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VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

(AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION.] **TELLEU** OUR HOLY FATHER, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE LEO XIII. ON HUMAN LIBERTY.

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD, IN FAVOUR AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE. POPE LEO XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN.

Health and Apostolic Benediction.

Liberty, the highest gift of nature, which belongs only to intellectual or rational beings, confers on man this dignity, that he is "in the han! of his counsel" and has power over his actions. But the manner in which this dignity is borne is of the greatest moment, loasmuch as on the use that is male of liberty the highest good and the greatest evil alike depend. Man inleed is free to obey his reason, to seek moral good, and to strive af er his last end. Yat he is free also to turn aside to all other thing', to foilow after false dreams of happiness, to distarb established order, and to fall heallong into the destruction which he has voluntarily chosen .- The Redeemer of mankind, Jesus Carist, having rastorel and exalted the original dignity of nature, vouchused special assistance to the will of man; and by the gifts of His grace, and the promise of beirenty bliss, He raised it to a nobler state. In like manuer this great gift of nature has ever been, and always will be, con-stantly cherished by the Catholic Church ; for to her alone has been committed the charge of vert the very idea of liberty, or they extend it phore clearly recognized this truth, especially at their plassure to many totogs in which man , those who held that the wise man alone is cannot rightly be regarded as free.

good as such, is the proper object of our dcsire, it follows that freedom of choice is a property of the will, or rather is identical with the will in so far as it has in its action the faculty of choice. But the will cannot proceed to act until it is enlightened by the knowledge possessed by the intellect. In other words, the good wished by the will is necessarily good in so far as it is known by individuals, that human law, promulgated for the intellect; and the more so, because in all their good, does for society.—Of the laws envoluntary acce choice is subsequent to a judgmeat upon the truth of the good presented, decisioning to which preference should be given. an act of reason, not of the will. The end or oriy, is the good which is in conformity with as civil society did not create human nature, reason. S.nc., however, bothethese faculties are so neither can it be said to be author of the should choose accordingly. Just as the post lare the outcome of the natural, and contest scility of error, and actual error, are de j quently of the eternal law. The precepts, fects of the mind and attest its imperfection; so the pursuit of an apparent good, though a proof of our freedom, just as a disease is a proof of our vitality, implies defect in human liberty. The will also, simply because of its depondence on the reason, no sconer desires anything contrary thereto, than it abuses its freedom of choice and corrupts its very essence. Thus by the adoption of a common discipline, supremely free, nevertheless cannot choose evil; neither can the angels and saintr, who enjoy the B-atific Vision. St Augustine and others urged most admirably against the Pelagians, that, if the possibility of deflection from good belonged to the essence or perfection of liberty, then God, Our Lord Jeeus Christ, and the angels and eainty, who have not this power, would have no liberty at all, or would have loss liberty than man has in his state of pilgrimage and imperfectior. Inis subject is often discussed by the angelic doctor, in his demonstration that the possibility of sinning is not freedom, but slavery. It will suffice to quote his subtle commentary on the words of Our Lord : "Whossoever committeth sin is the elave of sin" (St. John, vili., 34). "Everything," he says, "is that which belongs to it naturally. Wnun, therefore, it acts through a power outside itself, it does not act of itself, but through another, that is, as a slave. But man is by nature rational. When, therefore, he acts according to reason, he acts of himself and according to his free will; and this handing down to all ages the benefits pur-chased for us by Jesus Carist. Yot there are opposition to reason, and is moved by another, many who imagine that the Church is hostile and so is bound by another's chain. Thereto human liberty. Having a false and absurd fore : 'Whoseever committeth sin is the notion as to what liberty is, either they per slave of sin." - Even the heathen philoso-

law.

means is viewed as good or useful, and since out, it is because Divine grace comes from the | influence in the support of any form of gov-Author of nature, that it is so admirably adapted to be the safeguard of every nature, and to maintain the character, efficiency, and operations of each.

What has been said of the liberty individuals, is no less applicable to them when considered as constituting civil society. For what reason and the natural law do for their good, does for society .- Of the laws enacted by mep, some are concerned with what is good or bad by its very nature ; and the one they command men to follow but the other to No sensible man can doubt that judgment is avoid, adding at the same time a suitable sanction. But such laws by no means derive olject, both of the rational will and of its lib- their origin from civil so stety ; because, just imperfect, it is possible, as is often seen, that the good which bafts human nature or of reason should propose to the will a good that is the evil which is contrary to it; rather not true, but apparent, and that the will they come before all human society, and tnerefore, of the natural law, incorporated in the laws of men, have not merely the force of human law, but they possess that higher and more august sanction which belongs to the law of nature and the eternal law. And within the sphere of this kind of laws, the duty of the civil legislator is mainly this: to make the community obedient, it is that the infinitely perfect God, al- and by putting restraint upon the re-though, because of the supremacy of His fractory and visiously inclined, so that, deintellect and of His essential goodnezs, He is | terred from evil, they may turn to what is good, or at any rate may avoid causing trouble and disturbance to the State. But there are other enactments of the civil authority, which follow indirectly from the natural law, and decide cases of which the law of nature treats only in a general way. For instance, though nature commands all to contribute to the public peace and prosperity, the manner, and circumstances, and conditions under which such service is to be rendered are determined by the wisdom of man. It is in the constitution of these particular rules of life, suggested by reason and prudence, and put forth by competent authority. that human law properly so called consists, binding all citizens to work together for the attainment of the common end proposed to the community, and forbidding them to depart from it; and, in so far as it is in con-formity with the dictates of nature, lead-ing to what is good and deterring from evil. From this it appears that the eternal law of God is alone the standard and rule of human liberty, and that not only of individuale, but human society does not consist in every man's doing what he pleases, for this would simply end in turmoil and confusion and the overthrow of the State ; but rather in this, that through the directions of the civil law he may more easily conform to the directions of the We have on other occasions, and especially meant, as is well known, the man trained to who are in authority does not consist in the power to isy unreasonable and capricious commands upon their subjects, which would moreover be criminal and would lead to the ruin of the commonwealth ; but the binding force of human laws is in this, that of the sternal law, and incapable of sanctioning anything which is not contained in that law, as in the principle of all law. Thus, St. Asgusting most wisely says: "I think that such an enactment can have no authority, as not being even a law of justice, but likely to lead men sway from that good which is the only end of civil society. Therefore, the nature of human liberty, howeverit be considered, whether in individuals, or in society, whether in those who command or in those who obey, supposes the necessity of obedience to some supreme and eternal law, which is no other than the authority of God, commanding good and ferbidding evil. And, so far from this most equitable anthority of God, over men dimin-ishing or destroying their liberty, it protects it and perfects it; for the prosecution and attainment of their respective ends are the real perfection of all creatures : and the supreme end to which human liberty can aspira 1s God. These precepts of the truest and highest teaching known to us by the very light of reason, the Church, instructed by the example and doctrine of her Divine Author. has ever propagated and asserted : for she has ever made them the measure of her office, and of her teaching to the Christian nations. As to morals, the laws of the Gospel not only far surpass the wisdom of the heathen, but are an invitation and an introduction to a state of holiress unknown to the ancients; and, bringing mau nearer to God, they make him at once the possessor of a more perfect liherty .- Thus the powerfu! influence of the Church has ever been manifested in the custody and protection of the civil and political liberty of the people. this respect does not belong to our pur-It is sufficient to rocall the fact pose, that slavery, that old reproach of the heathen nations, was mainly abolished by the beneficial efforts of the Church. The impartiality of law and the true brotherhood of man were first assorted by Jesus Christ ; and His Apostles re-echoed His voice, when they declared that there was neither Jew, nor Gentile, nor barbarlan, nor Scythian, but all wore krothers in Christ. So powerful, so conspicuous in this respect, is the influence of the Church, that experience abundantly testifies that savage customs are no longer possible in any land where she has once set her foot; but that gentleness speedily takes the place of cruelty, and the light of truth quickly dispels the darkness of barbarism. Nor has the Church been less lavith in

ernment which commended itself to the citizens at home because of its justice, or was feared by enemies without because of its bower.

Moreover, the highest duty is to respect authority, and obediently to submit to just law; and by this the members of a community are effectually protected from the wrong-doing of evil men. Lawful power is from God, "and whoever resisteth authority is wanting, or where a law is enacted contrary to reason, or to the sternal law or the ordinance of God, obedience is unlawful, lest, while obeying man, we fail in obedience to God. Thus, hy an effectual barrier being opposed to tyranny, the authority in the State ed,-the rights of individuals, of domestic society, and of all the members of the com- served. monwealth ; so that all may be free to live according to law and right reason, in which, as We have shown, true liberty really coneiste.

If men discuss the question of liberty, they only grasped its true meaning, such as We have drawn it out, they would never venture to affix such a calumny on the Church as to seerst that she is the foe to individual and r dic liberty. But there are many who fol-in the footsteps of Lucifer, and adopt as that own his rebellious cry, "I will not liberty what is shear license. Such, for instance, are the men belonging to that widelyspread and powerful organization who, usurping the name of liberty, style themselves Liberals

What Rationalists aim at in philosophy, that the supporters of Liberalism are attompting in the domain of morality and the supremacy of the human reason, which for the welfare of men's sould by the refusing due submission to the Divine and wisdom of their logislation. But it is the the the by the standard reason, modeling its and the by the standard by th eternal reason, proclaims its own independence, and constitutes itself the supreme principle, and source, and judge of truth. So these followers of Liberalism dony the existence of any Divine authority to which obedience is due, and proclaim that every min makes his own law; whence arises that ethical evatem which they style independent morality, and which, under the guise of liberty, excuentees man from any obedience to the commands of God, and substitutes a also of the community and civil society which boundless lizence. The end of all this lines, nevertheless in the exercise of their taey constitute. Therefore the true liberty of it is not difficult to foresee. For one separate powers they must occasionally meet. granted that man is firmly persuaded of his own supremacy, it follows that the effi-cient cause of the unity of civil society is to though in different ways. Whenever this ocbe sought, not in any principle exterior or curs, since a state of conflict is abard and superior to man, but simply in the free will manifestly repugnent to the most wise ordiof individuals ; that the power of the State is nance of God, there must necessarily exist some free; and by the term "wise man" they eternal law. Likewise the liberty of theas from the people only; and that just as every order or mode of procedure to remove the oc-meant, as is well known, the man trained to who are in authority does not consist in the man's individual reason is his only rule of casions of difference and contention, and to life, so the collective reason of the community should be the supreme guide in the manage- has been not inaptly compared to that which ment of all public affairs. Hence the doc- exists between the body and the soul, for the trine of the supremacy of the majority, and | well-being of both ; the separation of which that the majority is the source of all law and | brings harm chiefly to the body, since it exthey are to be regarded as applications authority. -But, from what has been said, it | tinguishes its very life. is clear that all this is in contradiction to reason. To dissolve the bond of union be- liberty ascribed to our age must be considered tween man and civil society, on the one in its various details. And, first, let us ex-hand, and God, the Creator, and course amine that liberty in individuals which is so you can see at the same time that there is quently the suprome Legislator, on the opposed to the virtue of religion, namely, nothing just and lawful in that temporal law, other, is plainly repugnant to the nature, the liberty of worship, as it is called, which unless what men have gathered from this rot only of man, but of all created things; rests on this principle, that every man is eternal law." If, then, by any power, there for, of necessity, all effects must in some be sanctioned anything out of conformity with way be connected with their cause; and it or none. But, assuredly, of all the duties the principles of right reason, and which is belongs to the perfection of every nature to which man has to fulfil, that without doubt consequently hurtful to the commonwealth, i contain itself within that sphere which the is the chief and holicst whereby he is rational order has assigned to it; namely; bid to working (iol with devotion and picty; that the interior should be subject and obe- which follows of necessity from the truth, dient to the superior .- But, busides this, a that We are over in the power of Gad, and doctione of this character is most hurtful both are ever guided by His will and providence, to individuals and to the State. For, once ascribe to human reason the only authority to turn to Him Add to this, that no true vir-decide what is true and what is good, and tue can exist without religion; for moral the real distinction between good and evil is destroyed; honour and dishonour become a matter of private opicion; plausure is the measure of what is lawful ; and, given a code of morality which can have little or no power to restrain the unruly propensities of man, a way is then opened to universal corruption. To turn to public affairs : authority is severed from the true and natural principle whence it derives all its efficiery for the common good; and the law determining right and wrong is at the mercy of a mejority, --which is simply a downward path to tyranny. The empire of God over man and civil society repudiated, it follows that religion, as a public institution, ceases to exist, and with it everything that beloogs to religion. Likewise with ambitious designs on sovereignty, tumult and sedition will be common amongst the people ; and when duty and conscience cease to appeal to them, there will be nothing to hold them back but force, which is an inefficlent restraint upon their covetousness. Of this we have almost daily evidence in the conflict with Socialists and other seditions societier, whose one object is revolution. It is for those, then, who are capable of forming a just estimate of things, to decide whether such doctrines promote thattrue liberty which alone -The enumeration of its merits in is worthy of man, or rather pervert and destroy it. There are, indeed, some adherents of liberalism who do not subsoribe to these opinions, which we have seen to be so fearful in their enormity, and tending to produce the most terrible evils. Indeed many, compelied by the force of truth, do not heaitate to admit that such a liberty is visious and simple licence, when it is intomperate in its claims. law of God, except such as can be known by Liberity then, as we have said, belongs only to thuse who have the gift of reason or in-telligence. Considered as to its nature, it is the faculty of choosing means fitted for the end proposed; for he only is master of his astions who can obccse one thing ont of many.—Now, since everything chosen as a

without failing in the obedience which is due. Indeed, if the human mind be so pre- to bestow upon them promisenously equisumptuous as to define what are God's rights | and privileger. - Since, then, the proand its own duties, its reverence for the one religion is necessary in the S

God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has been pleased to enact, and to make known to resisteth the ordinance of God :" wherefore, j us in a manner so sure as to leave no room to an authority which is most just and this kind have the same origin and author as for the weifure of these whom it givens; and the eternal law, and are absolutely in accord. the eternal law, and are absolutely in accordance with right, reason, and perfect the natural law; and they constitute the govern-ment of God. Who graciously guides and directs both the intellect and the will of man lest they fall into error. Let then a holy and inviolable union prevail where disunion is will not have all its own way; but the neither seemly nor possible; and in all interests and rights of all will be safe-guard. things, according to the dictates of right reason, let God be dutifully and obediently

There are others, somewhat more mode rate, though not more consistent, who affirm that the morality of individuals is to be guided by the Divine law, but not the morality of the State, so that in public affairs the commands of God may be passed over, and may be disregarded in the framing of laws. Hence follows that fatal theory of the separa-tion of Caurch and State.-But the absur ity of such a position is manifest. Nature her-solf proclaims the necessity of providing in the State the means and opportunities whereserve ;" and consequently substitute for true by the community may be enabled to live, as liberty what is shear license. Such, for in- it should, according to the laws of Gol; for He is the source of all goodness and justice, and it is absolutely repugnant to maintain that such laws can be totally disregarded, or rendered abortive by contrary enactments. --Besides, those who are in authority owe it to the commonizealth not only to provide for external well-being and administration of increase of such benefits, nothing more suit-able can be conceived than the laws which have God for their author; and, therefore, they who in their government take no account of these laws abuse pulitical power by causing it to deviate from its proper end and from what nature prescribes. And, what is f more importance, and what we have more than oace pointed out, although the civil l authority has not the same approximate end as the spiritual, nor proceeds on the same separate powers they must occasionally meet. secure harmony in all things. This harmony To make this more evident, the growth of amine that liberty in individuals which is so and, having come forth from Him, must revirtue is concerned with those things which lead to God as min's supreme and ultimate good ; and therefore religior, which (as St. Thomas says) "performs those actions which are directly and immediately ordered to the Divino honor," rules and governs all virtue-. And, if it be asked, which of the many of flot ing religions it is necessary to embrace, reason and the natural law unhesitatingly answer. that one which God commands and which men can without difficulty recognize for themselves by certain exterior signs whereby Divine Providence has ordered that it should be distinguished, because, in a matter of such moment, the most terrible loss would be the consequence of any error. Wherefore, with a freedom such as we have described, to man is given the power to pervert or abandon with impunity the most sacred of duties, and to Catholic." Although, of course, we like to see exchange the unchangeable good for evil; the man show his religious colors. which, as we have said, is no liberty, but the which, as we have said, is no liberty, but the degradation of liberty, and the arject subjection of the soul to sin. The same liberty, if it be considered in relation to the State, clearly implies that there is no reason why the State should offer any homage to God, or should desire any public recognition of Him; that no form of worship is to be preferred to another, but that all stand on an equal footing; no account being panies publishing newpapers or periodicals, taken of the religion of the people, even if they profess the Catholic faith. But to justify this, it must needs be true that the State has no duties towards God, or that such duties, if they exist, may be abandened with impunity; both of which assertions are manifestly false. For it cannot he doubted that, by the will of God, men are united in civil society; whether its elements be conto the neglect of truth and justice; and sidered; or its form, which is authority; companies established for the construction and therefore they would have liberty ruled and or the object of its existence; or the maintenance of toll bridges or associations or directed by right reason, and consequently abundance of the services which it renders to subject to the natural law and to the Divine man, God it is Who has made man for eternal law. And here they think they may society, and has placed him in the company of stor, and hold that no man is bound by any others like himself, so that what was wanting to his nature, and beyond his attainment, it natural reason. —In this they are plainly in-consistent; for if, as they must admit, and as no one can rightly deny, the will of the society must acknowledge God as its Founder

various religions, as they call them, also, and 10 01 ; hat Divine law will be apprent rather than real, and its own judgment will prevail over the authority and providence of God.—Man must therefore take his rule of life from the eternal cause the marks of truth are, as it were, encause the marks of truth are, as it were, enlaw ; and from every one of those laws which graven upon it. This religion, therefore, the rulers of the State must preserve and protect, if they would provide, as they should do. with prudence and usefulness for the good of although its proximate and is to had men to the prosperity which is found in this life, yet, in so doing, it ought not to d minish, but rather to increase, man's capability of attainiog to the supreme good in which his ever-lasting happiness consists, which never can be attained except through religion.

But this We have explained more fully else-where. We now only wish to observe that liberty of such a kind is greatly hu tful to the true liberty both of rulers and of their subjectr. Religion, moreover, is of wonderful advantage. For deriving the first origin of power directly from God Hamself, with grave authority it commands rulers to be mindful of their duty, to govern without injustice or severity, and to rule their people kindly and with an almost paternal charity ; it admonishes subjects to be obedient to !awful authority, as to the ministers of God ; and it binds them to their rulers, not merely by obedienco, but by reverence and affection, forbidding all seditions and attempts that would disturb public order and tranquility, and cause greater restrictions to he put upon the liberty of the people. We need not men tion how greatly religion conduces to pure morals, and pure morals to liberty ; for reason shows, and nistory confirms the fact, that the batter the morality of states, the groater liberty, and wealth, and power do they

enjoy. We must now consider a little the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the press. It is hardly necessary to say that there can be no such right as this, if it is not used in moderation, and if it passes beyond the bounds and end of all true liberty. For right is a moral power which, as We have said, and must again repeat, it is absurd to suppose that nature has given indifferently to truth and falsehood, to justice and to injustice. Men have a right freely and prudently to propagate throughout the state whatever things are true and honorable, so that as many as possible may possess them; but false dectrines, than which no mental plague is greater, and vices which corrupt the heart, should be diligently repressed by public authority lest they insidiously work the ruin of the State. The excesses of an unbridled intellect, which really end in the oppression of the ignorant multitude, are not less rightly restrained by the authority of the law than are the injuries inflicted by force upon the weak; and even more so, because by far the greater part of the community either absolutely cannot, or can only with great difficulty, avoid their illusions and subtleties, especially such as fister their own passions. If unbridled license of speech and of writing by granted to all, nothing will remain sacred and inviolate; even the highost and truest judgments of nature, the common and noblest heritage of the human race, will not be spared. Thus, truth being obscured by darkness, pernicious and manifold error, as often happens, will easily pro-vail; and licence will gain what liberty toses; for liberty will be more free and secure, in proportion as licence is more restrained. In regard however to such matters of opluion as God leaver to man's free discussion, full liberty of thought and of spore's is naturally within the right of every one; for this liberty never leads mon to suppress the truth, but leads often to its discovery and manifestation.

in Our Encyclical Letter Immortale Dei, in treating of the so-called modern liberties, distinguished between their good and evil elements ; and We have shown that whatsover is good thereia is as ancient as truth icsel', and that the Church has always most willingly approved and practiced it ; but whateo-ever has been added is of a vitiated kind, the fruit of the disorders of the age and of an insatiste longing after noveltier .- Seeing, however, that many cling so obstinately to their own opinion in this matter as to magine these modera liberties, vitiated as they are, to be the greatest glory of our age, and the very basis of civil life, without which to perfect government could be conceived. We therefore feel is now Our duty, for the sake of the common good, to treat separately oi this subject.

It is with moral literty, whether in in dividuals or in communities, that We preceed to deal. But, first of all, it will be well to speak briefly of natural liberty : for, though the two kinds are distinct and separate, the natural is the fountain head of liberty of whatsoever kind. The unanimous consent and judgment of mon, which is certainly the voice of nature, recognizes this natural liberty in those only who are endowed with intelligence or reason; and it is by this fact that man is rightly regarded an responsible for his actions. For, while other animato creatures follow their seases, seeking good or avoiding evil only by instinct, man has reason to guide him in all the acts of his life. Reason sees the contingency of all the good things which are upon carth; and thus, aseing that none of them are of necessity for us, it leaves the will free to choose what it pleases .- But man can judge of this contingency, only because he has a soul that is simple, spiritual, and intellectual : a soul, therefore, which is not produced by matter, and does not depend on matter for its existence; but which is created immediately by God, and, far surpassing the condition of material things, has a life and action of its ownso that, knowing the unchangeable and necossary reasons of what is true and good, it can judge of the contingency of anything in particular. When, therefore, it is established that man's soul is immortal and rational, the foundation of natural liberty is at once most firmly laid.

As the Catholic Church declares in the strongeat torms the simplicity, spirituality, and immortality of the soul, so with up. equalled constancy she asserts also its free-dom. These truths she has always taught and has sustained them as a dogma of faith ; and whenever heretics or innovators have attacked the liberty of man, the Church has defended it and protected it from assault. History bears witness to the energy with which the met the fury of the Manicheans and the like ; and the carnentness with which in inter years she defended human liberty in the Council of Trent, and against the follow-ers of Jansenius, is a well known fast. Never, and in no place, has she made truce with such tatalism.

Liperty then, as we have said, belongs only

live in accordance with his nature, that is, in justice and virtue.

Such then being the condition or human liberty, it necessarily stands in need of light and strength to direct its actions to good and to restrain them from evil. Without this, the freedom of our will would be our ruin .- First of all there must be law, that is, a fixed rule of teaching what is to be done, and what is to be left undone. Tuis rule cannot affect animals in any true sense, since they act of necessity, following their natural instinct, and cannot of themselves act in any other way. On the other hand, as was said above, he who is free can either not or not act, can do this or do that, as he pleases, because his judgment precodes his choice. And his judgment not only decides on good or evil in the abstract ; but also on what is practically good and therefore to be chosen, and what is practically evil and therefore to be avoided, so that he may attain his last end to which all his actions must be directed as means. This ordination of reason is called law. - In man's free-will, moreover, or in the moral necessity of our voluntary acts being in acordance with reason, lies the very root of the neccessity of law. Nothing more foolish can be uttered or conceived than the notion that, because man is free by nature, he is, therefore, exempt from Were this the case, it would follow that, to become free, we must become irra-tional. Whereas the truth is, that we must submit to law precisely because we are natarally free. Law is the guide of man's actions; it turns him towards good by its re-

wards, and deters him from evil by its punishments. Foremost in this office conves the natural law, which is written and engraved in the mind of every man ; and this is nothing but our reason, commanding us to do good and forbidding evil. Nevertheless, these prescriptions of human reason have the force of law, only because they are the voice and the interpreters of some higher power on which our reason and liberty necessarily depend. For, since the force of law consists in the imposing of obligations and the granting of rights, authority is its one and only foundation ; the power, that is, of impos-ing the former and protecting the latter, and of assigning to both the necessary sanctions of reward and chastisement. But all this, clearly, cannot be found in man if, as his own supreme legislator, he is to determine his own actions. It follows, therefore, that the law of nature is identical with the elernal law, implanted in rational creatures, and inclining them to their right action and end ; and it is identical also with the sternal reason of God, the Croator, and Ruler of the world. To this rule of action and restraint of evil, God has vouchsafed to give special aids for strengthening and ordering the human will. The first and most excellent of these is His Divine grace, whereby the mind is enlightened and the will wholesomely invigorate and set in constant pursuit of moral good, so that the use of liberty becomes at once less difficult and less dangerous. Not that the Divine assistance hinders in any way

(To be continued.)

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN.

"The Catholic Young Man" is an idea' witch varies to the conception of different minds. Many of us are inclined to think thy he is characterized by goody goodyness rather than by manliness. If there are types which seem to bear out this notion we may secribe them to the taint of Pharseism, which comes of to i conscions effort at appearing good.

We want to perceive in the Catholic young man the rugged virtues of housity, patience, courage, souriety and public spirit; these virtues for every day use-and not those rarer virtues which turn up the whites of their eyes when we meet them.

Our contact with the Catholic young man must leave the impression "Here is $\pm nan$," rather than the impression "Here is a an," Catholic." Although, of course, we like to use

man in our Catholic youths ; the genuine, demo cratic komo-natural, independent, truthful, broad. We do not want the dellitant at thrology or the dude in morals .- Milwaukie Catholic Citizen.

The text of the Commercial Tax Bill is pub lished with the following exemptions :- "In-corporated Company" does not include com societies or establishments in this Pro-vince, for the manufacture of butter or cheese or both combined estab-blished under the act 45 Victoria, chapter 65, the Dairy Association of the Province of Que-bec, established under the act 45 Victoria. chapter 66, for the mutual insurance societie. recognized by or established under the act 45 Victoria, chapter 51, or these under the ars 42-43 Victoria, chapter 39 and its amendments, companies established for drainage, agricultural or colonization purposer.

A PRINCE AND PHYSICIAN.

BERLIN, July 23.-Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria has completed his studies and has received a diploma qualifying him to practice as a physician.

BUULANGER NOWHERE IN THE RACE. PARIS, July 23.-In the election in Ardeche for member of the Chamber of Deputies, Beaussier (Oppositionist), received 36,534 votes

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

WAITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

BOTTLE FED BABIES.

2

A Fleture For a Dining Room-Beer Bottle vs. Milk Botile-Baby's Morning-Drive-Baby's Cunning Trick The Bottle Broken.

A PICTURE FOR A DINING ROOM In a conspicuous corner of a certain diaingroom which I have seen hangs a framed engraving-German in name and treatmentrepresenting a cottage interior, the sad humility of the inmates and surroundings scarcely needing an interpreter to spell out for us the signs of the too evident cause of so much poverty and attendant misery.

But the artist seems to have thought other. wise, and places somewhat apart from the family group of the fair-haired elder sister with a little girl the one next herself in age on her knee, and the youngest, a bare-footed toddler, by her side, the figure of the house-father himself, a rugged speaking figure, standing on the broken floor of his ruined home, and in the scant light falling from its one curtained window, holding in his hand a bottle which he regards with a look of horror and loathing, and seems about to smash it on the hearth-stone near him.

unlit by any ray of bops, is on her countenance-the children cower, oven in their sitter's comforting arm. Comfort she has for them, but who is to comfort her-who to save him ?

The mother has gone out of the home. That is to be seen at a glance. Clinging arms, and supplicating tears and tender appeal are nowhere in the picture. The daughfor sits in her place, drawing closely the frightened, shrinking children; too frightened, pour things, even to have a glance for the ducks that waddle in and out at the low door

Yet there is a dawn-breaking somawhere on their future, though the daughter sees it not The mother sleeps-the father is awakened. The pale moon has gone down ; but the strong sum has arisen, and out of the scene temptation and struggle that the artist has so well depicted we feel sure that the victory will be with the right, and that a better home-life is coming for those children to live in.

The taste which placed such an elequent temperance sermon as the picture just bafore the eyes of people, sitting to table, might be questioned by bon-vivants, who hate to have the enjoyment of their favorite "liquid reireshments" thus interfered with ; but if, in any case, it acted as a deterrent to harmful Indulgen :a, it was surely "the right thing in the right place," and the purpose of the artist was serv.d.

BUER BOTTLE VS. MILK BOTTLE.

But I started out with the Intention of speaking of a different sort of bottle from the Teutonic beer bottle-to wit, a baby's milk bottle.

Such an innocent-looking arrangement, the glass fla.k with its flattened sides and loog coils of white rubber tubing. The bottle is just as bright as nurse's hands can make it, or if haby's mother is "fidgety" she has attended to that part herself. Every particle of the milk the bottle held before has been removed, it has been scalded, and rinsed, and aired, and polished. It is a very nice bottle of its kind, too, thick glass, well shaped, bears a fancy name blown in on the upper side, the latest thing in that line. The tubing is new-baby's mother attends to that tooshe buys it in lengths at the druggists and changes it every day with her own hands, burning the old ends of rubber, so that in no amount of haste can a careless nurse surreptitiously substitute one of these to save herThey talk of the splendor of Yankee maids, In the ball-room their graceful glide; Right well are the words of the noble blades

Who would cling to the Yankee side. But tender to me what my soul loves best, For I follow the fadeless green, Like sunlight and shadow, while I am blest With my beautiful Irish Queen.

MY IRISH QUEEN.

Luxurant tresses that court the breeze. And those eyes with their Spanish fire; Bright intellect roaming in perfect case O'er the land of the mind's desire. They are bers; she is lady of native art, Like the sun is her smile, I ween. What light is to day, to this hopeful heart Is my beautiful Irish Queen.

When even all mirth takes its destined place, She is merry for genuine joy ; When grief brings a tear to some kind one's

face. Her sorrow hath no alloy. She is true to her land, she is Nature's child, She would die for the deathless green; In sunlight and shadow, in calm or wild. She's my beautiful Irish Queen.

MAURICE C. DINEEN. Fort Covington, N.Y.

WHITE HANDS.

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I promised to tell you about the care of the hands. Always remember that what is known as a "dead white" hand is undesirable, nothing 88 3 that indicates ill health is beautiful. The hand should be white, with a flush of pink, showing through, especially at the finger tips. It should His eldest daughter, a woman before her be firm and well shaped and should be able to time, looks straight before her, resignation, grasp a friend's hand with a strong, cordial be firm and well shaped and should be able to pressure; above all, it should never have an air of helplessness. After the figger tips have been held in hot water for a short time the nail should be carefully trimmed with a pair of sharply-pointed sci-fors kept for the purpose. In shape the nail should resemble the half

moon ; the pointed style is bad form. Tight sleeves, tipn; gloves and even tight corsets will make the hands red. Sometimes a close-fitting brage/et will have the same effect. One of the simplest and best methods of making the hands white is to moisten them well at night with glycerine er va-e ne and draw on a pair of gloves. This must las fone for many a night, and to stop, even for a I ttle while, may counteract the good effect of weks of care. Soft un-dressed kid gloves a best, and they may be purchased cheaply if o. chooses an unfashionble color. They must what least two sizes too large, or they will do existly what you are try-ing to prevent, cause the blood to rush to the hands. Why do I prefer vascline " liccause, my dear Kitty, some skins are so sensitive that glycerine actually makes them brown and sometimes causes a painful eruption. If, however, glycerine has ocen tried with good re-sults, I preter it to anything else, for, like the dear little girl in the nursery rhyme, "when it

is good it is very, very good." I have been told of another quick method of whitening the hands, but I will not vouch for it. It is this :- Rub the hands well at night with almond oil, and then cover them over with as much fine chalk as they will take. In three days they will be white, it is claimed -Tea Table Takk.

INUISPENSABLE.

"I La used D., Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complations thate given it to not friends. It gives instant relief when all other remdies full. I would not be without it in ay house." Mrs T. Boil, Weidman, Out.

FASHION NOTES.

A loose loop of silver wire is quite the prettiest of the new key rings.

The most serviceable jeweled novelty is a silver parasol handle that opens at the top to disclose a tan.

The last sweet thing in perfumery is "Oso-weet," and the smell of it about one-half the size of Jockey Club.

Ecru guipure lace, with the pattern delicately outlined with gold, is used in Paris to trim white cloth, Benadine or carpeline.

The bonnets of silver braid are supposed to be worn out of compliment to the Prince-s of Wales in this, the season of her silver wedding,

One of the newest vests is of shirred tucks

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MBS. HARTLEY. CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

Then he abandoned thinking or definite mental action of any kind, and gave himself up to the enjoyment of the lovely norning, and the land-scape, which, although it was the fifth time that be had seen it during the past few days. seemed to present something fresh and strange. The buds were larger. The green trees seemed more opaque. It was not so easy to see the distant mountains through the branches of the elass and beeches. There were more narcissus in blossom under the chestnuts, and the primrcses lighted up the recesses of the shrubbery with masses of blossom that grew paler and whiter in measure with the darkness of their surroundings. The dew glistened on the grass. The dark foliage of laurustinus and the cherry laure's shone in the sun, and the blackbirds and thrushes darted here and there on the mown selvages of the of the drives, picking up such reptiles as had forgotten themselves over night. 'The early bird,' murmured Chichele Ansdale,

as he noted a thrush gulp his trouvaille, and then pause for a moment in the thoughtful manner peculiar to the species - and the this purc-tual worm. He can't possibly sing after that

A moment or two brought them out of the gateway. He turned sideways on his seat so as to look across the river. The great ivy grown gate entrance seemed all shut up; the little sunk side door could not be seen. A whole crowd of susrrows were flying in and out of the jvy, chattering furiously. The garden wall had a fine crop of wal-flowers, and as they got further away the tops of the fruit-trees, all covered with pink blossom, became visible, and the back windows of the upper rooms. There were no blinds or curtaines to them, so he had all the view that was attainable. He fancied he could distinguish * Who lives there?' he said suddealy, half in

who here there : he said studently, half he spite of himself, to the groom beside him. • Mauleverers, sir.' • Maul-ever, eh ? Then, after a pause, ' Is there a road by which one could go round about, say from the town over in that direction, and return to this point by the river-so?" de scribing a wide curve with his left arm which was near the river.

Yes, sir. You could cross the bridge and follow on the Limerick Road as far as you liked, and then cut across the folds to your right. The Linerick Road is high, and you can easy make your way to the river; you'll see it all the way. It is very dirty walking up there. You get on the low ground towards the bog.'

Ha! ob-crved Chickele, with a glance in the direction of his strong boots, expressive of self-gratulation.

They were passing the Chapel House now au extremely ugly, square shaped house, bald and birs as a barn, and stuccoed all over, with a garden in front, which was all fresh-dug black swamp. Unbidy streggling hedges and dicches earth and not too neytly-kept grass, streggling durided the fields ; last year's bracken still lingdown to the edge of the road. The chapel was a very large cutstone editice, which looked very imposing against a background of the elms and sycamores, in whese branches a legion of crows had made a colony. The gravey and lay on the side nearest the town. Liank overgrown grass and weeds clust-red round the headstones and crosses. A broad path led down the slope to the gate, and it showed distinct signs of preference by the chapel goers, as compared with the great gates

which stood hospitably open in the centre. 'Let me down at the bridge, Tighe, will y.u.?' s.id Mr. Ansdals, 'I want to cross over to the Limerick Road.'

'Eh ? I thought you were coming with us, observed Tighe, breaking off in a desertation to Mr. Coarthope on the ineradicable affection and esteem of the Irish to: their landlords. He had reperiedly called his attention to the responsful manner in which every one whom they had met since leaving the river gate had touched his hat.

Mr. Ansdale did not reply, and Tigne O'Malley resumed his discourse. As they passed Quin's shops the owner, warned of the advent of the dog. art by a low get at the shop door, stepped on the side-path, and made an elaborate now

Do you see that ?' said O'Malley exultingly. after replying with a but 'Morra ! Quin, morra !' 'Now I hardly buy a thing from that man-nothing worth talking of, and ye you see how civil and re-pectful, quite cordial, his manners are.' Then he put his right hand in his pocket to extract sixpences and smalie

their hands as he descended the slope of the continued Mary Abearne. She looked for the built in such a way that in a year's time they Limerick R ad, and, moved more methodically first time at him, and as their eyes met the than benevalently by the appeal in their almost young man noticed that they were full of tears. Invariably beautiful eyes, he tossed them a handful of coppers and strode away quickly, like a servant, he had just decided, only that her glad to leave the squaler of the river-side cabins for the broad fresh campaign that opened wide before him.

Before long he had reached the osier field that separated the Mauleverra' dwelling from the high-road. He recognized the house at once; the old lichen grown garden wall that topped the ditch tank, with its flourishing crop of wall flowers, was lower on this side, and over the top of it was to be seen a great mass of blossoming fruit trees. Chickele thraw away his cigur and slackened his pace. When he arrived at a gap in the ditch bank that bordered on the road he halted and scrutin-ized the stepping stones and the broken paling in the swamp. A sudden impulse seized him to follow this queer risky pathway through the osier as far as the garden door in the wall. The door looked as if it were ajar. How delicious to have a ramble under the apple trees The smell of them must be perfect ; he drew a long breath, endeavoring to trace their sweet influence in the air about him, but he could find nothing but the dank marshy odour of the wil-

low swamp. The catkins were all cut. It was the year for cutting the osiers, and a pale red-dish glow covered all the lattice of rods. Dars 1 or no? questioned he, balancing himself as if to spring to the second stone, but at that moment, fortunately for his dignity, his eye perceived a countryman approaching down the road. He was still some distance off. Chickele stoud for a moment, thea calmly re-gained the roadway-footpath there were none Rood looking young fellow, roughly but decent-ly clad, civilly stepped outside him as he passed, raising his lust as he did so with a civil ' fine

day,' and a half nod that conveyed 'Sir,' although he did not say it. 'Very.' returned Chichele, and then-he could not help in-'who lives in that house?' indicating the only one in view.

"Mauleverers, sir." "Oh thank you. It is a curious-looking old place. Er-who are the prople ? It is not a common name, is it ? 'A common name wouldn's answer them,

was the reply in a curious tone, accompanied by a sharp, distrustful look.

Ah, really ' returned Chichele, who was anything but obtuse. Thanks ; lovely day,' and he strolled on unconcernedly. He was rather pleased than otherwise with the answer, rather pleased than otherwise with the answer, and yet for the life of him he could not have told why. He walked very slowly; neverthe-less it was not long before the elms and chestouts shut out all view of the house, and boggy fields, with the white wrath of last year's grasses yet stand-ing tehind the new growth, succeeded to the more interesting evplose of pollard willows waving their catkins above the black pools of the The ered by their sides, half choked by the hush lifice, growth of the brandles and wild rose bushes. Every ditch was full of fresh rain water. Turn which way be would, the sound of murmuring streams reached his ears. Deep cuttings at both sides carried off tre water, which ran in chaupels under the road, and then through straggling down-sloping ditches across the bog to the river

bed. 'I wonder where that road leads to,' mused Chichele, stopping at the side road which led upwards round the hill to Ahearne's farm and the ruined Lambert's Castle. 'It looks as if it might have been somebody's

gate entrance once,' added he, noting the solitury stone pier fallen and overthrown in the ditch. 'I shall follow this track and see it T 'I shall follow this track and see it I do not discover some interesting rula or other." The cart-track gave evidence of being freshly used. Fragments of straw and nay hung in the hedges, and through the haz-land thorn bushes he could see ploughed felds on both sides. Pre ashily the track, which led round a hill and away from the high-road, turned. Almost that moment a voice fell on his cars, and at the same time he saw, mounted on top of a wail of loose stones, a girl who seemen to be in a state of

"Jou't, oh please don't i fi be knocks you down you'll be hurt. It is dangerous, so it is indeed. O-o-o-oh !' she wailed. There was reat terror in her voice. Chichele leaped through the hedge in a moment, and, unobserved by the occupant of the dike wall, reached it at a run and jumped up beside her just in time to witness

you, sir,' said Mary Abearne, turning again to the stranger, 'I am, indeed ! What would we all dc, only for you?' She began to cry in earnest now.

earnest now. 'Don't cry,' said Miss Mauleverer, 'Mary. What is the use? I am all safe, and it won's happen again, I promise you.' She went close to the sympathetic Mary, and whispered some.

'Good-bye for to day,' abe said then. 'I must go home.' Then she turned to the young man, and said, evidently with an effort, for she inwardly was very much ashamed of herself, 'I am very much obliged to you, and I am sorry for having been so foolish. I never thought any one would see me, and I just did it to tease her,' indicating her companion. 'You have aved my life perhaps.' There was not much gratitude in her voice or

mauner, and her face flushed as she spoke, till her clear olive skin was all suffused.

said. would do under similar circumstances, ran to see what was the matter. If, he added a little maliciously and laughing, 'you wish to repast the amusement, I would recommend you to

make arrangements befor hand,' 'I am greatly obliged to you,'she returned quite gravely, and ignoring his irony. Then sue bowed slightly to him in a marked manner, sprang over the low dike, and out on to the boreep, where the bazels and hawthorns soon hid her from sight. Ohichele started ; so sudden and unexpected had this movement been that he was taken completely unawares. Since the previous day he had thought licerally of nothing but his chance of again seeing her, and had resolved all manner of possible or impossible contingencies in his own mindwild stratagems for inaking her acquaint-ance-chance encounter, and opportunities skillfully improved. And here the most un-looked for, the most improbable and palpably heaven sent accident had brought him to the actual realisation of his wildest dream. He had spoken to her, he had touched her hand, he had saved her from being burt saved her life per haps -only a few minutes ago, and here she was gone. The sound of her feet on the stony roadway had actually died away in the distance. The tree stems and bushes had hidden her from whole thing would be at an end-would be not more than something that had happened las week, las year. A wild impulse seized him to brush Mary Ahearne out of his path, she was standing still in the same wpot, crying and saying something which fell unheard and unheeded on his ears.—leap through the hedge, and fly down the hilly lane after his eacaping prize. A look at his companion forbade this. He checked himself with a strong effort, and

- ?' questioningly.

' Miss Mauleverer ; yes, str.' ' A she going home ? Where does she live ? ' Just about half a mile from the town on thi side. You keep the road by the bog-side, and is takes you to a field of sallies, and it's the house by the river where the Ousker's old mill is. Fir House they call it now. Oh, sir ! it was God sent you out this way to day.

'On, don't think anything about it, I beg of you, and don's consider the animal yonder to blame either. Good day ! It is really nothing worth mentioning.' He raised his hat, and t her astonishment, instead of returning to the boreen, turned right round and crossed the field.

"I do hope that young person will take her-self off home,' thought he, 'to the house she came out of. That cart track winds so. I imagine it to be on the other side of the slope. The high road lies below on my right somewhere, and if I mistake not a very watery bog intervenes between me and it.' He stud for an instant as if Locupant of the dike-wall, reached it at a run lod jumpel up beside her just in time to witness i very extraordinary spectacle. A raw, a big curly borned wicked-looking the westward, JULY 25, 1888

built if such a way that in a years time they look all alike. They have not a particle of ta-te. The low Irish are quite destitute of all notion of beauty—have not the rundest particle of artistic sentiment. These cabins are exactly of artistic sentiment. These cabins are exactly the same as they were perhaps six hundred years ago. They never want to improve themselves. Now, observe this land we are pussing here; that was all swamp. My method of reclamation was this. That piece, see, from this mudwall down to the ploughed faid which well come to the ploughed see, from this muc wall down to the ploughed field, which we ll come to presently, is now rented at firs hundred a year. I marked it all out in a tripes, and gave a stripe to every one who chose to ark for it—reut free—do you see, rent free, for a couple of years. They were only too glad to get it. Then I gave them wood for there houses.

'You did not build the houses? It is not the dustom

"Not at all ! no one ever does that here. I gave them, as I was saying, wood for their -bouses; a party of fellows would collect to-gether, out scraws, that is to say, a great iquare piece two feet long, two broad, off the surface of the bog; then the sticks laid across and the scraws on ton the ballars and the surface of the bog; then the sticks laid across and the scraws on top, the boulders and scones collected off the hard ground a little bigher up, laid on top to keep down the scraws. Why ! I have seen a house like that, pointing to a cabin, the roof of which was spronting green like a meadow, 'built in a couple of hours. Then they drained and limed acu fenced the ground. The first year it would grow a crop of uptatoes, the that year it would grow a crop of potatoes, the second year maybe rye grass, and then, of course, the rent began.

I darenay ! but tell me this. How does the tenant support himself ? He spends a couple of years reclaiming this ground ; what feed, and clothes him in the meantime ?'

"Ob 1 you know the women and children do the great part of the work. The men go to England for six, sometimes ten months in the year, and a few drills of pointoes feed them."

And as fast as they have the land fit to bear-created-they are put ou', and you let it to somebody else.'

to somebory else. "Pooh, Gurthope ! They are begging for al-lotments of the bog and swamp every day on these terms." "What rent do you get for those farms made

from this reclaimed ground ? 'It varies ! I get two pounds cen for some

you see this land is close to the town ; it runfrom five shillings up to three pounds an acce. Too high, I should say ; I would not pay the half of it.'

'You say these farms are over-rented, Courthope ?' 'Yes; I can only get thirty shillings an acre

and tifteen shillings for far better land."

Tight smiled breadly in the enquiring face of his friend.' 'You English will insist on comparing Ireland to other contries. I tell you, Courtage, once more, that you must accept facts as they are, and not seek to explain them by companson with foreign countries. Suppose you had a form to let, and that Smith i fiered you fiftuen shillings an acre for it, and a lump sum in hand may be, equal to the fee simple, and that imme diately after, or simultaneously with bis off r, Brown offered thirty shillings an acre, and the aforesaid lump sum, or as much again, for the same farm, and that Robinson bid over him me which of them you would give again, tell the farm to.'

Courthops looked at him for a minute. Surely that is a preposterous or an extreme statement.'

*Of course it is only an illustration of the principle on which dealings in hind are conducted here. They don't as a rule bid an ad vance of one hundred per cent, over each other, but they bid against each other heavily. Take for instance the Redhill farm, above there on the slope; it is fifty Irish acres, and the rent is two pounds five prr acre. It is good land, and the house is what they call a good one The lease of that farm will be one in a year, and the tenant wants it renewed, offering eight hundred poundsfine

And of course getting it at a reduced

rate ?' 'No such thing ! A shopkeeper from Durbantown will give a thousand, and it is a queer thing to me if I don't have twelve hundred offered yet for a new lease. "Did you improve the land ? Have you sup-

plied manure, or built the house ? ' Never laid out a copper on the place in my

life, nor my predecessor either. They will give any money for land in this country : they don't cars to invest in anything else. They get only one and a half per cent. in the bank. It's a chance but that cattle-feeding will pay bet-They first of all agree to pay a rent which is exorbitant.' But.' interrupted Tighe, 'which they fix the maelves. "Yes,' accepted the other, resuming ; 'and then compete with each other in adding as much as fifty per cent to this rent, and throwing away their capital altogether.' 'Just so; you have it in a nutshell now,' and Tight fixed his strong white teeth in a fresh cizar, suiling ouce more as he did so, but this time in a slightly diff-rent manner. They drove along in s lence for a while, Mr. Courthops's face expressed bewilderment and disenst. "How in the world can these people live in such olices !' exclaimed he. 'Look at that cubiu ! The manute heap before the door, the couse surr sunded by a lake of filth, ugh !' house surranded by a lake of filth, ugh !' "They have neither taste, sectiment, nor partry is their composition,' observed O'Malley. 'Oh, I can tell you, I know them all to the bone, and a more hard-headed, grasp-ing lot don't exist. A marriage is just a hard and fast bargais. Now, to give you an example that farm of mine-above on the back of the bill about five miles from this-Lambert's Castle. The man who has that, Ahearne, has three children; his eldest boy gets the farm. He has but one boy, and the two girls will be married off to a brace of fellows who each want four hundred and is willing to take a wife along with it. There is not a vestige of romance in the business. A professional matchmaker in the town, knowing that young Luke has made it up with a girl in Waterford and must clear the house of his sisters before he can inerry, sends, as the phrase goes, an account of a match from Tom or Jack anybody-Capel, I believe the bride's name is-and having agreed as to the figure of the girl's 'ot, the thing is done

face was refined and sweet-looking, but she was face was refined and sweet-looking, but she was no longer uninteresting. He glanced from her to the alim graceful back of his 'salvage,' as he internally styled her. She was in front of them, Internally styled her. She was in front of them, holding herself very erect, and looking neither to the right nor left. They came to a gap in the hedge, the same through which he had entered. She turned round and addressing her friend said, 'I think I shall go home now, Mary.' 'Come up to the house, Miss Mauleverer do! and sit down for a while. I'm really obliged to you si' and Mary Abserve through some to

'That was quite an accident, I assure you,' he id. 'I heard cries for help, and as any one

turned to her. That was Miss -

self the trouble of looking for a new one. BABY'S MORNING DRIVE.

And then when baby, sweet and fresh as a rose from his morning bath, is laid among his downy pillows, robed in all his fleecy belongings of lace and softest wool embroideries. how regally indifferent he is to the caresses lavished upon him and to the luxury of his little equipage, until he catches a glimpse of his cherished bottle, anugly nestled in beside him. Mother and nurse understand that look and make little pretences and delays to call it out with effect.

How cunning and self-satisfied he looks when he has closed in the ivory button-feeder of his bottle, and drawing a deep sigh of relief prepares to forget the bitter experiences of the bath and the lengthened torture of dressing by dropping into a dozy sleep, as he is trundled off in his carriage to spend the hot forencon in the coolness and shade of park or square, lulled by the dreamy whispering of the winds among the tree-tops and the drowsy splashing of the fountains.

BABY'S CUNNING TRICK.

When, at length, the little wheels come to a stand-still after long lines of dusty streets have been traversed, in a lovely ferny spot under tall trees, and nurse, drawing out hook and thread, commences to disentangle her roll of crochet-work and chat with her girlacquaintances, who pod to her from the benches, baby makes a sudden lurch forward, to recover the botton which has just dropped from his lips. He succeeds in capturing it in quite a clever manner, and puts it back in position with a settled gravity that disturbs the equanimity even of the practised nursegirls, and the peal of laughter that goes up aronses all the other baby charges, who, almost to a unit, repeat the same masa ivre, to the admiration of their delighted audience.

THE BOTTLE BROKEN.

Long ago the milk in baby's bottle had disappeared almost to the last drop, yet still baby goes threw the semblance of nussing. The bottle just on starting had slipped from its place under the white ruilled pillow, then over the pinked edge of the cashmere carriage rug and lay on top of the rug in the full glare of a hot July sun, and shook up and down as the little carriage jolted along over uneven wooden sidewalks or rattled over juggled personners. What wonder if the milk in the bottle and the milk in buby's stomach sourced simultane-onsly? And what wonder if some dector, going on his busy round, and noticing with quick professional glance used to read the signs of psin, baby's contracted brows and rettless movements, lifts up the offending bottle, coated inside with ourds and with a few this drops of whey settled as a residuum. and eyeing it as savagely and gloomily as the house-father in the picture, pitches it with its sour and clogged inches of tubing into the road, anathemising, as he drives off, his own folly and that of his medical brethren for striving in the face of such negligence at home to save the lives of those bottle-fed babics,'

MARIANA, A SAD LOSS.

Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, duliness and debility, are of very friquent occurrence. Regulate the bowel an ' improve circulation and digestion by uung Baidock Blood Bitters whenever these symptoms are present

made by taking a length and a half of stuff, and after tuckin ; with strong threads drawing them up to the proper shortness.

Mummy clott, made up mummy fashion, with bands of red or yellow and loopings and dragings that more than suggest ceremonts, is the latest effort of a daring London dressmaker.

A lace pin that was otherwise a cameo rosebud of the coveliest pick and white, would tempt any female buman creature with a fine feeling for ornaments into covering her neigh bor's goods.

The empire flower, set for wear at the swellest der knot and bouquet, all of the same blossoms and in tones that echo the hues of the costume.

BE PREPARED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramp', dysentery and colic come anddenly in the night and the most speedy and promot moans must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is change of voice, accent, and manuar irritated the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies thim intensely. What was the meaning of it all? It never fails to ours or relieve. It never fails to ours or relieve.

ENCAVATE BABYLON.

Daniel Z. Noorian, of Newark, N. J., will bthe important man in a party that is going to dig up the ruins of ancient Babylon next winter It will be the first party of Americans that ever est out to explore thoroughly one of the buried cities of old. He expects that the work will take four or five years, and much both in time and success will depend on the disposition of the Turkish government. Permission to put the pick and spade in the soil that covers Babylon has to be obtained first at Constantinople. All of the party, with the exception of Mr. Neo-rian, started for the orient on the steamer Fulda on June 23 Mr. Noorian will sail in the middle of August, and will join the party at Al-xand commence. The journey in horseback will commence. The party that has already sailed consisted of Dr. John B. Peters, professor of consisted of Dr. John B. Peters, professor of Hebrew in the Univarsity of Pennsylvania, in charge; Dr. Harper, instructor of Assyrian at Yale College; J. D. Price, of the class of '88, Columbia College; J. H. Haynes, photo-grapher, and H. P. Field, architect. They wi'l meet at Aleppo, four days' ride from Alexandrotta, about October 1. All will then proceed on horseback through the mountains for six weeks with a carayan. A large for six weeks with a caravan. A large suantity of provisions will be taken along and each member of the party will be armed Arabs will be employed at 10 and 20 cents per day to do the excavating, and several hundred will be put to work. Picks, shovels and wheel-barrows are to be taken along. The territory between the Tigris and the Euphrates in Messopotamia abounds in buried cities, most of which

are of biblical interest. Nearly one hundred have been discovered. Explorations will be made by the present party in cotirely new places, and some important discoveries in archieological interest are looked for.

A registered letter came to Saccarappa Mc., the other day, directed to Joseph Lan dry. A -- there are three owners of that name in Saccarsppa, each of whom was sure the letter was for him. The contest waxed warm and an interpretor was called in, before whom the respective reasons of the claimant were argued. Finally the letter was opened and jound to contain -nothing but a small bill, which none of the three wanted,

They who at the outset count up tor strict. ly the difficulties and accidents of an undertaking, or yield to fear too easily, will never ... | accomplish anything great.

coins for the bezgars on the bridge, who, seeing hun approach, were slaking out their rags to the best advantage, and putting on all their professionals airs and graces. Lord Cork bigan vindow-glass in his neigbourhood, and Andy Lehan stopped on ac ount of a wake at which he had assisted the previous night, and from the festivities of which he had by no means re-

covered, to assume an expression of face that only the Knight of the Rueful Countenance could have rivalled. It was all acted. They were humbugging Tighe O'Malley and he was humbugging them. Both pur-tics leave it ties knew it. Jord Cork and his peers wanted the money,

and know that O'Malley wanted to give it to them, that he was afraid of them, and stood in

need of their good will. Courthope's instinct scented for their good with Contributes instinct scented something false, something forced, in the entire scene. Disgust super-weden pity in his mind, as he noted Lord Cork's broad shoulders, and the activity of Andy, Peggy, Jimmy and the rest. Tighe'

beggars' but not O'Malley's attitude. The beggars advanced in a squad to meet the

dog-cart; P. ggy, beads in hand, well to the fore. Tighe was prepared for this manouvre, and launched his shower of still silver. She caught one sixpence, and placed her flat red foot with great dexterity on another, contriving to keep it there until her worshy shouse, whose short sight prevented his catching the flying coins, was on all tours groping for the one or two pieces out of the shower of money which found their way to the ground. A indicious kick guided his attention aright, and Tight O'Mail y obtained a good twelvepence worth of benissas from the worthy couple. Lord Cork's surly maledictions-he had got nothing-pos sibly counterbalanced the effect of them.

Calchele Ausdale, on his side, surveyed the Scane with m we interest than disgust. He had been in Naples during the winter, and the dress and manuers of these villegers rather recalled the scenes of the Chiaia. The men were wonderfully like, the same abandonment-picture que, but not decent-of dress, the wild eyes, slouching

attitudes, and melancholy faces. "Where on earth do these people come from ? Are they hereditary beggars?" questioned Mr. Courshope. 'My dear fellow, I found them all here when

I came. These are, as you see, old people; I could not protend to trace their genesis.'

Mr. Courthope remarked to himself that there were a very large number of young beggars mingled with the same patriarche, and as he looked he became aware of a formidable battalion of half-naked children swarming across

the bridge from the lanes on the Linerick side, 'Have you no schools ? It is cleven o'clock.' 'Oh, my dear Courthope, you are not in a

Church of England village now. You can ge and see the schools if you want, but the people will be better pleased if you don's. I never interfere. Since that National school was opend I never set foot in it, although I am suppos ed to be manager-I leave it all to Father Paul. I gave them the ground to build on, just as I gave ground for their new chapel and their

Tany, Tighe, said Chichele, 'will these abori-gines devour me if I get down here? I confess they look dangerous.'

'Stuff !' returned Tighe, a little sharply. 'The

way across the inver, carefully avoiding the way across the inter, carefully avoiding the neighborhood of the groups of beggars who wer-feasting their eyes on the novelty of a weil-dressed prosperous-looking stranger. They did not ask for aims. Soms little children held out

incient, who was chained by one leg to a stake driven in the ground, was making fierce charges at no less a person than-Chichele almost doubted his eves - the vision he had seen on the river-pank the day . before, Miss Mauleverer

herself, none other. 'O.o.h !' wailed the girl on the top of the wall again. 'He's breaking to use. The stake is pulling out of the ground. Miss Mauleverer, ou'll be killed.'

It was exactly as she said. The ram, whose short temper had been irritated by Miss M-ul-everer purposely placing herself with a reach of his horns and then drawing back just in time to avoid rectiving their impact, had beune perfectly informed at this tantalizing, and the stake was giving way under his vigorous ups and jerks. Chichele leaped into the field nstantly, and rushed across at the very moment that the stake yielded, which it did so suddenly that the stake yielded, which it did so suddenly that the bru's lost his equilibrium and staggered

to one side, mies ng in consi quence an obnerwise well-aimed butt at his tormentor. She too startled, lost her balance and fell. Chichele had the chain in one minute, and by main force held the animal back while she scrambled up the dike. He stuck the spike back in the hole, and with a stone from the wall hammered it down. Then he jumped right over the wall, not too

mon, for his captive was evidently about to transfer his attentions to hun. 'Ob, oh !' moaned Mary Ahearne, the girl who had been on the dike. She was now stand-ing in the field at the other side, and was deadby pale, and trembling as she cried, 'Miss Mauleverer, you had liked to be killed. That beast nearly killed a man where he came from. Oh, sor ! only for you we were lost.'

Miss Muldeverer descended from her alti-tube silently. She now turned towards her of thanks, but her nerves failed her. She stood still trenbling from head to foot for a moment, and then sank on her knees half unconscions and wholly powerless. Mary Abearne re-covered herself instantly and she and Chichele

*prang at once to her as intra and and different and looking at Mary Abearne for the first time. 'If she could have a glass of water.'

'I don't want any,' Marionsaid with a strong ort. 'Thank you—thank you !' She jamped effort. up and started back from him with one and the ame motion. The color came back to her cheeks and lips.

'Not at all.' he replied gravely. lifting his hat and moving back a little. 'I am glad to have been of any service.' He turned then to I am glad to Mary Ahearne, and noticing that she had noth-ing on her head, concluded therefrom that she vas at home or near home.

'That is evidently a danger us animal. Were you crossing the field ? How .id you happen to cet over safe ?

'Ho isn't dangerous,' she replied, fixing her eyes on the ground, and , sping them there, 'that is, if you don't go near him.' She looked "Proceeding of the second seco 'I only tried. Then she broke off, and turned as if to walk away. Her companion put herself in motion Chichele, as if automatically, followed

their example. 'What did you try to do?' he asked of Marion, but in reality questioning the other girl. Marion left her to apower, which she did a if under compulsion.

as it under computation. 'To run by him from one side to the other. and back again,' said M' ury Abearne simply, and heaving a deep sig . Marion darted a look of half angry, wholly contemptuous, at

the speaker. Chichele, silent as the rave, but inwardly convulsed, noted this. 'Only you came up she'd have been killed,'

dan

So he muttered to himself as he push-d his

way through a blackthern hedge. A couple of nesting birds flew with a wild squeal befors his rude assult of the bush that hid their domicile. A mappie rose from beside some sheep, and flapped with a malignant-sounding cackle till she rose in mid-air at last and made for a copse far up the hill-side. He was out of sight of the young person now, so be changed his measured gait to a rapid stride, which, by the time he had crossed another field became a more rapid run. The dead weeds, loaded with moisture rplushed and stained his leggings. His boots were loaded with shift clay that in its turn formed a foundation for box stuff. Even his face was splashed, for in his mad headlong ester he never stopped to look waere he se his fort, still downward he held his way.

· I must--- I will overtake her.' he murmured.

CHAPTER XIII.

Mr. Courthops to ked all around about him deliberately while the dog-cart stopped to let Chichele Ansdale get down. 'O'Malley.' he said, after a disgusted survey

of the ragged crioging mob behind them, "what is the meaning of allowing this? You have workhouses; why don't the police arrest these p-ople for begging, and take them before

these propie for begging, and take them before the magistrate? 'Take them up for begging, is it?' exploded Tighe with a loud laugh. 'Man 1 they'd have to roof the uland in. It's the only recognized profession in Ireland. Go into the Four Courts in Dublin and look at them there. Deuce a bit of difference between them and these beggars, only they are a deal more mischievous. From the highest to the lowest are we were the source one one else if not tor ourselves? " It's a for some one else if not ishman : " lot's go out fine day," rays the Englishman; "let's go out and kill something." Says the Irishman, "It'sa fine day; let's go out and beg for a place." The moment you have a visible means of earning your living, that moment you cease to be re-nectable. Take to the road, that's understood, you're somebody then.'

Courthope, who was literal of thought and speech, looked at his host's face, as if to make periance of O'Malley had inclined him to the opinion that that versatile person had always, when talking, one foot on sea and one on land. i.c., that he was always thinking more of the effect to be produced on the listener's mind than careful to present him with bare facts. So he said nothing, and for a few minutes there

was silence. 'I want to take you over as much of the prorefty as possible before trying the river,' and Tighe after a pause. 'I daressy it would not interest Chuchele—he'll amuse bimself rambling about, but you, who are thirsting and hunger-ing after righteousness in the way of understanding Ireland-have a chance now-before you attack the salmon.' 'I'm all attention,' said Courthops in a not

very sanguine tone. 'Look to the right here,' said Tighe, pulling

up the horse, "There is the reclaimed ground ! Now my plan is this. Two hundred and fifty acres of that land has been made recently.] give a man two or four, perhaps five, acres of this swamp rent free-mind you, absolutely, rent free for a couple of years. He builds a bouse-you see the kind of cabin it is. The neighbours collect and dig scraws-big square sods of hether and bog stuff. Mud walls are run win a couple of hours.

up in a couple of hours. I never refuse a bit of timber for the roof, the soraws are laid on over the rafters, and there you have a house ! A gallon of whiskey is his entire outlay !'

All I can say is, I would not suffer such a thing on my estate, would not allow a fowl-house to be built in such a way! Where did

these wretches come from in the beginning," asked Mr. Courthope. 'The cabins look old.

in a trice.' 'What do you mean by saying that the sou

gets the farm?" 'His father gives it up to him when he marrice, teserving a share of the house and the pro-duce-ridge of potatoes, another of turnips, the grass of a cow. It's a most curious custom, but, like the rest of their customs, works very well. The girls get their share. The son buys out his sister's intereet; the girls marry, and their fortunes buy out their sisters in law, and so

'I heard from what you say that the capital is never put in the land, and from the state of the land and poor character of the stock I consider the farming is of a bad and backward sort. O'Malley ! look at the water lying in the ridges there, and the forn and sedge growing in these pastures ! Surely you don't call that properly-kep5 ground ?"

' No, 1 don't ; but so long as they pay I have no reason to complain. I may mention this, that in no country in the world is farming less understood than it is here. The farmors are the most ignorant class in the country.' * Have you not the national schools ?'

' Yes, but they are Government schools, and, of course, unpopular. Everything the Gover-ment meddles with here is somehow a failu You English cannot understand the Inch. that's all that's about it. There's Thady with the fishing gear beyond. Now, we'll fish down the river and towards the Lamerick Road gates.

Courthope acquiesced, feeling that he had not been much solightened as to the customs which O'Mal ey had described. He could see that they were wrong-headed, and from his point of view senseless; but O'Malley's attitude was puzzling, he condemned them and approved them as it were in the same breath. Courthope began to think that the landlord and the tenants were (qually ignorant and preverse.

OHAPTER XIV.

Marion's nerves, notwithstanding her assump-'The cabins are not old. You see, they are tion of indifference, had been severely shaken.

THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JULY 25, 1888

The momentary faintness which she had over The momentary faintness which she had over-come by an effort of will returned. Her head seemed to reel, and she was obliged to take hold of a tree stem for an instant. Intense mortifi-cation rather than the strange adveature caused this physical reaction. The whole circum-stance repeated themselves wibh a galling, sting-ing distoctness. She saw herself defving the stance repeated inemselves with a galling, sting-ing distinctness. She saw herself defying the ram successfully, crossing and recrossing the paddock almost within reach of his horns, the ram successfully, croasing and retroaming the paddock almost within reach of his horms, the at first bewildered, then angry, beast gradually rousing himself to a sense of the intrusion, many Ahearne speechless at first, then tearful and frantic, her second venture half successful, then-the stake yielding with the charge of the provoked brute, his wiesed curly horns, the provoked brute, his wiesed curly horns, the sudden cessation—the ram turned and driven off, thrown down, her own fail—her leap across to the dike. Oh, that fool, Mary Ahearne ! How could she tell the strange geatleman that abe had provoked the ram—had done it all on purpose? Never in this world would she speak to her again—see her—look at her even ! Her anger lens her strength. She shok off her weakness again and struck off at a rapid rate, keeping straight in the middle uf shook off her weakness again and struck off at a rapid rate, keeping straight in the middle of the laneway and heedless of the pools of rain water thet marked each stage of the declivity and of the rough boulders that often bruised her feet. She reached the roadway at last, some rate clamer. Dased ont between the bruker what calmer, passed out batween the broken what calmer, passed out on were the order piers, and, surveying the empty reach of descending road, drew a deep breath.

He will soon be gone away. A fortnight, Kity said-yes. I'll never set foot outside the door till then, and so, perhaps, no one will know. How lucky that it was only one of those

Then another mood came on her with a strange suddenness. She recollected his words, What did you try to do? and then, after that what did you try to do? and then, after that prank, 'If you wish to repeat the amusement.' She could hear him speak the words again. Never before had she hear a voice like that. It was more music than mere speech, and he It was more music than mere speech, and he was smiling as he spoke.

'Is was my fault,' she confessed with deep 'It was my name, she contessed with deep humilation; 'and the ram might have killed him instead of me. Oh ! if he had been killed, if he hid been even hurt, what should I have don+?

She conjured up such a vivid picture of aw She conjured up such a vivid picture of aw-ful consequences that she began to cry at the miseries evoked by her own fancy; and at the same time, and impelled by the same feeling, to walk very fast in the direction of home. She had not proceeded above half a mile on her way when a dismal-scanding cry reached her are furn ther misside. It seemed a long way way when a dismainstructuring cry reached here easi from the right side. It seemed a long way of not the right of the bag. She turned at once in the direction indicated by here ears, and shortly drictovered her late rescuer now in a plight to define detector in his turn. He was reading on top of a heather clump, having the state turns under his facts on a to beaut from bat the tuits under his feet to as to keep from Hakag in the black ooze that bubbled all about them. Before him stretched a dark pool of water, to the right and left a mudly expanse of pools and retges alike, treacherous looking.

'(is back ! oh, go back !' cried Marion, who knew the place, terrified at the sight of a miction made by hum as though to jump to a grassy islet in the pool. She waved her hands imperi-ors'y, and mounted on a heap of stones.

'Can I not cross this way ?' he cried. 'I am in such a hurry to get home. I don't see how I am to get out of thus. I ----'

"Go back ! oh, go back ! she interrupted him. "If you fall into that bog-hole you will be drowned. K ep among the heather—the rest is ail dangerous."

'I want to get to the road. I want to cross over there,' he shouted. Then speaking to him-self, 'I do not care if I swim that bog-hole, as ,she calls it. My to is and leggings are heavy enough to make it a difficult task, though.' 'Keep along the high ground ! Behind you !

In the heather, called Marion. 'On, turn back ! There was a man drowned there a short while ago

'All right !' he replied, in obedience more to the terror ing find in her tones than to his own inclination. "Will you tell me how to go?"

She directed him by signs. He kept his eyes fired upon her, and took good care to keep somewhat in advance. A quarter of an hour or less brought him to a pasture field - a part of the reclaimed land. Ha crossed the boundary, and found himself ankle-deep in wet miry sludge. The walking was heavier than in the bog, nevertheless he made his way so rapidly through it and on to the road that he had to

turn back a few paces to meet his guide. 'I am very much obliged for your assistance, 'Oh no !' she made answer, blushing, ' it is I who ought to be obliged to you, and I am----' She di 1 not finish her sentence, and they walked on m silence for a few minutes. The day was advanced now. Their shadows

violently, and then crimsoned to the roots of her

hair 'Oh ! Father Paul, I want to tell you,' she began. Abearne's ram was on the point of killing me, and he would have only-this gen-tleman stopped bim.'

'What?' almost roared Father Paul 'My God, child, is that a fact? Sir, I protest, I am moss grateful to you. Marion, how did it oc-our? Step in, I beg.'

Chichele accepted the invitation at once. 'It was my fault. I ran past the ram; tessed him, and he pus down his head and charged me. Really you might have heard Mary Abearne a mile away screaming, and he was just about touching me. I felt his horns almost when—" she stopped and looked at her

companion. 'I was only too glad to have been of any ser-vice,' he made hasts to say, looking at Father Paul.

'Sir, I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you. Marion, how-wby? You should not nave gone near the dangerous wrnte.' This last was delivered with all the tone and manner of a

was delivered with all the tone and manner of a violent scolding. 'Just so,' she replied calmly, taking him by the arm, and looking up in his face. 'But I say, Father Paul, Aunt Juliet is not to hear or know anything about it—eh ?' 'No, right ! no !' cried he, calmed at once, and halting suddenly. Then he turned again to the stranger—'I really cannot express to you how grateful I am, sir. My name is Father Conroy, I am parish priest here, and this child is ny relation, and especially under my care.' is my relation, and especially under my care.' He held out his huge hand as he spoke. 'My name is Ansdale,' returned Chichele, taking the hand more cordially if possible than

shown the slightest inclination to move towards the house, and the door bahind the group re-mained open in a rather inviting manner. Be-fore, however, Father Paul had time to say anything, Kitty Macan appeared at the end of the walk. She did not cistinguish the group too clearly, what with her failing sight and the intervening apple boughs which overhung the path. But her cracked Clare brogue rang in

their ears unmistakably. Muss Marion ! I say, Miss Marion ! your dinner is sitting waiting on you dis hour and more, and Miss Gertrade is gone up to pick de primroses. You is to go alter her at once, miss, up to de wood.'

No one paid any attention to this, so No one paid any attention to this, so Kitty, shading her eyes with one hand, ad-varced to find out the reason of this extra ordinary disregard for herself. As soon as she came near enough to take cognizance of the stranger, she bobbed a curtacy so suddenly as to set her cap-strings and frills wagging somewhat

"Your sarvice, sir !' she said aloud, adding sotto coce, 'Save us but dat is a most beauti-tul young gentleman. Ob, Lard ! he is lovely entirely.

You are wet, sir-yes.' Father Paul was saying. 'Come into the house, and we will pro-vide you with dry shoes. Marion-Kitty ! A pair of Godfrey's shoes !' 'Godfrey is out den, your reverence, sir, so I

don't know how the sentleman-Go' bless him-can have his shoes,' observed Kitty in all sim-

plicity, and peering up in his reverences face. Godrey not being at home, and the shoes naturally with him, what was the use of the young gentleman proceeding farther? He realized the state of things at once, and, faucying he perceived a faint shade of weariness, if not

annoyance, on Marion's face, at once backed towards the door. 'I am quite near home. Pray do not mind for an instant, Father Conroy. I only wished to see Miss Mauleverer safe home. I beg

'My dear sir,' said Father Paul, laying his hand on his shoulder, 'you shall, I insist, you must come in and have a glass of wine '

No, no ! not for the world ! I never touch wine before dinner. I shall be home in time for tea. I hope,' holding out his hand to Marion, 'that I may be allowed the pleasure of calling to see you to morrow. Marion made no reply whatsoever. She gland

ed at Father Paul with a slightly startled look. She was very pale now and weary probably. She gave him her hand listlessly, even perhaps unwillingly, barely lifting her eyes to look at hm. A moment later, and she had turned away



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best bables at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them imme-diately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed bables. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P. Q.

PATRICK.

Some fourteen hundred years,

The Irish mother dwell ; In foreign land, or prairie wild, Though silent chapel bell.--That grand old name, the children hear

His mem'ry is as tresh with us

In Irish songs, where'er we find

It sung in glorious lays : What wonder then that Irishmen

Revere it in those days.

Aye, Patrick is a noble name, And thrice more honor'd now

Than Harry, Bess, or that foul monk With lust upon his brow.

And shame be on the Irish youth, Who join the scoffing smile

With scorners of our creed and race And of our holy Isle.

Turn not aside your brow in shame If slaves your pation scorn, flout you for that ancient faith In which your race was born.

The day will come, 'tis near at hand, When scoff and fear and jest

Will vanish with that tyrant power That has our land oppress'd.

REMARKABLE SPIRIT TEST.

[From the Newport Express.]

During the Spiritualist meeting a gentle

an and lady ctopping at the Newport

House had quite an experience in lating a watch. They occupied a room on the recond

to the room Saturday evening the lady made

l or adjoining the front verandab. On going

mistake and went into a room on the third

The next time she hit her own room, and

the next morning natu ally missed her watch.

All hands were arous - But the gentleman went into a trance. He saw the watch, saw

it in the possession of two ladies, saw them

go down stairs and give it to a man, and then

Tee chambermaid later on found the watch

LUCK AND MONEY.

It would, of course, ba difficult to exactly

estimate the amount by which Boston is made

the richer each year because of The Louisiana State Lottery, but it can safely be said that the usands upon thousands of dollars are annu-

in the room where the lady herself left it.

Hoor just above her own. She laid aside her

watch and then left the room.

all was black.

FRANCIS D. DALY.

Or

As dewy morning's tears.

THE LOTTERY.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS. In Laoghaire's reign, that great Ard Righ, There came to Erm's shore Following is a list of the winning numbers at the last drawing of Father Labelle's lottery A holy man whose world-wide fame of colonization, which was concluded last Is famous evermore. And though the time is distant now,

evening :--FIRST SERIES.

One real catate at \$5,000.-No. 056706. Real estate at \$2,000 -No. 074455. Building lots in Montreal at \$300 .- 007883, 024143, 030506, 042954, 048005, 059271, 0742-8, 082387, 013432, 028804.

B-droom or drawing-room suites at \$200. 006862, 010135, 019880, 029387, 036818 047013, 087716 095242, 008153, 013964 023212, 035797, 044439, 066170, 089980. Badroom or drawing-room suits at \$100 -18050, 21981, 32068 32406, 33603, 43951, 47028, 48371, 59283, 60835. 63164. 67280, 3575, 77371, 78244, 79182, 79893, 90438, 91140, 90703.

Gold watches at \$50.-1137. 1583, 2124, 2798, 3153, 3677, 6165 6528, 7671, 7952, 7984, 8802, 12206, 12521, 14829, 14883, 16037, 17553, 18184, 18229, 19137, 20164, 20357, 20438, 21519, 22953, 25926, 28246, 30409, 30773, 31864, 34839, 34941, 37272, 38600, 38602, 38928. 40492, 42046, 42207, 42935, 44931, 45935, 45938, 46853, 48930, 49088 49832, 50494, 50586, 50740, 52972, 57229, 58117, 59523, 66938, 61386, 62315, 63231, 63239, 63607, 64349, 64582, 64644, 65154. 65323, 66927, 67927, 65204, 69229, 69344, 71790, 73342, 75443, 75815, 76092, 77418, 78272, 78487, 78904, 79425, 79606, 80075, 80254, 83177, 83534, 84875, 85906, 85937. 86672, 86843, 87691, 87443, 87586, 88345, S0300, S0464, 90334 91462, 96018.
 Silver watches at \$20 - No. 56,706 having

drawn a capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by OG have drawn each + \$20 watch. Silver watches at \$10,-No. 74 455 having

drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 55 have drawn each a \$10 watch. SECOND SERIES,

Ope real estate at \$1,000 .- No. 53975. Gold chains at \$40 -- 1671, 7504. 15900, 32743, 51085, 68421, 79691, 91212, 2032, 8094 19984, 36000, 53003, 68621, 79917, 91438, 2641, 9067, 20288, 37757, 53356, 68832 82539, 92902, 2871, 11361, 21448, 40015, 57907, 70931, \$4915, 96363, 3072 22173, 40962, 58341, 71051, \$5048, 12045. 96S29. 3938, 12708, 22320, 41273, 59520, 71078, 85586, 96937, 4053, 12863, 23412, 43413, 73096, \$5796, 97108, 4427, 13160, 61586. 47039, 62867, 73760, 89203, 97161, 27800 4997, 14175, 29969, 47217, 63651, 75643, S9210, 98205, 5728 14298 30416, 49167, 65162, 77113, S9714 98363, 6271, 14546, 30612, 50554, 66028, 77958, 90030, 99110, 14771, 31045, 50612 66409 79091, 70SS 00201, 99839, 7500, 14911, 31480, 50859.

Toilet sets at \$5 -Number 53,975 having drawn capital prize \$1 000 all tickets from No. 53,476 up to No. 51,475 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5 The next monthly drawing comes off on the

al y distributed among its citizens by this great financial institution. At the last drawing held in New Orleans, June 12, a large number of Boston and New Eng and people received prizes 15:h of August pext.

for. It is not confined to the rabble, but covers the educated and upper classes. These things are unreasonable and unreasoning. They are in the blood of heredity, and are purely emotional, rising to frenzy at times. The average white American has an emotional dislike for negroes.

CAUSING AN IMPRESSION.

Many cures made by B.B.B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fact of their having been sflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine.

THOUGHTS FROM BRIGHT MINDS. There is not a moment without some duty.-Cicero.

Of all thieves fools are the worst ; they rob you of time and patience.-Goethe.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor.-Shenstone. Industry has annexed thereto the fairest

fruits and the richest rewards. - Barrow. Affect not little shift and subterfuges

avoid the force of an argument.-Dr. Watta. Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity .----Lavater.

It is with antiquity as with ancestry ; nations are proud of the one and individuals of the other, -Cotton.

It was a very proper answer to him who saked why any man should be delighted with beauty, that it was a question that none but a blind man should ask.—Lord Clarendon.

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend.-South.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE.

The season of greep fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild S:awberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy .

A GENTLEMAN.

Let no boy think he can make a gentleman by the clothes he wears, by the horse he rides, the stick he carries, the deg that trots after him, the house that he lives in, or the money he spends. Not one of all these do it—and yet spends. Not one of all these do it—and yet every boy may be a gentleman. He may wear an od hat, cheap clothes, live in a poor house, and spend but little money. But how? By being true, manly and honorable. By keeping himself neat and respectable. By being civil and courteous. By respecting himself and othere. By doing the best he knows how. And finally, and above all, by fearing God and keep-ing the commandments ing His commandmente.

WHAT CARDINAL NEWMAN HAS SAID OF THE CONFFESSIONAL

How many are the souls in distress, anxety or loneliness whose one need is to find a being to whom they can pour out their feel ings unheard by the world. Tell them out they must. They can not tell them out to those whom they see every hour; they want to tell them and not to tell them. And they want to tell out, yet be as if they are not told; they wish to tell them, yet not too strong to despise them; they wish to tell them to one who can at once advise and sympathize with them; they wish to relieve themselves of a load to gain a solace; to receive the assurance that there is one who thinks of them, and one to whom in thought they can recur; to whom they can betake themselves, if necessary, from time to time. while they are in the world. How many a Protestant's heart would leap at the news of such a benefit, putting aside all ideas of scaramental ordinance or of a grace ! If there is a heavenly idea in the Catholic Church-looking at it simply as an idea-surely, next after the Blessed Sacrament, confession is such. Aud such is it ever found, in fact; the very act of kneeling, the low and contrite voice the sign of the cross-hanging, so to say, over the head bowed low -- and the words of peace and blessing. On, what a soothing charm is there which the worll can neither give nor RECOVERED HER SIGHT.

WOMAN WHO HAD BREN BLIND FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS IS CURED AT THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

3

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 22.-Mrr. George Choquette, who has been blind for five years, returned here vesterday completely cured by St. Anne de Beaupré. Since she was stricken with blindness she has made every endeavor to be cured, and her husband, who is forenan in a paper mill of this city, has spent thousands of dollars. Her husband tells the following story of the miracul-ous cure: "Two months age," said he, "I resolved to send my wife to Montreal, where ahe computed the fourth of the tell. where she consulted the famous specialist, Dr. Desjardine. He ald no better the local physilian, and I sent her to an an specialist, who was also unsuccessful this time her eyes were so had that there w only a blur before them. She could not die tinguish any object. The shrine of St. Ar. 10 de Beaupré la located a few miles be'or Quebec, and is noted throughout Capacin, of not the world. Reaching Quebic on the 9 hof the present month, she went immediately to the shrine, reaching there on July 10 Wo arrived in the morning and attended Low Mass and received Holy Communities Then we secured the holy water from the coll of

Ste. Anne de Beaupré knowing if ro was to be any cure it must come the syn this That night we went to Montreal Inc next morning my wife bathed her eyes in the holy water and almost immediat.1, she gave a cry

of joy. "' Mon Dieu !' she exclaimed, 'I can see ! I can see !' and, sure enough, she could not only discern objects and persons near her, but those at some distance no will. Then we both gave thanks to God for His great kind-Forth gave thanks to God for His great kind-ness. It was a happy day 1 can tell you. We reached Holyoke yesterday and my wife saw her loved children for the first time in a number of years." Later a correspondent called upon the Holyoke and Springfield physicians who had attended Mis. Chequette. They are of the opicien that the woman's eight may had a provide that the the sources Hod sight was badly impaired but not lost. Had she continued longer with them they might have cured or helped her. I'ney do not at-

tempt to account for the miracle.

A DYING WISH

to try Burdock Blood Bitters is often expressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvelous results have often been obtained by the nee of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstancer.

THE ANGELUS BIRD.

In the forests of Guiana and Paraguay it is not uncommon to ment with a bird whose music greatly resembles that of an Angelus bell when heard from a distance. The Span-iards call this singular bird a bell-ringer, though it may be still more appropriately designated as the Angelus bird, for, like the Angelus bell, it is hoard three times a day. morning noon and night. Its senge, which defy all description, consist like the strokes of a bell, succeeding one another every two or three minutes, so clearly and in such a resonant manner that the listener, if a stranger, imagines himself to be near a chapel or convent. Bat it turns out that the orest is the chapel, and the bell is a bird. The beauty of the Angelus bird is equal to his talent; he is as large as a Jay, and as white as snow, besides being graceful in form and swift in motion. But the most curious ornament of the Angelus bird is the tuft of black, arened feathers on its boantiful head ; it is of conical shape and about four inches in length. Whenever the Angelus bird begins to discourse its sweet music, the monkeys protest like avil spirts, and read the air with their chattering as they scamper up the trees to escape from the unwelcome sound.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Speech is silver, silence is golden, giggling is brazen, and laughter is often ironical,-Puck.

Right along through the summer solstice,

were thrown before them as they walked. Not a creature was on the road, hardly a sound brokhe stillness of the air, save a distant ocho of a

was very tall, she thought. She had never seen any one like him before—so curiously dressed-and what a face ! It reminded her of a picture of Napoleon as a young lientenant-his were just such straight features, only with color and life. He looked older than Godfray, but he could not be twenty. Then their eyes met, and she turned hers to the groand with confusion.

"Where do you live ?' he began impulsively. You are Mass Mauleverer-1 was told your name Mine is Ansdale-Chichele Ansdale.

Have you two names ?' No,' replied Marion, 'I have only ote, Marion-Marion Mauloverer. My sister has two-she is Gertrude Ismay.' She wondered at herself for speaking, but his address and maner were so frank and simple that she forgut her shyness and the fact of his being a stranger, and answered sympathetically. If he had and answered sympathetically. If he had spoken ironically, as he did that time when on the hill above, she would most probably have taken refuge in flight.

* Coichels is a soupid sort of name. oh ? is it not ?' he said.

'It is not a saint's name,' she remarked, half absently. It seemed all unreal to Marion. She only heard a sort of echo of her own words. They were drawing near to the osier field now. She could only see the gap in the dike-that much, at all events was real. 'Yes, Chichele is a stupid name. I say,' he

nterrupted, 'I am so fearfully wet, Miss Maul-evere. Just look at my boots.'

Yes, you are,' she assented ; 'you had better change them as soon as you can.'

They are close to the gap now. He was inwardly burning for her to offer to take him to the house, to propose a change of foot-gear, any hospitality whatsoever. He of foot-gear, any hospitality whatsoever. He felt entitled to it; a change of maiment at least was due to him. He fixed his eye ia keen expactation on her face. She proffered not one word, but turned simply and directly through the open gate, down the slope, he watched every move as if tescinated, and jumped lightly it was but a step-cn to the flat score, by the broken paling, which formed the initial stage of the well-worn short cut to the garden door. She made not a moment's delay on this, but crossed in the same manner from it on to the narrow crumbling pathway. As soon as she left the stone, he, taking the bit in his teeth, so to say, jumped in desperation on to it. Marion never turned her head, but kept on stoadily. The double weight made the crazy boards that bridged over the lowest part of the

track bend so that the water beneath splashed up and bubbled through the interstices. They were approaching the door in the gar-den wall now, and Chichele's heart was almost in his mouth.

Can I only get through that door 1 Oh heavens !' he thought, 'if I am shut out now ! The rest is all nothing.' Marion was in the act of laying her hand on

the latch, he pressing close behind, when the old green door flew open, impelled by a head from within, and there stood the very same old priest whom he had seen walking down the path way the provious afternoon. The smile which his face had worn as he opened the door was speedily transformed to a round eved stare of wonder, in which his mouth played an equal part with his eyes. At sight of him Marion also suffered a transformation. She started Terrer off the second address of the prices a result of the second second second second second second second se

au was watched up the garden, and he was climbing down the steps to the path through the aster fields after Father Conroy, who moved slowly and heavily. Kitty Macan watched ther descent from behind her frills. At last the green door creaked upon its hinges, swung slowly over, the lower edge caught for a moment in the gravel, a vigorous push from the old woman, it c appedthe stillaes of the air, save a distant control of a vigorous push from the ord woman, is capped-bird, the bark of a dog, and the eleraal mutter of the watercourse Marion stole a look at her companion. He was very tall, she thought. She had never seen nothing to do but to fellow him, which he did nothing to do but to fellow him, which he did

in a curiously depressed and disappointed mood. She was gone, it was all over The trees waved gracefully their pretty feathered boughs, a couple of birds rose shricking from ther nest among the pollards, a white butterfly flitted by him, but Chichele notice t

butterity initied by him, but Chickele house in the light and be net y of the day had all departed for him. 'This is a rough path. Take care of yourself, said the priest in a friendly tone. 'You are a stranger in these parts, Mr. Ansdale?' said Father Conroy, as soon as they had reached the read road.

Yes, it is my first visit to Ireland.'

'I beg your pardon, Mc. ____, but I was too confused and stunned by what I heard just

above to catch your name correctly.' 'My name is Ansdale. Chichele is my-er-prenomen-it is scarcely to be called a Christian name.'

tian name." 'Yee, yee? Whith heavy obligations I am under to you? Had the child been killed, or even injured—Juliet poor Juliet, we might have had her life to answer for.' The latter sentence was uttered in a low voice and unconsciously.

'Juliet, poor Juliet,' repeated his companion mentally. This is the aunt, Juliet. Mine is Marion-charming name! What in the world relationship can there be between her and this

rever and gentleman ?' He glauced upwards at Father Paul's grave, grizzled face and all overcast with thought. Most assuredly there was no family likeness there. assuredly there was no fathing inclues there. Sne certainly was tall, he reflected, and thus calling up her image in his mind, he forgot everything else beside. The pair walked almost into the village before either recollected the presence of the other. Father Conroy was the first to speak. He recollected himself with a start.

'I beg your pardon,' he said. 'I should like to have the pleasure of calling upon you, sir, aud I have you will do the the honor to dise with me.

'With pleasure, indeed,' replied Chichele, whill pleasure, indeed, replied Chichele, speaking with usual vivacity. I should be de-lighted above all things to come to dinner any day.'

They were crossing the bridge now, and the beggars and loungers were bowing and curtsey-ing on all eides. They were so pleased and astonished to see Father Paul and the strange young gentlemen together that they never dreamt of asking either for anything. They knew all about the latter. His name (though they could not for their lives here are (though they could not for their lives have pro-nounced it) and lineage had been familiar since the morning and numerous and varied were the enconiums now lavished on his ' elegant shape, beautiful clean skin,' and 'lovely soot her in eyes.' This last, it may be said, came from Peggy Lehan, as great a critic and sound a judge of beauty as perhaps any Academician what ever lived.

Father Paul came to a halt before the hotel door. He thought his companion was some stray sportsman, who had come down for the fishing, and who in consequence must be stopping therein. Chichele looked inquiringly at him.

(To be Continued.)

A couple o' castawayr-Old shoes,

DO NOT SUFFER FROM ISICK HEADACHE & moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The water lily has its roots in dark, muddy nlaces : so there is often genius in men of lowly estate.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdurd, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of con-sumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine pr-pared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulm mary complaints.

Much of the comfort of the dairyman and not a small percentage of his profit depends on his barn.

Do not thick because one now of a breed loes something remarkable, that it is to be expected of every cow of that breed.

Mr H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount Albert, says: "Last summer my system got impreg-nated with the lead and turpenting used in painting; my body was covered with scarlet spots as large as a 25-cent piece, and I was in such a state that I could scarcely walk. Ig t a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and at once commenced taking it in ange doses, and before one-half the bottle was used there was not a spot to be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Aunihilate is at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be sroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected. but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

A kit of carpenters' tools saves many dollars by mending breaks and making general repairs, supposing each niau has some genius for their

F. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes :-I have been troubled with Liver Complaint for several years, and have tried different medi-cines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of Cuts, Wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horse as for man."

"If horns are not wanted breed them off," says the Maine Farmer. "but never mutilate the animal. Our own stock will wear horns as long as they grow on them."

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and anuoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily.

A pig does not perspire like a horse, and on A pig uses use perspire like a morse, and on this account it should never be driven fast or chased by dogs. It only takes a little hurrying to get a pig very much heated, and often fatal results will follow.

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ands. Two separate portions of ticket num-bred 49,566, which drew the third capital prize b-red 49,566, which drew the third capital prize of \$10,000 were drawn by Bostonians One part in the Highland District, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, but who was seen by representative of the *Courser* and found to be frummer for one of the largest army firms i New York. "Yes, it is true; I received th New York. \$2,50," said the traveling man, " but the money was not for me. The ticket belonged to a relative and was given to me for c diection However, poor fellow, he needed the money much more than I did, and I am glad ho is going to have it. He is a clerk in a hardware store

to have it. He is a clerk in a hardware store, and as he has only a salary of twelve dollars per week he has seen some pretty hard times. His faith in the Louisiana Lottery has been maryellous. Every month for five years he has purchased a ticket, believing that somer or later the light ning would strike him. Yes, he has certainly got his money back. Twel-e dellars a year for five years would en sixty dollars. That deducted five years would ep sixty dollars. That deducter

well-known paint and oil merchant on Indu street, who when seen said the money had been eceived through the Maverick Bank and placed where it was much needed.-Boston (Mass,

CHARLES READE'S SENSIBLE ADVICE.

[From the Atlanta Constitution]

to time to read the newspapers," said a literary man to Charles Reade. " Batter let the books alone," growled Reads, "and give your attention to the newspepers."

turning out an immonse quantity of trash, and printed on their own account. It is a queer

A TRUE STORY OF THE CALUMET AND HECLA.

John Harrington was so lucky in the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Like the substantial, matter-of-fact man that he is, he continues as engineer at the Atlantic Co. a stamp mill. His ticket, which was one-tenth of No. 21,492, the one that drew the second capital prize of \$50,000, was the second that he had bought in The Louisiana State Lottery. Hi prize was collected for him by the National Bank of Houghton. It was promptly invested by him in stock of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company.-Houghton (Mich.) Gazette, June 14

NATIONAL HEREDITARY HATREDS.

Periodic recurrence of emotions and passions appear not only in the life of individuals, but in the life of peoples. The Coreans in-herit a tendency to abhor foreigners, and periodically to kill or drive them out of the and, An outbreak of the sort is anticipated at the present time. All the foreign consulates are guarded by soldiers, and an American man-of-war has gone to assist as far as possible, Hatred of Jews is an European in. Springfield Union, heritance and about twice in a century an outbreak of a murderous sort may be looked Buxton,

take away ! On, what piercing, hears endduing tranquillity provoking tears of joy is poured almost substantially and physically upon the soul-the oil of gladness, as Scripture calls it-when the penitent at length river, his God reconciled to him, his sins rolled away for ever. This is conf ssion as it is in fact, as those bear witness to it know it by xperienco.

Prominent peultrymen grow a large crop of cabbage for winter use. In the cold season the cabbage is either chopped fine and fed to bens or tied to small stakes so that they can pick the heads at will.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when parchasing.

A correspondent of the Farm, Stock and Home argues for low-down farm waggons, saying :- "When I was young and stron", I never realized how I overtaxed my strength by using the common high wheeled waggon.

FITS: A Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send o Dr. Kline. 3.21 Aren St., Phila., Pa.

There has been a great outcry about the unpreparedness of Great Britain for the d fence of her shores. It cannot be said that the Motherand is without a plentiful supply of war vessels, to say nothing of the mercantile marine that could be drafted into service in case of need. A recently issued blue book, propared by British naval authorities, gives the following as the number of vessels contained in the navies of the

different marit	ime powe	rs of Europe :	
	Battle Ships.	Cruisers.	Torpedo Ve-sels,
Britain	49	87	176
France	10	67	140
Italy	21	21	138
Germany	15	29	96
Russia	9	25	97

Of course, in a way of any length, Great Bri tain would be handicapped by the necessity for defending the supply of food from foreign ports and by her extensive colonial interests.

Holloway's Pills .- The diseases common to our rigorous climate which endanger the constitution will always exist. though many may be nitigated and their effects removed by timely aid appropriately applied. Holloway's Pills are acknowledged far and wide to be the most effective purifier of the blood, the most certain regulator of disordered organs, and the safest and surest aperient that can be prescribed. This medicine is applicable to all alike, young or old robust or delicate; it increases the appetite and regulates the bowels. After the deorder is appetite and subdued occasional doses of these Pills will pre-vent any relapse, and moreover secure, promote, and intensify the good results which flow from perfect purity and regularity.

Old Chaucer, who understood the English language of his day, and could read the old chronicles without a glossary, would be terri-

with no let up, the Montreal Gazette keep pitching into the Mercier Government. That lost printing contract seems to be a psreunial sorrow in the Gautte office, -- Waterloo Ad certiser.

It seems to be the fashion in Cincinnati just now to append to the newspaper notices of births the phrase, "Thanks to Dr. So and so." But just why he is to be thanked is left enshrouded in mysterious doubt.-Boston Bea con.

The Wall street Republicana decline to do any betting on Harrison except at the odds of 2 to 1. When so conservative and cautious a spirit is found in Wall street, who shall say that the Cleveland administration has not had an excellent effect on the business of the country ! - Chicago Hexald.

An exchange observes that, in a month after the adoption of a law exempting alcohol used in the arts from duty, every southern monshine distillery would be in full blast manufacturing alcohol for the arts and sciences-the art being the paint ig of noces a vivid purple, and the science co- dating in being able to walk a crack alt - absorbing a juart of the product - Boston Heraid.

The farmers who have grown a crop of brains already understand what pretection means to them. It means that they must ell their products in the cheapest markets of the world, in competition will pesent and coolie labor, and buy what they need in the dearest market in the world, where competition has been killed by tar fi created monopolies and tarilf-fostered trusts -- New York World.

ALL HONOR TO REV. MR. MILLETTE.

This paragraph is taken from the St. John's

News :- "It is surprising to note the growth of the Roman Catholic congregation in this village. Roman Gamonic congregation in this village. The Rev. Father Millette came to Magog seven years ago, and since then has worked hard and faithfully to increase his flock. The old church had long been too small for the congregation when he took is hard the write of the had long been too shift for the congregation when he took in hand the project of building a large and costly church, which is now in course of erection. Seven years ago the church ha. 175 communicants, to day she has nearly 1,100 The assendance is generally good, there bein. 611 at mass last Sunday morning, and a fort night ago there were nearly 800 present.

ONFORD MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

BEGINNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ROAD

IN THE TOWNSHIPS. The construction of the Oxford Mountain Railway from Eastman to Lawrenceville, a dis-Railway from Eastman to Lawrenceville, a dis-tance of ten miles through a rich fertile country has been commenced. This was decided at a meeting held the day before yesterday at which among others present were : Hon G. G. Stovene, Hon. W. W. Lynch, Judge Foster, Capt. Warne, G. Stevens, W. H. Robinson, manager E. T. Bank at Huntingdon, and chiers. Some discussion took place on the charter of the road and the means to be taken to build the proposed line. Those present subscribed for sufficient shares of stock to qualify them for the Ecard of Directors and the following directors were chronicles without a glossary, would be terri-bly puzzled if he should pick up one of our newspapers and undertake to read modern English. What, for instance, would he make of "a war in dressed beef rates ?" It would require something more than a dictionary to help him to the meaning of the phrase.— Springfield Union. Silence is often the severest oritoism.— Superstantial and the severest oritoism.— Stevens, secretary-treasurer.

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state of affairs.

from \$2,500 leaves just \$2,400 as clear profit. I expect to draw \$15,000 myself in a month of two and then I shall want you to come and in terview me." The other portion was held by a

Courier, July 8.

"I have so many books to read that I have

The author was right. Our publishers are

it makes the literary editor of a newspaper sick, whenever he is called t pen to review a package of new books. What is the matter with the publishers? They seem to have the knack of accepting everything that is dull and dry, while they reject everything that has life and interest in it. Some of our most successful authors are men who, after being diamissed by the publishers, had their books

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. TRUE WITNESS THE

. THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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The large and increasing circulation of "THE BUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adver-tiging medium in Canada.

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Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so ibrough any responsible news agont, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-dress all communications to

the Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WRDNESDATJULY 25, 1888.

NICOLET, true to its traditions, returned the Conservative candidate to both the Federal and Provincial legislatures. The result was a foregone conclusion.

Accoupting to a return just published the total receipts of the Province of Quebec from all sources, from 1st July, 1887, to 31st May, 1888, were \$7,274,716 25. The payments for a balance in favor of the province of \$1,939,-346.96.

CANADIAN ideas must dominate in Canada, the Hamilton Times thinks, and draws upon the census for its reasons. Out of Canada's total promission of 4,324,810 at the last census, only 100,504 were bern in England, 185,526 in Irelan ', and 115,002 in Scotland, while 1,327.809 were born in Quebec, and 1,467,988 in Ontario. The bill doesn't wag the dog.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S new forthcoming oners will delineate the Irish question. The satirist certainly has a splendid field for his glorious opportunity.

IT has been decided by the representatives of the labor organizations of this city to send

Bank of Halifax, City Bank of Montreal, Quebec Bank, La Banque Nationale, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North mortality from scarlet fever during the America, People's Bank of New Brunawick, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Ontario Bank, Maritime Bank, Merchants Bank. \$20 counterfeits on the Quebec Bank only are reported. Two \$50 counterfeits are afloat, one on the Quebec Bank, the other on the Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A VERY pretty scheme is said to be on foot at Ottawa, which, if attempted to be carried out, will destroy all public confidence in the Supreme Court of Canads. It isproposed, we are informed, to superannuate Chief Justice Sir William Ritchle and appoint Mr. Thompson to the ohlef justiceship of the Supreme Court in his place. The Ayer case having been appealed from Sir William's decision in the Court of Exchequer, he would be thus be got out of the way by the time it would come up for appeal in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Thomposon, as chief justice, might be relied on to sustain on the bench the decision he has already given in favor of the Government. We do not know whether a judge of the Supreme Court is debarred from sitting on a case with which he was concerned as Minister of Justice. There are those, however, who hold that he is not. At any rate, the bare mention of the poseibility of such a scheme being considered shows how regardless oven of the decencies of law the men at Ottawa are in matters where boodle is concerned.

COLD BLOODED synicism, materialised as it never was since Tarkish pashas ruled over Greece, holds sw y in the combination of boodlers who govern the Dominion, As Dwedneyism produced the bloody drama of the Saskatchewan, a - is Trutchery in British Columbia making unother like lurid display on the Skeena. It is chooking to contemplate the brutal disregard of all promptings of humanity and justice which characterises the Macdonald. The indifference with which the itself. rapscallions of Toryism foment disturbance the same period were \$5,417,120.95. leaving in remote districts with the one view of making opportunities for plunder is a shame and a scaudal to the world. Toryism is repeating | for the settlement of the Behring sea troubles, history in the old way, and the thievers on the Skeena are saying, as Dewdney said :

"Die and bo ---- !" They see the highest rewards bestowed on Whoopers of the North-West, and play the same game with the hope of a similar success. But the people of Canada will find out what all this means when the bill of costs is presented.

part of Canada on the Atlantic coasts of the It is generally conceded by those who understand American politics that the Irish voters of New York hold the balance of power in the genins in the history of the struggle for Home | presidential election. It rests with them ab-Rule. Balfour, the police, the removable solutely to say whether Cievelaud or Harrimagistrates, the landlords, the castle-here son shall be the head of the greatest nation of all places in the world Gilbert, who never in all creation for another four years. An showed particular constitueness in showing up awful responsibility rests with those who the ridiculous side of life in England, has a thus control the destinies of sixty millions of their fellow-m. n. Here then, taking in the full meaning of the situation, we say let the

Irish voters of New York cast their ballots solidly for the Republican candidates. We

yearly average of only 60 deaths. From these figures he concludes that the great fifty-four years prior to the passage of the plumbing ordinance was caused in a very great measure by defective plumbing. Mr. Carter also states that diphtheria for seven years prior to the ordinance, 1877 to 1883 inclusive, caused 3,289 deaths, equal to a yearly average of 469. Since the ordinance has been in force the yearly average has been 234, or a total of 934 deaths for four years. We commend these figures to the attention of the City Council of Montreal, particularly to the Health Department.

THE LIST of defaications in the United States for the last ten years and a half, compiled by the New York Herald, is a startling record of the demoralization existing in a trusted and respectable class of American citizens. The amount of embezzlement and stealing from public and private institutions is as follows :---

.....\$ 2,784,805 (2,753,001 10 1,481,427 00 1,314,575 55 2,887,205 80 2,324,439 47 22,154,341 3,477,536 3,780,565 4,456,4±8 0 2,240,005 6 888 (six months)....

Grand total......\$50,750,472 44 Down to date the progress of peculation is thus seen to be continued as a natural result of existing social and business conditions, and it is only reasonable to suppose that it will continue. Many an institution may, therefore, be set down as undergoing, as we write, a process of financial dismantlement by men entrusted with the conduct of its affairs. Undoubtedly the ease with which embezzlers can get across the border and defy prosecution is one cause of the growth of this sort of crime, which is as had in ratio to population in Canada as in the United States. A good extradition treaty would remedy this evil. but the more potent cause existing in a low state of morality, the mad desire to possess the means of gratification and the general deadministration of Indian affairs by Sir John | cay of manners must find a cure in society

> IT is gratifying to find the United States Government willing to enter into negotiations The assumption by an American trading company that they had succeeded to the extraordinary jurisdiction formerly claimed by Russia over the entire area of Behrings sea is some thing that cannot be admitted. International commerce has rights which no one nation can presume to set aside. Besides, it looks very singular to find Americans setting up claims on their coasts on the Pacific which they passion-

ately resist, though much less extensive, on the

Dominion. An organization styled the British American party of Massachusetts held its annual meeting at Boston this week. The president, James Wemyss, male a roaring opening address, which was principally composed of abuse and defiance of American Catholics. The Pope of Rome came in for the usual compliments, and a suggestion to support the Ropublican party was "upanimously denounced." From all this it may be gathered that the average British American has lost none of his old world antinathies by transplantation to the land of liberty.

the interest of Germany to keep on the right side of Russis. The meeting of the Emperors will doubtless improve the prospects of peace, There are those, however, who hold that the new Kaiser ought to have met his ally, Francis Joseph, of Austria, first, and the Czar afterwards. But, then, he and the Emperor of Germany are third cousins, and besides, the German Emperor owes his Russian colleague a return visit, for Alexander III. called on the late William I. on his way back from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg on November 18th of last year. The interview is, nevertheless, looked upon very properly as an earnest of peace, though not of good-will, on the continent of Europe.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An insurrection of Indians in British Columbia and another threatened half-breed uprising on the Saskatchewan are the latest fruits of dishonest and incompetent administration at Ottawa. If a massacre of whites in the remoted istricts where disaffection exists should take place the Government at Ottawa must be held responsible. For some time past rumors of trouble, arising doubtless from encroachments permitted, if not insligated, by the sharks and grabbers the Interior and Indian departments, have reached the outside world, but now that a really formidable insurrection is probable an expedition is to be sent at great expense to suppress the Indians.

It was once the boast of Canada that her Indians were all loyal and peaceful, but since Sir John Macdonald succeeded the British government in dealing with the tribes there has been nothing but trouble. The reason for the change is easily found in the bad faith, cruelty and indifference to its obligations shown by the Dominion Government, Gangs of rascals have been let loose on the Indians, or have invaded their territory, commissioned by the Government under various pretexts, but really as rewards for party services. The dishonesty and immorality of these creatures are notorsionaries ; yet no serious effort has ever been

made to correct them. Our despatches yesterday revealed a critical state of a affairs, and the character of the and properly treated. tribes said to be in revolt is such that the most distressing news may be expected at any moment. The chief Government organ in this city is silent on the subject, even to the extent of failing to copy the news from THE POST, as it does on all other occasions. But it cannot get over the trouble by shutting its eyes and depriving its readers of a knowledge of facts in possession of the public

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

through the non-partizan press.

A convention of delegates to the National Prison Congress is being held at Boston, Mass., this week. There are representatives present from twenty-two states of the Union and from several of the provinces of the Dominion. The object of the Congress is to dent of the United States is chairman of the

Germans fully as much in return. Still it is in generally possessed by men and women who as this, or to accredit the Government with the generally possessed by men and women who as this, of a contract the doubled with the were criminals of the deepest dye. The re-cords of the courts constantly furnish in-cords of the courts constantly furnish incords of the courts constantly furnish in-stances of orime carried on secretly by per-sons whom the world least suspects. It was only the other day that a wealthy man in Western Ontario, a merchant of high tand-ing, a father of a family, a leader in revival meetings, was discovered to be guilty of a meetings, was discovered to be guilty of a most abominable orime. When arrested he shot himself to avoid the infamy of his misdeeds.

In like manner the public is startled every now and again by the andden fall from grace of some universally esteened and trusted oitizer, who brings down many innocent and confiding friends along with him in his ruin. In a more subtle and mysterious way women have been known to plan and execute the most atrocious orimes, but often they play their game so astutely and with such consumate skill that crime is perpetrated as it were by their inspiration, while no court of

law could connect them with it. Where, then, shall we look for the criminal class of which we hear to much? Certainly not among the poor more than among the rich, for there are crimes that come from wealth, as there are crimes springing from poverty. We think rather that the criminal who work the secret springs of class is recruited from the unhappy-from that large number who feel themselves deprived of some fancied good which they think they ought to enjoy.

If this view be correct, the only true way of dealing with orime and criminals is to increase the general happiness. The question thus becomes one for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. It may, however, be noted that crime is often hereditary, and that the same power which prevents lepers from marrying and having children should Interpose to prevent the propagation of the far greater evils of moral leprosy. Individualism, allowed its full swing. must inevitably produce misery and crime. It is, therefore, the duty of the State to interfere for the repression of the the evil as well as for the encouragement of the good. The world has much to learn in methods in this country, and how they effect ious, and have often been exposed by mis- this respect, and we fear it will not be till the present commercial era is merged in the coming industrial age that the problems of crime and criminals will be fairly understood

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

Imperial Federation has been suddenly and | by restricting production and retarding dia effectively killed in Australia. Down to a tribution, while at the same time they ent very recent date loyalty to England was the down wages to the lowest possible figure, can diatinguishing characteristic of the antipodean | it be said to be unjust to put a tax upon the colonists; but a great change has come capital which they thus use as a means of over the spirit of their dream. China has quite recently entered into competitiun with England for the 008session of new countries, and its Government appears to have determined that | He would be a bold man who would contend the Mongolian race shall go forth and occupy | against the bare truth that, under a field the earth. The immediate lands that tempted them are the great islands of the South, and thither are pouring such hordes of Chinamen that the English coloniats are in dread of being overrun and swamped. We read consider questions connected with crime and in the New Zealand Tablet that Sir Henry may be engaged in similar business. This is criminals, with a view to arriving at the best Parkes recently gave a deputation that waited absurd. Money is a commodity. If A bays means of reducing the one and reforming the on him to understand that if the colonies would from B a burrel of flour for \$6, B burs & other. Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex presi- not submit to be over-run in an ordinary way from A for a barrel of flour. Both regard by the Chinese, should the Imperial Govern - the transaction as mutually estisfacment to decide, they ran the risk of being | tory. Why then should the flour be overwhelmed, with the connivance of the taxed and the money not? Besides Imperial Government, in a very extraordinary way, by whole millions of such im- syndicates. Capitalists combine for all soft migrants. This is what has disturbed the loyalists of Australia, who have a vague sus- | pretence of ethical considerations. They unpicion that England would not object to the over-running of their country by the the cost of living and the profit they realize Celestials should she obtain a quid pro quo in Asia. That the Chinese Government knows it has a potent weapon at hand in case England should oppose its designs is only too evident. China rejects with regard to the increased exactions. If not it will be only Australian colonies all hints of a treaty such | legitimate impost on excessive profits secured as that which she has recently concluded with the United States, and which in its terms is by no means extravagant. It merely provides that for a period of twenty years Chinese laborers, having no settled interests in the country, are to be excluded from it, leaving, as well as laborers having legitimate ties in the country, all Chinese above the Inborer's rank free from such restrictions. The Chinese Government, therefore, must have some special reason for insisting that Australia should remain open to unristricted immigra. distress. This is not only desirable for the tion by their subjects of all degrees. That the Chinese Government has the power, if are induced to come here by the glaringly they choose to use it, of bringing very serious false inducements held out in pamphlets pressure to bear on the British Government, we | issued by the Ottawa Government. have seen. Not only is there to be considered the ordinary commerce between the empires, but Indian interests must be especially considered. Not to speak of the Russian alliance that might be formed to the great danger of State. Hence their unwillingness to do any British India, were China to refuse any longer to permit the importation of opium a severe loss would be entailed on the Indian revenue. Still it is extraordinary to find a man like Sir Henry Parkes giving the colonists to understand that the Imperial Government is capable of imposing on them either of these two alternatives, that of being overrun in an ordinary but most objectionable manner by Chinese, or that by being overwholmed by myriads of Mangolians pouring in upon them as conquering swarms of a migrating race. The choice thus presented deaws the follow-

colonies, it is not easy to understand.

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THE COMMERCIAL TAX.

A great effort is being made by the senior Tory organ to make political capital against Mr. Mercler on account of his enforcement of the Commercial Tax. The fact that its own friends imposed the tax does not affect the elasticity of the organ's argument nor soften the harshness of its reflections on the government, who simply enforce the law as it was made by their predecessors.

It must not be forgetten that the commercial tax was devised by Mr. Chapleau to raise money to make good the extravagance of him. self and the successive plundering parties who preceded him. The Tory party of the province supported him, and many of those who now howl most loudly, of whom the Kazoot is one of the noisiest, worked with all their might and spent time and money to keep Mr. Chapleau in power, commercial tax and all. The province was redeemed in spite of them, and now they whine because they must lie in their bed as they made it.

When the tax was imposed the Liberal party and press condemned it, but when Mr. Mercier succeeded to power he found that he could not get along without it. The men who had devised it left an empty treasury and a heap of obligations, and the tax was the only provision they had made to meet the de. ficiency. Therefore there was nothing for it but to make the Tories swellow the dose they had themselves prepared. The way they now wriggle and equirm under the operation is more provocative of derivion than pity.

But, after careful consideration of the question of taxation, in relation to prevailing different classes, it may be fairly contended that this tax is by no means so oppressive or upjust as those who have to pay it pretend, When the poor man's food, fucl and clothing ere taxed as high in some lustances as forty-five per cent., and wholesale merchants and manufacturers combine to make these necessities still more costly oppression and exaction ?

Has capital, combined for such purposes, superior claims to consideration by the Gov. ernment than the ordinary enterprise of labor: system which maintains that high taxation Induces prosperity, money alone should escape paying its share of the general burder.

It is contended that there is a wrong in taxing corporations and not individuals who this is an age of corporations, combinations of objects in business, and openly abandon all duly increase by these commercial conspiracies comes directly out of the pockets of those who by the working the tariff laws are compelled to purabase from them. Even this much abused tex will, in all probability, be met by under the operation of a fiscal system which works injuriously to the great mass of the people.

copies of THE POST containing the report of the Chaboillez Square mosting and the resulations adopted thereat to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. William O'Brien and to the labor organizations of Europe as well as to the press in the principal cities of Europe. The report will thus let workingmen on the other side of the Atlantic know the actual condition of the labor market in Canada.

FACTS brought out at the Coroner's inquest on Mr. Mandeville show that he was cruelly Republican ticket. killed in prison by starvation and ill-treatment. What a horrible revelation of Tory tyranny in Ireland is here exposed. Were this sort of thing to happen in Spain, for in. stance, how the Philestine press of England would thunder with indignation. But it is only an Irish member of Parliament who has been murdered in prison and there is nothing to be said.

FURTHER evidence given before the coroner's inquest in the cause of the death of Mr. Mandeville connects Balfour directly with his murder. For no apparent reason the unbappy prisoner was aroused from sleep in his cell, by orders from the Government apparently, forcibly stripped of his clothing and left naked for the night, although, as the evidence shows, it was very cold and Mandevi was suffering under a painful and danserous illa: ss ! What worse could be done a helpices prisoner by the most abandoned wretches that ever disgraced humanity?

According to Lucas & Co.'s Counter ei Detector for July, there are no less than 54 sets of counterfeit and altered Dominion notes and Oanadian bank bills in circulation. These include in the denomination of \$1 Dominion notes, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Union Bank of P.E.I.; of \$2 there are Union Bank, P.E.I., La Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal, Quebec Bank, Bank of Toronto, of \$4, Bank of British North America, City Bank of Montreal, the Dominion Bark, Bank of Upper Canada, worth-America, check letter D. Same Bank, Kingston branch, dated May 1st, 1575. Some Bank, Quobec, dated November 22nd, 1871. Same Bank on St. John and St. Stephen branches. Bank of Montreal,

know that h is in the interests of Conada and of Engl ad that Cleveland should be reelected, Waalso know that commercial advantages of the most valuable kind to Canada depend on the election of Mr. Cleveland, and that the downfall of the Tory party here will be the anticipated result of Democratic success. Still, we say that higher considerations-considerations which are suggested by the fact that British Toryism rejoices in the

urge every thinking Irishman to vote the

THE death of "Queen Esther," the head of the sect known as "The New and Latter Bouse of Israel," reminds the world that the nineteenth century can produce fanatics as ages. Large numbers of people in the "reformed" countries, in Germany, the United States, Great Britain and Australia, have actually believed that James White's book, "The Flving Roll," was the identical book spoken of by the Prophet Zacheriah, and that the author of this precious volume would never die; and when he proved their felly by dying like any ordinary mortal, they transferred their facile faith to his wife. "Queen Esther," it is said, unlike Susannah Southcote, used to drive about London with a pair of fine horses and a groom in livery; and there is now actually standing on Chatham Hill the unfinished "Temple" which is to accommodate the

"hundred and forty and four thousand" mentioned in the Apocalypse (i.e., the followers of "Queen Esther") at the second Advent. Thirty thousand pounds, it is stated, have been spent on this act of folly-a pretty good sign that these fanatics are not all poor men. The whole thing is a proof that the ability to read and write is no security at all against the mind falling under the influence of the grossest superstitions.

SCIENTIFIC SANITATION, thoroughly performed, is the only way to combat contagious and what are called zymotic diseases in cities. This is very clearly domonstrated by the less bills altered to "Bank of Western facts given in a communication to the Scien-Canada" of \$5, Bank of British North tific American by A. R. Carter, of the Health Department of Baltimore. He relates that during a period of fifty-four years in that city, 1830 to 1883 inclusive, scarlet fover caused 12,197 deaths, equal to a yearly average of 226, 334 having occurred during the latter 25 shillings. There are also three sets of | year; and during that year the city council counterfeits on the Quebec Bank of \$5 notes ; passed an ordinance regulating plumbing, four sets on the Bank of Toronto, one set on | which took effect January 1, 1884, the result the Bank of Nova Scotia, one on the Canadian of which, in the reduction of the mortality Bank of Commerce, and one on the Union | from scarlet fever, has been remarkable. Bank of Prince Edwards Island. Of \$10 During 1884, 104; 1885, 68; 1886, 32; 1887, mans have no particular love for their Eastern

ANABCHISH still flourishes in Chicago. The idea of righting alleged social evils by the wholesale use of dynamite is one that must be sharply repressed. It was thought that the terrible example made of the five anarchists executed last year would have a deterrant effect on their fellows, but it seems they have only been more circumspect. Now, however, that their murderous designs have been discovered, and some of them prospect of a victory for Cleveland-must captured, we may look far another lesson in the way America deals with the enemies of acciety.

GENERAL MIDDLETON is summoned to Ot. tawa to be on hand in case it is required to send an army to put down the Indian revolt on the Skeens. Now, boys, is the time to look out for orders for canned luxuries, whiskey, and so wild and as bigoted as any bred in former forth, when Middleton marches out. This will be a bigger campaign than that of the Saskatchewan. The scene of the row is far away in the loughest country on earth. Come along ! There are lots of plunder in putting down the Jimiams, or whatever ther pretty name is, away up at Fools' Forks.

> EVEN the pretence to fair play has been abandoned by the majority in the British House of Commons and the Speaker has become the worst partizin in the lot. The suspension of Mr. Conybears for the remainder of the session was an act dictated more by a desire to get rid of an able, persistent opponent than to vindicate the rules of Parliament, and as such it is regarded by the public. What a heavy retaliatory score the Tories are piling up for themselves in the sweet by-and-bye.

> HON. PETER MITCHELL has returned from a visit to his constituents In Northumberland. New Brunswick. He travelled through the county, and wherever he went he received proofs of the warm friendship entertained for him by the people he has so long and so ably represented. He also had the gravification of finding that his independent course of action is fully endorsed, and that many of those who opposed him on former occasious now admit the wisdom of the policy of which he is the advocate. Mr. Mitchell has fairly earned this approval. The confidence reposed in him is the result of years of faithful public service, and it is the hope of his friends in Montreal, as well as in New Brunswick, that the time is not far distant when he will take his place in the government of the country, there to give practical effect to the policy of commercial emancipation.

No doubt Emperor William, in making a demonstration of friendship towards the Czar, is acting on the advice of his grandfather. whose dying words to him were, "Keep n Russia." Yet it is well known that the Ger-

congress and from the reports of the proceedings we should judge that most of the delegates are able and experienced men. Among the addresses delivered, that by

Captain Joseph Nicholson, superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, contained some reflections of considerable value as indicating the social spres of the times to which much of the prevailing crime is to be traced. He showed that philantbropic efforts for improving the condition of convicts have not resulted in any material degree of reformation among criminals. Sufficient time and labor having been expended on experiments in humanitarianism, Captain Nicholeon thinks that the question of how to deal with the oriminal class must ere long be met by the application of more potent remedies than are now applied, such as will reach the cause of moral deformities, whether they come from inbreeding criminals

with criminals, contagion or accident. States vie with each other in devising sugar-coated remedies to cure criminal habits ; eminent jurists have strained statutes in their behalf, and many good people keep baseeching "the Great Creator" to set aside an immutable law, and thus remove the abnormal conditions of mankind. And still the stubborn fact stands out, that with all such exhibitions of sentiment, neither the repression of crime, nor the reformation of criminale, has kept pace

with the great improvement in their keep and

care, and in prison management, during the past half century. With these facts before us, and considering them with the present condition of society reative to the criminal class, its increasing numbers and the existing methods of dealing with it, several questions arise that ere long will arrest the attention of thinking men with more serious thought than is now given the subject. Among the so Captain Nicholson mentioned the instruction of the penal laws and the uncertaint of their administration; the misleading astitude of society as voiced by a goodly number in every community under the guise of philanthropy in some form, which are great hindrances to every effort for making orime dious. Add to these the demoralizing effects of the powerful corporations and trusts, t to bartering away of the public domain and the enforced idlences so often caused by strikes and lockouts, as well as examples of successful roguery, too ofton flaunted in the faces of men exasperated

by want. The oriminal class is a term often used, but of such vague significance that few can form a correct notion of what it means. Looking at classer. Wealth, social position, great talents.

ing reflections from the Tablet :--After all the talk we have heard about loyal-ty; all the admiration and love for a Gueen peerless among women, and unique among unon-urchs sall the glorying in the Empire's past, and rejoicing in its future ; all the anticipation of a time when Australasia should form an im-portant part of a great universe speaking the English language; are we now to be told that, to save herself from even a worse fate, Austral-asia must accept an inferior lob, must become the dwelling-place of a mongrel population, foul in their babits, jabbering an outlandish tongue, and, if not actually semi barbarous, far from balding a first place in sulliarities? Lei to mise society as it exists, we find oriminals in all holding a first place in civilization ? Is it quite consistent with a perfect loyalty to admit that the Imperial Government could relinquish the counterfeits there are sets on the Merchants 36-a total for four years of 240, equal to a neighbors, and as to the Russians, they hate the religious standing, have all been singly or hopes of Australasia's future for such a prospect this country at the present day with sing"

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S BAD POLICY.

All the speeches made at the second meet ing of workingmen, held last Saturday even ing on Papinoau square, were characterized by moderation and a desire so impress upon the Government the necessity for putting a stop to immigration, which threatens to produce nothing but expense, trouble and dirsake of our own pcople, but for those who

The misfortune of this country is that the men who control the Government are more Intent on preserving their own power than cn legislating for the welfare of all classes in the thing which would appear injurious to the class to which Sir John Macdonald invariably appeals when wanting money for election purposes.

The effect of his policy throughout is to augment the evils of great cities, to depress agriculture, to increase the number of there depending for a livelihood on daily labor And when to these evils are added wholesale importations of the most objectionable of the prolitariat of Europe, it is casy to ace bow recklassly our government is heaping up our buutibles for social and, perhaps, po. 105 revolution.

A nation possessing great tracts of Lad land should make it its first cars to setue it own people in permanent possession of the soil. The old Romans, from whom we may learn many useful lessons, wisely foreseening the possible congestion of their city, practiced in their prosperity what other nations after wards learned to do in their distress. The distributed land to all families in want and procured them means for clearing and culti vating it. Commenting on this pelicy Mon Lorquieu chserved, and his remarks apply

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

loss a moment that can be industriously em

Ployed." But the very contrary of this wise policy is that which the Dominion Government pursues. They have alienated millions of acres at a time to corporations largely composed of forsigners. Thousands of thousands of acres they have given to greedy speculators in return for party service. Timber and mineral lands of incalculable value they have divided among themselves and their followers, utterly regardless of popular rights and the future of the country, all for the miserably sordid purpose of retaining themselves in power.

No Government can be justified on any pretence in the misappropriation of the national heritage in this manner, and the people have an indefeasible right to resume possession, at any time when they may overthrow the robber Government and to resume posession of the misappropriated national

domain. Equally true is it that no government can legislate for the benefit of one class at the expense of another with safety. A Government may do so, as we have seen the present ministry do, but the aight of reversal and redress remains and will surely be exercised, either through, or in despite of, parliaments, according to the extent of the mischief and the resistance of those who would maintain it. It is unfortunately a fact, so well establish. ed by history as to be accepted for a trueism, that industrial countries, while creating great riches, invariably produce a considerable number of people who suffer from want. Whenever this has happened the State recognizas its obligations to those in distress, whether to prevent the sufferings of the people or to avoid rebellior. But England would escape this responsibility and, with the connivence of Canadian ministers, who seek Imperial honors, transfer her unfortunates to Canada. In this way our public men are corrupted and the welfare of our country made of less consideration than that of the pauperising nabobs of England. For this reason Canadians who love their country, and whose fortunes are bound up with her fortunes, object to the bestowal of titles on Canadian public men, and desire to see their country independent, in order that her interests shall not be made subservient to foreign powers.

In this workingmen's movement we see the germ of a larger growth of popular thought, and we can only desire that it shall be developed to the fullest extent.

A NATIONAL CRIME.

The suicide of Dr. Ridley, physician of Tulla more jail, who was responsible, as medical adviser, for the hideous cruelties which resulted in the death of Mr. Mandeville, gives ghastly proof of the charge of intention to destroy the lives of Itish political prisoners brought by Wilfred Blunt against Balfour and his miscreant instruments.

No event connected with the Home Rule struggle is more harrowing than the manner in which Mr. Mandeville was deliberately mur. dered in the dungeons of Tullamors. The history of English oppression in Ireland, reeking with the blackest crimes against humanity, has many a bloodier episode, but none more vindic-

appropriateness :- "This distribution ought it presents to our view an equal degree of enor- village to-day. When the Catholics of power to assist the victim, but with little success, as he pronounced his wounds fatal. The appropriation of the second se receive it; and in such a manner as not to nence in political wickedness-a crune which sometime draw down the heaviest judgo.ent of Almighty God, who made of one blood all the sons of men, and who gave to all equally a natural right to liberty, and who, ruling all the kingdoms of the earth with equal providential justice, cannot suffer such deliberate, such monstrous iniquity to pass long unpunished. If liberty is only an adventitious right, if men

are by no means superior to brates, if every social duty is a curse, if cruelty is highly to be esteemed, if murder is strictly honorable and christianity a lie, then it is evident that the Balfourian method of government in Ireland may be pursued without either remorse of conscience or imputation of crime. But if the contrary to this be be true, which reason must immediately admit, it is evident that no government established among men was ever more impious, since it is contrary to reason, justice, nature, the principles of law and government. the whole doctrine, in short, of natural right and phe revealed voice of God.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MELANGES, Trois Conférences, par H. Beau.

grand, Montreal, 1898 In this attractive volume Mr. Beaugrand submits a three-fold treat to the public. The first part, which is a lively account of a trip from Movireal to Victoria, B.C., is extremely interesting, possessing, besides the charm of a masterly treatment, the accompanying advantages of illustrations which are creditable embellishments of the work. The subject is magnificent in its comprehensiveness, and receives full justice at the hands of Mr. Besugrand, who makes all the beautics of scenery pass like a pancrama before our eyes, enhanced by his own enthusiasm for the country and its future. The author confers a favor on Canadian readers by thus putting in their hands in such a handsome form his lecture delivered on March 23rd, 1887. "The Newspaper : its Origin and History," is dealt with next. This paper was first read the Club National of Monbefore In a general way the rise of treal. journalism is sketched in the first part and its progress in the second. The beginnings of such a powerful factor in onr modein civilization as the press may always claim our closest attention. The development of the system when once started, along with a historic review of the circumstances attending the growth of Canadian newspaper enterprise, find a worthy exponent in one who has himself established one of the best French newspapers in our Province. The general tone of the paper is modest and un-marred by self-consciousness. Its composition at the time when Mr. Beaugrand, as mayor of this city, had upon his shoulders all the responsibilities of that office, along with the troubles incident to the small-pox epidemic, is all the more remarkable. The third on the table of contents is a thrilling story of the Mexican war in the time of Juarez, called "Anitts," the name of the sweetheart of the here, who is a sergeant in Dupin's French corps. On the whole the volume goes to the

public with our heartiest recommendations. THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE for July, 1888, is at hand. It may fairly be considered a necessity to men of business while being absolutely such to traveilers. The fine map of the United States which accompanies the number is worthy of especial notice. Price, 25 cents. Published by the International Guide Co., 260 St. Jamas street, Montreal.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for August contains articles of great interest. Among them-How Docs Old Ireland Stand ? Creeds, Old and New, by Rev. Morgan M Sheedy ; Irish Journalien One Hundred Years Ago, by William Collins ; Ulster, Creed and Politics, by F. J. O'Hare: Stonewall Jackson cestry Traced to Ireland; Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries, by Cardinal Man-ning; A Bostonian in New York, by W. F. Donovan; Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sport, by Peter McCorry; together with a great variety of interesting matter. Only \$2 00 a year. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

cluded to units and build a common church near the north boundary of this township and a site was chosen, a cross erected, and the work of the foundation commenced, Mr. Ryan opposed the location; he represente i that it was better for each settlement to have s church of its own, and that they were able to build if they went to work with a will. By great contribution of time and money, Mr. Ryan succeeded : the bishop adopted his suggestion, and located our church in the vilinge. And there is no Catholic in either Hemmingford or Sherrington, who, at this day, is not glad that Mr. Ryan carried his point. Mr. Ryan was also the principal actor and contributor in building the Hemmingford convent.

In 1885 Jeremish Ryan married Miss Kavanagh, daughter of Garrett Kavanagh who, with his family in 1825, had emigrated from the county of Wexford, Ireland, and settled in Hemmingford. To the industry and economy of his wife was Mr. Ryan as well in debted for his success as to his own enterprise and energy. Mrs. Ryan survives her hueband. He also leaves eight children to monrn his loss, all married and well settled. His sons, John, Daniel, Edward and Michael, reeide in Hemmingford and take rank among the most enterprising and influential men of the county. His burial took place on the 18th instant

with all the solemn rites of the Catholic church. A great number of sorrowing friends and relations followed the hearse. His body lies close to the little church he attended so long and so faithfully, and of which he may be said to be the founder. His memory will long remain in the hearts of the people of Hemmingford.

Requiescat in pace.

[I his is another instance of the many occurring daily when an Irishman starts from the same level as an Englishman or a Scotchman, that he will not fall behind, but is more like ly to take the lead.-ED Post.]

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A voman in a new novel asks another character why her sex has not produced a Shakespeare. "It has, madam; it has pro duced all the greatest men of our species," the reply.—Boston Journal.

Call it unrestricted reciprocity, or what you will, it is at all events good common sense to be neighborly with our neighbors, and no one need fear the bug-a-boo of direct taxation.-Cornwall Freeholder.

Bishop Freppel has introduced a bill in the French Chamber of Deputies abolishing duelling. The good bishop ought not to worry himself about a popular amusoment which really is not half as dangerous as baseball.-Chicago Nows.

According to his own reasoning in the Hawke case, Mr. Thompson, the Minister of Justice, ought to be committed for contempt f court because he has questioned the wisdom of Chlef Justice Ritchie's judgment in

ask the Canadian advocates of protection to explain how a tariff which increases the burdens of taxation, and consequently increases selves that the proposition is a grotesque benrdity. - London Advertiser.

One of the preachers who addressed the Orstigemen at Orangevillo on the 12th held Sir John Macconald up to his audience as an ideal person whose life should be initated by every young man in the country." The Orangeville Adv rtiser ciaphatically disapproves of the reverend genileman's remarks, and thinks every true Orangeman should do the same. The paper admires Sir John's ability, but denies that his moral life has been a model for any young man to follow. The editor says : " Were we to seek a paragon of protection of the public. moral perfection within the political arena, we would certainly point to Hon. Alex. Mackenzio in preference to Sir John Macdonald, and we would not be governed by political bias either." The Advertiser man is right, --Hamilton Times. The position is becoming clear that unless there is a new thought of the meaning of American college in Rome. public life there will be danger of a archical Jn Belgium the clericals not only spreading but assuming such respontions as will threaten the very existence of our present institutions. Public life must be made to mean life devoted to public ends and d:dicated to the public good, at present it means a life devoted to the getting of road grants, and subsidies, and appropriations, small effices for electioneering friends, and big privileges or monopolies for special interests. The poli-tics of to-day is based on the principle of liv. ing to one's own ends ; the politics of the future must be based on the principle of living to the ends of the whole of which we are a part. But whatever may be the changes made all good and wise men will protest against "government by wealth."-Bobcaygeon Independent.

murderer has not yet been captured, but the whole population is up in arms looking for him. No explanation can be given for this dreadful murder except that it may have been caused through some family spite.



The Inhuman Physician of Tullamore Jail Dies at His Own Hands.

DUBLIN, July 20 .- Dr. Ridley, physician of Tullanane croon, who has been attending the nquess into the seath of Mr. Mandeville, committ d surcice the morning. Dr. Ridley was on duty as Tulkemore all the time Editor O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville were confined, and was held responsible for permitting the ill treatment which, it is charged, accelerated the death of Mr. Maudovi le and unpaired the health of

Mr. O'Brien. Dr. Ridley had been present at the inquest daily, waiting to be called to the witness stand. The evidence given shows that Mr. Mandeville was subjected to ill usage while in the jail, which seemed to prey upon his mind. Ridley's suicide confirms the popular belief that Mr. Mandeville was cruelly treated by tha prison officials.

GIFTS OF POISON.

It is time that respectable merchants com bined with consumers for the suppression of all gift, prize and lottery schemes in connection with the sale of articles of merchandise. These schemes are not only demoralizing to legitimate business and to the morals of the community, but in the extent in which they are being can ried in the sale of articles of food have become a source of great danger to the public health. They are, no matter in what form they appear. nothing more or less than devices to swindle honest and unsuspecting people.

It is gratifying to learn that in some instance the officers of the law have taken hold of the matter. In New York, and also in Chicago, parties who in this way offered gifts to pur-chasers of their packages have recently been arrested upon indictments for lottery swindling. The latest candidates both for public execration and criminal prosecution, are the manufacturers of the alum baking powders, who are both, by means of gifts and lottery tickets, disposing of large quantities of their corrosively poisonous compounds, which are so well known to be detrimental to health that no housekeeper will admit them in her kitchen knowingly. This form of swindle is not only being peddled from house to house, but under the promise of large profits to be realized, the manufacturers are outrenching themselves behind the counters of many grocers by getting them to offer the alum goods with the gifts or lottery tickets attached, thereby shifting the liability to prosecution, in part

upon other, and perhaps innocent parties. Every grover or dealer, for instance, who sells or offers for sale any of the prize or lottery king powders is a criminal in the eye of th law, and liable, upon conviction, to fine and imprisonment, while those who sell the gift goods are, morally, an responsible, for they are offerthe Ayer case, -Ottawa Free Press. The workingmen of Canada would do woll to use a food that contains a correstory to the tartiff question. They should poison. This is a predicament in which it is not possible our grocers will care to place them-seves when they came to think seriously of the matter.

It must be borne in mind that every one of the cost of living, without increasing, but rather reducing, the price of labor, can be a benefit to the laboring man? The working-men of this country are realizing for them. four cen's a pound to produes; the gift or prize costs but a few cents more. They are sold at the price of a first class baking powder, so that the swindle, in a commercial sense, is enormous. But the chief iniquity of the business consists in celling, as presumably wholesome, an article of a positively injurious character, and by means of gifts or bribes inducing servants or unsuspecting housekeepers to purchase and use it in our daily food.

There should be some prompt mothod of reach ing these dangerous practices and punishing the parties engaged in their promotion. If the present laws are not ample, we commend the matter to the consideration of our State Board of Health for recommendation of such addi

JESUITS AND LAVAL. A FIRST-CLASS STRUGGLE IN PROS-PECTIVE.

Liberal Members Asking that the University be Given a Share of the \$400,000-The Situation Explained by a Quebec M.P.P.-The Fight at Rome -Mercier to Again Proceed to the Eternal Clty.

Those who expected that the moment the Lieut.-Governor of the Province had given his assent to the bill passed by the two other branches of the Legislature authorising the Government to pay over \$400,000 to the Jesuit and \$60,000 to certain Protestant institutions.

that the moment this would be done the famous question would be finally settled, are now greatly undeceived. It is true that the Legislature has done its share of the work, but the Government are in as great a fix as ever if the statements of politicians friendly to the present administration are to be taken into con-sideration. It appears that the bulk of Mr. Mercier's Liberal supporters are friendly to Laval University and wish to help the institution along as best they can. According to preconcerted arrangement, therefore, they voted the \$400,000 asked for, but at the same time the whole National party, with the exception, it is said, of some National Conservatives, signed a collective despatch to His Holiness, who is to decide how the money is to be expended, in favor of Laval receiving a good round sum, some claim more than half of the whole amcunt. One of the members for the City of Quebec, who was met on the street this morning, said : "When I signed the document there were already 26 names on it. I under-stand that a copy of it has been sent to Mr. Mercier and another copy to Rome. I myself signed this, because I believed that the Legislature's intention in voting this large amount was to further the interest of educacation, since, as the Premier himself declared, the Government were not legally bound to pay the amount or any portion of it. Now, I know of no better way of advascing education in this province than by seconding the efforts of Laval as much as we can. The University has done a great deal of good in Quebec, and it has already a good record to show for its work in Montreal. Unfortunately its means are very limited. As you are aware the University in Quebec is altogether upheld by the Seminary of Quebec, who have been running it at a lost for years back. They have imposed sacrifices on them-selves in the intersts of education and I have no doubt but that a fair measure of justice be mated out to them. I understand that His Eminenco is seconding the efforts of Laval, and, if I am no, wrongly informed, I believe the Premier is willing to do what is right in the matter.

THE MATTER AT ROME.

another source a Post reporter has learned that Mgr. Paquet, representing Laval, and Rev. Father Turgeon, representing the Jesuits, will secure a hearing at Rome, but that It is further stated that a lengthy communica-tion from His Eminence Cardinal Targenerau in favor of Laval has been forwarded to Rome and that in this he sets forth that if the Holy See does not come to the rescue o the university by apportioning to it a bart of the sum voted by the part of the sum voted by the Legislature for educational purposes it may be compelled to close its institution in Quebec and give up the idea of establishing in a permanent manuer a branch in Moutreal.

THE POLITICIANS AT WORK.

It is understood that the head and front of the movement in political circles in Laval's in-terests is Mr. Lafontaire, M.P.P., one of the professors and a former cleve. Last year he voted for Laval against his chief, Mr. Mercier, and this year it was he who got up the collective depatch to the Holy See which was signed by the Liberal members. It has been a well-known fact that though the Jesuits have a strong card in their hand in having Mr. Mercier, who is one of their former students, they will have to contend against strong Laval men who are high up in the parsy, such as La-fontaine, the two Langelier-, Gaguon and others.

MERCIER GOING TO ROM'S.

Church against your Fathers is for me a new proof of the good which your illustrious com-pany is accomplishing, and will tend to increase the esteem which I always have had for it. Please accept, my reverend Father, the + L. F., BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS.

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE IRISH LAND LAWS.

Grievances of the Farmers Still Unredressed -The Land Courts Inoperative-Oppressive Exactions and Arbitrary Evictions.

The following statement on the present posi-The following swatement on the present pos-tion of the Irish Land Question was drawn up and unanimously adopted at the recent general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th

ments of many of the leading organs of public opinion throughout Europe that a widespread misconception still prevails as to the existing state of the land laws in Ireland, we deem it our duty to make the following statement on the subject :----

"We do not aim at enumerating all the Free and may just it contains and the series of the series of which the agricultural tenants of Irelaad may just by complain. We fully recognise the impossibility of dealing with many of them in the present seesion of Parliament. But in our opinion there are certain most preasing grisvances which, in the interests of public order as well as of justice, imperatively call for immediate legal redross.

"I. The fundamental demand of the agricultural tenants of Ireland, in the matter of rent, is, as it has always in substance been, for the establishment of an impartial public tribunal to adjudicate between landlord and tenant. The tenants do not claim that the amount of rent to be paid should be fixed by themselves. What they object to is that they should be determined by the arbitrary will of a landlord.

"II. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the special circumstances of the Irish land system which put the justice of the tenants' claim in this matter beyond question. The principle that Irish agricultural tenants should be protected by law against the imposition of exorbitant rents, and against eviction in consequence of the non payment of such rents, has long since been recognized by Parliament. It is the fundamental principle of the Land Act of 1831, and of several subsequent statutes.

" III. The present claim of the tenants, then, is for the full and effective application of this principle. Even as regards those classes of agricultural tenants on whom the right of hav-ing their rents fixed by a public tribunal has been conferred by Acts of Parliament, obstacles have been allowed by the Lerislature to remain, which in very many cases practically render

those Acts inoperative. "IV. By far the most serious of these obstacles is that which has arisen from the accumulation of the arrears of exorbitant routs. In the present state if the law, tenants weighed down by this burden-and such tenants are to be numbered by the thousand throughout the country—ara hopelessly excluded from the pos-sibility of obtaining effective redress through the course. The heavy indebtedness of such tenants puts it in the power of a barsh landlord to use the threat of eviction as a means of keeping back the tenant from making any application to the Court ; and even in cases where the intervention of the Court is obtained, the Court, owing to its inability to lessen the debt of the arrears, is powerless to ward off from the tenant the danger of eviction. It has, indeed, jurisdiction to reduce his exhorbitant rent. But it has no power to lessen in any way the heavy indebtedness that has come upon him from his inability to pay that exharbitant rent in the past. So long as this indebtedness remains he is at the mercy of the landlord.

"V. Again there are thousands of tenants throughout the country who have been ousted from the right of having recourse to the Courts, by the service of eviction notices which have in face altogether deprived them of their legal status as tenants.

"VI. It cannot be alleged in exone for the continued failure to afford here protection to the tenants in the cases we have montioned, and in other other unnecessary to enumerate here, that any serious difficulty exists in providing an adequate

remedy. As regards the question of arrears, for is stance, it is a fact of public notoristy that at the present moment there is in operation in Scotland an Act of Parliament specially devised to afford protection in this very matter to Scotch tenants. "The actual working of the Scotch Act to which we refer is sufficiently disclosed by the fact stated in an official report receatly published by the Conjmission by which that act is adminis tered. The reductions judicially granted by the Commission arount to over 30 per cent on the rents, and to no 1958 than 61 per cent on the arrears, in the case dec. ded by them. "A proposal for the expansion of this law to Ireland has been rejected by Farliament during the present session. We are utterly unable to comprehend on what principle a difference of treatment so notably to the disadvantage of "VII. We deem it our duty to add that unless Parliament at once apply some really effectivo measure for the protection of Irish tenants from oppressive exactions and from arbitrary eviction, consequences the most disastrons, no less to public order than to the safety of the people, will almost inevitably ensue. Signed

tive more horribly atrocious than this Mandeville tragedy. Humanity stands aghast at the contemplation of a simple political prisoner, suffering under severe maladies needing the most gentle treatment, confined raked in a damp, cold cell without bedding and clothing and deprived of food till death put an end to his agonies ?

Surely the English people need no stronger proof than the evidence brought out at the inquest of the infernal character of Balfour's administration in Ireland ! Yet we are told with lisping sang froid that this is the ordinary administration of crimical justice under British law by the minions of the Tory Government who appear to rejoice in it. Blood-curdling stories have been told of the atrocities and crue tortures inflicted by savages on their prisoners, but the slave-bunters of Africa, the canaibals of the South Sea, the wild Indians in America never in their worst fury perpetrated anything more inhuman than the murder of Mr. Mandeville.

No wonder Dr. Ridley, when his abominable conduct was exposed, chose rather to die by bis own hand than face the wrath of an outraged public.

But this is the "resolute Government" which the Tories say must be permanently administered a la Tullamore, to establish peace, conteatment and prosperity in Ireland !

Mr. Gladstone said the other day that he was astonished at the moderation of the Nationalists under the cruel, exasperating provocations of the Tory Government. Well might he and all the world be astonished. There is nothing equal to those cruelbies outside Siberia, and Nava Sahib himself, if he be alive, may shout tu quoque to Balfour from the jungles of India. How wicked, how beyond all example impious, is that government which cannot be carried on without the continual murder of innocent persons ! What punishment is not to be expected for such monstrous and unparallelled barbarities ! For if the blood of one man, unjustly shed, crice with so loud a voice for the livion vangeance, how shall the cries and groans of thousands who have perished in the same way arise to heaven ? Do we allude to that punishment which shall be inflicted on men as individuals hereafter? Dare we contemplate that awful day when the tyrants will be brought face to face with their victims? When earth and ocean shall give up their Irish dead ? When the authors of these horrors will stand confounded and abashed ? Or do we allude to that punishment which may be inflicted on them here as members of a wicked government? For, as a body politic, if its members be ever so numerous, may be considered as a whole, acting of itself and by itself, in all affairs in which it is concerned, so it is accountable, as such, for its conduct; and as these kinds of politics have only their existence here, so it is only in this

world that, as such, they can be punished. Whether we consider the crime with respect to the individuals immediately concerned in this

ba:barous and cruel business, or whether we sider it as permitted by the laws of the land,

____ OBITUARY.

THE LATE JEREMIAH RYAN OF HEMMINGFORD We have to chronicle to-day the death of Jeremiah Ryan, E:q., one of Hemmingford's early pioneers.

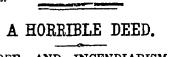
John Ryan with his four sons Daniel, Jeremish, Philip and Edward, immigrated to Canada in the year 1826, and settled in the Township of Hemmingford. They came from Mayne, Co. of Tipperary, Ireland. The father died in 1847, having seen his sons settled on land, clearing away the forest with energy and success. By industry and economy the four brothers succeeded in making for themselves and familics comfortable homes. Jeremiah, the

subject of this notice, was especially energetic and Industrious. He endured with patience the privations incident to the first settlers of a country, for he possessed the bodily and mental activity and indomitable perseverance which bring success to the cololist. As his means accumulated he purchased lands adjoining his original purchase, and continued to buy till he was owner of several fine farms. These farms he cultivated with skill and stocked with horses, cattle, sheep, etc., of the best descrip-tion. His revenue now being considerable, he began to speculate in land, lumber, live stock, etc. Everything Mr. Kyan undertook prospored, till he became one of the most wealthy men in the county of Huutingdon. Before he divided his property by giving large well stocked farms to his sons and dowrise to his daughters, his net capital was not less than \$75,000.

For several years past Mr. Ryan has loaned money to his townsmon and others. It is impossible to estimate the good he has done in this way. His terms were casy and he never pressed the poor who failed to meet payments. He has been familiarly known by the soubriquet "Jerry," and when any of the neighbors was in trouble or pressed, he would neighbors was in trouble or pressed, he would apply to "Jerry," and he was sure to find bad returned from the States. On his relief, for "Jerry" was always ready to assist a neighbor, furthor any object or undertaking for public good or charitable purposes. Besides the time that his extensive business

required Mr. Ryan was able to find time to devote to public affaire. He sat in the Commissioners' Court for summary trials for and as he entered nearly a quarter of a century, where he dis tinguished himself more by bringing the ligitants to settlement and reconcillation than by dispensing the summum jus or rigor of the law. He was also chairman of the School the ground, while Lamontague had come up to board for a great many years, the duties of him and had seized him by the throat, which office he discharged with intelligence When Michel came to he found himself He was also chairman of the School and ratisfaction. In politics Mr. Ryan between two burning straw mattrasses. was a Liberal, but he always set honesty and tricating himself he discovered blood principle before party.

Mr. Ryan was zealous in religion, a fervent Catholic, and an effective supporter and defender of his faith, though forbearing and friendly to those who differed from him in tions belief. To his indefatigable exer-tions are the Catbolics of Hemmingford, deposition. Dr. Noel, of St. Ferdinand indebted for having a church in their d'Halifax, was also summoned and did all in his



AND INCENDIARISM AT WOLFESTOWN. MURDER

Whiskey Brings on a Deadly Encounter Between Two Brothers.in-Law-Shot, Stabled and Placed Between Burning Mattrasses to Die,

WOLFESTOWN, Wolfe Co., Que., July 21 -- A horrible tragedy has just been enacted here which has thrown the usually quiet village of St Fortunat de Wolfestown and surrounding coun ry into a state of wild excitement. At one o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered issuing from the house of Napolean Michel, a well to do farmer of this locality. The alarm was given and the neighbors soon congregated and learned that a drewdful tragedy had just been enacted. It appears that about eleven Lamontzgne pulled out a bottle of whiskey and offered Michel some of its contents. The men each had three drinks, after which Lamontagne went out and was absent for some little time. When he returned Michel went to meet him.

LAMONTAGNE FIRED THREE SHOTS,

one of which struck Michel on the left side of the ear. The wounded man tried to excape but his strength gave way, and he fell fainting to On extricating himself he discovered blood flowing freely from knife wounds in the throat and hands. He managed to crawl out of the burn ing house and reached the house of Arcade Boucher, a neighbor, where he received assistance. The priest, Rev. E. O. Plante, was sent for, and on arriving administered the last Sacra-

tional legislation as shall be effective for the

CATHOLIC NEWS

Catholics are increasing in number in Scotland, owing to large immigrations from Iteland. The Rev. F. J. Kennedy, a young pricet, of Philadelphia, is the new vice-rector of the

In Belgium the clericals will have a majority of sixly in the Chember of Deputies, and a majority of thirty seven in the Senate. Cardinal Manning, who reached his £0th

birthday on Sunday last (July 15), rises regu-larly at 5 a.m. He loves to see the early morn ing sun from his chamber window.

The good-mannered person does not tell us our failings, does not lecture us; he does not exist without them than without air.

Quick is the succession of human events : the cares of to-day are seldom the cares of to-morrow; and when we lie down at night we may safely say to most of our troubles, ' Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more.'

The only safety there is for society is the moral law; and without belief in God and in His revelations, which confirms and sanctifies the moral law, that law loses its hold on men, and untold evil will be the result.-Rt. Rev. F S. Chatard.

A great deal of sorrow and suffering might be averted if the confidence of children con tinued through life to run to their parents; if the time never came when there were words and deeds that they would not like mother or father to know.

The Indian papers announce that the body of St. Francis Xavier will be exposed to the veneration of the faithful in December of next year. The feast of the Apostle of the Indies, it will be remembered, falls on the third of that month.

A nephew of the late General James Shields. Rev. Father Shields, was recently ordained at Baltimore for the St. Louis archdiocese, and is now stationed as assistant at the stationed as assistant at the h of the Immaculate Conception, church St. Louis, Rev. D. Power, pastor. Bishop Spalding arrives at the conclusion that celibacy is becoming an alarming evil in this country. We have frequently shown that if the young men do not marry young women they will have to meet them in competition as wage work-crs.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

On Sunday, July 1st, Sister Blandina Toner, of San Francisco, after three years' suffering, borne in a most patient and edifying manner, treathed forth her soul into the hands of the Creator, whom she had faithfully served in the Order of Sisters of Mercy for more than twenty vears.

A letter from Rev. James McGolrick, of Minneapolis, Micn., now in Ireland, says that dieneapoils, fultan, now in irreand, says coat dis-tress among the people in all parts of the coun-try is great, but that they are united and determined to stand together to the last. There are no differences between the bishops and the people. They seem to thoroughly understand each other.

The Archbishop of New York proposes to The Archaestop of New YOR proposes to erect a diocesan seminary within his diocese. At a meeting of some of the prominent lay and clericals of New York city, recently, twenty-five thousand dailars were raised. It is estimated that the cost of the site and building will be half a million.

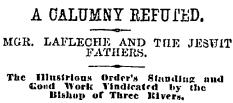
The blacksmith is always blowing about his work.

A Liberal informed a Post reporter this morning that it was about certain that the Hon. Mr. Mercier would have to go to Rome again, where his services are required for the settle-ment of this question. He thought Mr. Moreier would leave about the middle of August. He will also benefit by the occasion to thank the Holy See for the great honor conferred upon him by his receiving the highest decoration given to a layman in this country.

A UNIVERSITY DEADLOCK.

In the meantime all the prospects of Laval in Montreal are at a standstill and nothing will be done until a decision has been arrived at. The building operations on the corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets have not been commenc ed, though the plans prepared by Perrault & Mesnard were accepted last fall. The authorities of Laval fear that the Jesuits may get abrad of them if they secure the whole amount voted, and that the venture would be too costly unless some financial aid is received.

The statement made that Perrault and Monard intended suing the university for damages is denied by them. It may thus be taken for granted that nothing is yet definitely settled, and interesting developments are looked for in the near future.



THE POST some time ago published a state ment by the Rev. Fathers of the Jesuit order in this city refuting a vilo elander on the order in Three Rivers originated by the Journal of Ottawa and reproduced by the Gazette. The Ottawa and reproduced by the Gazette, The following letter from the Bishap of Three Rivers relative to this falsehood explains itself:

BISHOPRIC OF THREE RIVERS,) July 16, 1888.

To the Rev. Father Hamel, S.J., Superior : MY REVEREND FATHER, - On my return from a visit to St. Paulin, I learn with regret that the odious calumny published by the Journal of Ottawa against your Order and against myse has gone the rounds of the Canadian and United States press, notwithstanding the authorized denials published by the best informed news-

papers. I again declare that there is not a word of truth in this spiteful diatribe: 1st. The Bishop of Three Rivers has signed

from the exercise of their ministry in this diocese. He has never even thought of doing 80.

2nd. Everybody knows here that the Jesuit Fathers own no college and are in charge of a church here.

3rd. Neither do they possess any property ore.

4th. It has never come to the knowledge of the bishop of Three Rivers that the Jesuit fathers have influenced any one on his death bed to induce him to change his will in their lavor.

5th. The faithful of the city of Three Rivers attend church with the ordinary piety and assiduity.

All the assertions of this presumed informa-tion of the Journal of Ottawa are so many falsehoods.

When the enemy has to have recourse to when the energy ins to have recourse to the Onited Buside are asked to believe that we are in the state desired by the Savior and we the poor laboring man ! How this joke must ought to be glad of it. This stupid attack of the enemics of the lichaire landlords smile !"

+ MICHAEL, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland,

+ WILLIAM, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland,

† THOMAS WILLIAM, Archbishop of Cashel, † JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

FRANCIS, Bishop of Derry. JOHN PIUS, Bishop of Dromore.

- LAUBENCE, Bishop of Klphin. MICHAEL, Bishop of Killaloe.
- THOMAS, Bishop of Meath. JAMES, Bishop of Clogher.
- JOHN, Bishop of Oloyne.
- JAMES, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin
- + FRANCIS, Bishop of Rindre and Leightu
 + FRANCIS, Bishop of Galway and Kilmic-daugh.
 + WILLIAM, Bishop of Ross.
 + PATRICK, Bishop of Confert.

- HUGH, Bishop of Killala.
- FIUGH, Bishop of Killala.
 BARTHOLOMEW, Bishop of Ardagh and Gioumacnoise.
 ANDREW, Bishop of Kerry.
 THOMAS ALFHONSUS, Bishop of Cork.
 JAMES, Bishop of Ferns.
 ABBAHAM, Bishop of Ossory.
 PIERCE, Bishop of Waterford.
 PATHICK, Bishop of Ossory.

- PATRICK, Bishop of Down and Connor. EDWARD THOMAS, Bishop of Limerick.
- PATRICK, B shop of Raphoe. EDWARD, Bishop of Rilmore.

John, Bishop of Achonry. James, Coadjutor Bishop of K.Inlos. John, Coadjutor Bishop of Chullert.

- THOMAS, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore,
- NICHOLAS, Bishop of Canes.

A Kansas workingman puts the toriff issue or a slave. There is no middle ground. If I am a free man I am at liberty to buy or sell am a free man 1 am at aberty to ouy or sen wherever I please, without let or hindrance, without fices, or peoplies, or tatiffs. If I can-not do this I am not a free may. If I am not a free man I am a slave. The tariff of this a tree man 1 am a snow. The tarm of this country is 47 per cent. of slavery. The excuse for depriving us of our liberty is that it is for the benefit of the laboring men. If that is true its certainly is the first time in the history of the world where people were deprived of their liberty for the benefit of the poorest class of liberty for the benent of the people. All along down through the ages men have been deprived of their liberty for the benefit of kings, and nobles, and dukee, and earls, and such favored individuals. But we of the United States are asked to believe that we

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THE COMMISSION'S POWERS.

Text of the Government Bill for the Appointment of the Parnell Inquiry Committee - How it is Proposed to Conduct the Investigation.

LONDON, July 18.—Following is the text of the Government bill for the appointment of a special commission to enquire into the Times' charges against Irish members of parliamotions. ment :--

Whereas charges and allegations have been made against certain members of the House of Commons and others, by the defendants in the action of O'Donnell against Walter and another, it is expedient that a special commission be appointed to enquire into the truth of the charges and allegations, and that it should have such powers as may be necessary for the

effectual conducting of the enquiry ; B; it therefore enacted, first, that the three persons hereinafter mentioned (names not giv n) are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of this act. The commissionera shall enquire into and report upor the charges and allegations against certain mom-bers of the House of Commons and others in the ration of O'Donnell against Walter and another.

Secondly, that the commission shall, for the purpose of the enquiry, have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in Her Majesty's High Cours of Justice or any jugdo thereof on the occasion of au notion, including all the powers, rights and privileges in respect of the following matters : enforcing the attendance of witnesses, examining them under oath, affirmation or otherwise, compelling the production of documents, punishing persons guilty of contempt, the issue of a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad, and summonses signed by one or more of the commissioners may be substituted for and be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents. A warrant of commission issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by one or more of the commissioners and shall specify the prison to which the offender shall be committed.

Thirdly, That the persons implicated in said charges and allegations, the parties to said suit, and any persons authorized by the commissioners may appear at the enquiry, and any persons so appearing may be represented by counsel or solicitor.

Fourthly, That every person who, on ex-amination on oath or affirmation, wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

Fifthly, That any witness may be crossexamined on behalf of any other person appearing before the commissioners. A witness shall not be excused from answering any queetion put to him on the ground of any privi-leges or the ground that the answer may criminate or tend to criminate himself. Evidence taken under this ast shall be admissible against any person in any civil or commercial preceedings, except in case the witness shall be accused of having given false evidence in the enquiry under this act.

Sixtaly, Inat every person examined as a witness, who, in the opinion of the commissioners, shall make full and true disclosure touching all matters in respect whereof he is examined shall be entitled to receive a certificate signed by the commissioners stating that he has made a full and true disclosure, and if any civil or criminal proceedings shall at any time thereafter be instituted against such witness in respect to any matter whereon he shall be examined, the court having cognizance of the case shall on proof of the certificate stay proceedings, and may in its discretion award the witness such costs as he may be put to by reason of the proceedings.

A MURDEROUS SALVATIONIST. HE FIRES FIVE SHOTS AT A BROTHER SOLDIER

was being held on a commitment which differed from the conviction. Mr. A. H. Marsh argued that the commitment was inaccordance with the seutence of the court passed at the trial and that the conviction returned was erroneous. He asked for an enlargement to have it amended, saying it was simply a slip. One of those slips that are being continually made by ignorant magistrates, remarked His the prisoner and declined to make an order relieving the informants from the costs of the

1.1.1

AN IDEAL ISLAND. GREAT BRITAIN'S RULE MILDER IN THE SOUTH

SEA THAN IN IRBLAND.

[From the Boston Globe]

In the Southern Pacific is a little island, with a few surrounding islets, which if all accounts be true, comes as near to More's "Uto-pia' or Bacon's "New Atlantis" as any place on earth. Norfolk Island comprises about \$3,000 acres of land in all, which are mainly divided up into farms of tifty acres each, and every newly married couple gets one of these farms as a wedding dowry. According to the report of our Consul the government of the island, by powers granted by Her Majesty. is home rule, pure and simple, and is vested in three officals—a chief magistrate and two councilors—who are elected annually by the people, the chief magistrate being responsible and the mediam of communication with the higher officials.

The three magistrates act under commissions bearing the great seal of the Colony, issued by the Governor of New South Water, who himself holds a separate authority as Governor of Norfolk Island. The Governor has in fact, unlimited power, but holds a very mild sway, allowing the islanders to do very much as they like, so long as they do not go too far. The laws are few and primtive, and could be printed on two sheets of foolscan; nevertheless, theyanswer the purpose well, there being nocrime to speak of nor ny lockup or need of one. There is no revenue, except a few waifeand strays in the shape of small fines, &c., which seldom amount to much, but is responsible for the signal master's salary of £1 10s. (\$7 50) per annum, besides a court sweeper at £1 (\$5). The chief magistrate's salaryis £26 but up to last year it was only £12; this, with the emoluments paid to the colonial surgeon, chaplain, registrar and postmaster, is paid out of the interest of a fund inSydney, which has

been accumulating for some years. The imports include clothing, groceries. sgricultural implements and timber for building purposes; the exports, oil, wool, horses, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, bananas and sometimes sheep The cil and wool go either to Auckland or Sydney, the latter port taking besides sweet potatoes and binanas, but for other produce, such as horses, onlone, Irish potatoes, &c. The importation of liquor, except for medical purposer, is absolutely prohibited : the law is strict, and the people care uttle for it. There are no dutles, and consequently no customs house or any other record kept, but the imports and exports together in a favorable year would probably amount to £6,000.

The island has a population of 741, none of whom are poor and none rich.

Here is a British colony enjoying the freedom of self-government, and having in fact all the privileges of a republic. Compared with Ireland the condition of the people on Norfolk Island is far better. Yet Irelard is full of intelligent men and women, who in any other place would make their mark in the world, while Norfolk Island is largely populated with South Soa surages. Why does Eogland make this descrimination against the superior race ?

MANITOBA'S RAILWAYS. THE CAMPET CONSIDERING AN APPLICATION OF

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, Man., July 17 .- The Cabinet

will attempt the eviction. Every able-bodied member of the 114 familles is prepared to resist, and a hard fight seems to be certain. The arrears of rent owed by the tenants amount to \pounds 50,000. The Vandaleur troubles began back in 1874, when the late Colonel Vandaleur was defeated in his contest for Parliament. He never forgave his tenabts for not returning him, and raised his rents to Lordship. After hearing the argument the the highest legal point. The tenants rebelled, court granted the order for the discharge of and there have been troubles ever since, oulminating now in a wholesale eviction.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 17.—When Sir Charles Borry designed the Houses of Parliament, he did not ake into consideration the coming of an age of rand committees, and the impaired alacrity of the older race of legislators. Owing to the creat length of the corridors, and the multitudes of embarrying atom to be descended member of embarrassing steps to be descended, members serving on the committees, and who cannot run, find themselves trequently shut out from important divisions, especially during a morning sitting. The grievance is a genuine one, and it naturally belonged to the province of Dr Farquharson, as a medical man, to protest against the inconvenience arising from excessive efforts to reach the House before the doors are closed. This he did. He did not ask Mr. Smith to cut down the corridous or shorten the staircises, but sim-ply requested that the intervals allowed mem-bers for reaching the lobby should be lengthened. But Mr. Smith felt unable to promise anything, so it remains for Dr. Farquherson or some other panting patriot to fall by the way, and so quicken the relief which Mr. Speaker

alone can afford. An incident of the recent great Irish division appears to have escaped the attention of the newspapers. The Rev. Newman Hall, who had spent some hours in the gallery, fainted, and had to be removed. He was taken to the lobby, where a couch was improvised for him. and he was attended by Dr. Tanner, who applied such restoratives as were available. The rev. gentleman was subsequently removed to Mr. Arnold

nan was subsequently removed to Mr. Arnold Morley's private room, and here he remained until sufficiently restored to go home. Much interest follows, too, ladies of title—the Countess of Rosebery, who is very ill of conges-tion of the lungs, following an attack of messles, and Lady Almaton, who, it is feared, is draine at her here to home of the strend No one that I have pre-sed on the point-and these authorities include some of the oldert l'arliamentary hands-our remember to have seen Mr. Gladstone in the Peers' Gallery before this afternoon. The gathering was a very singular one, viewed by the light of history and the noc-

turnes of destiny, since it consisted exclusively of Lord Spencer, Mr. John Morley and the ex-Premier. Naturally the question may suggest itself: "How would W. E. G. look as a peer?" Heroic-decidedly heroic. His head, as seen over that rail, upon which so many itlustrious chins have rested, was remarkable, even spart from the unique singularity of seeing if ther at all. Lord Beacosfield visited the P. ers' Gellery once, and only once, after be quitted the House of "Commons for "the b tter place above"—as poor Lord Frederick Cavendish once designated the hereditary chamber—and the House of Commons was naturally again upon the qui tire as to Home Rule justs in the Poers' gallery is to rare

Home Rule justa in the Feers gauer, is contained an incident to recape attention. The Lance, in a special report on the sweating system in Glasgow, describes an Irish sweater in a correct with some turkeys: "It was only possible to atand up in the contre of the garren, in the apex formed by the angle of the roof. To get to the corner where they worked the men would be obliged to crawl on all fours, as the roof came down within two feat of the flags. This garret was at once hot and damp. The water came through the roof and the coke fire produced unwholesome heat. The turkeys constantly strolled in and took a look at the failors, leaving behind them, among the clothes that lay on the floor, feathers and other more objectionable evidence of their visits. The little passage occupied by the turkeys scourated the work garret from the dwelling part of the tenework garret from the dwelling part of the tene-ment, but here also we find sewing ma-chines, clothes and cotten walding lying about. The wall of the bedroom was covered with paint instead of paper; and the sweater informed us that this was his doing. The place swarmed with bugs. They dropped off the ceiling, they scoreted themselves in the folds of the clothes. With

around Metz, where she was afterwards a pri-soner, by her dauntless bravery, particularly ab Borny, where she attended the soldiers under the enemy's fire. She becare a widow in 1882, and has two sons who have adopted the army as their pr fession. The House of Commons can boast of many a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

more stalwart in mber than Mr. Byron Roid, but amongst the Conscript Fathers there is no tauncher defender of the Church of England than the member for West Bradford. The other night quite a flutter was caused in the lobby by the advent of the hon, gentleman with an in pereating lady whose toute ensemble was effectively completed with a pair of smoked glasses, torough which she beamed with kindly interest on members of the House. Russor's busy tongue as soon at work, and the word wentround that Mr. Reid's companion was the sponse of a well-known bishop of evangelical views. Later in the evening it transpired that the lady was the partevening it transpired that the lady was the part ner of the joys and sorrows of Berry, the public hangma. Berry is a staunch Conservative by conviction, and hence his desire that Mr. Byron Reid should have the honor of showing his wife over the Houses of Parliament.

DUTY.

For many years close at her side I walked, Unquestioning I owned her rightful power ; Of her behests at morn and eve we talked, Or took sad counsel at the midnight hour.

dreamed of other paths more fair and wide. Of other, nobler work I might have done; Still with firm hand she held me at her side, Still in the hard right path she led me on. Till sometimes, wearied by the stern commands

She laid on me, the flesh and spirit tried By her denials and her demands, Against them all in bitterness I cried.

Depart from me. O Duty, let me go, Freed from your bondage, my own classen way Unfettered and untrammelled let me know An utter freedom heuceforth from this day.

For I am tired of every useful task, And, slipping off the joke of every care, I fain would be as one whom none may ask Why I do this or that, go here or there.

Let me be free to seek the path in which So sadly long I've seen Love waiting stand ; Wide fields of fame whose harvests wait my hand

There came a day-heart, hand, brain, were

free From service that had so long been their share. O, sad, strange day, in which there full on me The endless sorrow of an answered prayer.

How, if in any dear eyes I could see Such smiles as those that once did glorify A loving, grateful face, there would not be A woman in this world so glad as I.

If anywhere in my world was one Who held as then no ministering s . A meet And dear as mine, how gladly would I run To lay the utmost service at her feet.

This know I now at last all doubt beyond : Though love is swee', though fame had gracious meed, Who doth rebel 'gainst duty's sacred bond,

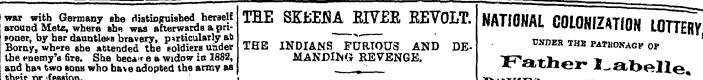
He kneweth not his own soul's deepest need.

Reveal thyself O Duty, unto a'l My Brothers and my Sisters ! Le' them see How they alone are blost who heed thy call, How they walk life's best paths who walk with thre.

ATTACKING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

IBERALS AND PARNELLITES OUESTION HIS RIGHT TO ATTEND CABINET MEETINGS AT WHICH MATTERS RELATING TO THE CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL ARE DIS-CUSSED.

LONDON, July 19.-In the House of Common to day Mr. Summers, Liberal, asked whether, in view of the fact that Attorney General Webster acted for the Times as leading counsel in defending the suit brought against it by O'Donnell, Mr. Smith would undertake that the Attorney General should not attend another Cabinet meeting at which matters relating to the charges against the Times and "Paraellism "Parnellism and Crime" are discussed. Mr. Summers then asked what the future position of Attorney-



Lite and Property Frequently and Openly Threatened-What the Redskins Fropore Boing-A State of Affairs that is a Disgrace to the Country.

VICTORIA. July 19 --- Mr. Borland, of Leith & Borland, 150 mile house, Caribon road, who went to Skeens Forks in the spring with a pack train, arrived down from Hazleton with letters from the Attorney-General.

The report of Judge Wooton, of Metlak hatls, dated July 5th, stated that Kitwancool Jim, for whose arrest he had issued a warrant, had been shot at Hezleton by a special constable, and that this had arrouned the Indians who demanded \$1,000 or the life of a white man.

There was also a letter from Constable B. W. Washburn, dated H-zleton, Forks of Skeens River' June 27th, in which he detailed the course of events leading np to the rising, as follown :--

I left Hazelton with a constable the S h of June for Kit-wan-cool, for the purpose of location Kit-wan-cool Jim. Engaged an Indian to put me on his track and to show me his whereabouts and to render all the assistance possible. The Indian agreed to take me to him and, if successful, promised him S100. I left for Hazilton to get more men, in the meantime leaving one constable at Kitman-gar. Boing in Hazaiton I got notice that two messengers I had sect after Ki zega's murderers were on the trail to here. I, with one constable, remained, sending two to join the one at Kitman-gar and for him and mo to follow as soon as possible after getting reports that the parties could not be got away for nearly three weeks on account of deep snow in the mountains and foot-logs being swept away. Got notice of Kit-wancool Jim having come from the head waters of Naas River and being not mapy days' travel from Kitman-gar.

Sunday, the 17th, I tried all in my power to obtain a cance with a crew, but in vain. Monday, up to noon, with the same result. I had to buy a canor, with paddles, for the sum of \$32. With an Indian and Klootebman, a constable, and myself as captain, hastened down the river as quick as possible, got delayed on account of a bad piece a water, where the canoe had to be lowered by tow line, arrived at Kitmanipar mission at about 7 a. m., Tureday, the 1921. Oa linding I noticed great excitement. The cause of it was that Kit-wancool Jim got shot by ore of the constables while making resistance with a pistol in hand and trying to escape. Found his body in cns of the cabins, wrapped in blanketr, was told that the prisoner had died only one hour before my arrival, identified the same to be the man, found him shot, the ball entering near the right shoulder blade, passing quarterly through the lung, and coming out on right breast, butween the third and fourth ribe. The party of three constables had taken the trail for Hezelton, after making all arrange-ments for burial. Excitement ran high, and it became to be threatening. I thought it best to be gene before it was too late, most to prevent bloodshed. On the trail I ran on an Indian, secreted in a hollow tree; noticed him trying to slip the cover off of his gun, but seeing himself found, desisted in any further movements. This Indian I recognized to be the father in-law of the dead murderer. He upraided mo excitedly for the constables being sent up here, and threatened to have us wiped out, but could not make the lesst efforts to carry anything of that kind into execution. Caught up with the party by evening, after having travelled all day in a heavy thunderstorm on a very bad trail. Next day arrived at Hazalton.

INDIANS BECAME FURIOUS.

On londing our packers told what had hapcame furious, and great excitement prevailed. I had done all in my power to explain to and quiet them, in which I partly succeeded. The Indians are showing a defying, insulting and saucy demeanor. There is great talk that the Kit'wan'cools are coming up here to revenge themselves. The chief of this town gave me notice, better to move out of his village so it would not be a scene of bloodshed. The friends of the dead murderer are swear ing to exterminate all belonging to the oppo site party, and am expecting to hear of more murders every day. I am very cautious in preserving the safety of the white settlers and ourselves here. Underexisting circumstances I am bound hand and foot, and have to remain here. Have to postpone for the present to go after the Kitzl gas murderers, or attend to anything else that is bound to turn up, unless I recoive reinforcements. It would be a good plan if the government would send at once, and without delay, 15 or 20 good man with a good and determined leader. It would nip the affair in the bud and secure peace and law for the future. The white people here coincide with my views, would like to make the urgent request for Mr. Boycraft, or any one with high authority, to come at once with the party being sent, for I asked the chiefs not to bother with up, but that a high government chief was to arrive as soon as the stage of water would permit, and to wait and lay their grievances before the same. The Indians are pacified until the time promised. I would furthermore state that I have more arrests to make in this town, but cannot do anything under the existing circumstancer.



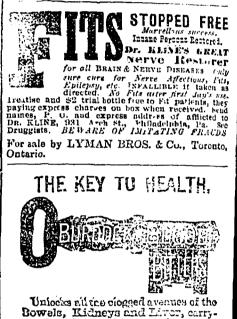
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JULY 25 1888

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BUT HIS AIM WAS BAD.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.-Quite a sensation was created last night in the western part of the town when it was learned that A. Danne, color-bearer of the local Salvation Army corres, had shot several times at Frank Chorman, a carpenter. Upon enquiry Onderdouk are hopeful that the guarantee it was learned from Mr. Delone, who is a respectable citizen of high religious ideas, and who has been one of the pillars of the Salvation Army since its location in town, that after attending the services in the barracks last night he and his friend Herdwick, a brother Salvationist, walked home together, leaving the barracks about a quarter past ten o'clock. Upon arriving at his house his friend wished for a drink of water. Scoing the bedroom open and hearing his wife in the room he put his head in the window and said, "Elizabeth, give me a glaza." As he did this he saw Chorman run out of the bedroom door. He ran around to the front, mut his wife, and asked her, "What is all this?" She sold "I could not help it. He pashed me into the room against my will." "At thie," as Delone soys, " my fronzy was up. I procured my rovolver and placed five cartridges in it, and started after Cherman, overtaking him on the read, and when he was about forty feet from me I fired at him and missed. He mede AND SEVERELY INJURED WHILE ON THEIR a jump forward and ran faster, I siter him, firing as I ran the other four shote, which did not take effect. Sseing he was gaining ground on me and my ammunition was exhausted, I gave up and returned to my house, my wife telling me the same story as before. I told her, in order to make everything all right to me, she must go down to Magistrate Hill and lay information against Chorman for assault. or I would leave her, which she promised she would do. This morning she refused to do so, and on the plea that it would only scandalize her character. I told her every one knew about the firing and the cause, and her honor to me demanded that she should lay the information against Chorman for assault or I would surely leave her. I then went to Magistrate Hill, gave him the particulars of the shooting, and returned to my home and took my children away. I have now left her."

A JUDGE'S LITTLE SLIP

CAUSES A CONVICTION TO BE QUASHED.

TORONTO, July 17 .- In the case of the Queen vs. Mittleholtz, before Judge Roberson at Osgoode Hall this morning, Mr. Walter Read, for Mittleholtz, moved for an order for his discharge from custody. Mr. A. H. Marsh appeared for the Minister of Justice. The facts of the case are that Mittleholtz was convicted under the Inland Revenue act by two justices of the peace at Goderich of having on his premises an illicit still. The return of the conviction showed that he was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or in default spend six months in jail. The commitment under which he was imprisoned on the other hand showed that he was sent down for one month without hard labor, though he had paid the fine. Section 89 of the act. under which the prisoner's counsel contended

enuncil OVA) Bay application for a promise of the Government that the old provincial act guaranteeing 4 per cent on four and a half millions for 25 years shall be given it if financial ability to complete work he shown. No decision was arrived at, but President Sutherland and Mr. will be given. Mr. Onderdonk leaves for the East to morrow.

Solicitor McNaught, of the Northern Pasific, says if negotiations are not completed for the transfer of the Red River Valley road at once they will be broken off. Negotiations do not involve complete control by the Northern Pacific over the Red River, running powers being conceded to all railways except the Manitoba and the Caradian Pacific Rail ways, which are considered deadly rivals of the Northern Pacific. He says it will take considerable money to put the Red River line in good shape. The company woa't agree to offixing a low maximum rate on wheat to Duluth. If negotiations are estisfactorily concluded a daily train service will be supplied and the express and commercial telegraph system of the company be introduced into Manitoba.

SALVATIONISTS STONED.

WAY FROM ST. FOY TO QUEBEC,

QUEBEC, July 17 .- At the invitation of friends residing in the parish of St. Foy, about three miles from the city, the Salvation army proceeded there last evening to hold an outdeor meeting. They took the brass band and a number of friends ac-companied them. It was S o'clock when they reached the place. From some portions of the bush on the road stones came pouring in on them, when several bandsmen reported themselves injured from blows from stones. Captain Brice felt that they were giving no offence, but some of the parishioners said they were brought there to insult them. By this time omnibuses were ordered to be got in readiness for home, and as soon as they started several stones were thrown at them, some of which wounded several girls in the second 'bus. No more trouble occurred until they were passing the black barns when volley after volley of stones were fired at

them. Those on top of the 'bus were hit right and left. Then an attack was made to wreck the vehicles and beat the occupants. As soon as it became apparent that there was serious danger several revolvers were drawn by young men with the army, and five shots wore fired in quick succession. This created a general stampede of the attacking party. The drivers of the omnibuses were polted with stones and one of them roceived a serious wound. Some of the army officers are badly marked from blows from stones. Mrs. Wood is seriously injured by a blow from a stone and is to-day confined to her bed. There is much indignation in the city over the matter.

A SCHEME FOR WHOLESALE EVIC-TIONS.

LONDON, July 17.-Everybody is expecting a grand row in Ireland. An enormous the conviction was made, gave the justices eviction scheme is to be inaugurated on the power to fine or imprison, as the return of their conviction showed they had done. Mr, Read, therefore, demanded the prisoner's re-lease on the ground that he had satisfied the conviction by paying the fine and that he with a force of 500 soldiers and police, who

three coats of paint he had now managed to 'mprison these intruders within the walls. It is appaling to think that clothes are made in such places, amid vermin and dirt; that on vile bedding, black and soiled blankets, such absorbing materials as the cottonwood wadding for padding coats is carelessly laid out. The place is so dilapidated that the rent charged for the large kitchen and bedroom is only 12s a month, and From what we saw we should imagine that at five persons worked together in this times garret at 6s per month, which would imply a

A Paris correspondent states that Madame Millet, widow of the celebrated landscape painter, has just received from her landlord a notice to quit the house at Babison, in the forest of Fontainebleau, which has been so long identified with her husband and his work. A few enthusiastic American admirers of the deceased artist lately offered to buy the few enthusiastic American admirers house for Madame Millet, on the understanding that after her death or departure from is the place should be made a museum of an artistic kind. The landlord, however, refused to sell the house for less than £1,300, and, as the Americans were only prepared to give £800, Madame Millet is unceremoniously ejected. Some 50 omuibuses of the London General

Omnibus Company are supplied with an elec-tric lamp which works admirably. The light-The lighting is effected by simply sliding the lamp along in grooves, and a reverse motion extinguishes it. A story, doubtful for a time, has now been

confirmed-viz., that the estate of the late Dean of Jersey has been declared at £5. The Dean was better known as the father of the profee-

sional beau's, Mrs. Langtry. The Bishop of Peterborough, speaking at Kettering, urged the importance of regular, systematic giving towards the Church. He said he heartily wished the Church could do without bazaars and fancy fairs, which he thought most objectionable contrivances for raising money. He could not believe in many cases they were necessary. It would be better to induce men to give cheerfully to God and the Church than for

besaure, excitement or amusement received. "Found, a £5 note," was the subject of a no tice posted in the reading room of the House of Commons the other evening, and three hundred gentlemen-including not a few Nationalistsput their hands into their pockets.

The extent to which pawning is carried on in England is really appalling. An average is reached of eight articles per head annually for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. This means, to put it in a different Truly a record to make people shudder, when the amount of misery is taken into account, which, in many cases, precedes the parting with any article.

It is stated that, as a token of confidence in the management of the sfishers of Abdul Huk, the Nizan has bestowed upon his prime minis-ter, Sir Asmen Jah, a robe of honor and a jewel valued at a lakh of rupees (£10,000). This has been done with the approbation of the Gov-ernment of India and of Lord Dufferin.

The result of the *in quoque* fracas between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Caine is that neither gentleman will now speak to the other. The quarrel was a very bitter one, as it found ex The quarret was a very bitter one, as it found ex-pression in the House of Commons, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The personal tone was something venomous. Time has, however, healed many emnities, and it will probably do so with this one.

M. de Freycinet is about to award the decora

General Webster would be in regard to the progress and operation of the special commission bill, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, asked whether Attorney-General Webster attended the Cabinet meeting on the day that Mr. Smith announced the Government's proposal to ap point a commission of judges.

Mr. Smith said in response : "I decline to answer any question of that nature, and as to the other question of Mr. Summers that must depend upon the course taken by the membera respecting the bill and its operation. Alr. Sexton asked whether it was with the

Attordey General's assent the Government last year offered him as counsel to certain members if they would bring suits against the *Times*; whether it was with the Government's assent that the Attorney General became the Times' counsel; whether the Government supplied the Attorney General with any material for his speech as the *Times* counsel; whether the Government will continue to consult the Attor-ucy General in reference to the commission bill and the constitution of the commission ; whether it would be open to the Attorney-General to appear before the commission as counsel for the Times, and whether the Government's offer to allot the Attorney General as counsel for the

Parnellites was still open. Mr. Smith replied: "The Government's offer of 1887 was that if members desired to take proceedings against the Times they could be taken in the name of the Attorney-General, and could be conducted by any coused the members might name. The offer was made with the Attorney General's consent. It was not with the Government's assent or dissent that the Attorney General was retained by the Times to defend the suit brought by O'Donnell. He was retained by the *Times* in his private character as counsel. The Government did not supply him with any material for his speech. I decline to make any statement of the course the Government will General. It will be in the power of the *Times* to engage the Attorney General to attend the enquiries of the commission in its behalf if it

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Attorney General, as legal adviser of the Home Offic had the opportunity of learning the facts which other people did not enjoy. Mr. Smith-The Attorney-General had no

information whatever from the Home Office. Replying to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Smith said he was prepared to take up the question of the bill between 8 and 10 o'clock Monday evening.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES : I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past sixteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

HOT WEATHER HINTS.

Avoid drinking large quantities of cold water it is better, if possible, to take small draughts at frequent intervals. If some cold water is

poured upon the wrists, or held upon the tem-ples, or both, the temperature of the body will be rapidly reduced, and with better effect upon the system than if taken internally. A light white hat is far more comfortable than a black, heavy one, and if it has a wet cloth placed in the crown, it will be all the more cool and com-fortable. A light handkerchief loosely tied about the neck, will protect it from the barning sun. A bath at night is very refreshing, but should not be prolonged.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do like-

TO BURMA VILLAGE.

An Indian arrived from Kitzegukla, varning me that the Kitz-wan-cools are arriving and starting for Kitzegukla to burn down that village in revenge, and are to come here to get the constable that done the killing. Am fortifying the Hudson Bay Co.'s bu lding. Adopted it as our barracks. After three day's hard work, moving in the rain, have made ourselves secure. The relatives of the deceased sent word with the deman- of \$1,000 and a man in place of the kille ' as matter for compensation and the gun that had done the killing as a memento.

Mr. R. H. Hall, sgent for the H. B. Co. : t Fort Simpson, sends the following communication to Mr. T. R. Smith, assistant-commissloner, Victoria :

PORT SIMPSON, 31st May, 1888 DEAR SIR,---I beg to call to your notice the lawless state of the Indians on the Upper

other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of EURDOUX BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronio.

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE miums, Novelties, etc. Send 2. shamp for potter NATION (L CARD CO., North Branford, Con-



CURE

Bick Headsche and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Mauson, Drowsiness, Distress after sating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark: blo success has been shown in curing



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-vonting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only enred cured

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piors bage please lique / Fro villa v silver Marly torrac coyal becau folem ol wit

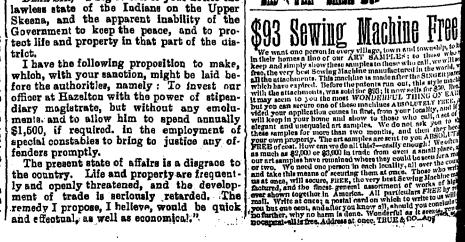


Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills will-able in so many ways that they will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head **ACCHEE**



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while othere do not. Carter's Little Liver Mills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle sotion please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Smell Pill. Small Dost



JULY 25, 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

GAYETIES OF PARIS.

RACE GREENWOOD ON SUMMER AMUSEMENIS AT THE FRENCH OAPITAL.

ummer Days that Have no Mights-Scenes using the Bouleyards of Paris and in Front of the Cafes The July Fetesand Carnivals - On the Coast of Normandy-A French Summer Resort--Amusements of the French Bural Fairs in the Envi-10ns of Paris-The Cost of Summer Living at the French Capital.

(Special Correspondence.)

Our friends who visis Paris at this season will Our frithing with their starts at the season will of find conducts certainly, but a heat less fero-hous than that of New York and of less deadly hous than that of New York and of less deadly us that that of Philaeelphia. They resaiver ess than that of Philaeelphia. They not find there many Parisians of the nobility ill nothid there many rarisians or the nobility that ten, but they will not miss them from its stchless boulevards, parks, promenader, and irrs. The town will still be full of bustle and irrs. first. The town was sim or un or bushe and nightness, the sounds of gay talk and laughter, the datter of hoofs, the roll of carriage wheels. They will find trans and omnibuses, excursion for will find trans and omnibuses, excursion They will find trains and omnibuses, excursion raiss and multitudes of frisky little excursion maners still doing a lively business. The *Grand* remember of the season for fashionable Paris-ric winds up the season for fashionable Paris-ric but the full unwasting current of the pro-ne's curders, the surresceking life says with a high and a fight =

a swells may come, and swells may go, Bat I d.w on forev.r."

But I is won interview To is is the great senson of out-door living among the French Every family possessing a griden the size of a table-cloth takes its meals griden the size of a table slittle tables in front al form. At the countless little tables in front al force of the set of the set of hours and the set of hours and hours, of a Parisian (of mea set for hours and hours, en) ying by cigars and small beer, prunes and en) ying by cigars and small beer, prunes and eijging by cicars and small beer, prunes and eijging by cicars and small beer, prunes and place, and somen toying with ices and cau place spring and gosspring. Through the long store spring and gosspring. Through the long store spring these some are filed, and as late as you everings these some are filed, and as late as you everings these some are filed, and as late as you ever instance to be not some and cafes. Indeed, there before the choice boulevard cafes. Indeed, there seems to be no longer on Paris chat old-fashioned institution matter electricity has witched it into day. But in those late hours there are favor day. But in those late hours there are fewer day. But in tables-and gayer and louderand they sip not can succe but can de vic, and the men are many of them drinking absinite, the men are many or show driving dosenter, that deadly liquor of a sickly green, which alwars ream is d me of the venom of scrpents. alwars ream is a me or one venom or serpents, the French are a queer people as regards God's sum and air. They conspire, are ever on the aler, to keep them out of their houses, yet herer generation them on the blessed boulenever get encaga of them on the onessed boule-raids. They have a most if fear of draughts, Toprotect themselves on the train and in tran-turs and on arcses, they are accustomed to are not as with word or cotton. and their e.rs with wool or cotton. So many to this that you are inclined to believe them a

to this that you are included to believe them a distinct, ear-traffield race. Frence isshow has its apogee in the Grand Frizedy. At Long Champs and all along the grat drive traffier through the Champs Elysées there is a display of ravising summer toilets which no oth certy in the world can rival, and when no out equipages only to be equalled in royal for spindal equipages only to be equalled in royal London The boreys world and the demi monde Loadon The prevys work and the definition due to definition that is have here their innings, but patriotism has its rand gory-burst at the July f(tcs, in the gor-geons decorations of the streets and public build-ings, and in the magnificent illuminations andugs, and in the information infinitiations and markelious pyratechnics. The wildest imagina-tions can hardly picture the splendor and prodi-gil beauty of the scene—the endless succession of scenes—a nighty carnival of light and color, which the subject is the theory in the succession or scenes - a muchty carmival or night and color, in which all the r inbows since the flood might be represented. The stars of the Milky Way, in-distinguishable in their infinity, seem to have awared rud set to down in Paris.

These popular files are for us grander to look back upon than even the Queen's Jubiloz we waterset last year, for they were nobly impersoal ; the "biom" of no monarch, the gorgeous soal (the "boom of no monarch, the gonge at dres parade of no royalties nor royal funktes, they cossifuted the People's Jubilee. We mingled freely with that people, and found a French crowd even of the poorer classes, less rade and rough than the ordinary English and deaner and less majodorous than any Italian cowd.

Immediately after these files we fl-d away to Hulgate, a pleasant bathing-place on the coast of Normandy, near the market town o. Dives, from whose obscure port William the Conqueror torth some eight bun ired years ago, ou the

So he built Versailles, that stupendous monu-ment of royal pride and luxury—built it with money wrung from his already overtaxed and desperate subjects—built that beautiful aquedesperate subjects—built that beautiful aque-duce through which the Seine paid loyal tribute, spouting water to please people of noble blood in the fountains of Versailles, and later, and by a mysterious double action, spouting noble blood to please the people at Paris. All these costly works did the great king, because he did not like to "view the spot where he must shortly lie; but he got there all the same; and so did Louis XV travelling swittly sans cét shorne by night, a "peatiferous body of death;" and so did Louis XVII, or rather a few buses, buckles, and buttons of him, left after the cruel ouicklime burial; and so did Louis XVIII. quicklime burial ; and so did Louis XVIII., that monster of obstinacy and obesity ; and thus eaded the Bourban Louises of the direct line,

by the grace of God. The summer fites or fairs of the suburban towns are very amusing affairs. Many Paris-ians frequent them, taking the children, for whom many of the shows and treats are espe-cially provided. The country people in holiday garb and spirits are seen at these fairs in grant numbers, an interesting sight to such Americans as are still "in a state of prace," as good repubas are still "in a state of grace," as good repub-licans, and intelligent enough to contrast these smiling, well-dressed, and evidently well-fed people with the miserable placants of monarchical times.

For us the most enjoyable was the fite at Bougival, a village on the Seine just below us the chief feature was a sort of aquatic tournament, carried through with immense spirit and gayety, by clubs of boating men, cr canoticrs. A double line of slender boats are rowed up and down the river. At the stern of each canot is a down the river. At the stern of each canot is a narrow platform, on which stands a gayly-cos-tuned canoticr wielding a sort of lance with a very blunt end. As the boats pass each other the antagonists engage, and he is the best fellow who can maintain his own focting and topple the other fellow into the Seine. Is is a very ex-citing contest, and graf fun The weather was a ware that we are more inclined the weather was so warm that we were more inclined to envy the vanquished than the victor.

I never shall lorget a dramatic entertainment we witnessed at that Bouginal fair in one of the show tents. It was a condensed but not exactly expurgated version of one of Muliere's comedies given by a company of marionnettes, very small but wonderfully well managed. Anything fun-nier I never saw. The admittance was not dear —one sou. As we found it thus reasonable, we filled all the seats left vacant by our party with peasant children, and when we witnessed their grateful pleasure, had a little taste of the pure benevolent joy with which that self-indul-gent philanthropist George W. Childs so often gorges himself. How those children applauded ! how we all applauded till the little *varionnettes* came out to bow their thanks, proud and elated —so much elated that in some cases their feet failed to touch the stage, by an inch or two. I am asked about the cost of summer living in Paris. About the sawing fancy, as in winter, though less by leaving out the item of fuel. Still that saving may be more than balanced by indultance in item and avanuing market. expurgated version of one of Muliere's comedia

Still that saving may be more than balanced by indulgence in ices and excursions. Paris is without doubt the Circe of cities, dangerously fascinating to such as through defective moral training are ripe and ready to submit to her wicked wiles; but I believe true virtue and integrity are as safe there as here. On the whole, Paris even in summer, is not a bad place for "good Americans to go to when they die," to "good Americans to go to when they die," to ride on the tops of these grand three-horse om-nibuses in the cool of the evening and stroll amid the gay crowds of the boulevards, especially as, beirg invisible, they need not be left, when "Complet!" is the word, and being intangible, they cannot be thrown down and ren over by these same omnibuses on the silent run over by those same omnibuses on the silent asphalt.

Paris has no Morgue for spookes.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

The St. Paul Globe states that "last Sunday church-goers in a small town in the western part of Minnesota were not a little surprised, when they had settled in their prws, to see staring at them from the wall back of the preacher's desk the following card, written with charcoal on a piece of white cotion cloth: 'Members of this church will refr in from wiping their forebeads with red bandannas during services until after the next presidential election, as such an act would encourage Demo-crats present to cheer for Grover Cleveland and prove a serious interruption to the divine ser-vice. George Squires, Pastor." It isn't hard to guage the religious character of congregations where such measures are deemed n cessary for the suppression of political exuberance in " meeting."



"Castoria is so well adapted to children that] Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

COLLEEN DHAS CRUITHE NA MO !]

Afar o'er the waves of old Ireland, Where Shannon rolls on to the sea, Where Shandon rolls on to the sea, On the green hills of Leitrin, my streland, I first saw my cushla machree; 'Twas May, and the trees were in blossom, All the orchards as white as the snow; But whiter thine artless young bosom, My colleen dhas cruithe na mo !

Legunamer, the greenest of mountains, With shamcocks and daisies doth bloom; Aughavan sparkles brightly with fountains; Chonsarn waves yellow with broom;

In Gurteen there is many a bower, Where ripens the apple and sloe; But where could you fird such a flower As colleen dhas cruithe na mo?

Her face is as mild as a blessing, Her smile like a soubsam in storm, Her face an excuse for caressing. Her face an excuse for caressing. Her heart tender, constant and warm; Her foot than the fallow deer's fleeter, Her cheeks blusb with modesty's glow And her red lips than the visions are sweeter, My colleen dhas cruthe na mo !

O, had I some calm, tranquil dwelling To shelter my Lizzie and me, When the waves of adversity, swelling, Sweep wild from the Ban to the Lee,

In gladness, enjoyment, and pleasure, However the wild winds might blow, Contented I'd live with my treasure,

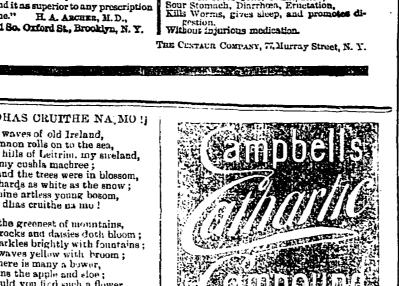
My coleen dhas cruithe na n o ! -DRAIGHNON DHON.

THE CROPS IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

The Waterloo Advertiser asys :-- We have een at some pains to arrive at a fair estimate of the law cop in the surrounding section of the Townships. Haying is well begun and farmers are in a better position than earlier in the season to judge of the yield. The in the season to judge of the yield. The season has been remarkably favorable for a growth of grass, but nevertheless the crop is not going to be a large one by any means. Senator Stevens usually cuts over 100 tons and he estimates that his yield this year will fall 20 to 25 per c-nt. below last year. Mr. C. S. Hall, another large farmer, reports that his crop will fall short of last year's, and scores of good farmers, dispers-ed over a wide section, tell similar stories regard-ing their own hay fields. The trouble is traced back to last season, which was so dry and hot, that after the crop was harvesied the roots were back to last season, which was so dry and hot, that after the crop was harvested the roots were burnt and dri-d up and this spring the grass failed to start well, in spite of plenty of rain and weather entirely favorable to grass. So near as we are able to estimate from numerous and reliable reports, the crop will harily be an average one, and in some sections it will fall considerably below. Other crops are only doing fairly well, but corn is away behind, so far in fact that it gives pretty poor promise of a crop at a at a

THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF MANDE-

VILLE, DURLIN, July 22 -The Mandeville inquest scerday.



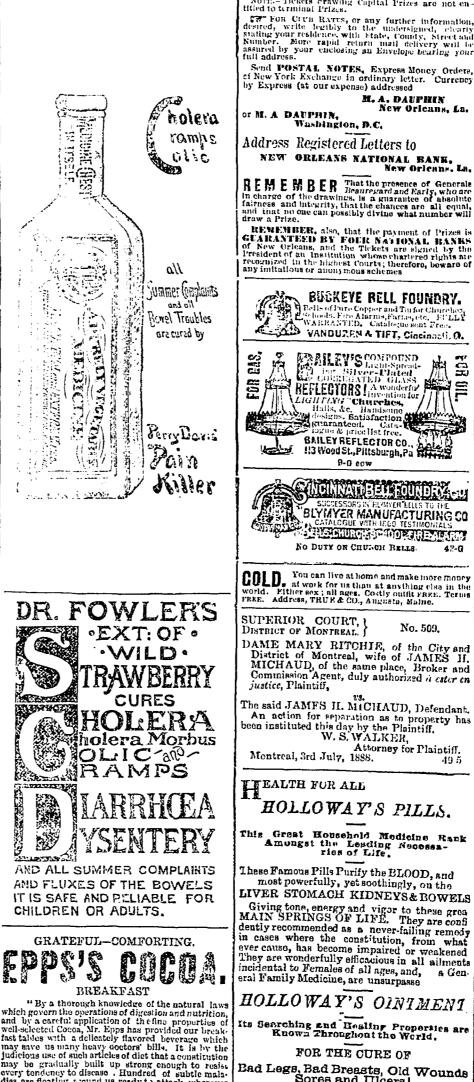
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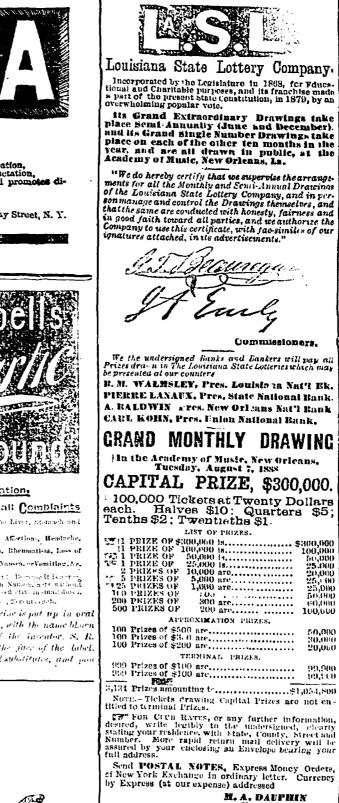
Contineness and all Complaints filling from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and

Dyspepsin or Indigestion, Billions Affections, Readache, Bearthurn, Aridity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Diffective, Center, Nerveus Debility, Mansen, erVemitling, &c.

China a recent Mornins runner: Develop It is not to be does not not as an Namen, acts without trips a recent starts, and reall strength and does not be topol form. Large bath, "Developed."

STANC.-This favorite mediciae is put up in oral ottles holding three owners each, with the name bloch in the plass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red link versus the face of the label. Beware of inclutions, retuse all substitutes, and go cill not be disappointed.





INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

OVER A MILLICH DISTRIBUTED.

ALLAN LINE. 1-100 الدرافي المتناسية.

7

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

1888----Summer Arrangements----1889

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double engined, Clyde-built IEON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical exercise modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Co	mmanders.
Acadian	931		F. McGrath
Assyrian			John Bentey.
Austrian	2 158		John Dentey.
Buenos Ayr	mn 1005		Tomas David
Canadian	2 900		James Scott,
Carthaginia	n 1911		John Kerr.
Caspian	9 798		A. Macnicol.
Circassian .	4 79 1		Alex.McDouga
Corean	2 400	Lt.	R. Barret, R.N.R.
Grecian	2 619	- Capi	. C. J. Menzies.
Hibernian .	9.007		C. E. LeGallais.
Lucerne	1 400-	14	John Brown.
Manitohan	0.077		Nunan.
Manitoban,			Dunlop.
Monte Vid			W. S. Main,
Nestorian		44	John France
Newfoundla	ind 919		O. J. MIYHINS,
Norwegiau		44	R. Carruthere.
Nova Scota	an3,305	- 24	R. H. Hughes.
Parisian	5,359	Lt.V	V. H. Smith RNR
Peruvian		Capt	J. G. Stephen.
Phoenician.	····.2,425	••	
1.013.mestura		**	Hugh Wylie.
romeraniar	4.364	41	W. Dalziel.
russian			James Ambury
Rosertan		41	D. McKillop,
Sardiman.		44	J. Kitchie
Sarmatian.		н	W. Richardson,
Scandinavi	m3.068	41	John Park.
Siberian		63	R. P. Moore,
Waldensian		41	D. J. James.
			, o, wantes,

The Steamers of the Liverbool Mail Line, Bailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebus at Bam-on THURSDAYS, calling at Longh Foylo to receive on Brard and land Mails and Passengers to shill from under:

6	Steamships,	From Montreal.	From Casheo.
	Sainiatian.	May 16	May 17
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.	Parismn	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· 15
	from Montheaster	by steamers of Liver	pool Fail Line

from Montreal or Quebec :- Cata, \$60, \$70 and \$50, (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30, Storrage, \$20.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Karta Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Bontreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 km, on Fridays, cal-ing at Lough Foyle to receive presengest from treland and Scotland on onlward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool directon honeward voyage are intended to be deepatched as under:

Steamships,	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Circassian, Polynesian,	•••••••May 10	May 11
* 11 Ca 58 (all	June 14	June 1 " 15
I GING DUCT HALF	. Inda K	July 6
		. 20
Polynesian. Circassian.		Aug. 10
TO MERINI, THE PROPERTY AND A DECK	Sout 12	Sept. 14
Circassian. Fo ynesian.	14 497	
CITCHSSIAN.	Nov. 1	Oct. 19 Nov. 2
Rates of passage by Montreal or (makes a	Liverpool Extra	steamers from
Montreal or Quebec an termediate, \$30. Stee	rage, \$20.	vanci\$70. In-

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Relis of Pure Copper and Tin for Churched, Schools, Frie Alberns, Farins, etc., FULLY WARRANTED, Childleine sent Free, VANDUZEN A TIFT, Cincing G, O.

New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, La

Attorney for Plaintiff.

elemannal expedicion which changed the curse of history for Eastern Europe and prob ably affected the political destiny of a then un-known continent, away toward the "jampingfiplace" of the world.

If William had not been ambitions, but had stayed at home in Caen with 'Tilda and the children, we would hardly have been in the tras of President making in this year of our

All along that delightful coast are popular mamer resorts, the favorite of fashion being Trouville. We visited most of them, but we preferred Houlgate, as being the most unpre-tending and rural. Doubtless it has since been moroved out of its old charm of simplicity and eay-going seaside life. Its beach is a very fue one, and the days doings on its silver sands doubtless closely resembled the busy idleness olother French susside places. All through the plasant morning, before and after the bathing bours, and during that time, if the tide was no too high, that beach was throughd with notley but singularly harmonious crowd-chil dren, with their eternal spades and buckets and whetharrows, gossiping nurses and maids, gen-thenes, moking, reading, or teasing dogs, — ladies, embroidering or knitting and chatting pleasantly with their neighbors, whether friends or marely chance acquaintances. In this social freedom and polite though entirely surfacy, and sociale, intercourse with strangers of respectable appearance, French ladies and gentlemen are signlarly unlike certain people across the Chan el and more unlike certain other people across the ocean, afflicted with Anglo-mania.

We spent a good part of one summer very pleasantly, though in great retirement, in a small country house, by courtesy a villa, belong-ing to a family with whom we had been boarding in Paris. This he

use was just out of the quaint old vil bg of Celle St. Cloud and on land which had once been a part of the vast old hunting grounds of the spot-loving Bourbon kings. There were till about the neighborhood some small tracts all about the neighborhood some sinal tracks of forest with charming avenues and shady forery paths, most delightful for our morning and evening rambles. About a mile away from Celle St. Cloud, deeply enclosed in a illent forest, stands yet the old hunting lodge of Louis XIV., and his successors, surround-"Meet" of the hunting parties, Both lodge and "Meet" of the hunting parties, Both lodge and lawn have an unspeakably dreary aspect—some-ting strangely lonesome and "pokerish"—a hunted air, when you think of the feasting and Mether and long under the the feasting and he haves and hounds, the princes and pages, courtiers and courteeans that in "the good d times" made them scenes of such gayety and brilliant display. Here doubtless came in all the splendor of their beauty, in all the insothe of their power, famous court favorite and the office office of the such as Montespan, Pampadour, te-queens, such as Montespan, Pampadour, ad Dubarry-real full-blown, openly-acknowl-ded royal mstresses. There was no painful deat about their positions, as in the case of some no dern court beauties. While these poligate princes and shameless dames were disporting themselves at the "Meet," in the background, under the shade of the wood, may back backs of the shade of the wood, may base lurked cortain gaunt shapes, wild eyed and ngged-starving peasants, sullenly biding their the. Now some of the descendants of those plor setfs own comfortable little homes and cabhere gardens, carved out of those vast idle planne-grounds of royalty. Vive la Repub-

From the windows of our rooms in the little illa we enjoyed a wonderfully fine view of the ther winding Seine, of the noble aqueduct of Marly, and of the distant palace and famous Marly, and of the distant palace and famous brace of St. Germain. That was a magnificent: by a site, but Louis XVI. failed to enjoy it, because plainly in sight from there was the blam plainly in sight from there was the elemnold Cathedral of St. Denie, in the crypt which the princes of his race were buried.



Gladstones, Jump Seat Surries, &c. NICE ! GOOD ! CHEAP !



We have constantly on hand a complete assortment of roots, medicinal leaves, etc, which we sell at very low prices.

CERTIFICATE.

MIRACULOUS OURE OF A CASE OF DANDRIFLE. My three year old child was sick of dandrifle. since the age of three months. Four months age he was in a terrible bad state, when I yisited Mmo. Desmarais & Lacroix, who cured him in two months. The child is to day healthy in every respect.

To all who wish to convince themselves of the fact I shall be most happy to give further information.

Your respectful vervant, MRS. SULLIV 'N, 1084 St. James St.

We guarantee a sure cure in all cases of dand-rifie or scrofula. Parents, put your children under our treatment and we will completely cure them.

All those who treat this disastrous disease with the aid of certain continents make it go inaide the head, which is worse; but we cure it completely with our specific remedies.

A. F. LAOROIX, successor to MDE DES-MARAIS, 1263 Mignonne streat, corner St. Elizibeth, Montreal. Jy21,25

was caused by the evidence of Daniel Goulding, who was formerly a warden in Tullamore jail. Goulding deposed that on the evening of November 22nd the governor of the jail said that he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville ; that he (without) and the other five wardens entered the pritoner's cell and found him sleeping : oundly ; that they shook him rudely and storsed him ; that Mr. Mandeville resteted but was stripped naked, in which condition he remained during the night. Witness said he was aware that Mr. Mundeville had been punished for periodnever before recorded. The inquest was adjourned.

EIGHT LIVES SACRIFICED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 22,-A terrible collision occurred on the Norfolk & Western Railroad this morning about 2 o'clock, eight miles above the city, killing both engineers, one fireman and five of the crew. Both engines are completely wrecked and seven cars demolished. A large force has been at work all day moving the wreck, and the track has been cleared. The loss is estimated at S100.000.

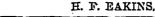
The hardest and nest-borne trials are those which are never chronicled in any earthly record, and are suffered overy day .- Dickens.

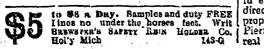
Complimentary tribute to the virtues of Campbell's Cathartic Compound by H E. EAKINS, the Well-known and popular Druggist, of Ayr, Ontario.



I have been the victim of chronic constipation

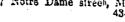
of the bowels, accompanied by violent head aches, for a number of years. I tried pills to no effect. I heard of CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND, and was induced to try a bottle. I found it very agreeable to the taste, and its action mild and gentle, and totally exempt from the griping effects that so usually accom-pany pills. I continued its use for some time, feeling that every bottle was bringing relief. I now feel like a new man. I have not been troubled with a headache for over a year, and am never constipated. I sell more Campbell's Cathartic Compound than any other medicine in my shop. I have every confidence in it, and recommend it to every one afflicted with Head-ache Bilions Stormach. Constitution for a set of the natural laws "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digesion and nutrition, and by a carcful application of the flap provided our break well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break may have us unay heavy coctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resise very fondency to discase. Hundred of subtle mala-ties are floating acound us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may cap many a fats I blood and a properly noar-shed frame." - Civi Service Gyrzette. ache, Bilious Stomach, Constipation, &c., and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction. As a blood purifier, it leads all other proparations. Too much cannot be said in its favor.





Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Astkma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail

and every kind of Skin Litesase, it has never been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 12d., 2s. 6d. WANTED-Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Mont-real 43.tf 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world, N.B.-Advice gratis, atthe above address drily between theh ours of ard11, or by letter,



Normal- Alexies Andrews Andrew	Cashdan
ER ELLIS TO THE ACTURING CO O TESTIMONIALS	London, Quebec and Montreal ServiceFrom Mont real to London on or about: Nestorian
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d make more money nything clsa in the outfit FREE. Terms ta, Maine.	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage, Europe.
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ice, Broker and porized a cater en	THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
CALLT CALLT CAL	Granted to Liverpool and Claumon - 1 + 11

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations s Canada and the United States to Liverpool an Glasgow,

Via Boston and Hallfax.

Via Boston and Hallfax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Kailways, via Halifax; and by the Cer-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Desnatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchanis' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company. Through Rates and Through Dills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named R diways. For Freight, Paseage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre ; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug. Schmitz & Co., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schusetkorb No. 8, Erennen ; Charles Foy, Beliast ; James Scott & Co., Queenstown ; Moulemence & Wealtways & Co. Foy, Beliast ; James Scott & Co., Queenstown ; Monigomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-church Monigomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Alian, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Alian Brothers James street, Liverpool; Alians, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi. cago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cock & Son 201 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1965 St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

WANTED.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

TURNEB, ST. PIERRE & CO., ٠ 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 45-t

WANTED.-At St Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$149 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Sec. Treas., Schoo C manageloner.

Service Generate. Made simply with bolling wat or trilk. Sold uly in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus: AMES EPPS & CO HOMEOPATHIC JREATS, 22-G Lonnon, ENGLA D

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE

JULY 25, 1888



CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 17-There was a great deal of hot temper displayed in the Commons over the Parnell investigation committee bill, which was found to have been placed so far down the list of the day that debate upon is was sure to be cut off by the closing hour. The discovery of this trick on the part of the Government in-stantly aroused the Irish members to an avgry startly aroused the Irish members to an avgry state of excitement. The feeling on both sides was high enough without any added fuel re-cause somebody is sure to get hurt if an investi-gation takes place. Parnell and his friends are now eager for an investigation, if they can have it under fair conditions, as they regard it as a sure prick to the Timze bubble and will deprive it of the only ammuni-tion which has fed its daily thunders for a year. On the other hand, the Government and the Times have determined to utilize the investiga-Times have determined to utilize the investiga-tion to ruin Parnell, if possible, and propose to tion to ruin Parnell, if possible, and propose to sacrifice no advantage their majority gives them. Gonsequently the preliminary skirmish was so sharp a- to result in a scene of wild dis-order. The discussion on the bill showed plainly the disposition of the Govern-ment to shape the committee and the measure to suit themselves and the Times. Stated burdly the Government and the Times. briefly, the Government and the Times

WANT & PACKED JURY.

The French Chamber of Deputies is not pre pared to abolish political duels, as was shown by its refusal to vota "urgency" on the measure for that purpose introduced by Bishop Freppell, as it is well known that French political due is do not, as a rule, endanger human life, but the severe wounding of Gen. Bonlapger constitutes an exception that might perhaps lead to more stringent mensures if there were lead to more stringent measures if there were no "politics" concerned. Those Frenchmen who continue to justify dueling do so, doubtless, upon Goethe's ground. It is more important to the community that there should be effective security against rudeness and license than that an occasional life should be shortened by violence. The answer to this is that in perfectly civilized society public opinion would effectually dis-courage and repress wanton disregard of the Halifex is reported at 29, and we quote 29: but the quality was generally infarior with to 30:. Newfoundhmid old oil is quoted at 32: to 33:, with a sale at the inside figure. LAMES. - There was quices large offering of the triangle of the triangle offering of the triangle of the trian people's rights and feelings, and there would be no occasion for an individual to become the avenger of his own social wrongs.

ARRANGING THE PARNELL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Two difficulties are at the bottom of all the to \$3.25 a piece. Among the sales were 106 some as low as 2; per lb., but owing to the skirmishing on the Parnell enquiry, the selec-

ment is considered absolute. The evidence given at the inquest shows that Mandeville suf-fered greatly from diarrhœs while in the punish-ment cell. The testimony of the Visiting Jus-tice, Dr. Moorhead, was of the most damaging character to Ridley. It has become known that Ridley lett a statement, but the police seized the document. Visiting Justice Ronayne testi-fied that his request that Mandeville be put in the hoarinal was disregarded. Dr. Cremen said the hospital was disregarded. Dr. Cremen said bread and water was improper treatment for a person suffering with diarrhors, and the illness of deceased was caused by the sudden change from the normal conditions of life. The cruel and brutal treatment of deceased by the prison officials arouses intense indignation, and Balfour is execrated on all sides, his responsibility for the same being considered unquestionable.

COMMERCIAL.

BEANS. - The market is quiet at \$1.15 to \$2.25 per bushel. Offerings are small and the demand the same.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP .--- The market is quiet, syrup being quoted at 652 to 75c per gallou, as to size of cans. In wood, 510 to 6. Sugar, 7c to 7c per lb.

HAY .- Advices from districts east of Toronto and the Ottawa Valley report a very small crop of hay, while west of Toronto and in the Province of Quebec a very fine field is promised. Thufields which have been gathered In this vicinity show exceptionally good quality and largo yield. Pressed hay is steady at S11 to 313 per top.

Hors.-Brewers are buying sparingly, the only lot reported to us during the week con-sisting of 8 bales at 93. Fine qualities of Canadian are quoted at 10c to 11c.

APPLES. - There has been a good demand for American fruit, which has sold at S4 to \$4.25 per brl, a lot of 180 brls selling at \$4. EVAPORATED APPLES -Sales in round lots

at 91c and we quote 91c to 10 :. ORANGES .- The demand has been rather slow, but sales have been made at \$10 for repacked Valencias in cases, and at \$5 50 in boxes. Juffas have sold at \$3 per box.

LEMONS. - The market is very quiet with weakening tendency, and sales of good Messina in boxes have transpired at \$4 50.

BLACKEERRIES,-Sales were made of New York fruit at 11c to 13:.

RASPBERRIES .- The market is more plentifully supplied, and prices are lower at S0: to SI per pail.

BLUEBERRIES. -- Choice Siguenay berries are selling at 80c to \$1 per box.

GRAPES -Sales of choice Southern grapes ave been made at \$2 per case of 20 lbs. PEACHES.-Colifornia praches have been placed at \$2.50 per hox, and New York at \$2 for small boxes and \$3 to \$3 50 for crates.

BANANAS -The market remains duli under heavy receipts, and sales are reported of reds at 7c to \$1.25 and yellows at 75c to \$1.50 per bunch.

FOTATOES .- Receipts are increasing and prices declining, sales being made of new bushel as to size of lot.

of Trinidad molasses at 30c; Antigua at 32; pigs, pr, \$4 to \$6; fat boeves, \$4 to \$5; and Barbadoes at 36c to 37c. In raw sugar, | spring lambs, \$4.

200 puns of Porto Rico are reported at 545

to 5go. Refined sugars have made a further

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

advance, granulated being up to 783 and 782. | large offering at the Western Cottle market

OILS.—There have been sales of steam re-fils morning, aggregating 60 loads in all; first seal oil at 424c, and we quote 424c to but of these 24 were left over from last Tess-43c. In cod oil, the sale of a round tot of day. There was a fairly gool local demond,

and bacon per 1b, 80 to 10c; hay per ton, \$12 to \$13; lamb by carcase, per 1b, 70 to 92; mutton by the carcase, 60 to 70; oats per bush, 45c; parenips, 00 potatoes, 75c; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$8; smoked herring, per hun-dred, 400; turkare, 140 to 15c; turning, 00. CHICAGO. July 21-Estimated reseints of dred, 400; turkeys, 140 to 15c; turnips, 00; Veal per 15 by the carcass, 40.

LONDON MARKETS. LONDON, July 23-Business is good and quotations are as follows : GRAIN-Red winter, \$1 55 to \$1 65 ; white, \$1 55 to \$1 55 ; spring, \$1 55 to \$1 65; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley. mair, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 41 to Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipis, \$1 50; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 5; beans, busbel, \$1 5; beans, \$1 5; beans, busbel, \$1 5; beans, busbel, \$1 5; beans, \$1 5; beans, busbel, \$1 5; beans, busbel, \$1 5; beans, \$1 5; bea \$1 50; peas. \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1 00. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, new, per bush., 9c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 00c to \$1 00; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; onione, per bun, 0c to 5c; lettuce, bunch, 0c to 5c; to 75c; spinach, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, 0c to 3c; asparagus bunch, 0c to 5c; calliflower, per doz, 00 to \$1 00; green common to medium, \$20 to \$3.90; cowe, \$1.40 to \$3 Hoga—Receipts, 2,979; shipments, none; strong and 5c to 10c indiger; closing strong, 10c higher; good to choice, \$5 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$4.75; grass strong and 5c to 10c indiger; closing strong, 10c higher; good to choice, \$5 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$4.75; skipe and common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$6 80 to \$5.90; common to medium, \$52 to \$5.50; skipe and the strong s cauliflower, per doz., 00 to \$100; green common to mudium, \$520 to \$5.75; skipe and peas, shelled, qr., So to 10.; in pods, pk., 20:; pigs, \$3 to \$5. Sheep-Receipts, 1,435; shipcucumbere, per dozen, 50c; heetr, per ments, none; strong; good to choice muttons, bunch, 5c; carrots, per bunch, 3c; green strong, S3 to \$3.50; common to medium, \$1.50 heans, qt., 5.; turnps, busb., 603. PRO-buse-Eggs, fresh, 163 to 185; eggs packed, 00; butter. best roll, 18 to 23; butter, large rolls, 17 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-1 00; butter, best roll, 18 to 23; butter, large rolls, 17 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-rolls, 17 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-rolls, 17 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-firstin 00 to 00; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-firstin 00 to 00; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-firstin 00 to 00; butter, crocks 17 to 20; but-firstin 00 to 00; chowse, lb wholesalo, 94 to to 10; dry wood, 450 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honcy, lb., 10 to 10; tallow, clear, 34 to 42; tai-firstin 00 to 10; chowse, clear, 34 to 42; tai-firstin 00 to 20; lowor seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50; Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 300; Hangarian grass sd, f 800 to 1400; flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. frour-Strawberries, qt., 52 to 52; to for qt.; dried apples, lb., 62 to 53; cur-for qt.; dried apples, lb., 62 to 53; cur-for 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, pail, 90 to 112; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, pail, 90 to 112; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, pail, 90 to 112; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, pail, 90 to 112; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, 00; to 112; maple syrup, gl, S1 to to 7c; currants, black, 15; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, 00; to 11; maple syrup, gl, S1 to to 7c; currants, black, 15; black-to 7c; currants, black, 15; black-to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; trasp-berries, pail, 90 to 112; maple syrup, gl, S1 to to 7c; currants, black, 15; black-to 7c; currants, black, 15; blackqt, 12c; cranberries, qt, 15s; black-has been quiet, owing to nerrier, 00s to 11s; maple syrup, gl, S1 to S125; do sugar, lb, 12st 15s. MEATS-Pork, TETEUT vETERINARY. carcass, 7c to 00c; spring lamb, per lb, llc to 00c; veal, by qr, 5c to 5c; veal, by carcass, 5c to 6c. HIDES-Hidos, No. 1, 0c Calfekine, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16 vol 5c; mark 7 25 to 7 50; pork, by qr, 8: to 9:; beef, \$5 50 Calfskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16: 10 15; wool, 21 to 25; sheepskins, Si to Si 75. lambakins, 15; to 25; Fisir-White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25; to 35; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15; flounders, S.; fresh cod, 8c; salmon trout. 8:; trout, 20; her-ring, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, 10., 10:; black bass, So; perch, doz, 25; sm-lte, lb, 10; mullet, lb, 40. POULTRY (irested)-Chickens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to S1; geame, each, 50 to 70; genes, proto 6 to 70; tur-keys, per 1b, 11 to 13. Fourty (numersed) --Chickens, 50 to 70;; onickins, sp. 40; to 50c; ducks, 50 to 70s; tarkeys, fisch, early rose and beauty of hebror, 755 to \$1 per \$1 25 to \$2; turkeys, per 19, 13 to 140; geese, 50 to SOc. LIVE STOCK-Milch couve, SUGAR AND MOLASSES -- Sales of round lots | \$35 to \$50; live hoge, cwt, \$4 50 to \$6 00;

CHICAGO, July 21-Estimated receipts of hogs, 12,000; cffidal yesterday, 13,432; shipments, 9,051; left over, about 1,500. Light grader, \$6 to \$6 30; mixed packing, \$5.75 to \$6 25; heavy shipping, \$6.05 to \$6.40; rough packing grader, \$5.90 to \$6.10. Cattle-Receipts, 10,500; market fairly ac-tive tive.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

VETERINARY.

it doue no good. It has been swelled all winter. Pleass give receipt in TRUE WITNESS. Will have to work her in Novembur. Ans.-Rub in well the following three times a day :-Chlor d of ammonium 1 oz, ace is soid 1 oz., spt. cam phor 1 oz, water 8 oz., mix. Shake the bottle

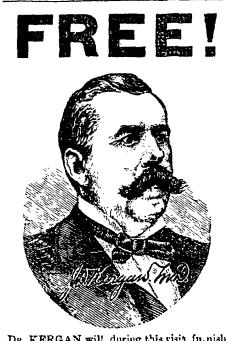
be ora using. XENO.-1. We have two hogs, and they seem to have their nostrils more or less stopped, so that when they go to eat there seems to be a that when they go to est there ween's to be a something that makes them snuffle and kind of choke. What sils them, and what will cure the disease? 2. There is a hog, between 200 and 300 weight, that has lost the u-eof his hind legs and is colliged to lie co sit down all the time. Will you please to tell me what alls him, and what will cure him? By giving all the information present you will child an each for the reader necessary, you will oblige an eight-year reader. Ans. -1. Apply to the throat 2 dre. cantharides; lard, 2 oz.; mix and rub in we'l; give by the mouth 20 grs. sulphate of iron and 30 grs. carbo-Give 1 oz. castor oil, 1 dr. turpentine, so gra, citob give to z. castor oil, 1 dr. turpentine, mix in pint of milk; on second day give, mix vomice, 15 gra, twice a day until the hog cau use the hind legs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS head, averaging 70 lbs, sold at \$3.25; while a inferior quality a great many were unsold. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING Sow a patch of turnips this snmmer It is time now to see that the havi are in order. Don't speak of the American tro thoroughbred, The greatest winged curse we have English sparrow. Don't expect a vicious mare to pro amiable colt. An excess of cottonceed meal is make greasy butter. Most farmers prefer a horse weight 100 to 1200 for all sround use. Force radiabes into rapid growth would have them crisp and tender. Dry rotten wood from heart of willow tree makes excellent fuel for t smoker.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Stronget, Puret, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Graun Baking Po der does not contain Ammonia, Line, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE RAKING POWDER CO PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. ST. LCUIS. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



DR. KERGAN will, during this visit, fu nish his PULMONOPLENE free of charge to all persons suffering from UATARtH, CON-SUMPTION, or any Disease of the Air Pas-sages or Lungs, that call on his Physicians and Surgeons NOW IN MONTREAL, at the ALBION HOTEL, or write direct to headquarters in Detroit, for treatment.

SYMPTOMS, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Pain across the forehead, a clogged heavy feeling in the head, full or stuffy feeling in the nose, bad breath, dropping into the throat, one nostril always stopped up more or less, dizzy at times, specks before the eyes, raising of stringy er lumpy matter mornings or night, a whizzing sort of a feeling in top of head and down the neck, red, watery eyes, inability to smell, and a sound when speaking as though you were talk-

and when speaking as though you need that the speaking as though you need that the speaking as though you need to the speaking as the speaking

MEN's white hem-stitched handkerchiefs, 61c each at S. Carsley's.

LADIES can buy lace at less than wholesale price during S. Carsley's cheap sale.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The largest and most complete assortment of Evening Wiaps in every description is to be had at S. Carsley's during the July cheap cale.

For Fancy Linen Table Clott's, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Runners, Napkins, d'Oylies, Towels, and all kinds of Fancy Linen, S. Carsley's is the popular store.

JULY ICHEAP SALE

WHITE WHITE WHITE WHITE WHITE WHITE	ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL ORIENTAL	FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING FLOUNCING
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For this month only the above goods will be sold less than wholesale price.

ORIENTA	L LACES
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We are selling the above Lace at less than wholesale price during our Cheap Sale,

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

LADIES' SUMMER TIES LADIES' SUMMER TIES LADIES' SUMMER TIES LADIFS' SUMMER TIES LADIFS' SUMMER TIES LADIES' SUMMER TIES

Ladies' Ties of every description can be seen at our lace counter and all greatly reduced during our July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Ladies'	White White White White White White White White White	Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered Embroidered	Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars Collars

This line of goods is greatly reduced for the

CARSLEY'S COLUM

when the Parn-II particularly dislike-Justices Stephen and Grantham. Justice Stephen is the ablest criminal lawyer on the bench, but is reckoned a strong partizan on the Irish ques-The Parnellites say his appointment was a Tory job. Neither is liked. Justice Day is said to be their candidate for a place on this singular tribunal, and rumor points to Lord Justice Rusen of previous. to Lord Justice Bowen as president. There is no word to be said against him; though the Bench. The commission, under the terms proposed in the bill, may try almost anything. The bill, says Mr. O Connor, framed the terms, which would open the whole history of the ten years agitation Parnell will not consent if he can belp it to try any issue but the consent in in car the latters published and read by the Attorney General in court. Matters, however, have now gone so far that if the Irish leader recordes for any reason whatever the English public will shake its wise head. If Mr. Parnell goes before the commission, he will go as the clients of George Liewis; that is the most important of Grouge Lawis; that is no most importance fact of the situation. Lewis is the most skilful solicitor, a man of genius, conducting difficult cases with experience, handling delicate sub-jects tw-n'y times greater than any other English lawyer; he has accepted a retainer from Mr. Parnell, and it may almost be said that the whole Irish cause is for the time being com mitted to Mr. Lew s'hands.

LONDON, July 20 .- The Parnell commission bill will open a door through which anybody or anything nay walk; no commission ever sat with greater powers. Whatever the Attorney-General alleged, his speech may be enquired S22. into, whether affecting Parcell or anybody else. Everything in the Times' pumphlet on Parneilism and Crime may be enquired into, as the pamphlet was read by the Attorney General. All the documents must be produced. Every-body implicated may have counsel, even Mr. Egan. Everybody making a clean breast g es scott free. He may be forced to criminate himself; but cannot be prosecuted nor made a civil suit on account of the defendant in the evidence. This gues beyond Parnell's expecta-tions. His attitude is uncertain. McKew has tions, fills stitute is uncertain. Bickew has a notice for a motion to reject the bill made without Parnell's knowledge. It is arranged that Sir Charles Russell shall represent the Irish leaders before the Commission. George Irish leaders before the Commission. George Lewis, who speaks of this as the biggest cause he was ever engaged in, is hard at work pre-paring for the hearing of the Commission, which will probably last a year. Gladstone's approval of the Commission is not acquiesced in by all his colleagues, notably John Morley and Sir Wm Harcourt. It is doubted whether either the Government or Parnell is sincere in urging this cytraordinary procedure.

Remore bold the razor that severed Ridley's jugular and the blocd stained the hands of Balfour. The latter is now said to be in constant telegraphic communication with in constant telegraphic communication with Dillon's jailor, noting his physical condition. He evidently is purgoing the same policy as he did with Mandeville, wham he thought he would keep alive on a straw a day. The hore lived indeed on a straw a day, that is, he died. So Dillon will live under the same treatment as Mandeville—that is, till he dies. Bidley's suicide, like Gastle-tesent's about that has he here here is a for a straw of the same treatment as mandeville. That is, till he dies. Bidley's suicide, like Gastle-tesent's about that here here here is a for a straw is a day. that is, he died is the same treatment as mandeville. That is, till he dies. Bidley's enclose is a straw is a straw in the same treatment is straw is a straw is, bill he dies. hidley's suicide, like Castle-reagh's, shows that human nature is stronger than the iron will of the Tory Minister. It will revolt when the arucial test is applied. The saicide has caused a most painful feeling throughout the country. Its confirmation of Mandeville's harsh, bruta', damnable treat-

bunch of 39 head sold at \$3.50. best sale made.

CALVES .- These were dull, showing no ones were on the market. A number of the salue brought \$5 a head, but inferior ones the market. fetched only from \$2 to \$4 a piece. There CATTLE,-Thore were far too many cattle 130 lbs, sold at \$5.

COAL.

Another advance of 25: per ton has been established all round in the price of anthracite cosl, in symapthy with a like advance in 1 36 head, sveraging 1,242 lbs., sole at \$4.50 the United States. The demand has been per owt. Among the sales of butchere' cattle fairly brisk. We quote retail prices firm as were 13 head, averaging 1,075 lbs., sold at follows :- Per 2 000 lbs delivered, \$6 25 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut, \$6 for egg, per 2 000 lbs; Scotch grave, S6 to \$6.25 per ton; Scotch steam, \$5 50 to \$6 per grees ton; Lower Ports grate, \$5.25 per nat tan; Picton steam, \$4.50 to \$5 per 2,240 lbs, and Capa Brator, \$4 to \$4.50

LUMBER.

A fair local business has been reported for the week at steady prices, which we quote as follows at the yards: First quality pine at \$35 to \$40; shipping culis at \$14 to \$16; mill cul's at \$8 to \$10; hemlick at \$9 to 17; hass at \$13 to 18; wainut at \$10 to \$100; butternut at \$22 to \$40, and hard maple at \$20 to

WOUL. The market is still devoid of life. The mills continue to order slowly. Australian wool is quiet at 16° to 18: some finer grades being quoted at 210 to 2210. In Canadian wool, business is quiet at unchanged prices.

TORONTO MARKEIS,

TORONTO, July 23 -- The only grain sold to-day was 200 bushels of oats at 52 to 54c. Hay was in fair supply, but very firm, with easy. new at \$16 to \$20 and old at \$24 to \$25 Straw sold at \$10 and \$11, Hogs steady at \$8 50. Butter easy at 20 to 21c for good pound rolls. Eggs easier at 16 to 17c. We quote :--Wheat, fall, per bush, \$0.97 to \$0.98; wheat, red, per bush, 97c to 98c wheat proince bush \$20.50 97c to 98c; wheat, spring, per bush, 82: to 87c; wheat, goose, per bush, 73c to 753; barley, per bush, 500 to 560 ; osts, per bush, 530 to 54c ; peas, per bush. 00c to 70s; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8.25 to \$8.50 ; chickens, per pair, 452 to 65c ; butter, per pound rolls, 182 LONDON, July 21.—The suicide of Dr. Ridley has made a great sensation throughout the United Kingdom. Like Castlereagh, Ridley could not beer the load of his own ignominy, Remores beld the razor that severed Ridley's jugular and the block with the severed Ridley's 000; heats, per peak, 35c to 40c; parsley, per doz, 200; asparague, per daz, 000 to 500; radish, per doz, 000 to 200; lettuce, 000 to 200; peas per bac, 750; carrots, per dcz,

70; carrot; 00; dvied uppler, 70; eggs per they will require. We quote the following d(zer), wholesale, fresh, 165; fresh hoge, 00; as being fair values; Export, good 51a to 51c; leathers, goose, 35c to 47a; geese, 00; hame do., medium, 5c to 51c; butchers', good, 4 to

Very few were transferred to Montroal To-day's sales were generally good, heing a alight improvement on last Tuesday ; but the chauge from Tuesday last. Very few good prospects for next week are not reassuring, unless a botter quality of stock is placed on

TORON10 LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, July 23rd. - There was quite a

was among the sales a buach of 37, averaging on the market of a quality that did not tempt bayers, but exporters sold fairly well. Among these were sales of 40 head, averaging 1,250 these were sales of 40 head, averaging 1,250 ibs., sold at \$57; 20 head, averaging 1,300 lbs., sold at \$66.50; 20 head, averaging 1,285 lbs., sold at \$5 25 per cwt.; 41 head, aver-aging 1,250 lbs., sold at \$63.50 a head; and \$34.50; 21 head, averaging 1.100 lbr., sold at \$33; 24 head, averaging 1,075 lbs., aoid at \$41 50; 21 head, averaging 975 lbs., aoid at \$27 50; and 22 head, averaging 1,100 lbs., sold at \$25 per head and \$15 over.

SHEEP-There was a firm and good demand for export sheep at from 4c to 41c per ewt. for eves and wethers, and at 31g for bucks. Sales were moderate at from \$5.40 to \$6.25. Among the sales were 107 hoad, averaging 145 lbr, sold at \$5 \$0; 30 head, averaging 156 ltr. sold at \$6.25; 137 head, averaging 141 lbs, sold at \$6.121; 41 head, averaging 145 lor, sold at \$5.75; 11 head, averaging 137 lbr, sold at \$5.40. Butchers' sheep were steady. The sales ranging mostly from \$3 to \$3.75 a head; soms fold as low as \$150 a head; the principal bunch sold were 106, averaging 70 lbs, at \$3.30 a head ; but there was also a sale of 90 head, averaging 125 lbs, at from \$3 to \$4 a head.

Hoos,-The domand was greater than the supply; very few hogs, indeed, were on the market. There were no car loads disposed of. Fat stock was selling at from \$6 to \$6.50

and stores at from \$5 to \$5.75. MILK COWS .- A few of good quality sold to-day at a fair price, but for the inferior goods the demand was small and prices very

CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending July 21st, 1888, were as follows:-2,406 catble, 1,955 sheep, 123 hogs, 100 calves; left over from last week, 251 cattle; 250 sheep. Total for week, 2,957 cattle, 2,203 sheep, 123 hogs, 100 calves. Exported and sold during week, 2,845 cattle, 2,203 sheep, 123 hogs, 100 calves On herd for sole and avoid 115 cattle. Becaute hand for sale and export, 115 catble. Receipts last week, 1,863 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 130 hogs, 148 calver. Exports for week ending July 21st, 1888, 2,183 cattle, 2,458 sheep; do. lass week, 1,041 cattle, 1,976 sheep. Report of steady markets on the other side, cheap freights of wowney weeks on the other side, cheap freights of previous weeks and the reports from all parts of Untario of dried up pastures caused a rush of all classes of cuttle for shippings taked a rash of all classes of cuttle for shippings tand butchers; the r-sult was more extlethan ships, higher freight rates and lower prices for cattle. There was not much demand for shipping, stock shippers having bought in the country sufficient to fill the space engaged and the prospects of a good market induced them not to sell. There was a better demand for butcher cattle, but the sup-HALIFAX, July 23.—Apples, 00; butter, large packages, 18: to 19:; butter, packages retail, 20; heef per lb by the quarter, 6: to retail, 6: to retail the per lb by the quarter, 6: to retail, 6: to retail the per lb by the quarter, 6: to retail the per lb by the per lb by the quarter, 6: to retail the per lb by the per lb by the quarter, 6: to retail the per lb by th

When you wish to roll up your shirt roll them in and not out ; then they w

An inherently lezy man has no us small farm, And a large farm has no a lazy man.

Professor Sinborn advises that a colt be fed about 1 per cent. of its live in gralu daily.

Autump, winter or early spring p by subjecting the ground to severe fr kills many insects posts. Gather up the hen manure. mix

twice its bulk of good dry loam, and bandful in each corn hill. The strength of round timber is about that of square timber, whose sides equ

diameter of the round timber. Split rails should be laid as much as ble with the heart wood up. They w twice as long as when laid with the sap

up. The crow cats more worms than Seatter some corn on the surface f special benefit and he will leave the g plants alone.

A point to be noticed in respect to manuring is that the inorganic matter the nitrogen in the buried plants an gradually given up, as a general rule, i use of the next crop. In any even hardly fair to compare green manuri closely with the ordinary methods of ap fertilizers, for it is in some respects unto itself.

The cut-worm has done great throughout Kentucky, lower Ohio, In and Illinois. Through northern Ohio grass looks well; grain is very back prospects for fruit were never better. Sell your best geldings if you are

more money for them than they are wo you on the farm ; but when you sell you marcs, at any reasonable price, you are a tep backward. You cannot afford

Nowly hatched chicks should not be od to wander a foot away from the sou heat. The first three or four days I quite as essential to them as food, and i get a chill at that time, even if they s

it, you need never expect a healthy chic Give the little pigs dry oats. There thing better to eke out the mother's They will chew the oats and drop the out of their months and eat the meats. The oats contain just the elements required to make good strong bodies.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

	gool. There are many kinds of Catarrh, and as many different remedies and methods are re-	
RS.	quired. We examine and treat each case separ- ately and according to the requirements UPON	· /
с. 	IT OUR UNEQUALLED SUCCESS DE	.]
er for the	ANOTHER REASON why we cure every	CASHMERE PRINTS CASHMERE PRINTS
ing toole	case we undertake to curs an i have a decided	CASHMERE PRINTS
	advantage over others is the fact that WE	
otter as	use Dr. Kergan's PULEONOPLENE, the	CASHMERE PRINTS
e is the	f most perfect and durable inhaler extant. IT IS INVALUABLE as it is the only instrument	CASHMERE PRINTS
oduos an	capable of supplying MEDICATED VAPOR of ANY DESIRED ATMOSPHERIC CON- DITION.	CASHMERE PRINTS
s said to	DO NOT NUCLECT THE FIRST CURE- ABLE SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH and you	Cashmere Prints for this week, as these good
log from h if you	stages of CONSUMPTION.	S CODSEEV
-	Consumptive Patients.	
an old tho bee-	Dr. Kergan's Parlore, ALBION HOTEL, until	
t sleeves	Thursday Night, August 16th.	EMBROIDERIES EMBROIDERIES
will stay	It unable to call for personal interview and references, write to Leadquarters for free opinion, printed treatise, etc. Address.	EMBROIDERIES EMBROIDERIES
ise for a o use for		EMBROIDERIES EMBROIDERIES
- 430 IV (International Med cal Council,	ÉMBROIDERIES EMBROIDERIES
yourg	CONNED MICHINGAN AVE AND OUTLOV OF	EMBROIDERIES
o weight	DETROIT, MICH.	EMBROIDERIES
rlowing,		Ladies will find extra bargains in Embroide
reezing,	DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. SUPERIOR COURT.	ries, laid out on tables during the July Sale.
it with	No. 1385.) Dame Maria Alida Duval, a wife common as to pro-	S. CARSLEY.
i put a	porty of Emile J. Gauthier, a clerk, of Montreal, Dis- trict of Montreal, Plaintiff in an action in separation	
out half	as to property against the said Gauthier, Dofendant,	
uals the	this duy.	Embroideries Zephyr Costames
a possi-	Montreal, 23rd July, 1888. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS,	Embroideries Z-phyr Costumes
will last	51.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.	Embroideries Zephyr Costumes Embroideries Zephyr Costumes
p wood		Embroideries Zephyr Costumes
a corp.	DIED.	Embroideries Zephyr Costumes Embroideries Zephyr Costumes
for his	DONNELLY.—At St. B. igide, on the 17th inst., Susan Emma, aged 15 years, 2 months and	Embroideries Zephyr Costumes
growing	2 days, youngest surviving daughter of William	Embroideries Zephyr Costumes Embroideries Zephyr Costumes
to green	Donnelly. RYAN-At Hemmingford, P.Q, on the 16th	These goods will be cleared out regardless of
ors and	inst., Jeremiah Ryan, Esq., a native of Moy,	cost during this month : further reduction
are only for the	Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 82 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with	have been made.
nt it is	Christian patience and fortitude. 18-1	0. VAINAMET
ring too	DAVIN-In this city, on the 23rd inst.	JERSEYS JERSEYS
pplying a law	Ellen Gertrude, aged 11 months and eight days, youngest daughter of Michael Davin.	JERSEVS JERSEYS
	KERSuddenly, at Kingston, on the 17th	JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS
injury Indiana	instant, of heart disease, Thos Ker, Commis-	JERSEYS JERSEYS
Indiana lo, the	sion merchant, of Montreal, aged 56. HUNT.—At St. Lambert. on the 19th inst.	JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS
kward ;	suddenly, of heart disease, John G. Hunt, aged	JERSEYS JERSEYS
offered	45 years, car distributor, G. T. R.	JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS JERSEYS
orth to	O'CONNELL-In this city, on 21st inst., in- fant daughter of Morgan O'Connell, aged seven	
ur best	months.	All the latest novelties in Ladies Jerseys with be found greatly reduced for the July Sale.
taking 1 to do	CROWE-In this city, on the 20th inst. Michael Crowe, aged 22 years and 2 months, son of the late Patrick Crowe.	S. CARSLEY.
allow-	MCALEAR In this city, on the 20th inst,	
heat is:	of diphtheria, Hugh Fred., eldest and beloved son of Hugh McAlear, aged eight years, one	USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD
if they	month and soven days.	USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD
Burvive	MoNAUGHTONAt Pabos Mills, P.Q., on the 11th inst., Mauriel Roche, infant daughter	Use the best thread and take no othe Olapperton takes the lead of any other make.
cis no-	of Wm. McNaughton.	S. CARSLEY.
e milk. j	MATHIEU.—At St. Roch's suburbs, Quebec, f on the 18th inst., Madame Marguerite La	S. UAKELEI.
ebiae	touche, wife of Mr. Joseph Mathieu, mester	
i. The ired to	carpeater, and mother of Rev. Mr. O. E. Mathieu, director of the Seminary of Quebec, at the age of 62 years.	MONTREAL, July 25th, 1858.

Childron Gryfor Pitcher's Castoria.