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## THE POPE'S PRAYER.

### A REMARKABLE RESPONSE

To a Request for Increased Manifestations of the Sanctity of the Blessed Margaret Mary.

Some months ago the Holy Father, in a letter to certain French prelates who petitioned for the canonization of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, wrote these remarkable words: "You can not doubt that we also feel the same desire, with the object above all of seeing the Heart of Jesus increased and extended. Therefore we impatiently await the presentation to the Holy See of testimony to any new indisputable miracles accomplished by God at the intercession of Blessed Margaret Mary, according to the requirements of the Apostolic Constitutions for the progress of canonization. We pray, then, instantly to God that he would design, for His glory and the increase of our holy religion, to manifest by fresh miracles the sanctity of His servant."

The same make which brought us this solemn declaration of the Vicar of Christ brought us also the news that a marvel had been wrought in a Visitandine convent at St. Louis, through the intercession of the Blessed Margaret Mary. This coincidence urged us to a thorough investigation of the reputed miracle; and in answer to a request made to the Mother Superior of the above named convent, we were favored with a full and authentic account of the occurrence. The supernatural character of the cure recorded below is indisputably shown in the recovery of the linen relic, and in the immediate and perfect healing of a painful and mysterious malady. The persistence of the cure is also to be noted. Many weeks have passed since the Sister's restoration to health, and she remains no longer, except indeed the memory of her former suffering. We have purposely deferred the publication of this favor until June, as there will be a little doubt in the minds of our readers that God vouchsafed this wonderful effect in answer to the prayer of His Vicar, as well as to manifest His complicity in the virtues of Blessed Margaret Mary and in the spread of devotion to His Sacred Heart.

Sister Philomena, whose cure we relate, writes the Mother Superior, "I have been some degree an invalid for the past few years; the first indications of infirmity having been occasional hemorrhages of the nose. In the year 1884 two violent accessions in the ear, accompanied with great pain.

By politeness and by the discharge of blood and putrid matter. In January, 1887, an attack of erysipelas brought her to the verge of the grave, and the last Sacraments were accordingly administered. Laborious breathing which could be distinctly heard at a distance, eyes apparently bursting from their sockets, purple-colored face, and a violent writhing of the whole body, marked the crisis of the attack, which lasted about two hours. The patient, however, vigorously opposed an operation recommended by Doctors Pepper, Bonning and Puet. She convalesced slowly, but afterward she constantly experienced a dull pain in the head. Her former duties being resumed, they were interrupted at intervals by some throat and parache. This same year a fall which the Sister sustained caused, it was supposed, internal injuries, from which resulted loss of appetite and frequent discharges of blood from the stomach and bowels. The symptoms growing more alarming, the Holy Viaticum was again administered. She rallied, however, and continued on duty, though suffering much. There were slight relapses during this period.

In February, 1889, during another severe attack of erysipelas, which induced pain in the head, accompanied by abscess, an incision was made into the mastoid bone by Doctors Tupper and Thomson, but without affording any relief. About three weeks later the Sister fell into a state of total unconsciousness, which lasted an hour and a half, and while in that condition received Extreme Unction. Then, after profuse discharges of blood and pus through the ear, nostrils, and mouth, she regained consciousness. In February, 1890, there was another relapse, and the patient once more received Extreme Unction.

The Doctor again determined on an operation, which was not, however, performed. Very soon afterward the Sister lost the use of all her faculties during thirty-six hours. From that time she was scarcely able to apply to any duty, mental or physical. In August, 1890, intense pain in the head, dark circles around the eyes, impaired sight and hearing, dizziness and sleeplessness, formed new symptoms in her case. Her torture reached its climax in January, 1891, in a three hours' swoon, and fever for eleven days, the temperature something rising to one hundred and twenty degrees.

THE LAST SACRAMENTS were again administered. In March following, the eyes began to bleed. Applications of chloroform and moderate doses of morphine effecting little relief, the Doctor's only hope now lay in a dangerous operation. Still we deferred it.

The Sister continued to grow worse, with increasing pain in the head, swelling of the cheek, neck, shoulder, and arm. Recognizing the hopelessness of her condition, and dreading the total loss of sight, she begged, on April 7, that a novena should be made by the community in honor of Blessed Margaret Mary; praying, as she said, that the will of God in her regard might be done. The novena was immediately commenced;

and a phial of water, containing a small piece of linen which had touched the bones of Blessed Margaret Mary was carried to her cell. Occasionally she sipped this water, and applied it, with the Sign of the Cross, to her bleeding eyes and swollen cheek.

"While suffering from a severe paroxysm on Wednesday night, April 8, she swallowed the linen relic, drinking at the same time a mouthful of water to prevent it remaining in her throat. A wakeful night ensued, but on the morning of the 9th she fell into a refreshing slumber. The sleep over, she became conscious that there was a strange substance just above her left eye, and to her astonishment (for she can not yet imagine how this object could have entered her system) she drew from it a needle bearing near its point the miraculous bit of linen! At the same moment all swelling and soreness disappeared, and she realized that she was perfectly cured. Hastily throwing her garments about her, she repaired to the church to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. At its conclusion, full of radiant joy, and without a trace of her late illness, she disclosed the wonder that had been wrought in her favor.

Since then Sister Philomena has taken her place at all community exercises, works, and sleeps like the rest. She has thus induced a new element of loving thankfulness into the prayers, and of blessed gladness into the recreations of our community. May our dear Sister long remain with us as a visible evidence of the power of Blessed Margaret Mary."

### A MIRACLE

Now Being Examined at the Palace.

Le Semaïn Religieuse enters at some length into the circumstances attending an alleged miracle performed in Montreal which is now forming the subject of an apostolic trial at the Archbishop's Palace. The person on whom this miracle is supposed to have been performed is a Christian brother, Brother Nethelme, 47 years, who was cured through the intercession of the founder of the Order, the Venerable Jean Baptiste de La Salle, whose canonization at Rome has been asked for. Until 1881 Nethelme enjoyed splendid health. He then began vomiting blood in large quantities. Having given up all work, the vomiting ceased. About November, 1888, he became very weak and his legs were paralyzed, so much so that he had to use crutches to move about and could not even rest his foot on the ground. He also became quite numb in his legs and was insensible to all feeling. The disease went on increasing and he was declared incurable. As the fête of the Venerable de La Salle came around Brother Nethelme undertook a novena or nine days' prayer. The novena ended on the 4th of May last. At six o'clock in the morning of that day he proceeded to the chapel to attend mass with his confreres. He reached the communion rails with the aid of his crutches and was in such agony that it was feared he would fall insensible to the floor. "But," says the journal, "he had barely received the Holy Eucharist, than he felt a great sensation in his legs, as if he was recovering his former activity and strength. He felt an impulse which induced him to walk. Leaving his crutches near his altar, and joining his hands over his breast, he arose and walked away. All the Brothers were dumbfounded with what they saw. Having reached his seat he insisted in remaining kneeling for three-quarters of an hour, praying, without showing any fatigue, a thing he had been unable to do before. Then he arose and left the chapel with the others; every one seeing him with great joy ascending a long flight of stairs as a man in good health. Dr. Gargaud was called in and after a careful examination found no trace of the disease, the swelling and sores which had caused such pain to Nethelme having disappeared. The numbness had disappeared and he felt a pin when put into his flesh, which he had not done before. Dr. O'Connell corroborated the examination made by Dr. Gargaud, and both doctors have signed a written declaration that medical science had nothing to do with the cure. Since the Brother is in perfect health and he is able to attend to his duties as in the past.

### London Laundresses Demonstrate.

LONDON, June 15.—The laundresses of London, supported by numerous trades societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday. They marched to the music of bands, many of them carrying banners, and they presented a curious spectacle, the bright colors of the women's dresses contrasting with the dark mass of the men in the procession. John Burns and all the ladies' leaders spoke in favor of the work day of eight hours, and Louise M. Yell harangued the crowd from the Socialist platform.

### His Body.

WINNIPEG, June 15.—There is no truth whatever in the report wired from Montreal that on the body of Louis Riel being exhumed it was found in a perfect state of preservation, and his friends were convinced that he would soon rise from the dead. Some time ago, when his wife was buried beside him, his coffin was opened and, although his features were recognizable, his body was decomposed. There is no feeling that he would rise again, which is said to exist among his Métis friends.

### The Irish Land Bill Passed.

LONDON, June 15.—The Irish Land bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons this evening, 225 to 96.

## "COME TO HIS HEART."

Whose heart? His who in Bethlehem was born, Who felt the scourge and wore the thorn, Whose limbs were bruised, crushed and torn— The suffering Heart of Jesus. Who, while the scoffers passed Him by, Upon the cross was lifted high, There to be scorned and there to die— The outraged Heart of Jesus.

What heart? The Heart that burns with tender flame, Through good and evil still the same; Through joy or tears, or sin or shame— The pitying Heart of Jesus. O favored we, forever blest! If sheltered in that loving breast, Our lifelong burthens we may rest Upon the Heart of Jesus.

—By Sylvia Hunting.

## SHORT SERMON.

### The League of the Sacred Heart.

Unselfishness the characteristic of the League's devotion to the Sacred Heart. The month of June, dearly beloved, has been dedicated specially to the honor of the Sacred Heart. Plus IX, by a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, dated May 8, 1873, granted an indulgence of seven years once a day to those who during this month either publicly or in private should say some special prayers or perform some pious exercises in honor of the Sacred Heart; and gave also a plenary indulgence once in the month at choice to those who having confessed their sins and received Holy Communion should visit a church and pray there for some time for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. The indulgences granted to those who make a novena to the Sacred Heart prior to the Feast of the Sacred Heart to the highest rank, show the evident desire of the Church to honor the Sacred Heart of Jesus specially honored during the month of Roses. Therefore we are in accord with her spirit when we choose this time to expound to you the principles upon which rest that special form of devotion to the Sacred Heart which is practised in the Apostleship of Prayer, called also The Holy League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The wonderful spread of this work, its simple but effective and world-embracing organization, its theological solidity, its apparent and marvellous fruits claim our attention and challenge our investigation. Another reason urges us to make this exposition. Devotion to the Sacred Heart is apt to become sentimental and perhaps harmful unless built upon the solid foundation of a correct appreciation of the relations between Sacred Humanity and the Divinity of Christ, and a knowledge of the plan of man's redemption. It has become a fashion to expatiate only the beautiful side of devotions, to dwell largely on their influence over the affections. Many of our non-Catholic brethren, for example, are attracted by the æsthetic and sympathetic nature of many of our devotional practices, without realizing the substratum of solid dogmatic teaching upon which they are built. Others again attack these practices as extravagant and sentimental because of their ignorance of the same fact. Many ill-instructed Catholics seem to place their whole religion in devotional practices without regard to the

### ETERNAL LAWS OF RIGHT AND WRONG

that should guide their lives. Some pious people multiply practices of devotion to a degree that becomes burdensome, and persist in inflicting them on others until these unable to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials give up the former because in despair of carrying on the latter. These words of a learned Benedictine are apt: "Not only is the present generation deeply ignorant but, what is more, because of this ignorance it wishes to learn nothing. There is a desire only for vague commonplaces, for a faith built on air, and for sentimental emotions in which silliness and sensuality even have a good share, and from which the supernatural element disappears more and more. From this arise naturalism and the weakening of faith, and a vague religiousness that makes up the entire religion of a great number of worldly women, while the religion of the people is left more and more to superstition and mere words.

Even in the League of the Sacred Heart there is danger of badges and practices obscuring the real purpose of the work; and many are repelled from the League because of the judicious, intelligent, and sometimes superstitious behavior of some of its associates. Thus the badge may be used by some as a substitute for contrition and the avoidance of the occasions of sin; the completed practice of the Nine First Fridays may justify others in dispensing with the precautions required to lead a true Christian life; while the Promoter's Cross prominently displayed may be deemed an excuse for uncharitable conversation, rash judgments and unjust suspicions. In order, therefore, that the truly noble and divinely inspired work of the Apostleship may not suffer from such indiscretion on the part of some of its associates, and in order also that we may all appreciate better the real good, we shall, God willing, during this month explain some of the general principles upon which the League rests.

The Sacred Heart was entirely unselfish. He came down from Heaven not to do His own will, but the

### WILL OF THE FATHER.

He sought not His own glory, but the glory of the Father. In other words His devotion to the Sacred Heart is not so much devotion as commonly understood

but devotedness; it seeks not itself or its interests but strives to further the interests of the objects of its love. There is a devotion to the Sacred Heart which may be called a selfish devotion. It is content to bask in the sunshine of His love; to feed upon the happiness afforded by His Real Presence; to take pleasure in the high and noble thoughts suggested by His indwelling; to be content with asking for favors and blessings unmindful whether He has anything to ask of us or we can be of service to Him. There is such devotion because there is such a friendship—a friendship that values a friend only because of his personal usefulness in our regard—that is proud of the affection showed by its object without feeling the need of reciprocity. Such devotion is compatible with a blameless life, and a high degree of virtue. But it is entirely foreign to the spirit of the League which is a work and consequently demands activity. Neither is it the devotion that the Sacred Heart demands of us. For while the object of Devotion to the Sacred Heart is the Material Heart of our Saviour as well as and especially the immaterial love of which it is the instrument; the end which Jesus Christ has in view when asking for a particular devotion to His most loving Heart, is, most of all, to obtain a return of love from men, and then, under the impulse of such love, to stir us to reparation of the wrongs He has constantly to endure. (Remiere, Apostleship of Prayer.) This view is confirmed by the authentic documents recorded in the process for the Institution of the Feast, and by the revelation made to Blessed Margaret Mary by the Sacred Heart. This would demand, therefore, the friendship that consists in benevolent love, recognized and returned, and accompanied by a mutual communication of good things. Hence we are required to wish the good of the one loved, and to devote ourselves to secure His happiness—to make His interests our own, not in the sense of sacrificing our own interests, but of blending His with ours, and so to fulfill the pagan definition of true friendship—"to wish and reject the same things." Such is the devotion of the League which is entirely unselfish, which strives to make us of one mind with Christ Jesus, to rejoice with Him, and to advance His interests by offering ourselves—our prayers, works, and sufferings—for them.

## MORALS IN ENGLAND.

### A Member of Parliament Discourses on the Recent Gambling Revolutions.

NEW YORK, June 14.—"Member of Parliament" cables to the Herald here as follows: The statement in the Herald from the Garner family has attracted much attention in all parts of the country. A good deal of sympathy is expressed for the young lady whose generosity and magnanimity led her to marry a ruined man, but whether the man himself should have permitted so great a sacrifice is another question. A young woman unacquainted with the world could not possibly judge of the far reaching effects of the verdict rendered on the recent trial.

The storm still rages, too, round the Prince of Wales, and an attempt will be made next week to make his conduct the subject of discussion in Parliament. Two members have given notice of the questions for Monday, but they are men of no weight or consideration in the House; more fussy busy boys who provoke nothing but ridicule whenever they open their mouths. I see no sign of any formidable movement in Parliament, and am confident it would meet no success even if started. The press and religious bodies are, however, pouring out all the vitals of their wrath on the Prince's head. They say his conduct has been worse than that of any of his predecessors. This is rich, remembering what George IV. was like when Prince of Wales; his cruelty to his father, his false marriages, his abominable treatment of women, his dice playing, his defiant intrigue with Lady Conynham and the orgies which went on at the Pavilion, Brighton. Against all this we have to accuse the Prince of Wales of playing bacarat for small stakes in a country house and having been party to an arrangement intended to shield an alleged cheat from exposure. Better far would it have been if the Prince of Wales had never gone to Tranby Croft, but to magnify his error of judgment into a crime of the deepest dye is contrary to common sense as well as justice, and will soon lead to a reaction in his favor. The outburst will do good if it opens the eyes of the fast set who of late have been leading over English society to the precipice, on the brink of which they have been standing.

In that set are some Americans, who are certainly no better than the people among whom they have taken up their abode. All alike are in danger of being swept away by that hurricane which has long been gathering in the air, and which a mere trifling—another card party or a new divorce case—may cause to burst with a violence for which few are prepared. Many signs indicate that the days of grace for these people are nearly run out.

### Gambling Revolutions.

LONDON, June 15.—The action brought by Sir W. Gordon Cumming to vindicate his character from a charge of cheating at cards during a game at which the Prince of Wales, General Owen Williams and others were present, has been decided against the plaintiff, and he has been relieved of his military commission. The Prince of Wales has been generally condemned for taking part in even a private gambling party, and it is understood is keenly stung at the adverse press criticisms which have been showered upon him from all quarters.

Especially in this case in regard to newspaper comments, which practically accuse him of revealing the secret of the Tranby Croft scandal and referring to the fact that the Prince was not asked if he had spoken of the affair to anybody after Sir William Gordon Cumming signed the incriminating document, while this question was put to all the other witnesses for the defendants. The Prince of Wales emphatically denies that he divulged the secret to anybody. The War Office authorities are holding frequent conferences and discussing the action to take in consequence of the verdict given against Sir William Gordon Cumming. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, yesterday summoned General Owen Williams and Colonel H. H. D. Stacey, in command of the Scots Guards (Cumming's regiment), to the Horse Guards, where these two officers had long interviews with the Duke. Cumming has announced that he is willing to meet the charge of playing an illegal game.

## A COSTLY EXPERIMENT

To Find the Latitude and Longitude of Points in Canada.

Sunday the 7th and again last Sunday, Professor McLeod's observatory at McGill college was connected through the Canadian Pacific telegraphs and the Commercial Cables with Waterville, Ireland, and some very interesting and valuable experiments were made. It seems that some months ago Professor McLeod and Mr. Hosmer, manager of the Canadian Pacific telegraphs, determined to see if arrangements could not be made for determining the longitude of Montreal by direct observations taken from Greenwich, the present latitude having been taken from Harvard college. The Imperial and Dominion Governments, recognizing the importance of the work, agreed to assist it financially, and the Canadian Pacific railway and Commercial Cable company offered the free use of their telegraph systems. The first thing to determine was the length of time it took a telegraphic signal to cross the Atlantic. Superintendent Dickinson, of the Canso staff, arranged an automatic contrivance whereby the land line could work into the cable. A duplex circuit was arranged so that the signal sent from McGill would go over the land lines to Canso, thence over the cable to Waterville, and return to McGill again. Attached to the sending and receiving apparatus was a chronograph which measured the time. Out of a couple of hundred signals sent, it was found that the average time taken to cross the Atlantic and back again, a distance of eight thousand miles, occupied a trifle over one second; the exact time being one second and five-hundredths. Prof. McLeod leaves this week for Canso, where further experiments will be made. As soon as this work is completed the Canadian Pacific railway have offered their wires for determining the longitude and latitude of Vancouver, B.C.

### St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

There was a large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society on Sunday afternoon. Prior to the business meeting the members assembled in St. Patrick's church for religious exercises, conducted by the rev. president, Rev. J. A. McCullen, S.S., who delivered an instructive sermon and administered the pledge of total abstinence, to a large number, after which an adjournment was made to the hall of the society. Hon. Senator Murphy presided. A special committee was appointed to assist the rev. president at the "strawberry festival" to be held on the church grounds. Arrangements were made for the holding of the annual picnic of the society at Oterburn park on Saturday, August 1, which event promises to be a great success judging from the interest that was shown by the members.

### St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. society was held on Sunday. Ald. P. Kennedy, first vice president, presided, and about 200 members present. A large number of new members were enrolled. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence were tendered to the family of the late Thos. Murphy, also to Messrs. M. Shea and Thos. Joyce, on the loss of their wives, and Mr. A. Cullen on the loss of his eldest son. The secretary gave an exhaustive sketch of the working of the society since its formation. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the secretary, Mr. Jas. McGuire, for his efforts and zeal in the interest of the society. Arrangements were made for the society's annual excursion, which takes place on July 11, per steamer Trois Rivieres, to Lake St. Peter.

### Presentation to a Priest.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, last evening remembered their pastor, Rev. Chancellor Craven, who has been ill and will soon leave for the sanitarium at Danville, N.Y. Father Craven was waited upon by Messrs. Donald Smith, W. Turner and Arthur O'Heir, who, on behalf of the congregation, presented their pastor with a purse of \$555. Branch 37, C.M.B.A., also donated to Father Craven \$50.

### Peter's Pence Stolen.

ROME, June 11.—It is a fact that an inquiry is in progress at the Vatican in regard to the financial management of the Pope's affairs. That a deficit in the Peter's pence exists is undoubted. Estimates of the shortage vary from 7,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs. It is rumored that a special appeal is being prepared for a universal increase in the offerings of the faithful to make up the loss.

## THE NEW PREMIER

Mr. Abbott called upon by his associates to form a Cabinet.

OTTAWA, June 14.—Hon. J. J. O. Abbott has undertaken to form a ministry in succession to that led by Sir John Macdonald, and there is every reason to believe that he is made, and is making satisfactory progress with his task. The air yesterday was full of the most sensational political rumors, most of which as is usually the case, were found upon investigation to be without foundation. In fact, there has been none of the dissension among the Conservative leaders which the Liberal press so loudly proclaim. This result was not unwelcome. The Montreal Gazette one of the best informed journals stated on Saturday last that Sir John Thompson and Mr. Abbott had a lengthy conversation with His Excellency on Friday afternoon. The result was that, after having had interviews with Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Thompson, Senator Abbott decided to accept the trust which the Governor-General offered him, and made the following official announcement to the press: "In conformity with His Excellency's desire, Mr. Abbott has undertaken the formation of a Cabinet and this decision has been arrived at with a full understanding of those of his colleagues who have been spoken of in connection with the Premiership and with assurances from them of their cordial support." The new Premier spent the whole of Saturday afternoon in the office of the President of the Privy Council, where he had an interview with all the members of the late Cabinet. There is every reason to believe that each of them expressed their entire willingness to continue in their respective offices, and the probability is that the only change in the personnel of the late ministry will be caused by appointments to fill the two vacant portfolios, and there is even some doubt whether any steps in this direction will be taken until after the close of the session. No statement has been made regarding the leadership of the Lower House, but is believed that Sir Hector Langevin will continue to fulfil the duties of that office.

## A WISE REPLY

To the Fanatical Statements of the Methodist Preacher, Dr. Douglas.

KINGSTON, June 15.—The Daily News prints the following editorially: "Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, is reported as saying at the Niagara Conference of the Methodist Church, that he must protest as well as pray against the appointment of Sir John Thompson to the premiership for the reason that Sir John had abandoned the Methodist Church and become an extreme Roman Catholic. We have not seen it stated how this remarkable utterance was received by the Conference. For the honor of Methodism, we trust it met with the reception it deserved. Dr. Douglas is evidently a sort of Methodist grand inquisitor, a Nineteenth Century Torquemada, if he had the power. Religious toleration is good if Methodism be the tolerated faith. We had thought that this country was slowly but surely shaking itself free from the snaky coils of religious prejudices; that people were coming to see that no form of faith was sufficiently rational and perfect to be promulgated as the one true faith, that difference of opinion on religious matters was found to arise, and that in view of the utter impossibility of reconciling religious beliefs or of promulgating a form of faith acceptable to every one, the compromise had been accepted by all of perfect tolerance for one another's beliefs. We do not see how any country is to be held together on any other arrangement. If Sir John Thompson is to be debarred from the position of Premier on account of his religion it is equivalent to a modified statement that Roman Catholics are not to be accorded equal rights with their Protestant fellow-citizens, but are to be relegated, if possible, to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water in a community in which they are so largely an element. Of course, Dr. Douglas may say he has no objection to Sir John Thompson as a Roman Catholic, but only as a renegade Methodist. This is, however, too fine a distinction for the common understanding. Dr. Douglas' objection to Sir John Thompson is the objection urged against him by many others in Ontario, namely, that he is a Roman Catholic, and this, we repeat, cannot in this country be made a reason for withholding privileges from one section of the community which are enjoyed by another."

## The Cornwall Ghoul.

CORNWALL, June 15.—It is said that the man Derouchie, suspected of complicity in the theft of the body of the late P. Puroell, the Glangary contractor, has made statements to which may lead to the finding of the body. The body, according to Derouchie, is sunk within an acre of the shore of St. Regis island, directly opposite the Point. Owing to its close proximity to the scene of the outrage this part of the river has never been searched. The body-snatchers evidently relied upon the publicity of the place, being almost in the steamboat channel, and the depth of the water to conceal the body. Derouchie says that the body must be fearfully decomposed as after lying in the grave for nine days it has been in the river about a month.

The Central Trades Association of this city held a public meeting on Monday evening, June 15th, at the

R. I. P.

OF SIR JOHN BURIED

The Review... Name Liveth Evermore

A Magnificent Ceremonial—Priests and People at the Grave—So Sepulchred in Such Pomp Doth Lie, That Kings for Such a Tomb Would Wish to Die.

The funeral of Sir John Macdonald was conducted with much sad and imposing ceremonial at Ottawa.

The doors of the Senate chamber were thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock this morning, and from that hour up till noon a steady stream of visitors passed in to take a last look at the old chief.

The effect was heightened by the contrast between the scene outside and that within. Outside there was the glare of sunshine, a sweltering crowd of humanity; the roll of carriage wheels and a hubbub of voices; within, a restful calm, bowed forms moving reverently, and over all a brooding sorrow.

THEIR LAST TRIBUTE

of a tear upon the coffin of the chieftain, and so, several minutes after the allotted time, the way was open and the solemn progress past the bier continued.

WEPT LIKE A CHILD

as he viewed the chief. More desolate than ever looked the white carpeted chamber, for the banks of flowers had been all removed to the two large cars that stood outside the lower entrance.

the aisle and standing ready to follow first behind the departed knight were his son,

MR. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, M. P., and his little grandson, Jack, dressed in a sailor's suit of black. In came the bearers; they lifted the casket shoulder high and slowly began the solemn march from the state chambers.

MIDST OF THE PEOPLE.

But long before that time Parliament hall was alive with people. They came by thousands to see the last of the Chief whom they had so adored.

SOLEMN PROCESSION

as it passed. There were few of them who did not know the deceased Premier or had not heard him in the House.

SOBBERING RAYS

of the almost tropical sun had told upon the troops, buttoned up as they were in tight fitting tunics. The arrival of a good Samaritan, who freely dispensed lemonade, was hailed with considerable joy.

HANDSOME BALLDACHING

within which the coffin reposed during the services. It was of purple silk, with rich gold lace imitations of laurel oak and maple leaves without and within.

tions was the eloquently simple touches put to the first seat in the third row of pews on the left of the main aisle.

Among those in the church was Lady Stanley. The service was that of the Anglican church to which the deceased belonged.

FOLLOWING FALL-BEARERS

preceding the coffin: Hon. E. Dewdney, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. J. Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. S. Aikens, Hon. J. G. Haggart, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John Carling, and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Then came the coffin, borne upon the shoulders of six Dominion policemen. It was followed by Lord Stanley, who was in plain clothes, and took a seat alongside Her Excellency, and Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., who represented the Queen, and was in uniform, and took a seat immediately behind the Governor-General.

THE NEAREST SHELTER

that offered. For awhile those in the rear end of the cortege manfully withstood the downpour, but many of them were without overcoats or umbrellas, and at last they took to the ranks and sought refuge.

A special train was in waiting at the C.P.R. station to remove the remains to Kingston. It was made up of six cars, the hindmost one, the official Metopodia, being reserved for the chief mourners and the clergy.

KINGSTON DELEGATES.

headed by Mayor Drennan. The entire train was heavily hung with mourning symbols and the engine, too, was decked in black. All was in readiness at the station, and on the arrival of the bier the bearers gently lifted out the casket, and as the body of the dead Premier was slowly borne into the funeral car the pallbearers stood bareheaded on either side, and the hushed silence which fell upon the multitude was only broken by the solemn music of the band playing softly and lowly strains of music.

AT KINGSTON.

The funeral train arrived at half-past nine, and when it pulled into the station fully 8,000 people were assembled. A space had been kept clear by a squad of city police and a detachment from A Battery. The casket was received from the car by eight policemen and borne shoulder-high through the uncovered crowd to the City Hall, followed by the Mayor and aldermen of the city.

THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

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known the Premier since childhood, actually broke down and sobbed aloud. The sorrowing crowds slowly dispersed as if reluctant to leave him whom they loved so well.

The corridor and main stairway of the City Hall was enveloped in black, and the interior hall presented a most sombre appearance. The walls were draped with black silken drapings below the gilt frames of the pictures of former mayors and about the windows.

Thousands visited the City Hall, coming from all parts. East, West, and to the great credit of our neighbors, south also. After the lying in state at Kingston, the funeral march to the grave commenced. Slowly and reverently the body was borne down the steps of the City Hall in the midst of the assembled thousands and placed in the hearse. It fell here upon it the handsome wreath sent by Her Majesty the Queen and that laid there by Lord Stanley on Wednesday morning.

Hon. E. Dewdney, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. John Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. S. Aikens, Hon. J. G. Haggart, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John Carling, Hon. McK. Bowell. The Ministers were followed by the bearers and then the chief mourners, Mr. H. J. Macdonald, Mr. George Sparks, Col. Macpherson and Ben Chilton, Sir John's old servant, in the first, and Messrs. Fred White, Joseph Pope, Mr. Vanhook and Dr. R. W. Bowell in the second. Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., the representative of Her Majesty the Queen and Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Smith, A.D.C., Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, who had been delegated by the Governor-General, occupied the next carriage.

who was accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Kell, and Rev. Father McWilliams, of Bailton, the old personal friend of the dead statesman. Both Protestant and Catholic united in doing the last honors to Sir John. Immediately in rear of Archbishop Cleary was a carriage occupied by Rev. Dr. Wardrope and Rev. Dr. Laing, the present and retiring moderators, respectively of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada. The Senate and House of Commons, which were fairly well represented, were headed by their respective Speakers, but without their maces, which had been

(Continued on third page.)

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The Emulsion of D.L. Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it. CURES Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c. Beware of all imitations. Ask for "the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others. PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

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MOREQUE PAVILION, City of Mexico, where drawings take place.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00 By terms of contract the company must deposit its own capital of \$100,000 in the Bank of Mexico and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica. APOLENA CASTILLO, Interventor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prize-Arger portion than is given by any other lottery. \$80,000 TICKETS AT \$1.00, \$320,000. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$60,000..... is \$60,000 1 Capital Prize of 20,000..... is 20,000 1 Capital Prize of 10,000..... is 10,000 1 Grand Prize of 2,000..... is 2,000 8 Prizes of \$1,000..... are 8,000 8 Prizes of 500..... are 4,000 20 Prizes of 200..... are 4,000 100 Prizes of 100..... are 10,000 500 Prizes of 50..... are 25,000 554 Prizes of 25..... are 13,850 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$6,000 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,500 150 Prizes of \$40, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$6,000 799 Terminal prizes of \$25, decided by \$50,000 prize, \$19,975 2,275 Prizes, Amounting to..... \$178,875 All Prizes and the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

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R. I. P.

The Body of Sir John Buried.

(Continued from second page.) left behind at the Capital. The Ontario Legislature and its delegates Messrs Gibson, Whitney, Caldwell, Fell, Hemmell, Wood, Preston and Joseph Kerr, ex-member of Stormont.

Almost every society in Canada was represented by delegates or others who had obtained passage to the scene of the mourning privately or otherwise, not the least significant portion of the whole procession was the Indian deputations. The Six Nations Indians council of Tuscarora, Brant county, and Oneida, Hamilton county, sent their deputation to attend the funeral: Chief Benj. Carpenter, Geo. D. Styles, representing the warriors, and Wm. Reed, official interpreter, while there came from the Mohawk Reserve, Bay of Quinte, Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary; Chiefs Amosokah, Johnson Loft and Isaac Powles; warriors, Allen Loft, John Loft, James Hill and Geo. Claus.

The grave all along the route was a most touching one and manifested to an extraordinary degree the intense affection which was felt for the old leader by the Conservative constituents who were so proud of him. Every man's head was bowed as the plumed hearse of death passed by, every woman bowed her head in farewell to him who had been the people's idol, every child was told of the historical importance of the day. A visit to the cemetery before the mournful pageant arrived gave food for much thought. The Macdonald family lot had been surrounded for many hours before a crew to see the last resting place of Sir John Macdonald before his remains were laid in the narrow bed from which they will only arise when the last trump shall sound. The lot consists of a plot of ground, seventy feet by twenty-five, enclosed within a plain, unostentatious iron railing. Within there were until Thursday but four graves. Three of them have been brought to honor them save the plain Aberdeen granite column bearing on its southern side the one word "Macdonald" and on the west the name "Williamson." Looking from the northern side of the railing, which was the side on which the remains of the chief entered to-day, two simple mounds were seen upon the right. These are the graves of Hugh Macdonald and his brave wife, the father and mother of the great deceased. On the left of the monument is a grass covered mound, beneath which lie the first John Alexander Macdonald was laid to rest. To the left of this again another simple mound was seen, but this one had at its head a simple marble slab bearing the words "Margaret Macdonald, wife of Rev. Professor Williamson, of Queen's college, died April 19, 1878, aged 62 years." There rest the remains of the chief's sister.

The Grave. On the extreme right of the granite column an excavation had been made. That was where Sir John lies. The diggers had dug deep into the sandy soil, but their work had been supplemented by the mason, for the base of the grave had been filled by a solid granite foundation, upon which the coffin was later on placed. Above it were granite slabs, five feet four and three feet four in length, four feet three wide and eight inches thick. The utmost precautions were taken against any possible invasion by human ghosts, for holes had been drilled in the lids down to the solid side of mason work, and this evening bolts of one-and-a-half inches were driven into them and fastened down with molten lead. The procession to the grave was long in coming. When the hearse reached the entrance to the lot it halted, and the pall-bearers and mourners made their way forward. Sir John's old ministers took a glance at the resting place of their beloved chief. Hon. Mr. Chapleau remaining for some moments at the grave-side in silent prayer. The hearse brought the casket to the verge of the grave, wherein was lying the casket under covering in which the coffin was placed. The chief mourners stood at the foot of the grave.

The grave closed over the great statesman. The religious services ended, the multitude melted away, and the last sound heard in the cemetery on Thursday night was that made by the gravediggers chiseling up the last resting place of the "Maker of Canada." But he is not altogether dead even in an earthly sense. As one leaving the cemetery said: "The good hearts we leave behind is not to die."

A REQUIEM IN LONDON. LONDON, June 12.—Westminster Abbey was crowded to-day at the memorial service in honor of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. There were many distinguished people present, the Canadian colony being largely represented. There was a good number of Americans present, as well. The Queen was represented by Lord Willoughby, the Prince of Wales by General Ellis, the Duke of Edinburgh by Lord Colville, of the King's Royal Rifle corps, the Imperial Government by Lord Knutsford, secretary for the colonies, and Right Hon. William Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury. Other distinguished persons present were the Marquis of Lorne, ex-governor-general of Canada; Lord Brassey, representing the Imperial Federation League; Sir Richard Tenby, Sir George Baden-Powell, Lord Kimberley, Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, speaker of the House of Commons; General Laurier, Sir Selby Smith, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Countess Burdett-Coutts, and Lady Galt, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Messrs. Colomb, Rae and Redpath, Mr. Courtney, Canadian deputy minister of finance; Staveley Hill and the various colonial agents resident in London.

Sir Charles Tupper was not present, being still detained at the Vienna Postal congress, and the Princess Louise was ill, or she would have accompanied the Marquis of Lorne. The Very Rev. Dean Bradley, Dean of Westminster, conducted the service, assisted by the canons and other clergy. The service, similar to that used in memory of Lord Elles-

leigh in 1887, was very impressive and visibly moved the distinguished and sympathetic gathering. The musical service, which was very fine, was rendered by the Abbey choir, which rendered Spohr's anthem, "Blessed Are the Departed." Then the hymn, "Now the Laborer's Work is Done," was sung by the congregation, a collect was read and, finally, the magnificent organ swelled forth in the solemn tones of "The Dead March in Saul," the assemblage rose in their places during its rendering, and the greatest religious honor that England could confer on the late Premier was over.

Mr. Farrer at Work.

Mr. Farrer, the author of the pamphlet showing the United States where to stab Canada, and the prophet of disruption after the death of Sir John Macdonald, in his capacity as chief editorial writer of the Toronto Globe is doing what he can to bring about the fulfillment of his evil forebodings. Almost every number of the Globe that comes to hand contains something so evidently from his pen as to satisfy all of its authorship, calculated to destroy or discourage every feeling of commercial or national hope in the hearts of the Canadian people. Thursday's issue was a typical one. In the leading article it was announced that in Ontario and Quebec hay was light, fruit was injured, wheat, oats and roots were in danger; the reliance of the people would have to be on cheese and cattle, and even these, it was asserted, could not reach an average. The farmers were poor; they did not even know that they could find a market for what they could raise; their mortgaged indebtedness had gone up. Even in the Northwest, where the promise is bright and the crops a fortnight ahead of their condition at this time last year, there is danger of hail, and even of frost, in August. In the Maritime provinces the promise of a good harvest is overgone by the dread of the McKinley bill. In Quebec everything was doubtful. Since the old woman roused her husband in the morning with the complaint that it was Monday, next day was Tuesday, and then Wednesday came—half the week was gone and not a thing was done, there has been no such awful state of affairs as the Globe pictures. And the lesson of all this evil, actually possible and imaginative, is that the administration at Ottawa is confronted with a most difficult task, Sir John is dead; there is a large public debt; the provinces are clamoring for relief at the expense of the federal treasury, and our power to borrow money is reduced. The remedy, of course, is the old one of surrendering Canada's commercial autonomy to the control of the United States. The desire of the Globe writer is to create popular anxiety and dissatisfaction, and by operating on the disaffection make it possible to destroy the Canadian federation. The policy is the most contemptible that a public journal could pursue, and is worthy of note chiefly because of its baseness and futility. Practically, the Globe asks Canada to give up her national existence because she is confronted with conditions a good shower of rain can largely dispel. A good shower of rain has fallen.—Montreal Gazette.

The Kingston Seat.

Mr. James H. Metcalfe, M.P.P. for Kingston, in the course of conversation was asked if it was true, as reported by a local paper, and telegraphed to Toronto and Montreal, that he had announced himself a candidate for the vacancy caused by Sir John's death, whether nominated by the Conservative convention or not. "You can say," said Mr. Metcalfe, "that I never made any such statement or anything like it. My name will, I expect, come before the convention, but no one will more heartily support the Conservative nominee, whoever it may be, than I. The story you speak of was evidently invented for the purpose of injuring my candidature."

The Late Chief Justice.

QUEBEC, June 12.—The funeral of the late Sir Andrew Stuart took place this morning and was attended by all the leading members of the Bench, the Bar and other learned professions, civil and municipal governments and citizens generally. The deceased gentleman having joined the Roman Catholic Church the religious service was held at the Basilica, which was heavily draped in black. The service was most solemn and impressive. Rev. Cure Faguy received the corpse at the Basilica. Divine services were celebrated by Mgr. Paquet, attended by Rev. Rene Casgrain and Vallancourt as deacon and sub-deacon. Mgr. Marois, vicar-general, officiated at the Libera. After the service the remains were laid to rest in St. Patrick's cemetery, Wolfville. The law courts were closed out of respect for the deceased.

Angry Mongolians.

LONDON, June 12.—Despatches from Shanghai announce fresh excesses upon the part of the anti-European element in the population of China. Attacks upon the Christian missions in the interior continue. In one case the Chinese troops sent to repress the rioters sided with them and made matters still worse. More serious rioting has occurred at Takang, where the lady missionaries were compelled to flee for their lives. The ladies have arrived at Kin-Kiang, one of the treaty ports on the Tse-Kiang river. The reports received from the scene of the lawless outbreaks indicate that there is great excitement among the Chinese living in the vicinity of Lake Poyang, near Kin-Kiang, where the ladies from Takang have sought the refuge. About the neighborhood of the lake several missionary establishments have been looted and burned by the riotous Chinese.

Protestant Praise.

Rev. Cunningham Geiko, D.D., in an article, "Honoring the Misses," says: "The monks, who in their early purity and zeal won land after land for Christ, were as poor as the Apostles or as their Lord. St. Anthony, their virtual archetype, had been moved by the command to sell all he had and give it to the poor, and Order after Order acted by the same heavenly counsel. Severinus won Noricum for the Cross only by such self-sacrificing love and devotion. Winifred

of Kinton, near Exeter, became St. Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans, by the spell of the same enthusiasm. It was in the power of a like single-hearted zeal the Chaldees gained their wide triumphs in Scotland and England. And later than they, it was to their successors, the monks of Rome, that Britain owes the seeds of her economical and spiritual inheritance. To the Franciscans was due, nearly seven hundred years ago, the bringing back of the masses to Christianity. The love with which these poor brethren, the 'Friars' or 'Freres,' were clothed, was the secret of their reaching the masses as they did. None could be poorer than they, but they sought not the leper, the diseased, the fever-stricken, the dying, and the mutilated army of the wicked, to give them human sympathy and tender ministrations. Silver and gold they had none, any more than the Apostles, but they had better, and gave it freely. They spent and were spent in secret offices of Christian love and piety."

THE MAYBRICK CASE

To be Referred.—Hurons of a Release being Possible.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is now serving a life sentence in Woking prison for the murder of her husband, a Liverpool cattle merchant, has brought suit against the Mutual Life Reserve Fund Society of New York, whose office is in the Potter building. It is hoped that this suit will result in freeing her. The matter in New York is being looked after by Mrs. Maybrick's United States attorneys, Roe and Macklin, of 156 Broadway. Several years before his death Mr. Maybrick took out a policy in the company for \$10,000. After his death Mrs. Maybrick received \$2,000 of the face value of the policy. A little while afterwards she was placed in gaol on the charge of having murdered her husband. She made application to the insurance company for the remainder, \$8,000, of course, refused to pay it. Since Mrs. Maybrick's sentence her attorneys on both sides of the ocean have been busily preparing for a suit against the company. To this end Richard S. C. Gaver, her Liverpool solicitor, has been appointed trustee. Under the English law Mrs. Maybrick is officially dead. Sir Charles Russell, who defended Mrs. Maybrick, will conduct the suit, and Mr. Edward Clark will appear for the Insurance Company. The legal fight will attract the widest attention not only because of the unusual interest in Mrs. Maybrick's case, but because the Insurance Company will have to prove that she did poison her husband. Of course, it will cite the proceedings of the trial and the verdict. Mrs. Maybrick's attorneys are certain that they can show that this trial was irregular, and that her guilt was not proven. In this they have with them the opinion of the Home Secretary. The attorneys will also have an opportunity to bring in new evidence, which they say they have discovered. If Mrs. Maybrick gets a verdict it will set aside the previous verdict and undoubtedly result in the legal freeing of the young woman. Sir Charles Russell has said that he is almost certain that the verdict will be in his client's favor. In view of this, efforts to secure Mrs. Maybrick's pardon have been abandoned for the present.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

London Jobs to Resume Work.

LONDON, June 12.—At a meeting to-day of delegates employed in all the omnibus yards it was resolved to accept the employers' offer of twelve hours' work per day and a slight increase in wages. Omnibus traffic will be resumed to-morrow.

The patience of a stoic can be easily fretted by the acute, spasmodic pains of toothache, yet St. Jacobs Oil will cure the pain in a few minutes, surely and completely. It penetrates to the nerve and kills the pain.

Cablers are eligible for medical diplomas, because they are skilled in the art of healing.

The oatmeal trust is determined to advance prices at an early day. This is cruel.

A chimney sparks, but never marries.

EVERY MOTHER

Should have it in the house. Drops on Sugar, Children Love to take. Drops on Honey, Excellent for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Teething, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Hold's Sarsaparilla, Corns, Bunions, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Illustrations, Book free. Price post-paid, 50 cts. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Ever imported into Montreal. Sold at moderate prices. Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Prince Arthur Street.

PERSONAL.—LEGITIMATE DEFEENSIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all other work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, Offices, Temple Building, Montreal, Telephone 2381. Private 2274. JOHN GORSE, Supr. Criminal Work; SILAS GARDNER, Supr. Civil Work. May 12th, 1891.

The Oldest Member.

OTTAWA, June 13.—Mr. Bourassa, of St. John's, is now the father of the House of Commons. He has represented his county continuously since 1834 and is 78 years old. Next to him comes Mr. Daoust, who was elected in 1855, and Sir Hector-Langevin, who entered Parliament in 1857. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was first elected in 1861 and Hon. Felix Geoffrion has represented Vercheres County since 1863. Sir Richard Cartwright was also returned in the latter year for Lennox.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, June 12.—In an interview to-day M. de Lesseps declared he was not aware that any steps had been taken to prosecute him or his son or any of the directors of the Panama Canal Company. De Lesseps claims it would be impossible to take such a step as all his acts in regard to the Panama Canal enterprise had been legal and above board.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in England.

LONDON, June 12.—Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, stated in the House of Commons to-day that between June 1st, 1890, and June 1st, 1891, there had been 216 outbreaks of pneumonia among cattle in Great Britain and 892 diseased, and 8,820 healthy cattle had been slaughtered.

Trouble Brewing in Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Samoa advises that there is considerable agitation among the natives of some of the islands with a view to unseating Mulieta and putting Matafa on the throne. The working of the Berlin treaty is also said to be a source of much dissatisfaction among the islanders.

The I. T. U. Delegate to the A. F. L.

BOSTON, June 12.—At the International Typographical union convention to-day the constitution was amended so as to make the president of the International Typographical union a delegate ex officio to the American Federation of Labor.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

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FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. The day after a rebouch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of Fever, Dyspepsia, and Torpidity of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists. - \$1.00 per Bottle.

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A Good Penman to write at home. Either sex. Steady work. Address in your own handwriting, and enclose 5c. silver, for our reply, and full illustrated particulars. A. W. KINNEY, M.T.W., Yarmouth, N.S.

WANTED.

Teacher Wanted—Male or Female—for the Dissected School, No. 1, Village of Ormstown, to commence the first day of September. None need apply unless holding a first class Elementary Diploma to teach both English and French. Salary \$170 for ten months. Applications received after 10th July, 1891, at 7 o'clock p.m. Word for the school supplied by the Trustees. Applications addressed to MOISE ST. ONGE, Chairman, Ormstown, Ormstown, June 12, 1891.

WANTED,

A Female Teacher holding a diploma for teaching an elementary school—in Catholic preferred—for District No. 6, Township of J.A.G. McCAPREY, Sec. Treas., Venosta Post Office, Co. of Ottawa, Que.

WANTED,

Four experienced Roman Catholic School Teachers, with M or First class E. diplomas, well able to speak both French and English. State lowest salary expected, degree of diploma, experience, etc. Two schools to open 8th of July; two 1st September next. Answers given to applicants after 10th July, 1891, at 7 o'clock p.m. C. BARSALOU, CALUMET ISLAND, Que. May 12th, 1891.

MONEY

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery

...cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

W. S. WALKER. It still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711: Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE DIAMONDS. set in Rings, Hair-rings, Lace Pins and Pearl Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown, Derby and Wedgwood Ware, etc., etc. Call and see, opposite Seminary Clock, 1711: Notre Dame street.

THE GREAT CATARRH. Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Safest to Use and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 5c. E. T. Kestelino, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

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2 Drawings Every Month! 2 On first and third Wednesday.

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All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing.

NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000. TICKET, - - - \$1.00

For \$1.00 you can draw..... \$15,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500

There is also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.

Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - Manager, 81 St. James St.

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GRATEFUL COGNAC. A safe, easy and effective cure for cholera, for children and adults, promptly relieved. Having DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, MORBID and DISORDERED bowels, COIC, WIND, and painful purgation of the bowels. Price 25 cents. Be sure and get that prepared by C. J. GOVERTON & CO., Corner Breaux and Dorchester Streets, Montreal. For sale by all Druggists.

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THE OLD BRITISH HOUSE. Established 1838. W. S. WALKER. It still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711: Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE DIAMONDS. set in Rings, Hair-rings, Lace Pins and Pearl Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown, Derby and Wedgwood Ware, etc., etc. Call and see, opposite Seminary Clock, 1711: Notre Dame street.

THE GREAT CATARRH. Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Safest to Use and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 5c. E. T. Kestelino, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

Worm Remedy.

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Sold by all Druggists..... 25c. a box.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEAL TENDERS addressed to "The Director of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary," will be received until 5 P.M. on the 20th of June, instant (1891), from parties desirous of contracting for supplying that institution for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1891, with the articles comprised in the following classes: 1. Dry Goods. 2. Flour, best Canadian Strong Bakers, in casks or barrels. 3. Hard and Soft Coal. 4. Groceries and Coal Oil. 5. Storage—Straw, Bran, Peas and Oats. 6. Fresh meat (Best) as supplied. 7. Salt Pork, "Mess," inspected. 8. Leather and Medicines. 9. Hardware and Findings. 10. Firewood. Not less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender; but several classes may be included in one tender. All articles to be of the best quality. Samples of articles comprised in the 1st and 9th classes to be furnished by the Institution and the 4th by the tenderers, at the same time with the tenders. The signatures of at least two responsible parties willing to become sureties in the event of the tender being accepted are required to subscribe to the tender (to be accepted). Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected. All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tenders and copies of specifications and conditions, and also samples, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and signed by the party or parties tendering. The coal and wood to be delivered in the Penitentiary yard. A cheque made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Justice, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender, and marked "Good" by the bank upon which it is drawn, as a security for each tender and will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

CHOLERA!

COVERTON'S Aromatic Blackberry Carminative! A safe, easy and effective cure for cholera, for children and adults, promptly relieved. Having DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, MORBID and DISORDERED bowels, COIC, WIND, and painful purgation of the bowels. Price 25 cents. Be sure and get that prepared by C. J. GOVERTON & CO., Corner Breaux and Dorchester Streets, Montreal. For sale by all Druggists.

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City and District Savings Bank. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year ending 30th June next, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after the 15th of July next, to the order of the Board. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 30th May, 1891.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891

FANATICISM.

The death of Sir John A. Macdonald has caused the dissolution of the Ministry of which he was the premier. The choice of his successor has given rise to a circumstance that will cause every true Canadian to hang his head in shame.

The Catholicity of Sir John Thompson does not appear to have affected the mind of His Excellency the Governor-General, who tendered him the offer of the prime ministership.

The position of Catholics on this continent leaves much to be desired. Mr. Daniel Dougherty, in the great speech delivered by him at the Catholic Congress, pointed out that not a single Irish Catholic holds the position of Senator in the neighboring republic.

Confederation no Irish Catholic from the Province of Quebec has had a seat in any Cabinet at Ottawa. It is time that an effort was made to get partial justice.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

The fear, often expressed, that when Sir John Macdonald would pass away the elements of discord which he alone was capable of holding in check broke loose in the Conservative party, and threaten with destruction the work which his genius and life-long labor accomplished.

When Sir John was no more, and the necessity for choosing a leader of the government to take his place arose, the whole country turned instinctively towards Sir John Thompson as the one man who, by his ability, character, attainments and experience, was the most eminently fitted to assume the leadership of the government and of the Conservative party.

This cry was taken up all along the line, and, although the wiser and more tolerant among Conservatives deprecated it and pointed out that a man's religious views had nothing to do with matters political, the storm of sectarian bigotry was too strong for them to withstand.

Those who may seek consolation in the reflection that he was set aside in order that the fanatical element in the Conservative party should not revolt and imperil the stability of the new ministry, must be prepared to accept the tune by which he was drummed out of the Premiership in all its intirety, and march out the tail of the procession, with Dr. Douglas as bugleman and the band playing "Croppies lie down."

"If Sir Hector Langevin had been in a position to take the leadership no one would have objected to him as a Roman Catholic, because he was always of that faith, as were his fathers before him. But, unfortunately for Sir John Thompson, he was born a Methodist and changed his religious views after he reached maturity."

And so it has come to this, that a man must expect to suffer political martyrdom at the hands of the Conservative party for the crime of being a Catholic. Looking back at the history of this country and of the Conservative party we see the Catholics of Canada on many occasions coming to the rescue of Conservative leaders. They never objected to Sir John Macdonald or refused him their support because he was, as they well know, a Protestant and an Orangeman.

But they neglected to alter "House of Commons" in the Act of Confederation. Hence the anomaly of a Commons in a parliamentary system where there are no Lords.

It is plain from this that the situation has radically changed since the wise head and strong hand of the old chieftain have been removed. If a Catholic is not fit to lead, can Catholics be expected to serve? May not the same spirit which caused the exclusion of Sir John Thompson also, emboldened by its success in bringing down the highest game, demand and obtain the exclusion of Catholics all the way down from the front to the rear rank of political preferment?

It is claimed, however, that the Abbott ministry is but a makeshift, a mere temporary arrangement to get over the session with as little friction as possible. We hope it may be so. We hope that a wiser, more tolerant, more common sense view will obtain in the Conservative party.

But, whilst we feel thus compelled to sharply rebuke those who have done this great wrong, the fact that Sir John Thompson has consented to remain in the cabinet and act in his old capacity in the House of Commons, leads us to hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that we may yet be able to congratulate the Conservative party on having risen superior to that spirit.

A CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW.

Canadians are a practical people who, by the circumstances of their lives and the demands which their position on the surface of the earth constantly make upon them, have acquired habits of prudence, forethought and provision.

Since the above was penned the New York Sun, a paper which uniformly exhibits hostility to Canada, has taken notice of some recent statements of Mr. R. W. Phipps in the columns of that tainted source of editorial comment and alleged political "news," the Toronto Globe.

But they neglected to alter "House of Commons" in the Act of Confederation. Hence the anomaly of a Commons in a parliamentary system where there are no Lords. But, apart from this historical reminiscence, the immediate question as to who shall be premier will be decided here as in England.

AN OLD FOE IN A NEW FORM.

Since the anti-Canadian "fakism" of the irresponsible telegraph reporter has been threatened and even brought to the bar of justice, another of his class seems to have increased in numbers and mendacious audacity.

Since the above was penned the New York Sun, a paper which uniformly exhibits hostility to Canada, has taken notice of some recent statements of Mr. R. W. Phipps in the columns of that tainted source of editorial comment and alleged political "news," the Toronto Globe.

At the convocation of the University of Ottawa held on Tuesday, the 16th instant, His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, Chancellor and the Senate of the Institution, conferred upon Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., the degree of LL.D., honoris causa.

The Canadian Freeman says, editorially that "In Catholic Dublin there never is a question as to a man's religion. There has been fifteen Protestant Mayors in the last forty years, and of \$42,000 paid in salaries, Protestants receive \$20,000. In Catholic Limerick there have been thirteen Protestant Mayors in the last thirty years.

THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

Balfourism is succeeding in pacifying Ireland by depopulating it. The Chief Secretary's plan of "resolute government for twenty years" will doubtless achieve its purpose by compelling every man who values personal liberty to leave a country where justice and mercy are withheld from all who will not go on their knees and accept the yoke of coercion.

Thus the Irish question is setting itself after a fashion, as may be seen by the return of the census taken a few weeks ago. At the rate of decrease of population it shows less than ninety years will see the utter extirpation of the Irish race from Irish soil.

The figures just published give a total population in Ireland of 4,706,162, against a total of 5,159,839 in 1881. A loss of 453,677 in ten years. Thus we find the number of inhabitants in Ireland is about the same as it was a century ago, while the loss in the last fifty years has been 3,400,435.

These figures tell a woeful tale, but on the whole it may be said that of the millions who have left Ireland and found homes in America and Australia their descendants are better off to-day than they would have been had their parents and forefathers remained in Ireland.

This, however, is no excuse for British misrule, nor for the immeasurable suffering of the people driven from their native land to seek homes in foreign countries. A reckoning will be had for all that some day. Meantime the Irish race, scattered far and wide over the earth, is everywhere proving itself a great power in the advancement of religion and civilization.

Appreciating the qualities of the Irish race, officials high in the councils of the Czar sought to attract Irish emigration towards Russia, but autocratic government had no charms for the Exiles of Erin.

Towards the United States, however, the great flood of Irish emigration continues to pour. There the Irish people were sure of a welcome and there they are an acknowledged power in the State.

It is to be hoped that the last of the squabbling over the seals in Behring's Sea has been heard. The proclamation issued by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Wharton, the British and American plenipotentiaries, announces the conclusion of an agreement on the subject and joint efforts will be made to stop poaching.

The fact that Protestants in Ontario are commencing to take advantage of Mr. Mowat's statement, that they can have separate schools is not a little significant. The Anglican Synod has almost carried a resolution in favor of the adoption of the system.

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exhibition seen in Canada of an eternal creed, and ancient nationality being eternately made, according to momentary value, marketable commodities and many dice in the box of the political gamester.

Mr. MERCIER's vanity seems to be leading him into all sorts of difficulties. Thus we read in the New York Catholic Review the following pungent criticisms:

The Premier of Quebec must have curious ideas of international courtesy when he permits himself to interfere in the affairs of the Church in the United States as freely as if he were a member of the American hierarchy. He is reported as having said to the Pope at a recent audience: "When I assisted at the Baltimore Centenary, I felt an acute regret on finding that there were no Canadians among the American bishops, notwithstanding that there are more than a million Canadians in the United States."

But Mr. Mercier meets with even a more stinging rebuke from Archbishop Ireland. There has been for some time in the U.S.A. a discussion on "national churches, and it appears that the Quebec Premier has been meddling in the matter, and receives the following excommunication from the Archbishop:—

"So long as the Church in America is fit only to be portioned off to the care of foreign countries, why should not any foreigner, however small he be, ask for a piece? Hence we find M. Mercier, the Minister of the Province of Quebec, a mere colony of England, who happened to meet in Rome Herr Cahensly, running to the Vatican and praying in the name of his little constituency, that a Canadian bishop be named for the see of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York."

THE following letter, written by the late Premier with reference to Irish Catholic representation in the Senate, will be read with special interest at the present time.

Toronto, May 1, 76.

MY DEAR JOHNSTON, When Geo. Brown and I contested in order to entry Confederation, it was agreed that of the twenty-four Senators to be selected for Ontario, twelve should be chosen by him and twelve by me from the old Legislative Councilors, and that when vacancies occurred by death or resignation, they should be filled up from the old Legislative Council until the list was exhausted.

Irish Famine Fund.

The Hon. Senator Morphy, treasurer to the above fund, remitted by last mail to the Most Rev. John McEvilly, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, the balance on hand of the subscriptions to the Irish Famine Fund, suggested in these columns some months ago, which resulted in sending home in January last \$218 and on the 18th inst. \$123.00—in all \$341.00.

Table listing subscribers to the Irish Famine Fund: Astoria (anon.) \$4.00, J. Johnson 2.00, John Stong, Matsqui, B.C. 1.00, Patrick Reynolds 5.00, Sundrys 35, Total \$123.00.

C. M. B. A. Excursion.

St. Ann's Branch, No. 41, C.M.B.A., is ten holding an excursion to Kingston on July 28th, by the C.P.R., to attend the Irish National reunion. It is expected that all Branches and St. Ann's Young Men's Society of this city will attend in a body.

There is only a single Catholic church in Copenhagen. During Lent, this year, it could not contain the crowds who wished to attend the Lenten sermons. The Danish Catholics have resolved to build a second church in the capital, a sign of progress in what was lately an entirely Protestant city. The new church will be dedicated to Our Blessed Lady.





**YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.**

**THE WONDERS OF A PIECE OF CHALK**

The Former Home of a Very Minute Inmate—The Revelations of a Magnifying Glass.

Few people know what a wonderful object a bit of chalk is when examined under a microscope. Take your knife blade and scrape off a little of the loose powder, catch it on a clean glass slide, and place this on the stage of a good table microscope. Use a quarter-inch objective lens and illuminate the field with a cone of light from the concave side of the reflector. The powder will be seen to consist of a confused mass of beautiful, tiny shells, many of them of the most curious form. A better way, however, is to rub down a portion of the chalk with an old toothbrush in a tumbler half-filled with water. If you desire to prepare several slides, run on about a teaspoonful of the powder. Shake the tumbler briskly, allow the sediment to settle for a moment and then carefully pour off the milky-looking water. Repeat this until the water remains clear. You will then have left in the bottom only perfect shells, or large parts of shells. Take up a small pinch of this deposit, spread it carefully over the center of a glass slide. Dry over a lamp, and if you wish to preserve the slide for further use, mount in Canada balsam, pressing out the bubbles of air beneath the cover glass. If only intended for present examination, you may omit the mounting. In a space not more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter perhaps as many as 300 separate shells may be counted, many of which are perfect in form. Here and there scattered about you will see some shells of the exact form of the modern conch shells, only they are 1,000,000 times smaller. You will also probably see many long, straight and cylindrical shells, similar in appearance to the gigantic orthoceras (straight horns) of the carboniferous limestone. Fossil orthoceras have been found more than a foot in length, but these little conchoiders of theirs are not more than the 1,000,000th of an inch long. Others, formed exactly like the great wheel-like shells of the ammonites of the cretaceous period, are also to be seen. Still others, the foraminifera, lay in groups like piles of coin toppled over. By counting these some of the clusters will be found to contain from 8 to 20 separate shells. By using polarized light, these conchoiders sparkle and glow with the most gorgeous colors. Every tint of the rainbow flashes forth as the analyzer is rotated. Others will resemble tiny waters, perforated with curiously shaped openings. These latter once formed interior skeletons of tiny animals, much like the model skulls of cuttlefishes. Most mollusks have their skeletons on the outside, for the protection of the soft parts within; but still others have the same or fleshy portions arranged around an internal bony axis, in the same manner as in the class of vertebrate animals.

**THE CUTTLE FISH**  
Of the present day belongs to this latter class, and the substance sold as cuttlefish bone, used by canary birds to whet their bills and grind up the grain in their gizzards, is nothing but this interior shell. A careful examination of different samples of any one kind of chalk will generally show from 200 to 300 different species of shells, but by far the largest portion is composed of only some eight to ten species. A single cubic inch of chalk, such as forms the great cliffs under and around the city of Dover, Eng., contains 8,000,000 of separate shells. When it is remembered that these shells (which give to England one of its names, Albion—white) form a stratum from 1,500 to 3,000 feet in depth, and extending along the English coast and even under the Channel, all the way across to Calais, France, and which also reaches many miles inland, the mind is overpowered by any effort to comprehend the infinite numbers of animals required to form such a deposit. All the animals, whose skeletons and shells compose this immense stratum of chalk, must have lived in fresh water, probably in an immense lake, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of centuries must have passed while, grain by grain, this vast deposit was being formed. The lime, in the shape of soluble carbonate, and in solution in the waters in this vast lake, was taken up by these invisible animals and laid down as phosphate and carbonate of lime in their shells and bones. Proligious as must have been the number of organisms whose remains form the great chalk deposits found all over the world, yet these are only as a single grain of sand on the seashore when compared with the vast accumulation of fossil infusoria. In spite of the extreme minuteness of these invisible forms, the stratified rocks, forming a large portion of the crust of the earth, is made up almost entirely from their shells and skeletons. They form great mountain ranges in different portions of the globe. Even the silicious rocks, called tripoli, are shown by the microscope to be composed of the cumppence of tiny animalcules, that secreted silica from its solution in water in the same way that the carbonate of lime was secreted by the organisms whose remains composed the strata of chalk. These silicious animals belonged principally to the family bacillaria, and their skeletons are so perfectly preserved that they can be identified and compared with the bacterium of the present day. Ehrenburg, the great naturalist, was the first to discover these facts. The instruments he used were

**OF THE RAREST KIND**  
and all made by his own hands. A better microscope than Ehrenburg ever possessed can now be purchased for the small sum of \$5, yet with the appliances at his command he made the most astonishing discoveries. The revelations of Ehrenburg caused a widespread sensation among men of science. Al. Brongniart, the French geologist, at once visited Berlin and wrote back to the French Academy of Sciences: "I have seen all these marvels. I have made a comparison of these forms with the living species, and I can no longer retain the slightest doubt." The oldest of the stratified rocks of which the crust of the earth is composed are now known to be a great

graveyard of the infusoria. The mind is paralyzed at any attempt to account for the heaps of corpses of these invisible animalcules. Richmond, Va., is built over a stratum of what was once a mass of living forms. This deposit has been examined to the depth of more than 100 feet, and extends over an area of more than two miles in diameter. Every cubic inch of this deposit contains the skeletons of 10,000,000 of tiny forms.

The tripoli, used for polishing out table-ware, is composed entirely of the silicious shells of infusoria. The earthy paint with which our houses are colored is nothing but the remains of different species of these animals. Even the hardest rocks—the flints—show, when examined under the microscope, that they, too, are composed of the skeletons of infusoria. I once examined a thin section of a flint, formerly used by the great hunter, Daniel Boone. This flint was composed of the shells of infusoria. The gun, an old flintlock rifle, from which this flint was taken, is still preserved at Frankfort, Ky. Even many of the precious stones, such as the cornealian, owe their beautiful colors to the presence of fossil infusoria. In some parts of the earth people eat the dirt, which is found to possess nutritive qualities. The substance is known as mountain meal. The Indians on the banks of the Amazon River use this meal as food during times when other foods are scarce. It is made up into a dough and baked as bread. Chemists have analyzed this substance, and find it to be composed of the remains of infusoria, and it is this animal matter yet remaining that makes it available as food. If we now go a step higher and examine other fossil remains, in size reaching to that of the head of a pin, we find that a large part of the entire crust of the earth is composed of them. A little shell animal, called the millioles, must have existed in countless numbers in the seas of the cretaceous period. In settling to the bottom of the ancient seas that covered what is now central France, these shells formed

**IMMENSE STRATA**  
some of which are several thousand feet in thickness. The beautiful city of Paris is built from stone quarried from this deposit, mostly from the quarries of Montmartre. A cubic inch of any of the stones from which the palaces, churches and fine residences of this great metropolis are built contains hundreds of thousands of the fossils, so that it may with truth be said that Paris, together with its pavements and quays, is composed entirely of the shells of the millioles. If we visit Egypt and examine the pyramids, temples, and tombs on either bank of the river Nile, they will be found to be composed of minute petrifications. The pyramids of Ghizeh, opposite to Cairo, are composed of stones formed entirely of the remains of mummulites. Along the eastern bank of the Nile, running from near Cairo far into the interior of Africa, in the direction of the equator, there is a range of mountains, known as the Arabian Chain. The rocks of which this great mountain is composed are formed of the petrified remains of mummulites. Another range of mountains, the Lybian hills, extend along the west bank of the river, and this, too, is composed of the remains of mummulites. In the Sudan, over a tract of desert reaching for more than 800 miles, from east to west and some 200 from north to south, the feet of travelers and camels sink deep into the powdery sand. Take up a pinch of this dust, and, under the microscope, like the scraping from the chalk, it will be seen to be composed almost entirely of tiny shells. One is impressed, after seeing these things, with the force of the words of the poet Shelley, that

Every grain of sand was once endowed with life.  
The minute forms found in the chalk and the remains of infusoria in the tripoli, although averaging only about the 1,000,000th of an inch in length, are colossal in size when compared with the smallest organisms known to naturalists. The very name of these mites is suggestive—Monad, the one, the unit. The purest water, after being strained and filtered through the finest sieve or filter that can be made by the hand of man, when examined under the highest powers of the microscope, is seen to be composed of a mass of monads. These tiny animals were long looked upon as the ultimate molecules of matter. They are in reality living atoms, and can only be revealed by means of the most powerful lenses, while illuminated with concentrated light. They are found everywhere; in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, and in all the juices of animals and plants. A single drop of water contains more monads than there are human beings on the whole earth.

**Two Years Ago.**  
Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle, having used B. B. B. for bad blood I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Health Ointment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured. Mrs. William V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

**The cat's paw** is the sign of peace. The rooster's spur is an emblem of war.  
**The New Air Ship.**  
The new air ship travels 200 miles an hour, good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

**Rudyard Kipling Dying.**  
BEAVER, Pa., June 12.—A letter to a friend here says: "Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, is dying of consumption. Abscesses have formed in his lungs and at intervals he cannot speak above a whisper. By order of his physicians he was two weeks ago taken from London to Italy, where it was hoped the climate would be beneficial."

**A Gift from the Czar.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The Czar of Russia has presented the Stanford university with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals taken from the St. Petersburg museum. The collection is valued at \$35,000, and comprises 800 specimens. Mr. Stanford will in return send to the Czar a collection of California minerals and precious stones.

**HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.**

**ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.**

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as she can in the counting-room or the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it?

**HOMELY THOUGHTS.**  
The very act of receiving, if done graciously and with thankful kindness, is in itself a gift, and one that stimulates renewed generosity.  
It is sometimes said that justice should precede generosity, but, in fact, the former contains the very element out of which the latter is composed and without which it could not exist.  
Yesterday is yours no longer, tomorrow may never be yours; but to-day is yours, the living present is yours, and in the living present you may sketch forward to the things that are before.

**THE KITCHEN.**  
**TO PRESERVE EGGS.**  
Slake a quantity of lime in a tub or barrel; let it stand overnight; next morning pour off the water until the thick creamy lime is left; now put three inches of that in a barrel; stick eggs in it and up, put on another layer of lime cream, fill in more eggs, and so on till the barrel is within three inches of being filled; occupy that space with a final layer of the cream.

**SULTANA CAKE.**  
1 lb. of flour, 1 lb. Sultana raisins, 1 lb. of butter, 1 teaspoonful essence of lemon, 6 oz. of sugar, 2 oz. orange peel, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, milk. Put the flour in a basin, and rub the butter carefully into it. Wash and dry the raisins, and add them, then the sugar, the orange peel (cut in thin slips), the baking powder, and the essence of lemon, mixing all well. Separate the yolks and whites of the egg, putting the yolks in a small basin and the white on a plate; beat the yolks, and mix them with a teaspoonful of milk, and put this among the ingredients in a basin, which should be wet like a stiff paste. With a clean knife beat the whites of the eggs up very stiffly, and add them last of all, mixing them gently in, then pour all into a well-greased cake tin, and bake for an hour and a half, but this time depends on the heat of the oven. This is a small cake, but you can double or triple the amounts of the ingredients if you wish a larger one.

**HEALTH IN HERBS.**  
Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood and renovates and strengthens the entire system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose.  
The number of arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the year 1890 was 52,814, of whom only were 5682 were women. Forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-two arrests were made in the twenty-five cities, and only 6591 in the rest of the State. The city population, 911,779, the number of arrests has increased since 1885 from 35,480 to 52,814 in 1890, what ever the figures may mean.  
Patience, the second bravery of man, is perhaps, greater than the first.  
**DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION.**  
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER. In Canadian Cholera and Bowel Complaints its effect is magical. It cures in a very short time. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

**The Key Stone.**  
Regular action of the bowels in the keystone of health. The B.B.B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc. Miss F. Williams, 445 Bloor Street, Toronto, writes: "Have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. I improved from the second dose."

**Evidence of Accused Persons.**  
The House of Lords, on the 26th ultimo, passed the second reading of a bill to enable accused persons to give evidence in their own behalf. The discussion, the Times' report of which is reproduced this morning, was a highly interesting one. It brought out the ideas on the

question of the leading jurists of Great Britain, and it is worthy of note that they all ran in the groove of Lord Halebury, the Lord Chancellor, who had charge of the measure, was very strong in its support. The present state of the law he characterized as absurd, incongruous and almost ridiculous. It was impossible to understand how, under the old state of the law, it was possible to arrive at the truth. The old state of the law has been altered, of course, but it has been in the direction of allowing the accused or the defendant to speak from the witness box. First this right was accorded in civil cases; then the legislature gave it to accused persons and their wives in specified cases of a criminal nature. The anomalies as described by the Lord Chancellor were numerous and must be considered unjustifiable. One result in England is that the inability of a prisoner to testify in his case, even when he is innocent, frequently works to his injury. Lord Deaman alone spoke strongly against the bill. Lord Herschell acquiesced in, and Lord Escher did not oppose it. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, spoke in its support. Lord Morris, a lord of appeal, gave it his approval. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose experience, it might be thought, would lead him to seek amendments calculated to secure the conviction rather than the acquittal of accused persons, expressed entire concurrence in the resolution, both on his own behalf and on the part of the other judges of Ireland. The bill was read without a division. A measure of the same nature has been brought before the Canadian Parliament, and its promoters will, doubtless, be strengthened by the endorsement its principle has received from the most eminent judges of the English race. It is not to be forgotten, though, that the change is a very marked one, and might almost be called revolutionary.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER**  
STRIKES THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE  
Is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

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**OBITUARY.**  
Another old and respected pioneer, says the *Glengarryian*, has passed over to the great majority, in the person of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Fraser, of Fraser's Point, Charlottetown, at the ripe old age of 90 years. The old gentleman quietly ended his earthly career early on Friday morning, and the funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon, being one of the very largest seen in the county for years, over 130 carriages being in line, besides a large concourse meeting the remains at St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, where the burial service was performed by Rev. Father McCarthy. Mr. Fraser was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1802, and came to this country when a lad. During the rebellion in 1837-8 he took up arms in defence of his country with many another loyal Glengarry man, holding the position of captain in the first regiment of Glengarry militia, being stationed at St. Philip and Montreal for a considerable time; and during his whole lifetime continued to take a deep interest in all military matters.

**Winter Sports.**  
The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.  
**Made Sir Ambrose Shea Angry.**  
New York, June 12.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on the steamer *Cienfuegos* were Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the Bahamas, Lady Shea and their daughter. They came to make a tour of the country. The governor was indignant because the customs inspector examined his baggage and stormed and fumed on the dock while this process was being gone through.

**An American Minotaur.**  
New York, June 12.—William B. Rhett, a member of one of the first families of South Carolina, was placed on trial to-day charged with seducing young girls. Rhett is young and good looking, and is an employe of the Savannah Steamship company, of this city. He was caught with three girls under 15 years, whom he brought to a hotel here from Jersey City and ruined. He is defended by talented counsel. His exploit plunged his family in gloom, one of his sisters having died after she heard of the affair.

**Health in Herbs.**  
Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood and renovates and strengthens the entire system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose.  
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Patience, the second bravery of man, is perhaps, greater than the first.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**  
And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.  
A woman's beauty may be "all in her eye," but it is there just the same.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**—Go where you may, in every country and in all climates, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.  
When the painters strike they don't brush up matters a bit.

**JACOBS OIL**  
GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN  
RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.  
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.  
Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

**A Remarkable Crucifix.**  
The crucifix which Christopher Columbus wore when he discovered America is said to be in the keeping of the Sisters of Loreto, at Durango, Colorado. It is believed that an inquiry will be set on foot with regard to the authenticity of the relic, and that if its genuineness is established it will be exhibited at the forthcoming World's Fair at Chicago, which is intended to celebrate the discovery of America.

**A Proud Boast.**  
Rome boasted that she dispensed with native physicians for the first 600 years of her existence. Whether this was cause of result of her unusual vigor is not recorded. In the days of her prosperity and excess she developed considerable ability in the medical line and gave to the world the distinguished physician Galenus. For some time after the fall of Rome the treatment of disease was chiefly in the hands of monks. In connection with the monastery there was frequently the well-managed hospital and garden, filled with plants noted for their healing virtues. The Arabs of the middle age were devoted students of science and particularly of medicine. When they came in contact with christendom they made two important contributions—they gave to the church the writings of Aristotle, which in the hands of St. Thomas of Aquinas saved the church from a crude materialism. They gave to the medical world the wealth of their scientific researches, especially to the line of chemistry, and substituted milder remedies in place of the terrible hellebore and other drugs of Hippocrates. Averroes and Avicenna were the leading Arabian scientists and Dante has given them a place in that honorable circle of the Inferno which contains the leading physicians of heathen times.

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When the painters strike they don't brush up matters a bit.

**D. LOW'S WORM SYRUP**  
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

**CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS.**  
Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 785 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1805. Orders given prompt attention.

**Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company.**  
Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass. Glass cut or polished. Old mirrors resilvered. Diamond cut Plate Glass for Yehubule Doors a specialty. 683 LAGACHESTER STREET, Montreal. Bell Telephone 1890.

**Montreal ROOFING**  
GENERAL ROOFERS AND CONTRACTORS  
In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel  
ROOFS REPAIRED.  
Before giving your orders get prices from us.  
OFFICE and WORKS (Corner) Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephone—Bell 1809, Federal 1602, Post Office Box 800, Montreal.

**Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.**  
1891—SEASON—1891  
The following steamers will run under call at the usual intermediate ports: To QUEBEC—Steamer QUEBEC—CANADA—ADA will leave Montreal, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m. To OLDWICK—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 p.m. from Lachine at 12:30 p.m., from Golden Landing at 6:30 p.m. To the SAGUENAY—New Quebec—every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m. and from Old June to 7th September, 4 times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. To CORNWALL—Steamer ROYAL every Tuesday and Friday at noon. To THIRRE REVERE—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. To CHAMBLEY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. To BOUCHERVILLE, VALENTIGNEY, VERCHERES and RIVIERE DU LOUP—Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3:30 p.m., Saturdays at 2:30 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5:30 a.m. Last trip 8:30 p.m. See time table. To LA PRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from La Prairie—5:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal 8:30 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from La Prairie, 5, 6, 10:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal 8, 9, 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. On Wednesdays and Fridays from La Prairie, 7, 8, 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. From Montreal 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Ontario, every Saturday at 2:30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sunday at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur returning same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel. ALEX. MILLOY, JULIEN CHABOT, Traffic Manager, General Manager.

**Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO.,**  
536 to 542 Craig Street.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, " " Loose Pulley Oiler, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Guiley, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtis' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.  
**IRON FOUNDRY**  
CORNER OF Maisonneuve and Lagache Street.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life.  
These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet so gently, on the SYSTEM, KIDNEYS and BOWEL, giving tone, energy and vigor to the great VITAL SPRING OF LIFE. They are cordially recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to a general purgative, and are of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

**Holloway's Ointment.**  
Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of  
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers  
This is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the neck and chest, as well to meet, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, and other AFFECTIONS. For Glanders, Ringworm, Itch, Piles, Erysipelas, and  
Gout, Rheumatism,  
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.  
The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at  
555 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.  
and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
The Trade Marks of the Sole and Proprietors, J. C. HOLLAWAY & CO., are blown in the glass of the bottles. Hence, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.  
Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Ointment. If the address is not 555 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

**Derricks & Winches**  
1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—4 Ton—5 Ton  
HAND AND STEAM POWER  
MILLER BROS. & TONS  
192 King Street, Montreal, Que.  
**DR. J. M. FERRIS**  
Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Biquity Street  
Specialty: The extraction of teeth, the use of the rubber plate, the use of the artificial teeth inserted in the mouth, and the use of the artificial teeth inserted in the mouth.

REST.
Aneath the shores of time I stand;
One foot upon its sand,
One foot upon its sea—
Longing to reach the fairer land,
To hear the voice of God command:
"Rest, thou, with Me."

A YOUNG FIEND.

An Atrocious Crime at Woodlands, Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, June 12.—A tale of horrible murder comes from Woodlands, about 40 miles north-west of Winnipeg. James Tudge, a farmer near Woodlands post-office, left his house at 6 p.m. Wednesday to attend a trustee meeting, leaving his sister-in-law and a young Englishman about 17 years of age, whom he was bringing up, at home. When he returned about 7.30 he could find neither. On search, blood was found near the door smeared with earth, and also on the curbstones in the well and on a pail of butter down the well. On lowering a light into the well he saw feet projecting above the water, the body having been pitched down head-first. It was the dead body of the woman. Tudge's watch and gun were gone. A neighbor, Edward Langley, heard two shots fired shortly after 6 o'clock. There is no doubt the young Englishman is the murderer. The boy, whose name is Peter, and who is the adopted son of Tudge, turned up about noon to dry and told a cock and bull story about men coming to the house and trying to borrow money from Mrs. Rodway, the murdered woman, and killing her. He afterwards recanted and confessed the crime. He and Mrs. Rodway had quarrelled about the cows. He took the gun down and went out in the garden about ten yards from the door and shot the woman as she was coming out of the house. He then took a rope and tied her feet, dragged her to the well and threw her down head first. He then gathered up the flesh, etc., and threw it down the well. Then he reloaded the gun and tied it to the fence near by, put it at full cock and fastened a string to the trigger in order to shoot himself, when his courage failed and he left the gun where it was and decamped. Of man Tudge asked the boy why he did the deed, and he replied: "She scolded me and I shot her." The youthful murderer is quite cool and collected over the affair. The murder is a most atrocious one. The house was in the usual order, but there were found blood stains and pieces of flesh and brains on the ground. A pail and spade near by had marks of blood on them, and there was a trail of blood all the way to the well, 30 yards away. When the woman's body was brought up from the well it was discovered that the top of the head and face were blown away.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

A Terrible Experience—The City of Richmond on Fire.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The Cunard line steamer Servia, which left New York June 6, arrived here today. The captain reports that at midnight Thursday he sighted the human life steamer City of Richmond, from New York, bound for Liverpool. The latter vessel was flying signals of distress, and the Servia bore down to her to assist. The captain of the City of Richmond reported that his cargo was on fire, and the Servia stood by and steamed slowly by the side of the City of Richmond until about 11 o'clock, when the captain reported that Thursday at midnight a lady cabin passenger upon getting out of her berth noticed that the floor of the stateroom was very hot. She immediately gave the alarm to the engineers, who communicated with the captain and an examination was quickly made. This resulted in the discovery that smoke was issuing from the fore-hold, and the smell indicated that the cotton in the hold was on fire. Steam and water were promptly injected into the hold, and it was supposed for a time that the fire had been extinguished. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, however, three barrels of cotton were found to be on fire and were taken from the hold and thrown overboard. In the meantime the British steamer Councillor, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, appeared on the scene and on learning the condition of affairs stood by the City of Richmond until the fire was completely subdued before the City of Richmond reached Queenstown. The vessel proceeded for Liverpool and appeared to be all right. Throughout the period of alarm a gale was blowing and the ship rolled heavily. During the dark hours of suspense the mass of passengers were perfectly calm, most of them making preparations to leave the ship. Until daylight on Wednesday the extent of the fire was not known, so dense was the smoke enveloping the decks. A sad incident occurred at the moment the Councillor came alongside the City of Richmond, the captain of the former steamer suddenly

discussed the situation. The passengers were unanimous in praising the conduct of the captain, officers and men of the City of Richmond. As a mark of their appreciation of the services of the captain and crew a memorial was presented to the commander of the vessel, while a collection of £70 was taken up for the benefit of the crew. The scene on deck after the discovery of the fire was remarkable, many groups of women praying fervently and crying, but no unusual excitement prevailed. A passenger said: "It was a fearful night, the wind screeching through the rigging, and the seas washing over the decks. There was little hope of safety in case it should become necessary to take to the boats. The suspense was terrible, but all bore up splendidly owing to the encouraging words of the captain and officers. The intermediate and steering passengers were comfortably installed in the saloon away from the smoke and fumes coming from the burning cotton. There were 140 barrels of oil stored close to the burning cotton. Luckily the flames did not communicate to the oil. It is generally believed that the cotton had been smoldering since the steamer left New York. Further alarm was caused among the City of Richmond's passengers by rumor that the death of the captain of the Councillor was caused by yellow fever.

EXPLOIERS' SAD FATE.

Terrible Sufferings of Travellers in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A story of suffering and death in Alaska by California explorers has reached this city. The exploring party consisted of Messrs. James Ingram and F. C. Young, of San Diego; J. W. Sperry and F. C. Rose, of Portland, Oregon, and others. They went to the valley of the Yukon for prospecting, starting inland from Fifty Mile rock. On the homeward trip their provisions gave out and they could not pull their boat and had to abandon it. They were harassed by clouds of mosquitoes and flies. With bleeding faces and bodies full of sores the party dragged their way on. They grew so weak they could not beat off the mosquitoes. Their eyelids became so inflamed that partial blindness followed. Hunger-stricken, Ingram besought his followers to shoot him, but soon he sank in the snow and died. Young died of starvation on the following day. The rest continued to push on. They had not eaten food for nearly a week, when a quantity of dried salmon was found. They fell to eating it like famished wolves and in their great joy cried like children. Their first thought was to rescue their companions. Ingram's body was found covered with mosquitoes. The survivors covered him with branches of hemlock and placed a stone at the head of the grave. The body of Young could not be found, but the distant growl of wolves indicated its fate. More dead than alive the survivors reached Chitka. Sperry will bear for life a memento of the horrible sufferings he endured. His hair, once brown, is now as white as snow.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—There is no change to report in the market, which is dull. The quotations are as follows: No. 2 Manitoba hard, 81 1/2; No. 2 hard, 81 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 81 1/2; No. 2 Corn, 56 1/2; No. 2 Oats, 32 1/2; No. 2 Rye, 32 1/2; No. 2 Barley, 50 1/2; No. 2 Clover, 12 1/2; No. 2 Hay, 12 1/2; No. 2 Potatoes, 12 1/2; No. 2 Apples, 12 1/2; No. 2 Peaches, 12 1/2; No. 2 Plums, 12 1/2; No. 2 Cherries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Strawberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Raspberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Blackberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Currants, 12 1/2; No. 2 Gooseberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Elderberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Huckleberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Raspberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Blackberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Currants, 12 1/2; No. 2 Gooseberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Elderberries, 12 1/2; No. 2 Huckleberries, 12 1/2.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Grain.—Oats sell at from 51 1/2 to 52 1/2 per bushel; buckwheat, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; No. 2 hard, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2; No. 2 Corn, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; No. 2 Rye, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; No. 2 Barley, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; No. 2 Clover, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Hay, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Potatoes, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Apples, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Peaches, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Plums, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Cherries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Strawberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Raspberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Blackberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Currants, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Gooseberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Elderberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; No. 2 Huckleberries, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVE TONIC. A Perfect Success.

The Rev. A. Antoine of Refugio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Father König's Nerve Tonic is the perfect success for any one who suffers from a most painful nervousness as I did. I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic. Cured Entirely. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1890. I, the undersigned, hereby state that my son had epileptic fits over two years but was cured by Father König's remedy—entirely. I make this statement out of gratitude. 522 Race Street. JOHN NUENZLITZ. The undersigned knowing the above named J. Nuenzlitz's family, is fully convinced of the truth of above statement. P. M. SCHAEFER, Pastor of St. Francis Church.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You! THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY for ALL BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried SCOTT'S EMULSION Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES. OF LIME AND SODA. IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise was a part of the present State Constitution, in 1876, by a free and voluntary popular vote.

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

It is Grand Monthly Drawing for Twenty Years for Integrity of its DRAWINGS AND PRIZE PAYMENT.

Attended as follows: "We do hereby certify that we have made arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing, ourselves, and that the same are conducted in a fair, honest and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our signatories attached, in its advertisements."

Let's Organize! It's Early! Consultations.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a Prize of \$100,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery when we are present at our country.

R. M. WALLENBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank; PIERRE LAUREY, Pres. State National Bank; A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank; CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 14, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 (1 ticket); 2 PRIZES OF \$100,000 (2 tickets); 3 PRIZES OF \$50,000 (3 tickets); 4 PRIZES OF \$25,000 (4 tickets); 5 PRIZES OF \$10,000 (5 tickets); 10 PRIZES OF \$5,000 (10 tickets); 20 PRIZES OF \$2,500 (20 tickets); 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000 (50 tickets); 100 PRIZES OF \$500 (100 tickets); 200 PRIZES OF \$250 (200 tickets); 500 PRIZES OF \$100 (500 tickets); 1,000 PRIZES OF \$50 (1,000 tickets); 2,000 PRIZES OF \$25 (2,000 tickets); 5,000 PRIZES OF \$10 (5,000 tickets); 10,000 PRIZES OF \$5 (10,000 tickets); 20,000 PRIZES OF \$2.50 (20,000 tickets); 50,000 PRIZES OF \$1 (50,000 tickets); 100,000 PRIZES OF \$0.50 (100,000 tickets).

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed law prohibiting the use of the mails to send lottery tickets, we are therefore unable to send tickets by mail. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver a FIRST-CLASS letter, enclosed in a sealed envelope, but will not deliver REGISTERED letters.

The only list of prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF CHARGE.

Send Money by Express on our Express on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on all R.P.T. and LINES OF PRIZES; for wanted to correspond to our agents.

Address: PAUL CHENARD, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE FARM.

SOUND ADVICE FOR FRUIT GROWERS

The Government Bulletin Concerning Certain Common Diseases in Fruit Trees.

In view of the general ignorance which prevails in the country in connection with farming and agricultural matters in general, the following official bulletin, issued by the Government Central Experimental Farm, will no doubt be read with interest and advantage by our rural subscribers. Mr. W. Saunders, the director, writes as follows:

THE DISEASE.

The spread and development of the disease, known as "apple scab" and "black spot" of the apple (Pustularium dendriticum Felt), has been so gradual, during the past ten or fifteen years, that orchardists do not at the present time fully grasp the magnitude of the annual loss from this cause to the fruit interests of the Dominion. While the prevalence of the malady is not always constant in the same locality, yet it is spreading each year and extending its ravages to varieties hitherto unaffected. It is true that many varieties are comparatively exempt, yet we cannot expect "fungus proof apples," except in a relative degree. This disease is not of recent introduction, nor is it confined to America alone. It is severest in the northern and cooler regions; but as it is in these districts that the bulk of our apples is produced, it becomes the more important that orchardists and fruit-growers should look closely into the subject of suitable remedies. Many orchards of Fameuse that ten years ago yielded 60 to 75 per cent. of the remainder "seconds" or "thirds." The late Mr. Charles Gibb, stated to the Montreal Horticultural Society that in his orchard, which was more completely exposed to the prevailing winds, and in which the disease was more pronounced than in any other orchard in that locality, the effect was so marked that his apples brought an average of only 25 cents per bushel, or 62 cents per barrel. If free from spot the same variety would have sold readily for 75 cents per bushel, or 150 cents per barrel.

First-class ..... 0 00; Second-class ..... 1 00; Third-class ..... 2 00; Fourth-class ..... 3 00.

The reduction in value in the selling price is only one side of the question. When the loss resulting from diminished size is considered it fully equals the first source of loss, making a total direct and indirect depreciation of value, which, when compared with first-class fruit, would stand at about 1 to 4. The importance of gaining a practical knowledge of the habits of this fungus is manifest, and it is a matter of immediate and vital interest to all fruit-growers to know that a treatment which promises to be entirely successful has been discovered, and is already being used to a considerable extent.

CAUSE OF APPLE SCAB.

The apple scab is caused by a minute parasitic fungus, a low form of plant life, which, by living on the leaf and fruit of the apple, prevents assimilation in the former and the development of the latter. It is not generally known that the same fungus attacks both the leaves and the fruit. Professor Scribner (2) says: "On the leaves the first manifestations of the presence of the parasite are the appearance of small, dark, irregular spots, which, as they increase in size, become more distinct and finally assume the form of large, irregular blotches, by the running together of several of the spots first formed. They are on the most part confined to the upper side of the leaf, which often becomes much distorted through the unequal development of the two surfaces. The color of the older spots is nearly black at their surface, somewhat velvety. The growth of the young spots is often seriously checked through the direct action of the fungus upon them, and when the foliage of a tree is much affected its nutrition must be seriously impaired. The tree is rendered less able to withstand the severe cold of the winter season, and is rendered more likely to drop its fruit early and late frosts." Good weather is especially favorable to the development of this disease, and it is during such seasons that it spreads with great rapidity. Last season was a characteristic one in this respect, so that whether the coming summer be dry or wet it may be expected that with the crop of seed, spores now on hand we must be prepared to fight the disease, as it will surely be more or less prevalent.

The appearance of the scab on the apple is too well known to need a minute description. When a thin section of the diseased portion of the fruit is examined by the aid of a microscope, Prof. Galloway (3) says that "a cluster of short brownish threads is seen arising from a darker mass of roundish cells, which are seated directly upon the healthy tissue of the fruit or the leaf, as the case may be. The free ends of the threads often bear pear-shaped bodies of nearly the same color as the supporting threads. The pear-shaped bodies are the spores of the fungus, and it is through their agency that the parasite is propagated. The brownish threads serve merely as supports for the spores, while the dark mass of tissue constitutes the body of the fungus, or, if I may so express it, the root, branches and leaves. When full grown the spores separate readily from their supporting stalks, and being exceedingly light, are easily wafted from place to place by current of air. In this way they reach healthy fruit and leaves, and if the proper conditions of moisture and heat are present, they quickly germinate, by sending out slender tubes, which bore their way into the leaves or fruit, and ultimately give rise, just beneath the cuticle or skin, to dark masses of cells, like those already described. At first this mass of fungus tissue is entirely beneath the cuticle, but as the former continues to grow the latter is ruptured, and it is then that another crop of stalks and spores are formed. In this way the fungus continues its development throughout the growing season, the crops of spores formed in the autumn living over winter on the old leaves, fruit and young branches." And thus we

have a stock of seed (spores) for next year's crop, which germinate, as already stated, when favourable conditions are found. Just as soon as the leaves begin to form in the spring they are attacked by the disease, and what is true of the leaves is also true of the fruit, spots being sometimes noticeable on the latter when little larger than peas. This emphasizes the statement that early treatment is a prime essential towards successful results.

REMEDIES.

During the past two years experiments have been in progress under guidance of the Division of Mycology, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, the Experiment Stations of Wisconsin and Michigan. Trials were made at these places with certain chemical preparations, applied in the form of a spray—in the same manner that Paris green is used to check the ravages of the codlin moth. Beneficial results were obtained by the use of several compounds, but that known as "ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate" has in nearly every instance given the most encouraging returns. Professor Goff, (4) of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, obtained by the use of this fungicide, when applied to apple trees of the Fameuse variety, the following results:—

Table with 3 columns: Treatment, Per cent. in Fruit, Per cent. in Second Quality, Per cent. in Third Quality. Sprayed: 76.02, 23.35, 1.83; Unsprayed: 23.31, 53.89, 22.71.

Professor Goff used 1 1/2 oz. carbonate of copper, dissolved in 1 quart of ammonia, diluted with 22 gallons of water.

Professor Taft, (5) of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, obtained results as follows, by the use of the same substance in the following proportions:—3 oz. carbonate of copper dissolved in 1 quart of ammonia and diluted with 22 gallons of water:—

Table with 3 columns: Treatment, Per cent. in Fruit, Per cent. in Second Quality, Per cent. in Third Quality. Sprayed: 51.2, 48.6, 1.8; Unsprayed: 12.5, 85.7, 1.8.

These results are very striking, and are worthy of careful consideration.

- (1) Report of Montreal Horticultural Society, 1886-7, page 21. (2) Scribner, Fungous Diseases. (3) Galloway, Bulletin 39, Mich. Experiment Station. (4) Bulletin No. 25, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. (5) Bulletin 29, Mich. Agricultural Experiment Station.

North-West Crops.

WISCONSIN, June 15.—A highly gratifying crop bulletin has been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government giving the condition of crops and live stock to June 1. The total acreage under crop this season, assuming the area of fall is the same as last year, is 1,350,291 acres, being an increase of 267,497 acres over last year. The acreage is as follows:—Wheat, 946,644; oats, 266,611; barley, 89,288; peas, 553; potatoes, 12,765; roots, 9,391; fallow for crop, 297,232; fall-ploughed for crop, 529,129. There is an increase of 179,797 acres in wheat alone, and oats and barley show heavy increases, peas being the only product in which there is a decrease. Potatoes show a large increase. The condition of live stock generally to June 1 was better than for some time past, owing largely to the very mild winter and the abundance of fodder as well as the early date at which grass became sufficient for feeding. There are comparatively small quantities of wheat in farmers' hands. The number of farm hands employed is considerably larger than last year, and there are prices for several hundred more. Altogether the bulletin is encouraging and the prospects of the harvest are very bright.

The Manila Revolt.

SAY FRANCISCO, June 12.—The fleet of sailing seal vessels belonging to this port has lost one of its best hunting grounds. For years it has been the custom of the sealers to spend several months in the South Pacific. Last season two vessels found a haul with exceptionally large catches from Maquie Island. The action of the United States in barring sealers from Behring Sea recently caused the Tasmanian Government to pass an act prohibiting seal catching in the south Pacific within extensive sea boundaries. Sealers found near the islands will risk arrest and forfeiture of their vessels. This is a severe blow to the sealing fleet here.

The lady who takes men's eyes—The one with an undimmed.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD.

Side headache and relief all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

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

is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents per vial for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

S. Carsley's Column.

Dress Goods Department.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER Materials NOVELTIES IN SUMMER Materials NOVELTIES IN SUMMER Materials

The stock of Summer Fabrics is larger and more varied this season than previous years, and remarkably low in price. S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame st.

Ladies will please ask to see the new Angora Homespun Suitings, 50 different shades—10c. yard.

CHALLIES.

FINE QUALITY WOOL CHALLIES FINE QUALITY WOOL CHALLIES FINE QUALITY WOOL CHALLIES

Beautiful line Wool Challies, the newest designs in 100 different patterns, suitable for garden parties—20c. a yard, only —20c. a yard.

SEASIDE SERGES.

Seaside Serges, 30c a yard Seaside Serges, 35c a yard Seaside Serges, 35c a yard

In Navy, Cream, White, Dark Blue and Light Blue. S. CARSLY.

ALL-WOOL INDIA SERGES.

FINE ALL WOOL INDIA SERGE FINE ALL-WOOL INDIA SERGE FINE ALL-WOOL INDIA SERGE

We call special attention to this Lot of ALL-WOOL INDIA SERGE. Prices range from 40c upward.

44 in. Wide. 44 in. Wide. FANCY BEIGES.

Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 17c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 18c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 19c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 20c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 20c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 20c yard Bargains in FANCY BEIGES, 20c yard

40 in. Wide. 40 in. Wide.

All these Goods are of the Highest Novelties of the season. S. CARSLY.

SILKS! SILKS!

BEAUTIFUL SHANGHAI SILK, 37c yard. BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILK, 37c yard. BEAUTIFUL SURAH SILK, 51c yard. BEAUTIFUL GROS GRAIN SILK, 52c yard. BEAUTIFUL PONGEE SILK, 67c yard. BEAUTIFUL BENGALINE SILK, 72c yard.

PLEASE DON'T FORGET.

These Lines of SILK have arrived lately and are the Best Value ever shown in the Silk Department, having been purchased much below regular prices. S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame street.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS.

For the Children's Holidays we have bought Special Lines of PALETTOTS, suitable for rough wear, in all the Leading Styles and Sizes.

These HANDSOME PALETTOTS can be bought at a Great Reduction, and in all Sizes to fit children from two to ten years. These CHILDREN'S PALETTOTS can be had at the show room. S. CARSLY.

MISSSES PALETTOTS!!

A special shipment of Misses Palettots can be bought at and under wholesale prices for two weeks only.

These useful garments of Misses from 12 to 18 years are made of the most useful and stylish materials and are warranted perfect fit. In the same shipment we also offer a special line of Misses Waterproofs, from 36 to 51 inches. New designs and low prices. S. CARSLY.

OLD LADIES' MANTLES.

a specialty. The largest and best assortment of OLD LADIES' MANTLES can be had at S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame street.

The above line being large, we have decided to clear them off at manufacturer's prices for one week only. S. CARSLY.

OUR LADIES' MANTLES.

In the following sizes on hand, at low prices: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inch bust. Can be bought at great reductions for one week only. Call and see the great bargains now offered in the above lines. S. CARSLY.

CLAMPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. At S. CARSLY'S.

S. Carsley's Column.