

THE LEGISLATURE OPENS.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S CABINET SUBMITS ITS PROGRAMME.

Full Report of the Speech from the Throne
—The New Premier Addresses the House
Over St. Patrick's Day.

Quebec, March 16.—In the absence of Lieut. Governor Masson, who has not yet returned to town, Chief Justice Stuart, administrator of the Province, came down to the House to-day at 3 p.m. and read the speech from the throne. He was surrounded by Mr. Mercier and his Ministers and a brilliant military staff while the floor of the Legislative Council chamber was occupied by members of the two Houses and by an immense number of ladies and lay and clerical dignitaries, foreign consuls, etc. The commissions appointing Hon. Messrs. Ross and Gilman to the Legislative Council were read, and the new members took their seats.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE
was then read. It was as follows:—

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to be called upon to open the sixth Parliament of the Province of Quebec in the name of our Sovereign in the very year of her royal jubilee, which circumstance should be looked upon as a good omen for the success of our legislative labors.

While bidding you welcome within the precincts of this Parliament, I earnestly pray that your deliberations may be conducted with dignity, that your debates be carried on with calmness and moderation, and that the measures you adopt may bear the imprint of true and enlightened patriotism.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH.

I regret, and you will regret with me I am sure, that the health of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has compelled him to ask for a short leave of absence, but I am happy to inform you that he will shortly resume his duties, which he has always performed as head of the executive with so much tact and ability.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The people of this province, without distinction of race or creed, rejoice with their fellow subjects of the other parts of the British Empire that Divine Providence has been pleased to prolong Our Queen's Sovereign days to-day that we may celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her coronation, and receive upon the occasion of this glad event the homage and congratulations of more than 300,000,000 of grateful subjects. You will not, I am convinced, fail to unite in one common feeling of loyalty and to enable me to lay at the foot of the throne the expression of your respect to the distinguished woman who governs us, and of your admiration of the wisdom which has rendered her reign so illustrious.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

The ministerial crisis which took place at the commencement of this session, and the exceptional circumstances which necessitated my calling on my present advisers, justify me in telling you that my Government will be able to lay before you several important measures which are actually under consideration, and which must be brought to your notice later on. However, this will not prevent your being called on to examine some urgent measures which require your immediate attention.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

will rank first amongst these. The construction of an immense railway, the erection of the legislative and departmental buildings, and of the Court House at Quebec, and the generous subsidies granted to railway companies, compelled former governments to raise considerable loans during the last twelve years. The loan of 1862, destined to complete these undertakings, to pay off the balance of these subsidies and to liquidate the floating debt of the province, has been completely expended, and it has satisfied only a portion of these demands. There still remains unpaid a considerable amount of the floating debt, which has been increased by the loan of 1870, and the loan of 1875, and the loan of 1880, authorized the conversion of the subsidies in land granted to certain railway companies into sums of money. Several of these companies applied for and obtained before the 1st of February last the benefit of this law. To enable you to understand thoroughly the nature and extent of these engagements my Government has had the honor to prepare by the heads of the departments, and will lay before you without delay, a full and detailed statement of all the claims, old and new, over and above the consolidated debts which are actually pending and which compose the present debt, the uncontested portion of which must be paid within a brief delay, if the honor and credit of the province are to be maintained. My Government has not had time to form any plan for providing means to meet the emergency of the moment. The only alternative left is to suggest a new loan sufficient to pay off all lawful claims.

THE PROVINCES AND THE DOMINION.

My Government intend inviting the Governments of the other Provinces and that of the Dominion to examine a question of vital importance, namely, that of their financial and other relations with the Federal Government. The difficulty in some respects of the British North America Act, in others of the Dominion Act, has given rise to some serious circumstances, have given rise to well founded fears for the maintenance of our local institutions, and necessitate an understanding between the Provincial and Federal Governments, with a view to arrive at a state of things more satisfactory to all. The House of twenty years ago, the Confederation, has shown the insufficiency of the financial arrangement made at the outset. Upon entering into Confederation the Province of Quebec, like the others, gave to the central power its portion of the customs and excise revenues, which have more than doubled since. It has received in return only a yearly fixed and settled grant. While the provinces gave up in this way the surest and most important of their revenues, they remained burdened with heavy expenses for the support of their local institutions, which expenses must of necessity increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country. Under these circumstances and for these reasons my Government believes the time has come for the provinces to consider the situation seriously and to consult together upon the means to surmount the present difficulties and prevent their recurrence. You will be made acquainted with the progress of the negotiations which may take place on this subject and called upon, if need be, to pass resolutions suitable to the circumstances.

A MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The speedy settlement of the new townships of the province is one of the national objects of my Government, therefore, intends to devote special care to this desirable object. With this view it will submit to you a measure for the establishment of a special ministry of agriculture and colonization, and will endeavor to favor still more *bona fide* settlers, while at the same time protecting the revenues of the Crown lands. My Government sees, with anxiety, the painful efforts of the settlers, and will strive to contribute as far as possible to better their position.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

The serious difficulties which have arisen respecting insane asylums and the occasion of putting into force the statute of 1868, relating to these asylums, render necessary the appointment of a Royal commission empowered to discover, by examining the most competent authorities, the real cause of these difficulties, and the proper means to put an end to them, and to guide my Government in the preparation of any measure which may be deemed expedient.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

The work of the commission appointed for the consolidation of the statutes affecting our province is in progress, and a measure will be submitted to you to give it legal sanction and

to enable my Government to deliver these statutes to the public during the course of next summer.

I have not as yet received the report of the commission appointed in 1884 to make an investigation into the management of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railway, but my Government is taking steps with a view to obtaining this report and submitting it to you before the close of the session.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The share which the Department of Public Instruction of our province took in the Colonial exhibition at London last year has been of a nature to make our school system known to the whole world and to do honor to the province.

THE FINANCES.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
Recent and regrettable occurrences have shown that our system of keeping the public accounts was imperfect and required some alterations. This it is the intention of my Government to make as soon as possible.

The public accounts will be laid before you and subsidies will be asked from you for the next fiscal year. The public service also requires that you be called on to vote considerable supplementary amounts, sufficient to meet the exigencies of the present time. My Government intends to practice the strictest economy, to effect certain urgent reforms in the administration of justice with a view to speed and economy in litigation, and to sanction in all the branches of the public service only such expenditure as may be indispensable for the requirements of the efficient administration of the affairs of this province.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The disproportion existing between the population of certain electoral divisions of this province will necessitate before long the adoption of a measure calculated to ensure a representation which will be fairer for certain localities and more direct for certain higher localities, and you are invited to give this important subject your attention.

I pray God to bless your labors, to cause the union and harmony so necessary under the circumstances to prevail amongst you and inspire you with the best means to be adopted for assuring the prosperity of our dear province.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

On the return of the members to the Legislative Assembly the Speaker read the returns of the election of Hon. Messrs. Mercier, McShane, Duhamel, Sheehan and (taggon, and laid before the house the report of the committee of a number of public institutions and the report of the Librarian of the Legislature. The Speaker laid before the house a copy of the speech from the throne read by the administrator of the Province, whereupon it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Mercier, that the speech be taken into consideration on Friday next.

HONOR TO ST. PATRICK.

Hon. Mr. Mercier then moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Lynch, that the house adjourn till Friday at 3 o'clock. In support of his motion, Mr. Mercier claimed that when the house adjourned in February last it was intended, in accordance with Parliamentary usage and tradition to adjourn till Thursday of this week, but looking at the date it was discovered that Thursday was the 17th of March, and the 17th was the festival of St. Patrick. Then it was decided to adjourn till the 16th in order that the house might then adjourn over St. Patrick's Day as a mark of respect to the Irish race and nation. He spoke of the sympathy of the civilized world with the Irish people in their efforts to obtain that degree of self-government which was enjoyed by the Canadian people, and he referred to the numerous expressions of sympathy with the Irish people and of congratulations to Mr. Gladstone upon his efforts in their behalf. He also referred to the patriotic action taken by his friend and colleague, Mr. McShane, in issuing invitations for a grand dinner to-morrow in honor of the day.

Hon. Wm. Lynch expressed his gratification at being afforded an opportunity of seconding the motion, and said it was a happy coincidence that the house should be in session and able to honor the national festival of the Irish people by adjourning its proceedings over that day. Thank God, the day had now arrived when Irishmen all over the world might say in any place where they thought of the efforts of their fellow-countrymen in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. All eyes were turned upon Westminster Hall, where the two great political parties of the day were agreed that justice must be done the cause of Irish liberty. He hoped that it might not be long before the same unanimity which had been displayed on this question on the floor of this House would distinguish the members of the British House of Commons. (Applause.)

Hon. James McShane thanked his hon. friend, the leader of the House, and the Hon. Mr. Lynch, for the kind manner in which they had respectively moved and seconded the motion of adjournment over St. Patrick's Day. He appreciated their action highly, and was sure all his countrymen would do the same. He expressed the hope that his hon. friend would honor the day, by assisting at the dinner for which he had issued invitations. (Applause.) The motion was carried.

PURSUING THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

The pursuit of the dollar is responsible for the wreck of countless lives. It makes young men old, and adds physical debility to the sorrows of old age. In the unceasing effort to obtain riches, the best objects of human existence are driven out of sight. Families are neglected, and the pleasures of home left untasted. In England, the prince merchant is content with what is gained by a few hours at the desk. The rest of his time is given to such enjoyments as his means may permit. He is enthusiastically devoted to his family, and in old age is as jolly as a sandboy; sleeps well, eats almost too well, and is comparatively free from pains and aches. It is a fact that thousands of our wealthiest merchants in their prosperity work as hard as they did when commencing life. Custom has grown into habit, and things without interest from the business point of view have no flavor. So long as good health remains such slavery has its compensations; but when the physical and mental condition will stand the strain no longer, the way to an end is gloomy and wretched, the pains and aches arising from persistent over-work embittering every moment to the last. —Herald of Health.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Little Liver Pills she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too!

PATIENT WORKERS.

There is one class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at five o'clock in the morning and cover go back to bed until ten or eleven o'clock at night. They work long and receive no other reward than food and the plainest clothing. Though harassed by a hundred responsibilities, though looked down upon by their never revolting, and they cannot organize for their own protection; not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. They die in the harness, and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring men.

"HURRAH FOR LOVED ERIN! SHE SOON WILL BE FREE!"

Cheer up honest hearts in your life across the ocean! Cheer up, my brave lads, away over the sea, such trials and sufferings and sturdy devotion. Deserves, and will shortly bring freedom to thee! Then banish your sadness, Exchange it for gladness, Come each and all, join your voices with me, Let light-hearted laughter Shake each falling tear, Hurrah! for loved Erin! She soon will be free!

Yes, soon glorious freedom, we'll have thee among us, Yes, soon will we clasp thee, long-coveted prize! With thee and our brave sons, who is it dare wrong us? There's none!—our Commander dwells up in the skies,

He'll watch over our Island, On peace will smile, and The Harp and the Shamrock forever will be Completely surrounded With pleasure unbounded— Hurrah! for loved Erin! She soon will be free!

Yes, soon will that banner of Erin be a flying In freedom o'er the ocean, the queen of my heart, Each wave of its folds cruel England defying, And Ireland's grandeur shall never depart. Farewell to evictions, And kindred afflictions; No more shall our eyes ever look upon thee, Farewell to privations! Come join us all nations— Hurrah! for loved Erin! She soon will be free!

—P. H. DUFFY.

AN IRISHMAN'S TAOIST.

Here's may the standard of freedom, unfurled, appear From Hout's craggy summit to beautiful Cape Clear, From the glen of the Downs to the mountains of Kerry, From the cascades of Wicklow to the fountains of Derry, From the vales of Avoca to the sweet groves of Blaney, From the hills of Tipperary to the Lakes of Killarney, From the East to the North, the South and the West, May its emblems be woven while Erin's oppressed; And may it be wafted by each flowing gale Till independence is planted by Union's repeal. ENGLISHMAN.

IRISH NOTES.

The railway from Listowel to Ballyunion is to be immediately proceeded with.

Mr. Gladstone is writing another article on the Irish question for one of the magazines.

The Irish members are expected to raise a fresh discussion on the report of the Address.

The extra remuneration received by the Attorney-General for Ireland in the year 1885-6 was £5,617, and by the Solicitor-General for Ireland £1,249.

In the last half year there were 1,734 evictions in Ireland, representing 9,014 persons, of whom 127 families, representing 637 persons, were re-admitted as caretakers.

A private circular has been issued to the County Inspector of Kerry, directing him to take no notice of requests for the Constabulary from among the peasantry of that county.

Mr. R. W. Sheehy, Q.C., an scholar of Dublin University, has issued an address to the constituency in anticipation of the elevation of the Attorney-General to the Bench.

The amount of the advances made under Lord Ashbourne's Purchase Act up to the end of 1886 was £1,341,409, while the applications still under consideration amount to £383,754.

At the request of Mr. Parnell and other prominent members of the Nationalist party, Mr. Richard Power has consented to withdraw his resignation as representative of Waterford city.

General Sir Redvers Buller will vacate his temporary position as Under-Secretary for Ireland early in April, when he will enter upon his regular duties of his new military post in England.

An agreement has been entered into with the Postmaster-General by which the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome will call at Queenstown on the outward passage to embark passengers and mail.

Captain McHardy's report on the Belfast riots will recommend better barracks, more rapid conveyance for the police during riots, and the employment of mounted and plain-clothes constables, with more prompt action.

Of 194,394 electors who voted at the last general election in Ireland, 36,722 were returned as illiterate. The number of illiterate voters who came to the poll in England was 38,787, and in Scotland 5,838.

A fourth edition of O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" is passing through the press. It will be published, most likely, in a few months, and it will be the most elaborate and perfect work of the kind ever given to the public.

The Queen's warrant has been received appointing Dr. C. J. Nixon, of Merrion square, senior physician of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, to the position of Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Robert Lyons.

The Irish National League have issued a circular to the branches throughout the kingdom urging the necessity of preparing for the next general election, the supposition being that the fall of the Government is among the early possibilities of the near future.

The bill framed by the Irish Nationalist party for extending the Land Act to leaseholders includes clauses providing that the judicial rents shall run from the date of application, and that all proceedings for ejectment shall be stayed pending the decision of the Court.

In consequence of the appointment of Father Fagan to the national church, in succession to the late Right Rev. Ngr. Farrell, the spiritual director of the Holy Family Sodality, St. John's, Blackrock, Dublin, has been allotted to the Rev. P. Gossan, late of Booterstown.

An extensive series of raids for arms have taken place in Ballyjourney district, on the borders of the counties of Kerry and Cork. Several farm houses were visited and shots fired, the marauding party numbering between forty and fifty men. Eight guns, a revolver and some pistols were carried off by the moonlighters. The raids are ascribed to the fact that eviction notices have been served in that locality.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to a correspondent who wished to know the best books on the Irish land question, recommends Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion," Swift MacNeill on the "Grattan Parliament and how the Union was Carried," O'Connell's Memoirs on Ireland, and Goldwin Smith's Essay on Ireland and on the history of Ireland since the Union are about to appear.

We learn from the Buenos Ayres Southern Cross of January 14th that a very successful meeting was held on January 6th, for the purpose of completing the establishment of the association called the San Pedro Irish Union. It is an institution intended to promote a spirit of harmony, union and organization for the mutual benefit of all, and to advance the interests of Irishmen and their descendants—not of any particular class, but of all, without distinction.

Their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert; Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Co-adjutor Bishop of Clonfert; and Right Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, Salford, met at the archiepiscopal palace, Tuam, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McNeill presiding, for the purpose of considering the selection of Bishop for Galway by the parish priests of that diocese. The result of their Lordships' deliberations has been duly forwarded to Rome.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for 1886 have been issued. Taxation had risen from

£2,538,280 in 1886 to £3,361,120 in 1886. Except in 1885, almost every succeeding year saw an increase. The Grand Jury cess was £1,800,932. The poor rate was £1,123,831. The town taxation was £770,779. The urban taxation amounted to £263,735. It appears from these tables that the local taxation of Ireland is distributed in the following proportions: rates on real property, £2,863,117; tolls, fees, stamps and dues, £465,854; other receipts, £289,151.

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In reply to a number of communications asking the co-operation of the Dundalk Board of Guardians in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the following spirited reply has been sent:—

WHEREAS, Through the operation of laws based on injustice Ireland has been impoverished, and its population decimated to an alarming extent during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign; and

WHEREAS, Millions of the Irish people have fallen victims to famine which Her Majesty's Government could, but did not, avert, and to landlord rapacity, cruelty and brutality to which Her Government not only permitted but also sanctioned and encouraged; and

WHEREAS, Numbers of the most noble hearted and pure-minded of the Irish race, who had the courage to protest against and to seek to remedy the deplorable condition to which their country was reduced by misgovernment, were condemned to endure the horrors of the dungeon or the scaffold, as the reward of their patriotism and philanthropy; and

WHEREAS, Her Majesty's Government is at present taking steps to secure the imprisonment of Irishmen, through whose abilities, devotion and self-sacrifice thousands of virtuous, industrious and peaceable subjects of Her Majesty have been saved from starvation or extermination at the hands of avaricious and unscrupulous land owners, whom even Government "pressure" failed to induce to act justly towards their tenants, and

WHEREAS, Her Majesty, in her recent speech from the Throne, instead of recommending Parliament to comply with the almost unanimous demand of the Irish people for the restoration of their legislative independence, has suggested another dose of coercion as a remedy for the present unhappy state of the country;

Be it therefore resolved that we, the guardians of the poor of the Dundalk Union, decline to act the part of slaves or hypocrites by participating in the rejoicings or taking part in the projects by which it is proposed to celebrate Her Majesty's jubilee.

At a meeting of the Wexford Town Commissioners on Feb. 9, Mr. Aldan Harpur in the chair, the circular letter from the Prince of Wales, on the subject of the Queen's Jubilee Memorial, was submitted by the chairman, and the following order made thereon: "That bearing in mind the present unhappy state of our country from the long-continued misgovernment, and not considering ourselves under any obligation to contribute towards the proposed memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee." The above may be taken as fair samples of the manner in which the requests in relation to the Queen's Jubilee have been received in Ireland.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF ULSTER.

In a recent issue of the new weekly journal, *North and South*, there is an admirable appeal to the Presbyterians of Ulster," from the pen of Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Cork. The reverend gentleman earnestly exhorts his brethren in the North to throw in lot with their fellow countrymen, and, ceasing to be mere colonials, boldly acknowledge as their own the country of their adoption.

Mr. Kerr concludes his letter with the following paragraph: "Before I close, I ask again, what are we going to do? Oppose, you say, to the bitter end. Well, when the end comes, and it is not far off, what then? Why, you will be a colony of Ulster Scots, severed from the national stem—shut out, by your own act, from all shares in the management of national affairs, having estranged those who had suffered with you, and who, if you had shared their struggles, would have given you your full share of the spoils of victory; but, without any help from you, masters of the situation. Your last state will be worse than the first. Before, you had no choice but to take the lower place, and eat the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table; now you will have chosen this place of your own free will, and as you make your bed so you must lie. Let me entreat you to be wise in time. The sands are running in the glass, but it is not yet too late. The country needs your help to-day. For your country's sake, for your own sake, change your attitude and become Presbyterian Irishmen."

AMERICAN PRIESTS WITH IRISH SURNAMES.

The Catholic Citizen has been looking over the Catholic Directory with the following result:—In the alphabetical directory of priests in the United States we notice there are 30 Bradys, 18 Brannans, 20 Burkes, 15 Byrnes, 24 Carrolls, 12 Clarkes, 12 Connollys, 12 Donohoes, 12 Duffys, 24 Fitzgeralds, 12 Fitzpatrick, 17 Gallagher, 13 Gleasons, 12 Griffins, 17 Hickeys, 12 Hughes, 49 Kelleys, 14 Kennedys, 22 Lynches, 16 McCabes, 20 McCartys, 12 McDermotts, 14 McGraths, 15 McMahones, 15 McManuses, 6 Murphys, 36 O'Briens, 24 O'Connells, 34 O'Connors, 19 O'Neills, 4 O'Reillys, 15 O'Sullivan, 19 Powers, 24 Quins, 35 Ryans, 43 Smiths, 22 Sullivans and 53 Walshes.

WHAT TO TEACH OUR DAUGHTERS.

At a social gathering, says the *Dispatch*, of Charleston, S.C., some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:—

Teach her that 100 cents make \$1.
Teach her how to arrange the parlor and the library.
Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.
Teach her how to wear a calico dress and wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.
Teach her to dress for health and comfort, as well as for appearance.
Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.
Teach her to make the kitchen the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperance or dissolute young men.
Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely, as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.
Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything, and everything in its place."
Teach her that music, drawing and painting, are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poor house."

Teach her that a good, steady, church-going mechanic, farmer, clerk, or teacher, without a cent, is worth more than forty loafers of non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information, in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.

There is no habit, be it known, which so effectually damages the reputation of a young girl as does the habit of being abroad on the street at night. Unfortunately, there are always to be seen on streets a large number of these girls, either not aware of the consequences, or, alas! utterly indifferent to them.

As a rule, young women do not go out at night, without protection. If they walk the streets without such safeguard, they are taken to be of light character, and very apt to be treated as such. Hence the necessity of caution to those who would be deemed of good repute.

It is lamentable to read the daily papers, giving so many instances of some young women who dallied too long in this way with the danger, and who fell, their lives closing in some form of suicidal despair. Stay by the hearthstone. Do not forget the lessons of virtue and religion taught you at your mother's knee. Don't be a night-prowler.

Let no pretext of curiosity or love of exercise or any similar device induce you to throw aside that modesty and innocence that has heretofore been your greatest charm, to run the risk of disgrace and ruin by making any public parade. Such practices come from vanity—the mark of a weak mind—and may bring upon you the unenviable title of being a street-walker.

Young women, don't be a night-prowler.—Catholic Columbian.

NIGHT-WALKING.

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TREVELYAN AND LIBERAL RE-UNION.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Geo. Trevelyan, speaking at Lisakard this evening, said his position as regards Ireland had not changed. He hoped, however, that a basis of agreement would yet be found by conciliatory methods. The Liberals were all agreed upon a general policy, and he desired a similar agreement with reference to Ireland. He repeated that the Gladstone bills were dead and buried and could be ignored. He believed there was very little real difference between Lord Hartington's conditions for the settlement of the Irish question and those which Mr. Gladstone enunciated in Parliament, but the latter, the Unionists thought, were not sufficiently embodied in Mr. Gladstone's bills. He never expected that the leaders who had been separated from the Liberal party by their objections to the Gladstone bills would return to that party unless their objections were definitely met, but he certainly believed it possible to reconcile the differences and to deal with the Irish question in a manner more thorough than the half-hearted style of the Conservatives.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF CANADIAN FAMILIES.

The third volume of the great work which Abbe Tanguay has been busy at during the last thirty years is at hand. The announcement of the issue of this third volume will be received, there is no doubt, by everyone with great satisfaction. Subscribers will find therein the faithful fulfillment of the promises made at the time of the publication of the second volume and those who are not yet subscribers will also find a complete guarantee that the work will be brought to a good end and that nothing will prevent the appearance of the different volumes at the promised dates. The relative rapidity with which this last volume has been made without hurting in the least the minutest details reflects great honor on the printing establishment of the Messrs Senecal. Rarely has a book been issued by a publisher in so short a time and with such undeniable marks of extraordinary pains.

SATISFIED CONFIDENCE.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P.Q., says: "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of dyspepsia that I had for three years. I used five bottles, and shall tell every person I know that may be attacked with similar sickness, and should not be afraid to guarantee every bottle used."

THE POPE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Rome, March 16.—The Pope has sent a letter to the Emperor William congratulating him upon the nineteenth anniversary of his birth, adding that as the conditions of the Papacy do not permit the sending of a special representative the Pope hopes that his sincere good wishes will be equally acceptable.

A GOOD MOTIVE.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known for the benefit of others afflicted.

A PROFESSOR IN THE MAINE STATE COLLEGE has resigned to take a position with a healing machine company. Is there more money in heels than in heads?

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored five years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. instead. One bottle cured me. M. A. Squelch, Reglan, Ont.

An amateur actor has been shot in Mississippi. Punishment to fit the crime.