MARCH 17, 1886.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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make his appearance till late, at night. He | take a brief in the case. make his appearance till late, at light. He take a brief in the case. had gone deer-stalking, and threw his rifle from him in the ball, utterly regardless of possible danger to himself or any one else. and the incubus of all long-head judges, The servant came forward.

Will you have dinner now, my lord !' He stared at the man wildly, like one in a dream; but there was a shrinking doubt even in his look that seemed to belie his positive assurance afterwards, that he had never heard a word of his father's death.

He turned towards the dining room. The ne turnet towards the dhing room. The man almost flung himself on him: "For God's sake, not there, my lord !" He had no idea that Edward did not know all that had happened since morning.

Barnes came up: "My lord, can I speak to your lordship in the library?" The young peer, uttered a terrible curse :

"D_____ it, what do you all mean ?" The footman thought he was drunk. Un-

happily, he had too many reasons for anpposing it quite possible. Barnes did not think so; he did not like

the look or tone of his new master, but he was determined to do his duty all the same.

He led the way, Edward followed. When the door was closed, Edward turned angrily, and exclaimed, "What the — is all tois?"

"I thought, sir-I mean, my lord-you had heard "----- He paused : apparently the

servant had more feeling than the master. and yet withal there was a terrible suppressed

agitation behind. Barnes began to feel very uncomfortable. Tas this real, or was it acting? Clearly,

however, there was no need for reticence. Probably the servant had never even heard the word, but he understood the meaning quite as well. He had paused before replying, and Edward

angrily reiterated, " Heard what ?"

Barnes looked at him quietly but firmly, and with an almost too manifest anxiety to read his thoughts. "I thought, my lord, you must have heard that Lord Eimsdale was found shot by the roadside. The body is now lying in the dining room, awaiting the inquest; and I wished to ask your lordship's further commands."

Edward winced visibly at the words "shot dead by the roadside."

" The doctors won't say much, my lord, continued Barnes, still looking at his young master; "but they do say it was a shot from a rifle that killed him, and that they can tell the direction from which it was fired

"Stuff and nonsense ! these doctors fancy they know everything. I. daresay they are any one been taken up on suspicion? Perhaps it was only an accident, accidents are so common."

"I doubt that it was an accident, sir," replied Barnes, gravely; "nor the police don't neither, which is more to the purpose. They say it was murder, and aim taken from a long distance, too."

Edward fell back into a chair, and turned very white. He was probably faint from the sudden and dreadful news; perhaps, too, from his long fast. He had not taken anything since morning, unless, indeed, the contents of a good sized flask he always carried about with him.

Barnes had some very painfal suspicions. He had heard the last words uttered as of his feelings, however great the Edward had left that very same room in the relief; but he did try to escape from morning ; he had heard the loud, angry tone of the conversation. He did not quite think that ning he submitted for a few seconds, Edward was the murderer; but there are accidents.

He only said, "I will bring you some dinner here, sir ;" and left the room quietly. Edward only took a few mouthfuls, but he poured wine into a tumbler and drank it off. Barnes left the room, but he was summoned back in a few moments.

"Send one of the stablemen to the policeoffice, and say I want to see Egan ; and let re will a large reward-say a hundred pounds-offered for the detection of the mur---- I mean of the man who did it." Barnes said afterwards, when he could be

mony on such an occasion. Miss Elmadale sent to jail, guilty or not guilty, in a few was quite unable to leave her room, and Lady days, he expected—being a friend of the Elmadale remained with her. Edward did not family attorney—that he would be asked to

whose profound remarks he had a happy knack of turning aside, with polite effcontery, if in the least injurious to his clients. Mem-

bers of the --- Circuit will recognize these gentlemen. He was talking volubly to his neighbor,

who had been junior counsel in a case to which he had been opposed, and, now that the matter was decided, was admitting that his client was an unmitigated scoundrel, and richly deserved his ten years' penal servitude. However, he was very generously showing the young lawyer several "points" which he might have made, and didn't. He seemed also very much occupied with his dinner, and manifestly had a thorough appreciation of the excellent provision which lay before him. For all that he had heard every syllable which Colonel Everard had said to his neighbor, and every syllable which his neighbor had said to him. It was reported that O'Sullivan could repeat every conversation held at a dinner party of forty people. There were some attempts to get up a betting match on the subject, with high stakes on either side; but O'Sullivan said he never betted, and the scheme fell through.

" Heard the news, Colonel ?" he said across the table to Everard. He had a clear and "Beard what?" exclaimed Edward, cooly; not unmusical voice, —at all events, he pos-duct withal there was a terrible suppressed seased the faculty of making himself audible in the largest crowd without apparently

making the least effort. There was a hush at table ; every one suspected he was going to draw out the Colonel, and hoped for a good scene. Everard was not a man of very keen observation, but you have teen educated, and it would he had just sensitiveness enough to suspect that he might become an object of general attention, and he did not like it. " What news, Mr. O'Sullivan ?" he replied.

in a tone of voice that was intended to be dignified, but was simply stiff.

"Haven't you heard !" the barrister replied, with a really charming appearance of a slight but quite gentlemaniy condescension, and benevolent desire to enlighten an ignorant individual; "why, every one has been talking of it. I really thought I heard you speak of it a few moments ago to Mr. Forensic. I fancied you said you had your suspicions, but of course I was mistaken.

"Oh 1 you are speaking of that awful murder ?" replied Everard, who found it was useless to fence with an Irish Q.C.

O'Sullivan bowed, and looked an enquiry. The Colonel saw it was hopeless, and tried to be resigned ; but he was irrritated, and he showed it.

"Fearful country this !" he continued, half to O'Sullivan and half to Forensic ; "a man's life is not safe for five minutes."

A small boy who acted as page, and was placed in the background, with a view to being generally useful and generally abused, had indulged in a pantomimic gesture of defiance and contempt at the gentleman who had maligned his country. The butler, who had seen it, seized him by the har with no very gentle gasp, as the easiest way of inflicting personal chastise-ment when a blow could not be administered without attracting general attention. The boy did not roar ; he had sufficient respect or fear of polite society to repress such an exhibition his tormentor. With considerable cunand then made a rapid dart forward. A footman was going round at the moment with a tray of glasses, and the full force of the young urchin's body came against him, oversetting his burden, with the noisy sound peculiar to broken glass. The Colonel started to his feet, evidently

terribly frightened, and exclaimed, almost in a roar-"Good God ! 1 am"---"Shot!" said O'Sullivan; and a shout of orime if I were even to pretend to a conver-aughter followed, in which the Judge him- sion in which my understanding and heart laughter followed.

LOVERS' LOVE LETTERS.

WHY A VIRTUOUS AND ACCOM PLISHED YOUNG WOMAN GAVE UP HER LOVER.

No one can read these genuine letters without feeling a glow of enthusiasm at the noble spirit of moral heroism manifested by union. the young lady. Such examples are rure in our days.

I.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1886. Dearcat --: The mutual regard which I am so happy to know exists between us, and the exchange of sacred vows which I ardently expect will be the result before long, give me courage to consult with you on a subject which is of the first importance, and one which my relatives are pressing on my attention. Amongst the obstacles to happiness, there are none so likely to produce discontent as a want of union in religious sentiment. If we offer our devotions at the same altar in religion, as well as love, you must be aware, dear _____, that it will your love. It is not a rosy spirit cement in a wonderful degree our hearts. Do you think, then, that you could worship with me in the Presbyterian or any Protestant Church? In our happy country all religions are alike, and your good sense must assure you that forms of faith are of small importance, provided our lives are virtuous. Moreover, dearest, in marriage we must not overlook those less sentimental but more solid considerations which have reference to the prosperous condition of worldly comfort and respectability. There is, as you are aware, a very deep root of antipathy to the faith in which, without any fault of yours, seriously interfere with my successful pursuit of business were I to contract so close an intimacy with a person professing Roman Catholicism.

Should you resolve, however, as I have no doubt you will, to worship the same God, only in another church, we will both acquire a sympathy and regard, the consequences of which will be truly desirable and most propitious to our weltare. I know that, in a matter like this, you will wish to consult your friends, though their consent you know is not at all imperative ; yet, in order that you may do so with freedom, I give you my full consent to make known my sentiments privately or publicly, as you may think proper. Though you may call this a business letter-it is so different from our usual correspondence--and laugh at my seriousness, yet I shall expect your answer with great anxiety. In the meantime my heart is ever yours, and your image is daguerreotyped upon it indelibly by love's own warm "impress, and with his fidelity to the original. -, to be ever Believe me, dearest youis, in life and death,

II.

Dear -----: I received your letter just ten minutes since, and my judgment tells me to answer at once, without any consultation, because none is needed. When you asked me to give you my heart and its affections I consented, because I admired and respected and loved ; but 1 did not at the same time agree to surrender to you my soul and its eternal hopes. Had you asked me to make such a sacrifice as that, I would have refused not only you, but an Archaugel, could any such bright spirit propound a like question to me. Remember, dear ———, that region with us Catholics is not an opinion at an—it is far more, even, than a logical conviction-it is Faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trusts. Such is my idea of Faith, but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dear--, I could not, without a horrible est contempt for myself, surrender God to win a husband even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I have plighted vows of love. I would be guilty of an enormous

-----, I agree with them in asking as a right, because it is a duty I owe them not to distress their hearts nor do violence to their religious principles by permitting the ministry of a Catholic clergyman. As your Church, dear ____, does not consider such marriages invalid, you can have no objection to this arrangement, which will unite us never again to part in life. Understand, dearest, that I am compelled to consider the ministry of a Protestant clergyman indispensable to our

a character man. Serve a

Your devoted

IV. Dear Sir : I shall not ask you to "do any violence to the religious principles of your parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles" were included in the agreement. The care which you have not to offend your parents cannot be greater than that which I must

observe not to offend God. The tone of your letter betrays the spirit of your love. It is not a rosy spirit, as a spirit hedged round with thorns. I think, sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readily consent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrender ing my rights of conscience, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleasant days, words and letters. If not to conceal my emotions), you can have recourse to that world which you fear so much for consolation. As for me, I will try to forget a love which was so unworthy that it refused to be appeased except by the sacrifice of honor and consolence. No more from of Ireland."

Yours, etc.,

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Our Catholic citizens view with pleasure the offers made to complete at an early day St. Peter's church, the future cathedral of the diocese of Montreal.

This church was commenced by the late venerable Bishop Bourget, and for many years the work went on rapidly. Owing to financial reasons it was after a while abandoned, and fears were entertained that the walls, which had been raised to their full height, would be allowed to crumble again into dust Early last spring the work was resumed, and the progress made was truly admirable. The main building was completely covered and floored, and several feet were added to the height of the dome.

This church is a fac-simile of St. Peter's in Rome, on a scale of two fifths. It is 330 ft. in length by 220 in breadth. The portico will be 110 x 30. The heighth of the cupola will be over 200 ft. and each of the four towers surrounding it 110 ft.

With the Episcopal residence, it occupies whole block, fronting on Dominion Square, one of the finest sites in Montreal. Is will be plainly visible from all parts of the city. Monseigneur Bourget, in choosing this position, seemed determined to give even to the material structure of the first church in his diocese an ascendancy over all others. Numerous dissenting temples have of late generated in its locality, but compared with the great St. Peter's their length and breadth will serve merely to illustrate the feebleness of their faith, as their numbers show forth their variety. When completed, this church will be the most interesting piece of architecture in Montreal and the grandest cathedral in Canada.

A mammoth bazaar is being organized in order to procure funds for the furtherance of this work. Every parish in the diocese will be represented. I think that the school children of Montreal should also be represented, for they are generally very apt in their search for silver ; they seem to have the tact of squeezing themselves into money holes which are often too small for bigger people. Another laudable means made use of to procure money for the completion of this church is that known as "The Spiritual Treasure. Any person paying one dollar may par-ticipate in the treasures derived from the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered 1,048 times, 145,133 communions, the way of the Cross made 322,280 times, the Rosary recited 515,464 times, and all the indulgences arising from these numerous acts of devotion are applicable to the souls of Purgatory. If these treasures were properly understood, it would not be found necessary to seek beyond them for means to complete St. Peter's Lathedral. If the value of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered even once were known how few there are amongst the 400,000 souls composing this diocese who would not freely give single dollar in order to participate in its

IN THEIR UNCERTAINTY.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S PASTORAL BIDS THE IRISH TURN TO THE THRONE OF GOD.

DURLIN, March 9 .- In the course of a pastoral read in all the Catholio churches today Archbishop Walsh said :-- "With singular unanimity the leaders of all parties in the State have come at length to recognize the pressing need of a substantial reconstruction of that system of government under which we at present live. So much is certain, but beyond this all is shrouded from our view. In the uncertainty of the future the minds of many amongst us are agitated. All around us are heard expressions of anxiety, the fears and the hopes of those who speculate as to what the next few weeks may bring forth.

FOR HEAVENLY WISDOM.

" Amid all this uncertainty it is assuredly our special duty to turn to the throne of the Almighty and Allwise Ruler of the Universe in carnest supplication that the light of His heavenly wisdom, by which kings reign and lawgivers decree just things, may not be wanting to those statesmen and public men by whom the momentous issues now raised will have to be decided, and on whose prudence in council or action in the public Senate of the Empire provision to be made for the future protection of so many and such vital interests, in spiritual no less than in temporal order, must so largely depend."

A FEW MONTHS' RESPITE.

From Galway it is learned that the pastoral it impossible to meet their engagements at the you should feel it as much as I do (for I care | present and who are threatened with eviction from their humble homes may be allowed at least a few months' respite, until they can profit by the legislation which just and enlightened statesmanship will devise for their relief and for the lasting peace and prosperity

TRUSTING TO GLADSTONE.

Speaking at Lismore yesterday, Archbishop Croke said that when he pext had the pleasure of passing through the town he hoped that the Irish cause would have wonderfully progressed, and tost the great statesman, Mr. Gladstone, would have not only permanently and satisfactorily have settled the land question, put an end to evictions and restored the Irian soil to the Iri.h people, but would have also carried through Parliament the changes now at hand, which would lead to the restoration of an Irish Parliament.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

THE GRANT FOR MAINTAINING ROYAL PARKS REDUCED BY THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT -THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA-THE SITUA TION IN BURMAH.

LONDON, March 11 .- Henry Labouchere, ladical, during this afternoon's debate in the House of Commons on the Government's civil service estimates, moved to reduce the grant for the maintenance of parks belonging she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies to or used exclusively by royalty or members | and Seigel's Syrup." of the royal family. The motion cadsed a lively controversy, but it was finally carried against the Government by a vote of 131 to

LONDON, March 11.-The Earl of Kimber ley. secretary for India, moved in the House of Lords this afternoon for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report upon the state of the Government of India. In reply to enquiries, the Earl stated that Lord Dufferin, the Indian viceroy, did not consider the position of affairs at Yemethen. n Burmah, as seriously alarming, although it had been reported that the place was be

sieged by 9,000 rebels, and Gen. Pendergast had been sent with 300 British troops to relieve it. The motion was adopted.

OVER THE FALLS.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE ENDS HIS EXISTENCE AT MIAGARA,

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

3

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and in-Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and in-dustrious woman, whose story of physical auffer-ing and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on aink headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the atomach. until I was compelled to take to stomach. until I was compelled to take 10 my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and short-ness of breath. until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly accord-ing to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the bever. of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and con-tinued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The orugh leit me, and 1 was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And ob, how happy 1 am ! I cannot express gravitude enough for Scicel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people sgainst the medicine, telling them it would do them no cood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seige! pamphiets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a rolic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was

no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Symp, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistako She tonk my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferene from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed hve years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surround her. There was not a doctor in the surround-ing districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day

MARIA HAAS.

The people of Canada speak confirming the above.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1880.

Richnorp Compares, N. B., Jan. 10, 1850. Dear Sir, --I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done use. I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanacs and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much im-proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. JOSEPH WARD,

JOSEPH WARD Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1985.

a. 5. whire, Limited, Genta-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction whereas ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a mercel) was greatly benefited by your medicine. A. J. WHITS, Limit-d.

Tredicine. Yours respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Fob. 17, 1884. WINTE.

got to speak of that fearful time, he could not tell, never could tell or understand, how it was; but he left almost as if he were compelled to say what he said, and do what he did.

He came over very close to Lord Elmsdale, and almost whispered in his ear-"Are you sure, sir, you do not know who did it ?"

For a moment Edward crouched down in almost abject terror-the thought was so terrible. Did Barnes suspect him of being the murderer ! if he did, others might do so. He was white with fear, drops of cold perspiration were coming out on his forehead ; but in another instant he had recovered himself, and hurled Barnes to the ground with one blow of his fist.

The old servant was more stunned than injured ; he rose up quietly, and prepared to leave the room. Edward called him back. He saw the folly of what he had done. He drew out his pocket book in a moment, and handed Barnes a teh-pound note. "Here, Barnes !" he exclaimed ; "you gave me an awful start. How could 1 know anything about the matter, when I never heard of my father's death until an hour ago ?"

But the servant refused the money -- refused it with the dignity which a prince might have exhibited. "Thank you, my lord; I quite forgive you, but I cannot take your money.

"Honest fellow !" exclaimed Edward : but when the door was closed, he cursed him.

There was a dinner-party in the evening at Mr. Justice Lushington's. The bar was in full force, and there were a good many of the neighboring J. P.'s. They were all neighbors, and many of them had been friends of the late Lord Elmsdale's, and so they were particularly pleased, according to the way of the world, to discuss the events of the day over their host's wine.

Colonel Everard was there. He was an English officer on half pay, and possessed of some private property. He had fancied this neighborhood when quartered in Dublin, and he had fancied Mary Elmsdale. The two at-tachments induced him to purchase a small property. He was liked fairly by the upper classes, but he was cordially and unfeignedly hated by the lower orders, and he reciprocated the feeling. He was a magis-trate, and he liked the administration of justice, and was rarely absent from the bench.

Everard was still a young man, and looked even younger than he was. There was an air of hauteur in his manner, which his friend admired and took for dignity, --which his inferiors detested, and took for pride. It is probable that both were a little mis-

taken. Politics were avoided as much as possible at the Judge's large dinner parties ; for men who held the most opposite creeds were in-vited at these times; but the sensational event of the day could not be excluded, and it led to politics. It is difficult to suggest any conceivable subject in Ireland which does not lead to them. Mr. Forensic sat next to Colonel Everard. He was great in criminal Cases, and supposed to be remarkably skilled in the difficult art of getting a verdict for his client. He was a Q.C.; and as no one could doubt that some victim to the law would be new comedietta in London.

self was compelled to join, though, with the had no part. Every idea of honor which I courtesy of a host, he tried his utmost to remain silent.

The Colonel sat down, looking exceedingly foolish. The Judge tried to pass off the unpleasantness by asking him some question about wine. The butler seized the offending boy by the collar, boxed his ears when he got him out of hearing, and kicked him down the stairs which led to the domestic apartments, ordering him not to appear again until he had learned to behave himself "properly in society."

O'Sullivan remained quiet, so portentously quiet, that the Judge began to get nervous, -he always was nervous, even in court, when the Q.C. was very silent, for he knew some desperate piece of mischief would follow. He did his best to engage the Colonel in con' versation, but it was hopeless. When O'Sul-livan meant to do a thing, he did it, and interference had only the effect of aggravating matters.

A quarter of an hour had passed away in general conversation. The page had picked himself up when he found no one else was likely to perform the operation for him, and was not much the worse for his correction. He came back to the dining room, and was not expelled by the other servants. No one else, except perhaps O'Sullivan, who had the knack of hearing and seeing everything, knew how the accident had happened.

It has been said that perhaps a quarter of an hour had passed when O'Sullivan looked up, and, with the most confidential manner possible, addressed the unhappy Colonel once more. His tone, his manner, had merely the air of continuing a conversation which had been going on but was momentarily interrupted.

'You were saying, Colonel, that you had a suspicion, perhaps a clue, to this outrage ?"

"We are not in court. O'Sullivan," observed, the host, who was painfully anxious to keep the peace for the evening.

"Always in a courtly presence where you are, Judge," was the happy reply, and then he looked at the Colonel for an answer. Everard was a perfect gentleman, and as brave a man as ever lived ; but he had served several years in India, which neither im-proved his health nor his disposition towards dependants. There were, moreover, several Irish soldiers in his regiment, who had given him immense trouble by their unconquerable passion for drink, the curse of the race; and his prejudices against the nation had not been lessened thereby. His mother was Irish, at least by birth, and her father had been shot after an aot of gross injustice to a tenant. The murderer was never discovered ; the widow, Mrs. Brown low. went to live in England, and, not unnaturally, instilled into her daughter's mind the most intense hatred for her race.

(To be continued.)

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an altera-tive is needed. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsa-parilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

"A Bed of Roses" is the name of a pleasing their consent, but they require us to be

have learned forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of heaven. Could I be taithless to God and faithful to man ? I knew, dear -----, that you did not agree with me in my religious sentiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose upon me.

But I must argue the question with you : for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear _____, that "in our happy country all religions are alike." Well, granted; why, then, can't you relinquish yours and join mine ?

Wouldn't that be as respectable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours? But you place it on the ground of expediency-on the unpopularity of our Church. Well, graces.

you need not change yours; you would do wrong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not uselessly disregard them, yet a true born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of pover-ty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, dear _____, that I am right; and I am confident that your reply, which I will expect with anxiety, as you do this, will remove this thin mist from the bright eyes of love, whose light I hope will ever beam gracious in our lives.

Yours truly,

III.

Dear Miss --: I most candidly acknowledge that your letter has greatly disappointed me. I thought that your superior intelligence had risen above all those antique and musty opinions, whose proper period was the middle ages, and their proper locality in Spain. I have now and then observed among Catholics, educated like yourself, a strange fashion of ascending above the realities of life on the airy opinions of what you call faith. But such theories do not advance the professional man-do not roof a house, or supply the necessities, much less the elegancies of home. I thought on this account you would readily enter my views, but you refuse to do so. Well, I will abandon my request. I am too much devoted to you to allow even a difference like this, serious and most important as it is, to weaken the love which unites our hearts. You ladies, and you are the very first amongst them all, dear -, contrive occasionally to introduce such exalted notions into your beautiful heads, that to remove them would be as eas / as to attempt to chain the zephyrs, or to rob the violet of its perfume. Well, then, in conclusion, I must inform you that I have read your letter to the family. It would be improper to deceive you on the subject of my parents' opinions. Their attachment to the Presbyterian faith is great ; and the idea of union with a Catholic, even with you, whom they know so well, and highly respect,

darkens their countenances, and distresses me

very much. They have, however renewed

married by a Presbyterian clergyman. This,

Again there is the honor of having contributed towards the crection of this monument of Catholicity, whose every atom is in itself a new act of Faith, and an open book in which future generations may read and believe in the faith of their fathers.

We long to see the day when the Holy Sacrifice will be offered in this church. Then it is that our Montreal may justly claim to be She has now her the "Rome of America." numerous churches, and institutes of learning, and religious communities, and homes for the sick and the destitute Towering above all these will be seen the dome of St. Peter's, with the tomb of the two great Apostles beneath it, and if she has not a Pope she has a most holy Pontifi who echoes in all things Rome and Rome's teaching.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12 .- At 7.30 a.m. when the keepers made an attempt to arouse Fordes and Murphy, who were sentenced to be hanged to day, they could not wake them np. After examination the physicians con-cluded that the men had taken belladona. The governor ordered the men to be executed. notwithstanding their condition. At 12.40 Sheriff Butler, accompanied by several sub-ordinate officials, proceeded to the jail, where Fordes and Murrhy were still apparently under the physician's care. The bodies were carefully lifted from their recumbent positions and borne in the arms of the agitated deputies to the scaffold amid profound silence. The ghastly burdens were carried up the steps to the plane of the horrible platform and held in erect positions while the fatal nooses were drawn over and around their necks. No sign of life was observable in either man. When the last sad rite had been performed the trap was sprung by an unseen hand and the bodies were landed into eternity.

As death grimly seizes the king as well as gas that got into her bedroom through a hole in a pipe. Dr. Playfair scented the cause and remedied the evil. "The Duchess would certainly have died," says Truch, "if she had remained in the polluted rooms for another twenty-four hours.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 12.-This morning about eleven o'clock, word was spread that a man had gone over the falls. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that while Messre Leonard McGlashan and H. C. Symmees were exercising their roadsters on Cedar island, a ew hundred feet above the famous Horshoe Falls, their attention was attracted by a young man with light mustache, apparently about twenty or thirty years of age, who rushed to-wards the prink of the bank on the island and threw himself head first into the boiling torrent and was dashed over the falls. Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Lymburner, of Chippewa, Ont., who also saw the unfortunate man swiftly pass out of the world, said he had his overcoat on tightly buttoned np, but he had not gone over the falls many minutes before his clothes were torn from his body by the heavy volume of water falling upon him. His coat, turned inside out, was seen floating in the eddy in front of the Prospect House. Up to the present no information has been received to lead to the man's identity.

THE GATINEAU RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, March 11 .- A meeting of some 160 delegates from municipalities along the Gatineau river interested in the construction of the Gatineau Valley railway, was held this afternoon in Huil. The speakers were Messrs. Joshua Ellard, C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Black and Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P. The meeting had been called to offer a protest against the delay in the construction of the road. The chairman stated that lumbering operations are now less in proportion to population and more remote than previously. What was formerly a forest has given place to prosperous settlements of good farmers and a market must be found for the surplus produce as well as a means to develop the timber and mineral resources. This only a railway can accomplish, and unless one is constructed the future of the Gatineau valley will be seriously imperilled. After discussion the following resolution was adopted :--

"That after having heard the explanations of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., and his promise to continue the construction of the Gatineau Valley Railway by May 15th, 1886, and to rapidly complete the same, this meet ing and the 'inhabitants of the Gatinueau will be satisfied and grateful if that promise is carried into execution, and that this meeting warmly and earnestly urge the Provincia Government to finally locate the land subsidies and prepare a map showing the same."

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every rememedy for Sick Head ache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

REV. MR. DREW'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

LONDON, March 10 .- It seems that the appointment of Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law to a valuable Crown rectorship was a compliment made and sold for 6 cents. quietly paid by the new Lord Chancellor without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. The latter to-day objected, and the appoint ment was recalled, yet not before some papers had already called, it scandalous to make a had already called it scandalous to make a allowing them to perish from hunger and rector out of a young man only three years in exposure. In the West, horse thieves are holy orders merely because he was the often tied to trees, but they do not suffer Premier's son-in-law.

I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in m I commenced using the "Sinker Extract" in in family a short time since. I was then afflicted with sick headacho, weak stomach, pain in my left sid often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gai ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished the results of your medicine.

idicine. Yours, tc., Manassen E. Brass

FREDERICTON, N.I.

A. J. WHIRE, Limited, Gentlemen-Yaut medicine has done more for than any doctor ever did, and I would not be with it.

Yours truly, PATRICK McLUSKY

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 188

A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlence-Your medicine is just what is need here for disordered liver. When I was in Lond the doctors there said I was a "gone man," a advised me to travel. I did so, and came acr Seigel's Syrup, which oursed me entirely by continu use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill. Seigers Symproved to be a seight use, which proved to be a seight he only hope. not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALEERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WHITE, Limited. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentkemen-1 and now using Solgel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine i even used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one attlicted with indigestion. Yours truly, WM. BURKE

Sourn Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir, --I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-stipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried soveral good physicians, none of whom were able to give me one relief. any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bet les, it did take some

little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now

my health is greatly improved. I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the inques of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS WALBANK South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-ingdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

A CLEVER IMPOSTOR.

HAVANA, March 6. - An unknown impostor has been filling the position of consul of Chili here for some time past. He attended to business regularly, was made much of in society, borrowed considerable money and departed, presumably for the United States. His oredentials as consul were clever counterfeits,

A Chantanqua County, New York, cheese maker went to Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after praise had ceased; said she had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid 33 cents a pound for the very cheese that he had

Dr. Sims, a missionary on the Congo, 7% that the natives are very severe in their tree. ment of thieves, often tying them to trees and more than a few minutes.

the commoner. so diphtheria is a foe to duchesses as well as the little dwellers in poorly kept houses. The recent illness of the Duchess of Connaught was traceable to sewer

DEAD MEN EXECUTED.