[Cotinnued from First Page |

# THE ORANGE BILI

"We next come to the question of whether the Orange Association comes within the terms of the law. Its members are sworn, and they are therefore under the most formal engagement to obey its rules, and one of these rules, No. 15, makes secreoy a distinctive part of the organization. It seems to me to be unnecessary to pursue the enquiry farther. It is no answer for the violation of a direct prohibition of the law to say, 'Our motives were good; we are really organized in support of the Government.'

Having thus refered briefly to that branch of the law of Lower Canada, I now come to another point, and I would wish to draw the attention of this honorable House to it, the more especially so as the hon, gentleman who moved the second reading of this Bill has referred to the Province to which I am about to aliude—the Province of Prince Ed. ward Island. In that Province, in 1863, a law on this subject was passed. It received a majority of votes, but the Governor in Council, on receipt of a petition, undertook to send that bill to the foot of the Throne in order to ascertain whether Her Mejasty would sanction it or not. With the permission of the House I will read the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle:

" DOWNING STREET, 21st Sopt., 1863.

" SIE,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Act of the Legis-lature of Prince Edward Island, passed with a suspending clause on 22nd April; 1863, and transmitted to me with other Acts in your Despatch No. 65, of the 5th ultimo (No. 1,136), chapter 7: An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island and subordinate Lodges in connection therewith. "I have had under my consideration as

well the Act itself as two petitions against, forwarded respectively with your despatches No. 43, of the 27th April last, and No. 66 of the 5th ult., the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 11,000 persone, I doeply regret that the Legislature of Princs Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated, if not actually intended, to embitter religious and political differences, and which thus must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist.
"Holding these views respecting the mea

sure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to giving Her Royal approbation of it, without which I am glad to observe it will not take effect.

" The Act will therefore remain inoperative.

"I have, etc.

" (Signed) NEWCASTLE." " LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DUNDAS." Now, sir, this document having reached Prince Edward Island, for a certain number of years this body remained quiet; but they again, in 1878, sought an Act of incorporation, despite the express wish of Her Majesty, as contained in that document. But although they again succeeded in obtaining the votes of the House, the Act was referred to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion, who returned it, telling them that it was their own business to decide their own Provincial matters. Again, however, they came to the charge, and, in 1881, in Prince Edward Island another bill was presented, another attempt was made; it was again carried, but when it was submitted to the present Lieutenant-Governor in Counvetoed the bill, and that is now upon record; and yet we are asked here in this House to pass this Act, without even a repealing clause, over the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, over the de- dency? Here where we are all living toclaions of the highest court in that Province, over the despatch of Her Majesty's Minister, Ministerial benches. Is Protestantism in regretting that such a society should have danger there? We have the Premier, Postsought incorporation, or that such incorporation should be granted by a majority of votes despite the action of 1878, and despite of the Lieutenant-Governor, who vetoed that bill in the Province of Prince Edward Island only about eighteen months age. I shall next deal with the third point of my address. Admitting this society to be a benevotent association -and really the hor. member in saying so must take this Parliament for a lot of Rip Van Winkles asleep for the last twenty or fifty years for that matterthis Parliament has no authority, has no right to deal with the incorporation of a benevoient society. If we deal with the benevo-lent societies, if we really are going to come down to the incorporation of these associations, why we may as well, with one stroke of the pen, do away with the Local Legislatures altegether. Every hon, member who has taken an interest in our legislation has

Local Logislatures at all. It shall read the words of the Hon. Sir A. A. Dorlon, the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in rendering his judgment in the most important case of Dobier and the Board of Temporalities, &c. (Doutre Con. Canada, p. 261.)

admitted that on all sides encroachments

have been made, and are daily being made,

into the rights of the Provincial Legislatures;

and if we undertake to incorporate a benevo-

ient society, we may as well do away

with the Local Legislatures altogether,

because this is the very last thing we

can touch; and when we have come down to

benevolent societies there is no necessity for

"It would be a mere invasion of the plain tenor and object of the Act to say that the Dominion Parliament could interfere in matters purely Provincial, merely because two or more Local Legislatures had adopted the same legislation, or what would be more obnoxious, because they had refused to do so. It has been held, and I believe without a dissenting voice, that the Dominion Parliament could not grant to the Orange Society an Act incorporating it with a franchise applying to the whole Dominion; and that the Local Legislatures could alone create such a corporation for their several Provinces re-spectively; and Blis have been accordingly introduced for that purpose, and discussed in the Local Legislature of On-

tario during several successive Sessions " I think that this establishes the doctrine pretty clearly, and the same doctrine has been laid down in the various reported cases, and no where more so and in no case more pointed than in the case of the Queen vs. Mohr, quoted in this House a few days ago. I shall not detain this House at very great length in discussing this subject further. I shall content myself by reading a few of the opinions of the most eminent statesmen in the British Empire on this subject. I have taken these extracts from the debates as reported in the Mirror of Parliament, and the first I shall read is that of Lord John Russell.

He said : "If, in the course of the observations l should feel it my duty to make to the House, I should pronounce my opinion unfavorable | believe there is a nobier destiny for us than | large quantities these rates might be shaded. to the Orange institution, it cannot be imput- to be cut up into sections and factions, and Yellows remain quiet at 6% to 780. In raw, ed to me that I do so from any bias of opinion to be reduced to the condition of those und the only sales we hear of are in Bright Porto particularly adverse to those societies, be- happy countries where factions have wrangled | Bloo at 7c. In Valencia raisins there is a cause while a member of this House and the and fought. I trust, sir, that the day is not decidedly better feeling, the lot of 2,500 boxes vance, sales of good to choice steers and helf-

Covernment I have ever been an enemy to all far distant I trust rather that that great day tated in being a party to laws repugnant, even hopes for our country, when the Orange and on hand, and values have stiffened, at 70 to as I am free to contess, to the spirit of the the Green, the Rouge and the Blue may all 710, with sales at the inside figure. There as I am free to contess, to the spirit of the Cross that I have thought dangerous to the authorthat Constitution and injurious to the authorty of the Cross its the Cross is a strong end to the country, when the Cross that I have thought dangerous to the general prosperity of the Cross is a strong enquiry for currents, and nothing can now be had under of the country, each in its own way. They ity of the Crown."

Lord Palmerston, when waited upon by a deputation of distinguished persons belonging to the order of Orangemen, said:

to the past; and what, let me ask, is the obisct, and what are the prospective advant. ages of this Orange Association? Is it an organization which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not rather one that is suited to the middle ages—those periods of society when anarchy prevailed, and when one body of people were in the habit of arming themselves to resist some outrage or violence committed by another, and this because they felt that they could not depend upon the Government of the country for adequate protection or security? But this state of things no longer exists; and, not being an Orangeman myself, I confess I am at a loss to understand the use of the association in

the present age." And what was the reply of His Majesty to the address presented to him on the conclusion of that investigation, which called forth the remarks I have just quoted. He said:

"I willingly assent to the prayer of my faithful Commons for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges, and generally of all political societies, excluding persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches.

"It is my firm intention to discourage all such societies in my dominions, and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in the determination."

what would be the inevitable result of the in-

corporation of this society, if we have the power to do so, and we make this association legal in the Province of Quebec. I have not, in the course of my remarks, alluded to the history of this institution, nor to the various occurrences—to use the mildest term that comes to my mind now-which have characterized its history in Ireland, England, the United States, and this country. I say that I am not standing here merely for the purpose of raising an alarm when I tell you what I believe will be result if this society is made a legal one throughout the Province of Quebec. I refer hon, gentlemen to the Toronto Mail of the 13th July, 1882-and that is not ancient history-and there, Sir, it is stated that in the Queen's Park, London East, the Orangemen assembled in solemn conclave, and declared that they had "unanimously resolved to celebrate the next 12th of July in Montreal, and that the Ontario Orangemen will march despite all opposition." This, Bir, is what we are promised. We are notified of it in advance, and this notification being given, what will be the result of these men coming, not only armed themselves, but with men from Buffalo and elsewhere, who were appealed to by them on a former occasion which I do not refer to here. Why, Sir, you will have the whole Province of Quebec-every Irlsh Catholic in Montreal, every French Canadian Catholicin arms. You will have the people of Quebec coming to assist the people of Montreal, and men from New York coming to comfort the men from Buffalo; and then, Sir, the battle of the Boyne will be fought over again. That will be the result, and hen. gentlemen will be obliged to admit, though they seem to think this a laughing matter to-day, they will be obliged to wring their hands as they did on a former occasion, and to say that they have no power to restrain their followers. I ask in what country is it sought to establish this Protestant ascengether in peace and harmony. Look at those master General, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture of this Dominion to protect Protestant rights, and if that is not sufficient protection, | i we have my hon, friend the Minister of Customs, the Past Grand Master of the Orange P Order, to assist them. We have my honored and honorable friend the Minister of Inland Bevenue to protect us, and, fortunately, we have the successor of the late Sir George Cartier-who fitls his mantle worthily-I say we have him and his colleagues to represent the interest not only of their own tellow countrymen, but of every man who wishes to do what is right and just through the longth and breadth of this Dominion. is this state of peace and harmony going to be disturbed? Are we going to have it marred? Are we going to have this great Confederation, which was founded and brought to its present position of progress and prosperity by the great statesman who sits at the head of this Government-are we going to have the work of his lifetime torn down by a measure merely for the satisfaction of this organization? I duty, \$2,032,576.89. say no, Sir, this thing will not be tolerated.

"Erin! thy silent tear never shall cease; Erin! thy languid smile ne'er shall increase, 'Til, like the rainbow a light, thy various tints

societies, exclaimed:

and form in Heaven's sight one arch of peace."

I feel that I can appeal here to those who

have read the history of the land in which

this organization took its root, and where the

great national poet in the angulah of his

neart, seeing the horrors that had for years and

years been engendered by this and similar

These are the words of our national poet, wrung from him by the sad picture revealed to his poetic eye by the history of his coun. try; and I ask, is it in this land, where Jacques Cartier came and planted the Cross of Uhrtet, and before it offered up the Sacrifico of the lots being placed for Western delivery by Mass—is it in this land, where the brave De early steamers on the basis here of \$21.50 to Brabant and his fellow laborers, the followers \$22 for leading brands, embracing about 500 of Lyols, consecrated the soil with their tons. We also hear of a few orders being martyr blood-is it in this land, where taken for No. 1 Calder on Western account, that long line of Irish priests and for June and middle of July delivery, at prelates, long before the days of Blahop \$21.75 to \$22. Freights from Glasgow to Phalen and Archbishop Connolly, who did so much to build up Confederation, down to the | Scotch warrants are cabled at 47s ld. Tin days of that intellectual Hercules and patriot priest, Father Dowd; is it in this land, where these men have expended their labors, as many are now doing, to promote the highest welfare of the country; is it in this land, Staffordabire and equal brands for future dewhere the Oblats de Marie Immaculee to-day are doing the noble work the missonaries did on spot. Hoops are quiet at 210 to 210, in the early times, in carrying to the Indian spelter at 423, lead at 4c, and antimony at 14c. tribes of our great North West the faith and the civilization of Christianity, to enlighten their minds, to make them amenable to the is easier, having been sold during the week laws, and to render possible the carrying out at 18% for Canadian in sympathy with the of the policy of our Government, that Loudon market, which has declined £1 10s, humane pelicy which is our boast as being now down to £69. Tin in London is compared with the policy of other countries cabled at £95 10s, being a crop of £1 10s -is it in this land of Canada that we are go- | since this day week. ing to plant that tree of bitterness and dissension which has proven so baneful to other lands? No, sir; I have greater faith in—I favor the buying interest. Granulated was have a more exalted hope for my country. I quoted at 840 to 840, although it is said for

associations of this kind, and have not hesi- is here—when we may indulge in larger may not all follow the same political plans; they may not all have the same political "I am clearly of opinion that it would be great inture; and if we want to make it far better for us to look to the future than prosperous and happy, if we want to make it a land where men will come to establish their homes, we must make it salt nor is any change expected until the first \$3 to 10 each. Mr. McDuff Lamb, St. Lawa land of peace and harmony, where these disturbing associations will not be allowed to exist; and, therefore, Sir, in order to prevent the consummation of the disasters which I should anticipate from the passing of this \$2.40, \$1.20 and 60c. Fish—The season Bill, I have now the honor to propose, being over, what few parcels remain are sellseconded by my hon, friend Mr. Hackett:
That this Bill be not now read the second

time, but that it be read the second time this day six months.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Since Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no morit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & LYMAN, the proprietors Now. Sir, I wish to ask this honorable House for Canada on the back.

#### Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, April 24, 1883. The money market is easy, call loans on stocks being made at 6 to 61 per cent. Commercial paper is 7 to 8 per cent. as to quality. Bates of sterling are 9 to 9 premium for sixty-day bills between banks, 9% to 9% premium counter, and  $9\frac{7}{8}$  premium demand. Currency drafts on New York & premium. All the talk to day was about the approaching dividend of the Bank of Toronto. A few is now over 50 per cent. "rest" of the capital, and some think the approaching semi-acrual dividend will be 5 per cent straight, or 4 per cent and 1 per cent bonus. Others expect 4 per cent and 2 per cent bonus.

The stock market this morning was comparatively quiet, and more attention was paid to Toronto than any other accurity. The whole list was about steady, with no very great disposition on the part of either "bulls" or "bears" to operate.

125 Commerce 1341; 25 Merchants 1251; 100 Federal 1581; 25 do 159; 50 "Dukeu" 783; 70 Passenger 1491; 30 do 1491; 75 do 1491; 175 Gas 170; 25 do 1701; 50 do, 1701; 300 do, 1703; 100 do 171; 100 do 1703.
On the Stock Exchange this afternoon the market was steady to firm. Gas was quoted

at 171 to 171} and Toronto was also strong. The United States Secretary of the Interior has addressed a letter to the President of the Union Pacific Railway demanding payment of \$1,036,000.

OTTAWA, April 21.-The following is a statement of goods exported from Canada at 14% to 15c, and Canada at 14% in pails. (exclusive of B. C.) for the month of Smoked masts were figure all round. The

(exclusive of B. U.;)	ior the	monta of	Smok
C	'anada. O	ther com-	of ins
Produce of mine\$	53,709	3,104	quote quant
Produce of fisher-	349,603	5,291	new.
Produce of the forest	278,323	38,625	# Bro \$16 p
Animals and their produce	679,294	5,321	Price 270 c
Agricultural pro-	1,685,806	5.080	white
Manufactures	302,285		quart ago.
	<del></del>	<del></del>	pendi
Total The following is a stat	ement sho	wing the	In fra
valus of goods entered the Dominion exclusive o	for consu of B. C., an	dihe daty	Bristo
collected thereon during Total dutiable goods,	diacom edi	of March:	to grain
duty, \$2,032,576.89; coi: U. S. silver coin, value, \$	n and buli	ion except	\$1.19
all other, value, \$2,191,3	18; grand	i total en-	1.13; 67½c

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The condition of trade the past week has been such as to call for no extended mention. Navigation has not opened yet on the niver at Montreal, but the ice has broken up and there is clear water from Quebec to the sea. Before our next review we expect river schooners to arrive in port and commence loading for the Lower Provinces. As soon as summer railway freights are established, an active distribution of heavy goods will take piace, and business will begin to assume its

wonted stir. IRON AND HARDWARE.—We hear of several Montreal are quoted firm at 11s 6d to 12s; plates remain quiet at \$5.25 for 1. U. charcoal, and at \$4 40 for 1. U. coke. In Usnada Tuesday at \$3. Bar fron rules quiet, sales of livery having transpired at \$1.921 and at \$2

GROOBBIES-In sugar there has been very limited trading, and prices have tended to

recently brought in from New York having been disposed of, leaving a very light supply firm at last week's rate. There has been some business in Java at 21c to 23c. Spices ideas. But this is a free and progressive are steady, and rice firm at the advance. In land. We look forward hopefully to its molasses, Barbadoes are quoted at 50c, Antigua at 46c to 461c and Trinidad at 45c to 46c.

SALT AND FISH -There is nothing new in cargoes reach Quebec A few small jobbing parcels of coarse are quoted at 700 to 750 per bag for elevens. Factory filled is quiet and unchanged at \$1 40 to 1 45, and Eureka at ing at irregular prices, and we quote nominally as follows :- Labrador herring, \$6 50 other kinds, \$4 75 to 5 50; No. 1 green cod-fish, \$6 50; dry cod, \$6 00 to 6 25; British Columbia salmon, \$16 50 to 17 00.

LUKER. - A fair enquiry ocntinues on American account, but we do not hear of any important transactions. Pine, ash, walnut and cherry are the principal kinds enquired for. Dealers look forward to a good trade with Winnipeg, notwithstanding the fact that shipments of logs and sawn lumber are finding their way thither from Minnesota. Laths in this market are firm at the late advance. It is too early to say much about the shipment of deals to Great Britain or of lumber to South America, although we hear steamer room for deals has been offered at 60s Liverpool. Prices in this market are quoted as follows per 1,000 feet at the yards :- Pine, 1st quality per M., \$35 to \$40; pine, 2nd, \$22 to \$24; pine, shipping culls, per M., \$14 to \$16; pine, 4th quality desir, per M., \$11 to \$12; pine, mill culls, per M., \$10 to \$12; spruce, per M., \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M., \$9 to \$10; ash, ran of log culls cut, per M., \$20 to \$25; bass, do do, per M., \$16 to \$20; oak, per M., \$40 to \$50; walnut, M., \$70 to \$100; cherry, per M. \$60; butternut, per M. \$35 to \$40; birch, per M., \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$25 to \$30; lath, per M., \$250; shingles, 1st, per M., \$300; shingles, 2ud, per M., \$250. For large quantities the above prices would probably be shaded.

Oils.-A firmer feeling has existed in fish oils since the news of the partial failure of the Norwegian oud fishery and the latest unfavorable accounts from the Newtoundland sealers. We quote prices as follows:- Spirits turpentine, 77½ o to 80c; linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon,650 to 68c, and raw 62c to 64c; olive, \$105 to 110; cod, Newfoundland A, expect it to be 4 per cent, which was 67 to to 70c; Halifax A, 65c, and Gaspe, 67 to to dividend of the past half year. The seal, pale, 75c to 80c; do, refined, 85c to 90c; do, straw, 60c to 65c; brown, 55c to 60c; lard, extra, \$1 05 to 110; do No. 1, 95c to \$1; palm, per lb, 9c to 9 c; cod liver, \$1 70 to 175; petroleum, refined, 160; do do in broken lots, 162c to 17c; do do in single barrels, 17½c to 18c.

Wool.-In wool there has been some movement in foreign descriptions, and we hear of sales of 26,000 lbs greasy Cape at 19c to 20c, and 45,000 lbs do, in different lots, at from 18c to 181c. In Canadian pulled or "bears" to operate.

Stock Sales.—25 Montreal (ex div) 196; from 30c to 33c for supers. Very little Australian is in the market. We quote prices as 189; 100 do 1891; 100 do 1893; 50 do 1891; follows: Greasy Cape 181c to 20c; Australian 22c to 31c, as to quality; Canadian pulled, supers, 30c to 331c.

Hides.—In native green hides there is no change, but Western are lower, a car lot of No. 1 Buff having been sold at 9c; sheepskins at \$1 10 to 1 20; lambakins at 20c, and calfskina at 12c.

It is difficult to purchase Western mess

pork under \$22, and we quote from \$22 to \$32 50, with sales within that range. Lard was in fair demand, and the bias of values was decidedly upward, Western being quoted ked meats were firmer all round. The market was quiet, sales in the majority stances being at 17c. Maple syrup was ed at \$1 to \$1 10 as to quality and tity, and sugar at 13c to 14c for choice Asher were firm at \$5 to 5 10 per 100 or pots. The damaged ashes on the SS. ooklyn" were sold at Portland at \$13 to per bbl, which are considered good prices. es of butter are about steady at 24c to on this market. A cargo of Canada o winter was sold over the cable on but said to be at a figure fully 23 3d per ter higher than it was offered at a week Other transactions which were recorted ling had not been put through at 4 p m. sights there have been engagements at steam to Liverpool, at 42. to ol, and it was rumored that 61. had been paid for sp cs
Antworp. We quote prices of
a ss follows:—Canada red winter wheat, 9 to 1.20; Canada white do, \$1.12 to Canada spring do, \$1.15 to 117. Corn, to 70c in bond. Peas, 95c to 97c on spot, tered for consumption, value, \$11,026,883; and 98c to \$1 May. Oats, 40c to 41c. Barley, 55c to 60c and rye 73c to 75c May. The flour market is stronger, and sales were made at fully 10c per barrel advance upon Saturday's outside figures. Bales of 350 barrels superfine at \$4.60, 100 barrels extra at \$4.95. and a lot of spring extra at \$4.85. Some holders were asking as high as \$5.10 for superior. Oatmeal was quiet but steady, granulated at \$5 80 to \$6; other kinds at \$5 25 to 5 50 Bran firm at \$19 to 20. Hay.-The market is quiet at \$7.50 to

1.00 per 100 bundles as to quality. Pota oes .- A car of potatoes was shipped from this city to Providence, R. I., on Friday last, costing 50c per bushel.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., April 23 .- Three thousand boxes factory cheese sold at 10% to 13 c; 125 boxes farm dairy at 10c to 12c; packages of butter at 21c to 23c. Market briek. Utica, April 23.-Four hu dred boxes

cheese sold to-day at 13c to 134.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments last week from this city to the United States were 71 horses, costing \$9,008, against 153 horses, costing \$19,064.75 for the corresponding week last year. From the first of January to date the exports of plates the sale of 50 boxes Penn. was made on horses from Montreal have decreased fully 50 per cent, compared with the corresponding period in 1882. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$126.87, against \$124.60 for the same week last year. At the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, there was a carload of choice young Upper Canada horses in the stables and two cars more are on the road. Several buyers from the States arrived this morning, and a fair demand existed for desirable carriage, saddle and heavy draught horses at firm prices. The following were the shipments in detail for week ending April 21st: April 16th, 11 horses, \$1,418.50; 8 do. \$665; 3 do, \$560; 2 do, \$250; April 17tb, 19 do, \$2,437.50; 9 do, \$1,307; April 18tb, l do, \$50 : April 19th, 18 do, \$2,520.

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. At Point St. Charles there was a good demand for export cattle at fully ac per lb ad.

ers being made at 51 to 61c per lb live weight, most of the offerings finding a ready market. About 22 cars of cattle were received at Mesers. Acer & Kennedy's yards since Saturday. Owing to a brisk demand for choice butchers' stock and a limited supply, prices were firm and higher, as high as 60 to 61c being paid for choice steers equal to shipping cattle. Fair to good qualities brought 50 to 510 per lb., and inferior lean 2 year old steers and helfers 4c to 41c per 1b. Sheep were scarce and the few offering sold at \$500 to \$12 each, and lambs at \$3 to 5 each. Calves were wanted, and sales were made at rence Main street, purchased a splendid prize oalf last week which weighed 270 lbs. dressed and cost \$27. It was 12 weeks old and con-sidered one of the finest brought to market this season. Live hogs keep very dear, sales being reported to-day at \$8 121 to 8 25 per

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours for consumption. Bronchitis. Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical ours for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansufferiog, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 15-13 eow

CATHOLIC NEWS.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Sunday morning the Rev. Father Superior entreated his congregation to sign a temperance pledge to abstain from all intoxicating drinks during the coming summer. An envoy of the Prince of Montenegro has

arrived at Rome for the purpose of deciding with His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. about the erection of a new Catholic Episcopal See in the city of Antinuari. Last Sunday the Society of Jesus in the

United States celebrated the 250th anniversarv of the establishment of the Jesuit community in that country, and also at the same time the golden jubilee of the Catholic Province of Maryland.

His Lordship Bishop Brondel of Vancouver's Island has been appointed Apostolical Administrator of the Vicarate of Montana Territory, which has lately been added to the Province of Oregon. The Rev. Fr. Jonckar has been appointed coadjutor to the Bishop The Catholic Church has trebled its churches

The Catholic Church has trebled its churches in Great Britain and increased its membership two and a half fold in the last forty years. The Tablet now claims in all English speaking countries 195 sees, 14,444 priests, 12,796 churches and 15,906,000 persons who are connected more or less closely with the Church. One third of the Bishops, three-fourths of the priests and 44 per cent of the membership is in the United States.

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Biessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Aposties, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth reading.

#### OBITUARY.

Sir Philip Bose, legal adviser of the Tory party is dead.

Chas, Louis DaBourbon, formerly Duke of Parma, is dead. Bishop McBarness, of the Scotch Episcopal

Church, is dead. James Cameron, aged 103, died at the Home

for Aged Men, at Albany, yesterday. Suleiman Pasha, the defender of Shipka Pass during the Russo-Turkish war is dead.

Cardinal Antici Mattel is dead in his seventv-second year. He was created a cardinal priest in 1875.

The funeral of Friederich Franz, second Grand Doke of Mccklenburg-Schwerin, took place on Saturday. Edward Nock, the first man in the United

States to puddle iron, died at Youngstown, O., on Saturday of paralysis, aged 81. Dr. Columbus Beach, of Dover, N.J., is

dead, aged 68. He was prominently connected with the mining and fron interests of the State. Edward Morris Erskine, Secretary to the

British Legation at Washington in 1858, is dead. His mother was the daughter of General John Cadwalder, of Philadelphia. We regret to announce the death of Sister

St. Patrick, of the Convent of Mercy. The many friends of the sister of Patrick Church will learn with deep regret of his sad be reavement in the death of his eldest sister Miss Mary Ann Church, in religion Sieter St. Patrick, of the Convent of Marcy. Her respectial parents belonged to the County Lotbiniere, District of Quebec, Parish of Saint Bylvestre. For the past twenty-eight years she has been a member of the Convent of Mercy, and all that time since she has been devoted to the service of her Divine Spouse Jesus. About three months ago she gave up the active duties of a religious, and vesterday morning at twenty minutes past three, with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Master, she fell asleep to awake no more, but in that heavenly home where she goes to meet the merited reward of a well spent life. To say that she was beloved by all who knew her would be superfluous, and it was only necessary to witness the grief of the good Sisters of the Convent of Mercy. The funeral service of dear Sister St. Patrick will take place on Thursday morning at 8 a.m. All friends and relatives are kindly invited to ussist. Her remains will be placed in the vault of the Convent of Mercy.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, died on Monday, April 18th. He was President of the Archeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Geological Brockles of Dublip, and a member of the Council of the Royal Irlah Academy, of which he had been at one time President. He had been a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. The castle and lands of Malahide have been in the position of his ancesters for 700 years in direct male descent.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DAME Aurelie Verdon, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, wife of Amable Frigon, of the same place trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

Montreal, 18th April, 1888.

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