Place Your Hand In Mine, Wife. Prie five and swenty years to-day Since we were man any wife-And that's a kidy slice, I say,
From anybody's life.
And if we want, in looking back,
To feel how time has flown—
There's Jack, you're our baby Jack,
Wish whiskers of his awn.
Place your hand in mine, wife—
We've loved each other true,
And still, in shade or shine, wife,
There's love to help us shrough There's love to help us through.

It's not been all smooth sailing, wife-Nos always laughing May; Sometimes it's been a weary strife To keep she wolf away.
We've had our listle tiffs, my dear; We've often grieved and sighed ; We've orten grieven and aigned;
One lad has cost us many a tear—
Our little baby died.
Place your hand in mine, wile—
We've loved each other true;
And still, in shade or shine, wife,
There's love to help us through.

But, wife, your love along the road Has cheered the roughest spell; You've borne your half of every load, And often mine as well.
I've rued full many a foolish thing

Ere well the step was ta'en; But, oh 'I'd haste to buy the ring And wed you o'er again.
Place your hand in mine, wife, We've loved each other true; And still, in shado and shine, wife, There's love to see us through. Twas you shat made me own the hand

That's working all along,
In ways we cannot understand,
Still bringing right from wrong. Aon, se made me trast and bish;
Aon, se water me prace and rest me true! My gentle evening star were you, That blessed the close of day; Place your hand in mine, wife-We've loved each other true; And still, in shade and shine, wife. There's love to help us through. -From the Kansas People.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

She Tells Her Sisters How to Fascinate Their Huibands.

because they are too ignorans or too indifferent to keep it observes, a female writer in the Louis-ville Courier-Journal. Ask any of your friends how they captured their other half, and they will tell you frankly: "I don't know." A man's heart is ensuared by a pretty hand, nice teath a round low voice frank even beautiful. man's heart is ensured by a pietry man, in the teeth, a round low voice, frank eyes, beautiful hair; by the way a girl walks, talks, plays, rides, puns; by her gifts, her smiles, her amiability, good taste, generosity, or the very manner in which she greets, fascinates or abuses him. She may not know how she won him, the desert know how to keen him, the but if she dosen't know how to keep him, the best thing for her to do is to find out. There are many things we know by intuition; the rest have to be learned by experience. Conscious of her abilities and inabilities as a wife, a wise woman will learn how to keep a husband just woman will learn how to keep a nusead just as she learns how to keep house to make chicken froquettes, checolate cream, bread, beds or lemcnade, and if she desen't, why, some siren will for all time relieve her of the trouble. Men like to preach down extravagance, and style, and dress; but the woman who bands her hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of not attract foreigners; and there should be not attract foreigners; and there should be not attract foreigners; and there should be not attract foreigners; or any other Trench. cours plaster, who wants pretty gloves or stockings, trim slippers, perfumes, balms, cold creams, finger curis and fancy notions to increase her charms, is the woman who is admired by them all. Common sense and ugliness may be morally wholesome, but they're not alluring, and art is apt to triumph over nature unadorned. If a man is fond of fiathery, let him have it. It he has ambitions or schemes, listen to him wish open eyes of wonder, and, no matter what the occasion is, never permit your knowledge to exceed his. Men despise amars women, but have ceed his. Men despise smart women, but have no fault to find when her talent is large enough to appreciate his greatness. Men like to be looked up at, depended on, quoted and referred to. An ugly temper is a trial that few women are able to endure. The only cure is silence.

You can't kiss a furious man; it only makes the condition of the pantry, as in case coming and remaining to a meal.

To close cracks in iron stoves the same on the pantry of him worse. The thing to do is to keep still, let him cool, and let the matter drop. He will respect your sense and come to terms of his own To be born a woman is to be born martyr, but the busband that is worth wedding is worth keeping; and if a little artifice, a pleased smile, a contented heart, for appearance, devotion and tact will hold him, by all means let him be held. Men must be taken as they are not as they should be; they improve under the refining influence of mutual interest and love, and he is a very wretched specimen of humanity who can not be counted on to shield from the buffets of the world and be an anchor for her when youth and beauty have

HOME DRESS-MAKING. Directions That May Prove Useful to Many of Our Fair Readers.

proved unfaithful.

To those who wish to make dresses without waiting to learn practical dressmaking, the following directions may prove timely : First obtain from a dressmaker an accurate waist partern. When you lay it on the goods, always be careful to have the waist-line of each piece on the grain of the goods, and the tops of both sleeve pieces straight with the goods. When ready, baste the outside and lining carefully to-; then begin at the waist-line to baste up the seams of the basque. In all well cut patterns, the shoulder seam of the back is longer than the corresponding seam of the front; do not trim this off, but take the shoulder of the not trim this off, but take the shoulder of the front between each thumb and finger and gently streach it until, by a little "fulling m" of the back seam, the two pieces will be of equal length. I make special mention of this because it will do away with any wrinkle about the shoulder or neck, and I have never seen it mentioned anywhere. A curved front flap adds very greatly to the fit of the basque for all, but is especially desirable for full figures.

With many women, the proper setting of the low is to place the highest point of the top

low is to place the highest point of the top curve one inch to the front of the shoulder seam. Always have the bottom facing of the basque cut bias. Cover whalebones before sewing them in, and do not fasten them to the seams for the space of an inch, at the top; this will prevent the wearing out of the goods where the bones end. A belt fastened to the back seams and hooked in front will be found to be more satisfactory than the hooked flap, so commonly

A well proportioned skirt pattern is Indis-A well proportioned skirs pattern is indispensable to our dressmaker, and the following
measurements may be relied on. The front
gore should be laid on a fold of the goods,
which will give the piece, when unfolded, a
measurement of sixteen inches at the top and
twenty-four inches at the bottom. The side
gore should measure seven inches at the top and fourteen at the bottom. The back breadth should be one yard wide, and if a reed or extender is used an allowance of two inches should be made in least the transfer of two inches should be made in length at the top, which should be aloned to meet the side back seam. All dresses are now made with plain draperles at the back -not a loop to break the long, plain effect, but extra width must be allowed or it will have a

"skimped" look. The "Directoire" coat is the most popular style seen this season; in fact, it prevails in all materials, from the richest brocade to the cheapest cloth. It is easily made, generally becoming and leaves the goods in shape to make over. The vest can be made of the same material or a contrasting one, the revers to extend from the neck to the top of the bast. Three large buttons on each side of the front, below

the revers, is the proper finish.

Tailor-made costumes are not hound with aith braid this season, but are stitched with thread, or finished with a tiny silk cord of the same | usually has a long tale himself in his mouth,

shade as the dress. Broadcloth remains the first choice for a handsome street suit, and handsome new spring shades are being shown; but beware of any thing but a French broadclosh, as the German cloth loses its finish after wearing a few times. Spring styles show a great many bordered goods; these borderings along one edge are used just as an applied braid or border would be. Halr-line striped goods are also seen in abundance.—Betsey Tenpest, in Housekeeper.

and the control of th

Fashion Polats.

For sailer gowns and yachting dresses tarpau-lin hats will be worn this year—which is a London novelty.

Stylish parasola this year, in new and striking colore, will have white ostrich feathers wover along the cruside edge of the anade.

Bath ropes are now quite elaborate affairs, made wish hoods to draw over one's dripping treates, and must voluminous and graceful draperies. They are most liked in striped

Quietly elegant is a gown in a combination of black sigilienne and black nes embroidered in gold. The latter forms the front drapery, and draws up in jabob style to the left hip, to the skirt, covered with black cord and bead trimming.

One notices, says the New York Star, that none of the new costumes show much fournurs. The day of the busile is done. Now three or four steel reeds give the slight honfant effect desired, and the much-talked about busile has been relegated to merited oblivion. Requiescat in page.

Every dainty, light, filmsy, gossamer fabric the looms produce has been called to the service of the tea gown. Now, there are tea gowns of the new creps de chines, crepous, cashmeres, China silks and surahs, and the designers give them the most dainty, piquant forms that can

All the French novels seen this year in reception gowns and demi-toilettes show a very small opening at the neck in V shape, but so slight that no one would think of calling the gowns otherwise than high-necked. But the small opening makes these bodices particularly appreciated by those fortunate women who possess white and rounded throats.

For the early hours of the day, when one doesn't expect callers but nevertheless wishes to be prepared for them, matiness in Empire styles are proper. One of these I took note of was in maroon surah, with insertions of black lace on the full round skirt. Another was in white hand embroidered uniquely tied with a broad hand-embroidered nainsook, tied with a broad sasb of white ribbon, through the center of which ran a narrow stripe of pale green.

Many women lose the love of their husbands because they are too ignorant or too indifferent be a feature of the coming summer season and a word to the wise.—Chantilly comes new in 65-iach widths. Silk point d'esprit is going to be a favorite, too. Lace dresses suggest lace wraps. The new peasant cloaks, all in black lace over silk, are the daintiest creations of the year. They are showing lace mantles without lining, too, that show the dress through. Some of these lace wraps can be made to do duty, over colored foundations, as tea gowns, too, if one is economically inclined.

A Girl to Flirt With.

Vanity Fair recommends one kind of flirts. tion—i. c., flirtation with a view to honorable marriage. It thinks the best kind of girl is the rather heavy, good-tempered girl. She should be a listle greedy—for that will mean care in the eparkle, or diablerie, or any other French quality about her innocence. She should be fair, with blue eyes and a white skin that will easily freckle.

Household Hints.

Sweep and dust once a week the rooms which do not daily Jeceive this attention.

Put salt in the water to prevent black calicoes from fading when they are washed. It is a good plan to keep a quantity of sifted flour in the pantry, ready for the making of biscuits, cake orpie, so as to be prepared if they are wanted in a hurry, as in case of company

ashes, to which add the same quantity of finely pulverized clay, mixed thoroughly together with a little salt; this mixture is to be moistened with water and applied to the parts. The

stove should be cold when applied. To remove ink stains from boards, use strong muriatic acid or spirits of salt. Apply with a

piece of cloth and then wash thoroughly with To clean pie plates that have long been used

for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders, and let them boil for an hour. To cleanse porcelain saucepans, fill them half full of hot water and put a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

Useful Domestic Beceipts.

BROILED FROSTING.—One cup of granulated sugar and five tablespeonfuls of milk, boil four or five minutes, then stir till cold and put on a cool cake.

BAKED APPLES .- Pare and core and fill the apples with sugar, butter and candied lemon

boil for fifteen minutes, then take out and put in a kettle with several slices of salt pork and two or three pints of water, one tablespoonful

of butter, a sprinkling of pepper, add dump-lings. Let cook about an hour. OOLD SLAW.—Share off a large white head of cabbage and season with the following dressing: One cup of cream, one and a half teaspoons of mustard, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoons of butter, one tablespoon of sugar and the yoke of one egg beaten light. When builed, add one oup of strong vinegar, atir well and pour over

the cabbage. CRUMB PUDDING .- One quart of sweet milk, one pint of bread crumbs, three quarters of a cup of sugar, yokes of four eggs, butter size of grained honesty of the man and the absolute an egg; flavor with lemon; bake in a slow oven; an egg; flavor with lemon; bake in a slow oven; and the sugar purity of his motives constituted his greatness. when done spread over a layer of jelly, whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, add one cup of powdered sugar, pour over the jelly and bake a light brown. Serve cold.

EGG Snow.—Put into a saucepan a pint of

milk, adding two desertspoonfuls of orange water and two ounces of sugar and let it boil. Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat the latter to a froth or snow, and put into the boiling milk by spoonfuls; stir the the whole about with a skimmer. When done take the eggs out and dress them on the dish for serving. Thicken the milk over the fire with the beaten yolks, and pour this over the frothed eggs; let the whole cool before serving

A Smart Child. 'Little Golden Locks" (to her eister's affianc-

ed, who is waiting in the parlor)—God loves me

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CENTEN-NIAL.

(Brattleboro Reformer.) We all believe, and our history gives us a right to believe, that the American constitution, as Mr. Gladatone has said, is the "most marvelous work of man ever struck off at a given time." It was both a development and an in-apiration. It is of itself a demonstration of the trush of the great underlying Democratic principle that the aggregate of the intelligence of the whole people is greater than that of any one or any part. To realize this we have only to compare its working with that of the con-aritudinas given the South American states by Bolivar, who carnestly sought, as he said, to combine the wisdom and experience of all ages and nations in his constitution. But while his started with higher ideals in some respects, particularly with reference to slavery, while the conditions as to popular intelligence and resources were not greatly different in the beginning, and while the old explanation of an essential inferiority in races, although Bolivar himself offered is, fails to account for the difference, as the remarkable progress now being made by several of the Spanish-American republics proves, the fact remains that the Bolivar constitution was a failure from the start, while ours has been a constantly growing success a steady evolution out of its own defec the main, the decisive difference was that the American constitution came from a wider and broader intelligence. It came up from the people instead of down from any supposedly

superior man or set of men.

The debates attending the formation of the constitution, especially Madison's minutes of the convention, ought to be a text book in every public school. No man, no class, no age even, was equal to the production of such a system. There was not a member of the convention whose ideas it agreed with wholly. It was born amid a well nigh universal distrust of Democraey, out of disputes about principles that now craey, out of disputes about principles that now seem fundamental and axiomatic, and from a labyrinthine conflict of finterest. Whether the small should have equal power with the big ones, or whether, being then all independent republics, they should take the risk of being practically wiped out by submitting to representation according to population: whether power takes the respect what should be appointed on wealth or manhood; what should be the statues of the negro, man or chattel or part and part; how soonest and best to get rid of the evil of slavery; whence should ger rid of the evil of slavery; whence should come the different branches of government— with propositions running all the way from uni-versal appointment by a sort of dictator to universal election, of judges and all, for short terms : whether there should be more than one branch of congress, as in the old confederation, where each state had one vote; whether the congress should be kept near to the impotence of the old one, or should be given unlimited and cetralized power over everything, as the repre-sentative bodies of England and France practically have; whether the senate should derive its power direct from the people, or rest upon some basis of aristocracy of wealth or birth; whether there should be any president and whether he should have any power like that of the vote; how and where to draw the line for the rights of individuals and seates against federal authority; how to regulate foreign and eral supporty; now to regulate foreign and inter state commerce—these and multitudes of other questions had to be answered by men, no of whom could agree entirely, and tow finally prepared a plan only after months of com-Daring views and enlightenment one by another. We have only to study the different ideas and plane advanced, like that for instance for choos ing the president by lot, to see how feeble was

be solved. And yet there issued from it all a scheme of government which is the admiration of mankind, delicate system of checks and balances, all resting upon the popular will, yet a will so filtered as to make sure that it is the deliberate and well-considered will of the people, -which is then recognized as being the nearest to abso lute truth and wisdom that humanity can reach And it is a system which contains within itself a cure for its ills, a provision, almost like perpetual motion, for a reaction from its own exconsolidation there was room for the work of Alexander Hamilton's genius. When Federalism went so far as to threaten the extinction of the essential idea of free government, then came Jefferson and Democracy to rescue the constitution from its danger, and for 60 years to demonstrate the blessings of well-ordered Democracy. Then when the movement was towards the other transfers and desertalization went to the extent extreme and decentralization went to the extent of secession, the American system surprized its old-world critics by proving that it contained full self-preservative vigor, and the one great mistake of the constitution, the permission of seavery, was wiped out. And for the problems and dangers developed by more modern conditions the principles of this old constitution are still adequate, as is illustrated by the regulation of the great railroad corporations under the interstate law. The tendency towards pluto cracy, over which all thoughtful men are anxious, the amazing multiplication of million aires, by means of tariff subsidies, grants of great demains to corporations, and the various facilities afforded for trust combinations and illegiti mate speculations, are all the product of a dis-regard of the essential principles of the con-stitution, and the remedy for them will come, not in any scheme of socialism, but in a return to that bed rock Democratic idea of non inter-

water. Bake.

Jelly Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, four cups of sifted flour and two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers, put tart jelly between them, and ice the top.

Chicken Pot Pie.—Wash and cat. reason with the states for accepting the constitution. It was Washington, just, laborious, well balanced in his good sense, whose adminis-tration gave the ship a good safe launch. It is difficult for this flippant age to rightly measure a character of such grandeur as Washington's. There have been greater generals, though none batter equipped for dealing with the manifold difficulties that surrounded him, there have been few military movements better planned or better executed than his stroke at Trenton or his swoop upon Yorktown. Originative states manship surpassing his has often appeared in history, but nowhere a power more conscientiously and judiciously to decide between con-flicting opinions and act for the best. The inpurity of his motives constituted his greatness.
And this greatness is not the derification of history. It was felt and profoundly felt, not only by his countrymen, but by the whole civilized world while he was yet living. It was realized, before he had hardly ceased to be a great awkward boy, when at the age of 22 he commanded Virginia's troops in an Indian man and a let a specific the Jesuits get \$160,000 together with valuable landed property at Laprairie. The seminary of Quebec, which had taken up the spousle ship of secular education on the legal extinction of the Jesuits in 1759, gets \$140,000, \$160,000 of which go to Laval university created and maintained by the seminary at its sole expense, and \$40,000 to the succursal of Laval university established in Montreal. Virginia's troops in an Indian war, and as be steadily grew afterward to be the foremost man

The historic characters of the old world felt it and recognized it, Lord Erskine wrote that Washington was "the only human being for whom I have ever felt an awful reverence." Whom I have ever ren an awrot reverence.'
Napoleon, it is related, meeting an American
gentleman saked, "How fares your countryman
the great Washington?" and when told that he
was well the great Corsican replied with the

impressiveness of prophecy:

Ab, Washington can never be otherwise but
well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity

ington is the General of a free nation." The FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Same sentiment was echoed by the brilliant Fox when he declared in the English Parliament that before such a man, "all borrowed greatment sinks into insignificance and all the potentates of Europebecome little and contemptible." This appreciation was world wind and it stendily grown in the clearer light of history.

and the second second second second second

grows in the cleaver light of history.

The centennial of such a constitution and of the crowning act of such a life, must have a large usefulness in its appeal to what is best and meat hopeful in men,

> [FOR THE PRUE WITHESS.] THE JESUITS. BY JAS. T. MOONAY.

Maligned by persecutors, most foully, and in hate; Arranged with crimes i treason, immeasurably great are those noblest detenders the thurch of God e'er saw Submitting o'en to martyrdom to scatter Heaven's law has was it with the Master even, In opening us the Gate of Heaven.

in distant Australasia, in China and Japan, In Ethiopla's deserts, and in burning Budestan; Where's r the foot of traveller, explorer, or exile Has left its trace, there too is found defying Satan's

io The Jesuit priest instructing even The heathens in the laws of Heaven.

and in Europe's Christian nations when Heresy up regard
Its wooful banner clad in sin, and all the people feared,
Who was it grappled with the fee, converted back and
saved
Thousands of victims from his clutch and from the
field deprayed?
The Jesuit father conquering even
And causing souls to merit neaven.

No wonder then the serpent recoils and darts its fang No wonder Lucifer thus folled, and smarting with th pang
Of wild despair and fronzy, and thoughts of losing nov
All that through treachery he stole—no matter when

how—
btrikes at the Jesulis, knowing even
By striking them, no strikes at heaven. Now while Canadian fanatics in vengeance loudly how And Teronto's pulpits echo back cammulations foul, Because that justice has been shown to this devoted

band
By recompensing partially those heroes for the land Discovered, settled, ransomed even By Jesuits, gaining fields for heaven. Where would Canadian greatness be, if 'twere not for

La Salle?
Superior's creats, St. Lawrence's banks gave back his bugie call, and Mississippi's valley wide, the sainted Pere Mar-Crowned with the Fleur de Lis and Cross, and savage natives met, Converting these barbarians even For love of God, and Man, and Heaven.

But as the Master suffered first, but triumphed over So will his sons-the Jesuit priests-from ignorance readly.

Convince, persuade and show their poor deluded for the wrong,

the wrong, Canadian parson faustics imposed on them so long. Well knowing that to merit heaven, They must be like the Jesuits even. Brockville, Ont., April 27th, 1889.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

in Act of Justice that is Exciting the Orange Rigots or Canada-The History of the Confication and the Rartial Restitution.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly writes as follows from

aris, France: When Canada was ceded to Great Britain after 1760, the Jesuits, who had a magnificent and flourishing codege in the city of Quebec, to whom the Kings of Franc- had granted a large extent of forest lands, had already been suppress ed in France by the civil power. As is well known, their societies were proscribed as illegal throughout the British Empire. Still, not un-mindful of the great services the Jesuits had endered in Canada both by their labors in education, and by their heroic work among the tribes, the British Government left them in Canada in possession of their houses and revenue -- only on condition that they should not recruit their numbers, and that when the last member of their Order then living in the colony should have died, all their houses and property should fall into the hands of the

When later, under Clement XIV., the famous decree went forth suppressing the order by the ecclesiastical authority, the British Government torbade ite publication in Canada, just as the decree of Louis XV. in 1759, had been ignored. This was a wise liberality, well calculated to attach the French colonists to British rule. So

ne Jesuits continued to subsist in Canada.
Meanwhile the Popes bad transferred to the restand the Popes has transferred to the consisting Bishop of Quebre and his successors the right to the property of the Order, leaving it to wisdom of the Prelates to make what arrangements they could with the local government regarding the Jesuits estates and their revenues. Bishop Hubert, when the last Jesuit prest had expired, conferred Holy Orders on Brother Cazot, the sole remaining member of the Quebec Jesuit There was no interference from the colonial

So, Father Cazot, until his death in the year 1800, disposed of all the revenues of the for-felted estate, dispensing them as he pleased in

At the death of this good man the Government established a special administration for the "Jesuits' estates," again wisely devoting their revenue to educational purposes, as if mindful of the original purpose for which the

In this state matters remained till the return of the Jesuits to Canada in 1839 They were soon encouraged by the Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bourget, to build a college in that city. The . St. Mary's, was afterward chartered by the Legislature under Lord Eigin and by degrees the Jesuits were admitted to all the privileges of citizenship.

Then came the claim for the restoration of beir estates.
But as the work which they were doing in 1759, at the time of the conquest of Canada, both in the field of missionary labor and in that of education, had been nobly taken up and continued by the Canadian clergy, the claim, apart even from the fact of their suppression by the ecclemantical and civil powers, was unjust to the men who for more than a century had well

done the work the Jesuits could not do.

The claim was therefore resisted. The local Government of the Province of Quebec, in which the Jesuits estate were situated, proposed to grant as an "indemnity" in lieu of all claims the sum of \$400,000, the Premier, M. Mercier, being authorized to refer to the arbitration of Leo XIII. for a just and equitable distribution of this sum in final settlement of all claims to the Jesuits estates in Capada.

His Holiness, after maturely weighing the allegations of all the parties concerned, has just pronounced his decision.

The Jesuits get \$160,000 together with valu-

The Canadian missions are not forgotten. \$20,000 being granted to the missions of Labrador and the Northern shore of the Gulf of

The eight dioceses of the Province of Quebec get each \$10,000. Thereby the Holy Father does justice to the Canadian clergy, as well as to the Society of Jesuits.

There is another and a very important point

in the desision of the Holy Sec. The Jesuite had been from the foundation of Laval universary anything but favorable to it. They had labored hard to obtain from the Holy See the

inary of Quebec and the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, have borne, single handed and without aid from outsiders, the enormous burden of oreating, equipping and maintaining the university and its succursal.

But, collatearally with the claim to the entire

property of the Jesuits estates and their revenues, the Jesuits of Canada also demanded the privilege of conferring academical degrees, thus rendering nugatory the privilege conferred on Laval university both by the Queen's charter and by the bull of Pius IX.

This demand Leo XIII, has peremptorily re-

fused. Moreover, gateful for the innumerable sacrifices made for education by the seminary of Quebec, and in acknowledgement of the splendid service rendered to the cause of the highest seignes by I am a manufacture of the highest science by Laval university, one offshoot and creation of the seminery, the Holy Father is so issue a brief to tevor of the university confirming all its privileges and extolling its

merita. Thus happily ends a vexed chapter in the io tellectual history of Modern Canada. The Premier, M. Mercier, had gone himself to Rome to lay the whole case before the tribunal of the Sovereign Pontiff. He has now the satisfaction of seeing the end of a controversy out of which there seemed no peaceful issue.

One last item should be here mentioned. The

Laval University cost the devoted priests of the Seminary of Quebec a yearly sum of \$14,000 in excess of their receipts. Leo XIII., in spite of the many claims upon the srippled resources of his treasury, has found means of late to comgenerously to the aid of the institution The sum of \$140,000 now sllotted to the Seminary

will enable its directive to continue their gloriours educational labors.

Thus on the shores of the St. Lawrence, as on
those of the Potomac, in Quebec and Montreal,
as in Washington, is Leo XIII., the promoter
the highest education.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

TENANT ARBITRATION.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin.

4 RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN, April 10th, 1889.

To the Editor of the Freeman: Dear Sir—Why should not the eminently praiseworthy action of Captain Vandeleur and the tenantry of the Kilrush district be followed on every estate in Ireland where there is any serious trouble between the landlords and the tenants? About a year and a half ago, in Angust, 1887. I took upon myself the responsibility of making a suggestion, which, if it had then been adopted, would, I am satisfied, have brought about the restoration of peace in Ire-land through the only means by which that desirable issue ever can be reached—an equitable and amicable settlement of the Irish Land

Perhaps the project was too large a one.

Perhaps the general feeling of those most directly concerned, at one side, or at the other, or at both, was not so strongly in favor of the bringing about of a friendly settlement as I be lieved to to be. The result at all events, whatever explanation may be given of it, was that my proposal remained without effect. For my-self, I have a very distinct view as to the cause of the temporary failure of my effort in the inpercents of peace. But it would be profitless, and possibly even harmful, now to enter upon any discussion of the points involved in the controversial aspect of the case. I must, however, mention one fact about which no controversy can be raised. During the very time when my proposal was the subject of discussion in the newspapers, these newspapers were set-cing forth from day to day the reports of evic ions, of the prosecutions under the Courcion Act of tenants and of members of Parliament and other popular leaders, and of the fierce, and at times tatal, conflicts to which the evictions on the one hand, and the prosecutions on the other, not unnaturally led. This state of things also leaded did not recognition the change such as it clearly did not strengthen the chance, such as it may have been, of bringing together the contending parties, or rather their representatives, in a spirit of conciliation and of mutual conces

At all events, after an interval of not unnatural unwillingness on my part to accept the view which had for some weeks copt the view which had for be n generally accepted throughout the country, I was forced to rec gnise that all chance of a useful practical issue of my proposal was at an end. The Freeman's Journal of the 28th September, 1887, contained a public state-

ment from me to that effect. lished towards the end of the following month, I endeavored to some extent to revive the drop-ped project. In this, I placed my last reliance on an effort for the removal of that which, as it seemed to me, had proved to be the main obstacle in the way of a general acceptance of my former proposal-the goreness of feeling that existed throughout the country as the result of the determined conflicts that were being angrily fought out in various parts of Ireland.
Arbitration, so far as I could see, was the only possible method by which those conflicts oould be brought to an end. I suggested therefore that the issues involved in them should be submitted to arbitration. This suggestion was not more successful than the larger proposal which I had made in the first instance. But felt convinced at the time, and nothing has since nomirred to alter my view of the case, that ever if one prominent landlord in Ireland had then shown the good example that has now been shown by Captain Vandeleur, the result would have been different from what it was. Does it not seem that the time has come when a renewed effort may be made with some prospects of success? One thing at all events should be noted. A practical example has now been set. As the result of this, a heavy responsibility will henceforth be recognised as lying upon those, whoever they may be, whether at the landlords or at the tenants' side, who fail to show a readiness to imitate that example in its application to their own case. For my part, I should be glad to have it put clearly beyond question that she difficulty is not at the tenants' side. I would venture to suggest, then, that some practical steps should speedily be taken to make it plain that for any landlord who has enough of moral courage, as well as of kindly feeling to-wards his tenants, to act in the same spirit in which Captain Vandeleur has now acted, the prospect of a settlement is by no means hope-

I remain, dear sir, most faithfully yours, WILLIAM WALSH.
Archbishop of Dublin.

Montana Range Bred Stock

Brings the highest price in Chicago and St Paul, caused by its superior climate and nutritions grasses. 19,000,000 acres of FREE GOVERN-MENT LAND richly grassed and finely watered, recently opened for settlement, awaits the home seeker. Free stock and grain farms with wood and water can yet be had right at stations on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Rail way, which runs through the heart of this great tract. Climate perfect, winters sunny and mild, caused by warm "Chinook" winds from the Pacific. For further information apply to

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Beaver.—" Harkins is a man who always holds fast to the truth." Cleverly—"Yes; I notice he never lets it escape him."

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS, -Old

Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curicus had been supposed to the confirmation and the confirmation of the confirmatio well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity more than He loves Maria.

"How do you know, little one, that He loves of revolutions.

"Because He gives me golden hair for nothing, and she has to 'rub her's with some stuff in a bottle and sit ever so long in the sun to make it like mine. That's the reasun she's so long in some glown."

"A bore is like the traditional hop-snake—usually has a long tale himself in his mouth.

"Au, washing on the fame of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well talk of him with reverence, as the founder arry independent in every way of that of Quety of the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the decation in goal legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, ing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, arry independent in every way of that of Quety ing bec, and had strenuous supporters in some of the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the decation in goal legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, arry independent in every way of that of Quety ing bec, and had strenuous supporters in some of the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the decation in goal legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, arry independent in every way of that of Quety ing bec, and had strenuous supporters in some of the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the Clanadian bishops, in a part of the clergy and the Clanadian bishops.

This feeling is again llustrated by an incident when Queen Marie Antoinette, who was and the decation of a Casholic univering any independent in every way of that of Queen Marie Antoinetes, who are indicate ing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abaceases, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To portance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause, It the very worst cases the Ointment has successed in successing a period tours at her source.

Irish Marriages And Deaths. MARRIED.

ANGRIL-ROBINSON-April 10, at 88. Peter and Paul's Church, Charlion, Dover, John Angeli, Captain Royal Irish Fusiliers, second son of Colonel Angelt, Ordnance Store Department, to Lillie, second daughter of the late Colonel B. S. Robinson, C. B., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

COLLIER-HUXLEY-April 1, at Christiana, Norway, the Hon. John Collier, to Etnel Gladys, fitte daughter of Professor Huxley, F.R.S. EVANS-WEBSTER-April 4, as St. Michael and All Angels, Bournemouth, England, Howard Brinsley, son of the late F. Evans, Esq., of Clifton, to Jessie Alice, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Webster, Esq., of Reading.

PARKER-LAHOND—April 6, at St. Mark's Church, Portobello, Napier Parker, C. E., Manchester, son of Henry Yarburongh Parker, Tunbridge Wells, to Janey, elder daughter of Mr. James Lamond, Innerey House, Portobello.

DIED.

Buckley—April 9, at her residence, Lackinerange, Ovens, county Cork, Eliza, relict of the late Cornelius Buckley.

BURKE-April 5, at his residence, 7_Palmerstor road, Rathmines, Dublic, Wm. Burke, of 5 Lower Baggott street, at an advanced age. BAXTER-April 11, at No. 66 Baggott street, Dublin, Margaret, wife of P. C. Baxter, F. R. C. S. I.

BREEN-April 9, at Castlebridge, county Wexford, Patrick Breen, Eq., J. P., aged 72

Browns—April 9, at her residence, Post Office. Donnybrook, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of L.

BYENE-April 10, after a short illuess, Mary

Byrne, wife of Thomas Byrne, formerly of Three Wells, county Wicklow. BERMINGHAM—At the residence, Lanesvile, Monketown, Thomas Bermingham, aged 20

Branz-April 5, at the Loretto Convent, Bray, Mother Mary Joanna Byrne, Superioress, in the 57th year of her age and 36th of her religious profession.

BRYNE-At his residence, Ballatunny, county Wicklow, Charles Byrne, aged 79 years. CHEVERS-April 10, at Killyan House, Ballinnaloe, county Galway, Michael J. Chevers, D. L., aged 63 years.

CURRAN—April 4, Patrick Curran, fourth youngest son of Francis Curran, Drumphea, county Carlow, aged 19 years. GRAWLEY-At Farrell street, Kells, after a short

illness, Maggie Crawley, aged 18 years. Costello-April 6, at his residence, 43 Lower Buckingham, Dublin, Denis Costello, aged 25 years, after a long and tedious illness.

Dowling-April 12, at 1 Carlton terrace, Rath-

mmes, Dublin, Joanns, wife of Patrick Dowling, ex-Sergeant D.M.P. Dowling-At her residence, No. 208 Phibs-borough road, Dublin, Miss Anne Dowling,

aged 58 years. FARBELL—April 12, at her residence, 29 Prussia street, Dublin, Mrs. Maria Farrell. FITZGERALD - April 12,at the Education Office. Marlborough street, Dublin, Michael Fitz-

gerald, Secretary to the Board, aged 62 years.

FLOOD-April 6, at her residence, Commonstown, Moone, county Kildare, Miss Catherine Flood, wife of Patrick Flood. Guern-April 9, at 30 Richmond place, Dublin, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Guerin, and granddaughter of John Dunn, late

of 40 Moore street. GLEESON .- April 7, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's C-oss, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine

Gleeron, aged 89. Higgins -April 12, at No. 133 Harold's Cross, Dublin, Henry, son of Patrick Higgins. HOGARTY.-April 12, at Victoria Cottage, Sea

road. Kingatown, James, eldest son of the late Patrick Hogarty, of Dublin. HALPIN -April 7, at the residence of his son.

Brucemon', Navan, Christopher Halpin, at the advanced age of 83. KAVANAGH - April 12, at her residence, Bridge equare, Darrow, after a short illness, the dear-

ly heloved wife of Timothy Kavanagh. KINSELLA.—April 7, at the Abattoir, North Circular road, Dublin, of inflammation of the lungs, Margaret Kinss Ila, aged 33 years, wife of Peter Kinsella, and niece of Mr. Edward

LANE .- April 7, at his residence, 7 North Mull, Oork, John Lane, aged 79 years.

Lanigan. - April 5, Charles O'Keefe Lanigan, second son of the late John Lingar, E.q., of Gl-negyle, county Tipperary. McGarry -April 10, at Our Lady's Horpice

for the Dying, Duolin, Joseph P. McGarry, aged 52 years, after a long and painful ill-MORGAN-April 9, at his residence, 7 Manor street, Dublic, Thomas Morgan, fourth son of

the late William Morgan, Esq., Tullamore, King's County. Maginniss-April 9, at her residence. 12 Sarafield quay, Dublin, Elizabeth Maginniss, relict of the late Ashley Maginniss, of Innistiogue, county Kilkenny.

MANLEY-April 9, at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, Mr. Michael Manley, of 5 East James's street.

McEvoy-March 23, at the Convent of Mercy, Summer Hill, Athlone, Sarah Anne McEvoy (in religion Sister Julia), in the 23rd year of her age and sixth of her religious profession, only sister of Sergeant John T. McLvoy, R I.C., Glencar, county Kerry.

Thomastown, county Tipperary, after a painful illness, George Masterson, telegrapist, Limerick, aged 22 years. Morrissy-April 5, at Our Lady's Hospice,

ASTHRION-April 6, at her mother's residence

Harold's Cross, Dublin, Helen Mary, young-est daughter of Mr. John Morrissy, 9 Richmond place, Rathmines. NELSON-April 9 at the convent of the Slaters of Mercy. Baggot street, Dublin, Annie (in religion Sister M. Raphael,) second daughter of James Nelson, Carndonagh, aged 27 years.

O'BRIEN-April 10, at the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin, Mary, the beloved wife of Richard O'Brien. PAGE—at her residence, 12 Merchant's quay, Dublin, Mrs. Anne Jane Page, wife of David Page, and youngest daughter of Bernard Kearns, late of 25 Upper Wellington street.

PHHLAN-April 9, at his mother's residence, Ringstown, Queen's County, Joseph Phelan, aged 28 years, after a long illness.

REDMOND—April 8, at 10 and 11 Wexford streets, Dublin, Edward A. Radmond, third son of the late Alderman Philip Redmond, RONNEY—April 5, at 17 Moore lane, Dublin, the beloved wife of Mathew Rooney, aged 60 years, after a long and tedious illness.

SHANAHAN-April 11, at her late residence, 111 Bride street, Dublin, Catherine, wife of Michael Shauahan, after a brief illness, in her

28th year. SEIFEINGTON-April 10, at Boyle, county Ros common, Patrick, second eldest son of Patrick Skiffington, victualler, aged 28 years, SERRY—April 9, at 16 Prince Patrick's terrace, North Circular road, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife

North Citches Teer, Bushis, Establish, who of James Seery, Esq.

SILKE—April 10, at 16 South Richmond street,
Dublin, Bartholomew Silke.

WILSON—April 11, at his residence Lower Salt
Hill, Galway, Edward Wilson, late Inland

Revenue service.
Willis—April 6, at 38 Lower Oriel street,
Dublin, Josephine, daughter of John Willis,
after a long and tedious illness, aged 28

years.
Wilson—April 6, as the City of Dublin Hospital, John Wilson, aged 25 years, late of the Wicklow and Wexford Rallway.
WARD—April 2, in Upper Burman, of lever (Arthur Thomas Ward, Senior Lieusenan) and Batt, 18th Royal Irish, aged 25 years.