hishops reserved the right to cast an independent vote. The man who said that the Roman Catholic voter of this province was a slave or Oatholic voter of this province was a slave or bondsuran said that which was not true. (Applause.) His hon. friend had said that Roman-Uatholics had a right to aspire to whatever they pleased. Yes, they had a right to appire, but seldom got there. (Applause.) Continuing he endeavoured to show that as recently as 1886 many of the Roman Catholic constitutions of the province had returned to constituencies of the province had returned to constituencies of the province had returned to this House friends of the hon, leader of the Conceition. It was an offensive insult to exposition. It was an offensive insult to any that the Roman Catholic voters of this province when they went to the ballot were slaves or bondsman. The Roman Catholic priests would be traitors so their religion if they did not oppose the abolition of the Separate schools. There was one other reason why the Catholic minority should not support the homography appropriate. Supposing he supposed. gentleman opposite. Supposing he succeeded in obtaining the reins of power, whom would be call upon to form his Cabinet? The hon. call upon to form his Cabinet? The hon, gentleman from Osen Sound, the hon, member from Grenville, the hon, gentleman from Toronto, the hon, gentleman from Muskoka. Thronto, the hon, gentleman from Muskoka. Why! the whole Grant Lodge would be in gentlem. (Langhter.) The hon, member for Kent might tyle the door—(cenewed Jaughter) the Roman Catho ics, as he must speak plainly, as the hon, gentleman opposite had accused them of voting in a solid body—should not desire to are the Government in the hands of the gentleman opposite. There were more such reasons extending back beyond Confederation. reasons extending back beyond Confederation.
He would now give some of his attention to the arguments of the hon, gentleman opposite regarding the bill itself.

Mr. Meredish—Hear, hear (Touchester)

Mr. Fraier, continuing, said that he would take up first the question of the examination of teachers. He proposed to impress upon his fellow Catholics to opp se as far as lay in their power all such legislation as was u'tra vires. He remembered the old saying, that the Greeks were to be feared bearing gifts. None of these amendments proposed came from friends of the Separate schools. They came from desired to abolish Separate schools. They came from those who sained that under the British North American Act the separate schools were entitled to accept the teachers' cortificate granted in Quebec. The pupils in the Separate schools could take their places alongside of the Public schools pupils in any part of the province. The bill proposed by the hon, gentleman was a studied offence to the laity. The bill could not be disassociated from hon, gentleman's London speech, Is could not he disassociated from the sayings of those on the same platform with the hon. gentleman op-posite. It any party proposed to abolish the privilege of any religious denomination, that denomination would be found a unit in exposition. The hon, gentleman had laid down the rule at London that where a relatious body was a unit politically it should be looked upon as a common enmey. On behalf of the Romen Catholic minority, if the proposition laid down by the hon.gentlem n was to be a principle of his party then he could say that they could not give their Catholic minority did not desire to be ruled by the Orange hidges. He denied that the amendment of 1879 ab lished the giving of the notice by Separate schools supporters. Those responsible for the amendment proclaimed almost from the house tops that notice was necessary.

Mr. Meredith—Why did not the Municipalities Act? Mr. Fraser-The hon, gentleman read letters

stating that notice had not been given in a number of municipalities since 1879. The facts ere that notice had not been given even before were to uncouse man not of the given even of the shadate. He did not himself remember even giving such rotice. He could only speak for his own municipality with certainty. He was satisfied that such was the rule. He had always contended that the fundamental principle of the Separate school system was permissive, and in the past he had opposed a suggestion of Dr. O'Sullivan which would practically have made the Separate schools compulsory. was when Mr. Grooks was Ministen of Educa-tion. He had always held that the notice of being a Separate school supporter was necessary. Regarding the bill relating to High school trustees, he would say the Separate school sup porters were not much concerned about that bill. If the right of the Separate school body to select a High school trustee was so mething to be cast away, not because of cant, not bewas given in order that the Roman Catholics who have to pay their taxes to the High school, by having a member at the board, would be by having a member at the board, would become more interested in these high schools. Concluding, he held that there was nothing which Roman Catholics held so dear as their Separate schools, and if this province ever consented to pass a law doing away with them, there would still be Separate schools. What did they get after all but a beggarity \$18,000, and the server of country for each runnil. The assemble was the state of the server of the serve or about 60 cents for each pupil. It seemed strange to him that Protestants did not follow more closely in the fcotsteps of their Cath lic follow-citiz as in importing religious education in the schools. He ended a speech of great length by expressing surprise that the hon.
member for London should give up his opnion. as expressed by him in former days, in order that he might fall into the possession of the Mr. Clancy moved the adjournment of the

The House adjourned at 12.15 a m.

A Catholic Conservative View.

Mr. Clancy resumed the debate adjourned from last night. He said be did not agree with Hon. Mr. Fraser that the Roman Catholics bad always voted with the Conservative party. He repudiated the assertion that the Oatholics had tered into a compact to always vote solid on all public questions. An attempt was now being made by the Reform party to get up the cry that the rights of Roman Catholics were being threatened by the Conservative party of the province. He had never heard since he had a province. He had never heard since he had a seat in the House that the Conservative party had raised the "No Popery" cry. It was the Reform party who had always originated this cry of bigotry. They had issued campaign literature for this express purpose during the last election. It was a slander upon a large portion of the R man Catholic community to say that were consecuted by helps or any charge for they were opposed to billot or any charge for the better in the school laws of the land. To say that the petitions had been presented to the ment had been advanced against the adop ion House asking for the ballot was begging the question. Had there been any petitions against the dop to of the ballot, and he was utberly appased to class or acreed representation of any kind. He granting it? He charged the Minister of Public opinion to be wish the Control of the problem of the problem. lic Works with having decrived the Roman Catholics of this province. It seemed to him (Mr. Cancy) a most extraordinary thing that, at the first opportunity. wh le the Roman Catholics ask for the ballot, the Government should besitate to give it to them. They vote for public trustees where there are no separate schools and use the ballot in Parliamentary elections. It was not a matter of conscience; it was simply a matter of extending the same right every portion of the community. If he thought it would prove a detriment to the best interests of the separate schools he, as a Roman Oatholic himself, would oppose the pro-position; but he could not see what harm it would do to extend the privilege of the ballot to separate achoois supporters.

A QUESTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS.

If a movement were made in this House for the abolision of separate schools he would vote against it, even if the whole Conservative party should advocate such a messure. It was a mat- as a retrograde step, and that is was one ter of the rights of the minority. He believed of the tactics of the Government to minimize it would be infinitely better for the people if no, the affect of their attitude on the separate should advocate such ; messure. It was a matreligious teaching were allowed in either the religious teaching were allowed in either the public or separate schools. These schools did not exist for the purpose of teaching religion. Secular education was the primary end for the existence of our public schools. He combatted the argument advanced by Mr. Fraser that the public schools would be better if more religion were taught in them. This was taken the very ground which, if acted upon, would drive all the Ruman Catholic children out of public schools where no separate schools existed. He had never supported any measure with greater pleasure than that of the member for London, to provide the ballot in separate school elections. to provide the ballot in separate school elections.

Frazer had the best right to speak for the evil at present.
Roman Catholic minority. He was here as
their representative in the Government.

speed, charged the Conservative party with issuing campaign literature at the last election for the purpose of defeating him on the "No Popery" cry. He was surprised at the attitude of the member for Kent (Mr. Clancy) in this discursion. He was a Conservative and Roman Catholic, although he was willing to follow the leader of the Orpatition all the way in his cry of bigotry. Still, he wanted to draw the line at the measure introduced by the member for so there was employed you why the minority - | Grenville (Mr. French) regarding representation on the high school board. If he was consistent | preferred.

Mr. H E. Clarke (Toronto) said this was a question that was being discussed from one end the Dominion to the other. It would be discussed during the coming summer and would decide the fate of the Government at the next election. He believed the time would come when there would be no s parate schools in the province. He simply spoke his own cpinion but did not wish his party to be charged with his opinion. At the same time he felt confident that he was expressing the views held by a mejority of the people of Ontario. He believed the change was coming at no distant day. Meantime, they must make the best of the existing state of affairs, and, holding this opinion, he had a right to be extremely jealous at any attempt to extend the separate school sys tem. Mr. Clarke favored the bill of Mr. Meredith, and he did not think any argument had heen adduced against it. He thought the Roman Catholics were entitled to the protection of the ballot.

Mr. Awrey, in the course of his speech, charged Mr. Mcredish with being cognizant of the preparation and publication of a pamphles entitled "Facts for Irish Electors." Mr. Meredith fully denied any knowledge

whatever about the pamphlet, as did also Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Awrey accepted the depials. Mr. French continued the debate, arguing that the representation provided by the act of 1886 of Roman Catholic separate school sup porters on high school boards is injurious legislation. He pointed out a oruple of instances where the councils elect Roman Cathol c reprecontatives and where the separate school boards send another.

The Attorney General moved the adjournment of the denate at 11.45 p.m. and the House adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Howat Speaks.

The Attorney-General, resuming the adjourned debate on the Separate School question, said only eight members out of the ninety in the House were Roman Catholics. Almost every speech from the Opposition side had been made in a way calculated to excite Protestant feeling against the Carnolics. He went into the questioning aspect of the question, arguing that no Provincial Legislature, nor even the Dominion Parliament, had the right to abeliah separate chools. This could only be done by the Imperial Parliament, and he was perfectly certiin than body would never concent to the lieve ten men could be found in the British Parlisment who would consent to such a proposition. It would be opposed by the Quebec Legislature and by Roman Catholics throughout the Dominion. The clause in the British North America Act guaranteeing to the Roman Catholics, of the Dominion, their separate schools in perpetuity was the compromise without which there would never have been any federation of the various provinces, and the stability of the Dominion rested upon that clause being maintained inviolate. Moreover, Lord Salisbury, he said, had his hands full with Ireland's troubles just now, and wouldn't to be cast away, not because of cant, not because of cant, not because of hyperisy, but in the interest of the listen to use two should go to him with such a listen to use two should go to him with such a fore to borrow £33,000 000, it will be obliged to give mere than 2% per cent, and will, in serious objection to its being done away with. It was never asked for by priest or bishop to the bishop to be a was not be being done to be be being done to be being don outcry for the ballot in separate school elections was mainly raised for political purposes by the Conservatives who hoped to ride into power on THE PROTESTANT HORSE.

He admitted that many good consistent men were in favor of abolishing these schools, but they had been misguided by designing politicians. As it was impossible to abolish separate schools, it became their duty to make the best of it, and to see that they were as well equipped and efficient as the rubble schools. He rejuced that Protestants had only one common system of public school education, it would be a calaminity for this country to have Protestant denominational schools. He wished the Catholics would unite with the Professions on this question, but they could not, (1) B-cause the constitution guarantees to them separate -chools and (2) the doctrines of their church would not allow it. He denied that there was any antagonism between the clergy and people on the ballot question, on the contrary he was assured that the strongest bonds of sympathy and affection existed. He protested against the proposal to impose a compulsory ballot, it was for the separate rehool supporters them-selves to judge whether the time had come for its adoption and they had not so signified in any tangible manner. In conclusion he used the House to reject the Opposition bills, which were, he said, bad bills and only introduced for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. Whitney sail if the Opposition bills were bad, those of the other side were much worse. He did not think it treasonable to express an honest opinion adverse to separate schools, as had been insinuated by surporters of the Government. He denied that the Opposition aimed at the suppression of the separate schools. What they desired was that class priviliges should be abulished, and he was surprised at the doctrire advanced by the Attorney General that no radical changes could be made in the laws governing these schools. He consended that no sound arguservative party on this subject, and the people might be expected tu give no uncertain sound

The debate was continued by several speakers, and was still in progress at 2 o'clock.

An Amendment Carried.

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—In the Legislature to day Mr. Gibson (Huron) moved to amend Mr. Ross (Minister of Education) bill to amend the public and separate schools act, by adding a clause providing that any board of trustees may discontinue the use of the ballot on giving notice to the clark of the municipality. He exclaimed that it simply meant reverting to the oid system of electing school trusters by open voting, as was done in the great majority of municipalities who could have taken advant-

age of the ballot law if the chose.

Mr. Meredith opposed the amendment

chool question.

Mr. Ingram objected to the clause on the ground that it also changed the election day, and many men could ill afford to lose the time to attend municipal and school elections on differept times.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) said the change was most absurd and would work injuriously. Mr. Fraser supported the amendment, and a division was taken, and the amendment ment was carried. Yes 30, nays 24, Treasurer Ross and Mr. Balfour (Liberal) voting sgainst

Catholic having a strong affection for his raliged pretty young school mistresses of Ontario were votion the cause which we uphold. The social londs believed it his duty to support the bill getting married, because the inducements held reunions which we are enabled to hold from which provides for the ballot in separate out were better than teaching school. The time to time in St. Patrick's hall, and to which out were better than teaching echool. The Minister of Education deplored the low salaries, Mr. Balfour said he believed the Hon. Mr. and could not see his way clear to remedy the

After recess, Mr. Ballour, continuing his THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. Various Opinions on Balfour's Great Effort to Settle the Irish Land

> LONDON, March 25 .- Mr. Balfour's Purchase bill provides that the landlords are to

Question.

and to be exchangeable for consols wherever Mr. Gladstone expressed pleased surprise on hearing the possibility of there being £1,500 000 left of the Irlah church surplus. He said that when he was last officially informed on the subject he learned that the money had been exhauted. After the preslarge pecuniary liability, and which, therefore demanded searching consideration, Ra-

ferring to the Parnell commission, he saidof judges to decide a question of libel had sestored to them a power bestowed exclusively on juries by an unr.formed Parliament. The commission was crippled and one-sided, as it did not condemn the Times, The Tory majority had invented political mathods which were as new-fangled as they were abominable."

The Times, commenting upon the land purchase bill, says :- "Dubiless there are some provisiens which are open to comment, but upon the whole the bill seems to promise the creation in process of time of a peasant proprietary on a very large sol, without practically involving the British exchaquer or taxpayers in any additional risk whatever. The Times explains that as the interest of the Government stock is to be continued at least tuirty yours the stock is better than consols because the interest on the latter will be reduced to 21 per cent, in twelve years. The Times praires Gladatone for his courteous reception of the bill.

The Standard says that not only is the measure thorough but it is singularly ingenious. It thinks that although thirty years is fixed as the maximum time for purchase, saventeen years is likely to be the average, It attaches much importance to the proposal dealing with arrears, and while admitting points that may be advantageously modified, it says that in general scope and bearing the measure may be trusted to stand the brant even of malavolent criticism.

The Daily News says : "A more elaborate and complicated measure than the Lead purobase bill has seldom, if ever, been introduced to parifoment. One thing stands out clear'y from the trangled labyrinth-that British credit may be pledged to the extent of £33. 000,000 for the benefit nominally of the Irish tenant, but really for the b. nefit of the land-The fligrant inequality of a scheme nominally applicable to the whole country, but really limited by the arbitrary will of the landlords must result in chars and disorder. Mr. Ballour stated that if the landlords disliked the proposed Ir sh stock at 22 per cent. they could have console in trad. Everything la done to please the land ords. But if the Government is obliged to advance and there-

Too Chronicle says :- "The scheme is com prehensive and ingenious and if the Oppoul ion approach the question in the spirit of Gladetone's remarks, with the view of bettering Ireland rather than of damaging the Gov-

ernment, we may get a scheme that will go far toward solving the Irish problem, Mr. Davitt is pronounced against the Land Parchase Bill as an insidious proposel to

give to landlord more than the value of his land. Mr. Sexton says the bill is less favorable to

the tenant than the Ashbourne act.

Mr. Unamberlain, in a speech at Blemingham last night, said that having seen the resulls of the English administration at Egypt he had changed his mind, and now believed that it would be unworthy of so great a nation not to continue the occupation and complete

The Uister Tories approve the Land Porchase Bill, regarding the security as sound. Sir Charles Lawis, member for North Antrim, is greatly pleased with the messure.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Irish Land Purchase Bill is abominable, in that it dis-toneatly professes to clear the British taxpayer of responsibility while his credit is the cole lever by which Mr. Balfour expects to gain his ends. It is also urjust in that it conform upon a handful of citizens, at the expense of the rest of the community, a boon to which they have no claim beyond other cultivators of the soil.

The St. James's Gazette defends the bill. The chief merit of the measure, it says, lies in its elaborate system of checks and counter checks, by means of which purchasing tenants are prevented from becoming a burden.

OPINIONS OF THE IRISH PRESS. DUBLIN, March 25 .- The Express praises the ingenuity displayed in the Laud Purchase Bill, but it says the proposals relative to the congested districts do not supply a solution of thet feature of the land question. What will be done, it asks, with the people who refese to buy land or to em'gra e?

The Freeman's Journal says Balfour's speech a owe that he has not grasped a solation of the land problem. Although he has been coached by Goschen, he has falled to follow the intricacles of Goschen's ideas. The entire of just of the bill, the Journal declares, appears to be to inflate the values of the land.

ST. PATRICK'S T.A. & B. SOCIETY.

The Good Work Done During the Past Year-Election of Ufficers.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's ball last Tuesday evening Hon. Edward Murphy presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. McClatlen, who afterwards made a brief address on the objects of the society and the duties of

members. The secretary, Mr. J J. Costigan, read his annual report. The report gave in detail the work done by the society during the past year. work done by the society during the past year. The grand religious celebration held in honor of the golden jubilee, as also the social celebration of the event, was dwelt upon, special allusion being made to His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and the interest shown by him in the celebraticus. The jubilee year of our society's existing the most programme and ence has been one of the most prosperous, and our efforts to lessen the evils of intemperance The House then went into supply, and passed | and to increase the blessings of sobriety, have | loo, Que.

It was the duty of this House to wipe out every cause for irritation and not endeavor to deceive and mystify the Roman Catholic people of the province. He denied that the leader of the Opposition desired to rais the "No Popery" cy. He had had the courage to lay before the House and the country, the principles upon which be was going to the country, and he (Mr. Clancy) believed they were in the interests of both Roman Catholics and Protestants. As a Roman Catholic and Protestants. As a Roman Catholic having a strong affection for his raise. time to time in St. Patrick's hall, and to which the public are made welcome, tend to offer our members a new and wider field for promoting the cause of temperance than they have hitherto enjoyed. Nor must we forget that an amount of good is done for the cause, by our reverend president and our devoted clergy, which is appeared before the altar, and the Holy bidden from the eyes of the public Many who Saurifice was offered. At its conclusion the have not the courage to pledge for one or more Libera was solemply chanted, the same years, and find the example of our members, and in the temperance lectures at which they assist, a new stimulus to perseverance in the practice of sobriety. The temperance convention, which is composed of delegates from this and sister societies, has not been idle, and there receive the Government stock at 23 per cent. is at last a better proposect of their petitions interest, payable in not less than thirty years, to the Legislature being taken into consideration and, we trust, acted on. Of course till the Legislature diminishes the occasions of temptation to drink, we must fight for the furtherance of the temperance cause with odds against us, still it is gratifying to see that a more general interest has been excited in the cause, and that in the nearfuture our legislators may give us laws reasonable and just, which will remove the obstacles that now stand in the entation of the Land Parchase B 1 by Mr. way of our complete success. The progress B liour, Mr. Gladstone made a speech at a made by the society during the year was most dinner at the National Liberal club. He satisfactory; this result was due in a great spoke of the bill as a bold measure, which in measure to the able devoted and energetic volved the Br tish tax payers assuming a labora of the ray, president of the society, Rev. habors of the ray, president of the society, Rev. J. A. M. Calleo, SS, who had been untiring in his efforts to promote the advancement of in his efforts to promote the advancement of the result of The Government in allowing a commission his realous care and guidance the society continues to decide a question of libel had settinues to increase in membership and useful his great energy was apparent to all. Under neas. The venerable and beloved pastor of St. A Magnificent FLOWER SEEDS warm and true friend of the society, and under warm and true friend of the society, and under his wise and fatherly care it has prospered. The pledge of total abstinence; was administered at the various meetings; by the ray president to 450 persons; of this number 95 became ordinary: 40 became regular members.

The report of the treasurer Mr. James Terney, sho wed that the society had paid out \$750 during the reasons. ing the year in benefits.
The banefit fund of the society showed a balanca on hand, clear of ail liability, of

\$1,863,78; and the contingency fund \$58.85.
The elections resulted as follows:

President—Rev. J. A. McC-tlen, S. S., by appointment of Rev. Superior of St. Sulpice. First vice-president-Hon. Edward Murphy, re-elected unanimously.
Second vice-president—Mr. M. Sharkey.
Secretary—Mr. J. J. Coatigan, re-elected

Assistant-secretary-Mr. J. H. Fceley, re-

Treasurer-Mr. James Tierney, re-elected. Assistant treasurer-Thomas Latimore, re-Grand Marshal-Mr. James Milloy, re-

Assistant marshal-Mr. John Lappin, re-Committee-Mesers. A. Brogan, N.P., P.

Dayle John L. Jensen, James Conraughton, Daniel T. Mullin, Taomas F. A. McGrail, A. T. Martin, John Howard, P. Callary, John Walsh, Wm. J. Kerr, James H. Kelly. As a subsequent meeting of the newly elected officers, Mr. P. Doyle was unsuimously elected chairman of the committee of management.

Vultes of thanks were passed to the Rev. president, R.v. J. A. McCallen, for his services to the society, and a special vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. P. Doyle, the retiring second vice president.

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LIST OF I RIZES:	
1 Capital Prize of \$12 1000	\$120,000
1 Capital Prize of 40.000	41.00.
1 Capital Prize of 20,000	20,0:0
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2 Fr zes of \$2,000	4,000
5 Prizes of 1,000aro	6,000
20 Pitz: s of (0)	10,000
100 Frizes of 200are	20.000
3-0 Prizes of 100are	3×,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
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150 Prizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$19,000
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150 Prizes of \$60,
approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000
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approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$0,000
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decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,980

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The Late Joseph Biggar, M.P.

The pious as well as patriotic thought which influenced a certain number of the Irish residents of Ottawa to recommend a solemn High Mass de requiem of the "month's mind" for the repose of the soul of the late distinguished Mr. Joseph Gillia Biggar, M P, met with a hearty co-operation on the part of the worthy pastor of St. Patrick's, Raw. Father Whelen. The service was announced for yesterday morning at eight e'clock, and the deep toned hell of St. Patrick's having been tolled for fally a quarter of an hour before, at the hour named the riv. pastor, attended by deacon and sub-deacon and preceded by a number of acolutes, Libera was solumnly chanted, the same reverend gentleman presiding. The alter, sanctuary and pulpit were heavily draped in sombre black, while in front of the sanctuary rails was placed a catafalque also draped in black, surrounded by a number of lighted teners, and having at its foot a shield bearing an Irish harp with shamrooks all around it The musical portion of the service was will rendered by the choir, who also, at the Offertory, chanted the pealm De Profundis and the Miserers. - Ottawa Citizen, March

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GENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm | large profits, opportunity. Goo. A. Scott, 848 Broadway, N. Y. 27—13

to 38 a day. Samples and duty FREE D. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFRTY REIN HOLDER OO. Holly, Mee

A NATURAL REMEDY



St. Paulin, Co. Maskinonge, Feb. 10, 1890. Mr. Emile Boisvert, General Manager Koenig Medicine Co., of Chicago, Mont-

DEARSIR,—I am happy to give this testimonial as to the excellency of "Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic." Suffering for a long period of nervous debility due to dyspepsia. I ascertain that since I made use of this remedy a radical charge was operated on me; not only about the nerves, but even dyspepsia, which disappears promptly. Similar experiences have been made by many of my confecres with this remedy. I consider it entirely efficience and proper to cure all nervous diseases and other cases depanding from the same.

Yours truly,

J. E. LAYLEGRE, Priest.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervou disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine TREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KUENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence

h.rcet. Agents: - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, Cir. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; Luchance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Managor Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Break one egg Into a teacop. All three tablespoons melted butter and fill the cup with awast milk. Add to this one cup sugar, one and one half cups flour, one tonepoutul of cream tartar, one half t aspoenful of soda.

TO PREPARE ORANGES. Take the rind and the thin white skin from

the organor, cut them into irregular pieces, beginning at the outside and cutting towards the core, leaving the seeds like the core of an apple. Sprinkle with sugar and squeez seach core for the juice. Serve with any plain ENCELLENT COLD SLAW. Take one quart of tinely chopped cabbage;

add to it three tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet cream and stir well, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar and pepper to taste. Lastly, add half a pint

of good cider vinegar.

GERMAN CHEESE CARE. Take one quart of curds and drain and press the curds to expel all the whey. Pat them in a mo tir with a quarter of a pound of fresh but r, same of sugar and two ounces of lemon sugar; pound them to-gether, adding tim egg yolks and a gill of brandy. Put this paste in a basin and mix in two ounces of well washed and dried ourrante and two cunces of candied citron cut in small please. Lime a fit dish or small patty pans with past, spread with three quarters of an inch thick with the mixture, place a band of paste around the edge and bake for twenty minutes in and even heated to a light brown paper a mperature. Tals means that you are to lay a piece of white paper in your oven for a test, and if it quickly turns a light brown the temperature is just right for this dish.



Unrestricted Reciprocity Resolu-TORONTO March 27.-Mr. Graham (Liberal),

of Lambton, has given notice of the following resolution, which he proposes to make at an early day: That in the opinion of this Hause is is desirable that closer trade relations should exist between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, and that this House humbly petitions the Legislature of the Daminion to take such steps as they may deem ex-pedient to bring about unreitricted reciprocity between the two countries.

BARBER DURUSS' GOOD LUCK.

Ticket No. 12,122 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the January drawing of The Lonisiana State Lottery. One-twentieth of this ticket was held by Cornelius N. Duross, who was found yesterday by Sun reporter at his barber shop, 103 Joseph Campin avenue. "I received the \$5,000 through the American Express Co., and at came to melike a God send, said the fortunate man. "I held the ticket absolutely and no one was entitled to a division of the prize as has been reported. The money will invest in real estate-Detroit (Mich.) Sun, February 9.

An Irish Priest's Release.

FERMOY, March 27 .- Father O'Dyer, who has been in prison for five months for off ness under the Utimes act, was released to day from Tullamore pail. A great demonstration was made in his hour. Several thousand people in cars and on foot accom-panied by numerous bands of mu-ic, Facurted the prices to his home. The procession was mile long.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nickolson, 30 St. John street,

A SEEDSMAN'S ENTERPRISE. J. J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsman, proposes to distibute free among his customers of this season, a jeu's subscription to one hundred agricult tral publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list to be sent them, which will include all the papers and magazines of this class published in this country. Full details will be found in his catalogue advertised in our columns. Of course this is an advertising enterprise, but of a character which will permit all to wish well to both the parties concerned. as a likeness of himself in his catalogue of

The disagreeable slok headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be appeadly relieved by a single desc of McGALE'S Butternot Pills.