#### A SISTER'S LOVE.

A sister's love ! a love that knows No earthly stain, no selfish part.

A love as pure as the love that glows
In heaven within an angel's heart; For you in early morning light, For you in silence of the night. Its prayers go up to heaven above— This a is sister's love.

A love that if you faint and fall Beneath the burden of your cross. Will share your griefs and sorrows all, And help you to retrieve the loss A lave all patient to endure. A love forever strong and sure. Yes meek and gentle as a dove-This is a sister's love.

A love that as the years go by. And age and days of pain draw near Still like a star that shines on high Will shine upon you pure and clear;
A love no absence can estrange,
A love no time can chill or change, Or from its deep foundation shove This is a sister's love.

A love that still will live when this Brief life has like a vision passed; When you shall sit enthroned in bliss In your celestial home at last, A love that will unchanging be Through all a glad eternity-This is a sister's love. -[Constantina E. Brooks in Home Journal

John Gabriel Perboyre, Martyr

## PRIEST OF CONCREGATION OF THE MISSION.

Imposing Ceremonies at St. Vincent's Church, Los Angeles, May 4th, 5th and 6th,

POPEXIII. LEO

In Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

(San Francisco Monitor April 23.)

The following is an exact translation of the beautiful and instructive Bull Issued by his Holinets Pope Leo XIII. on the recent Bestification of Rev. John Gabriel, Perboyre, Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, who was raised to the second degree tewards canonization on November 10th, 1889:

Great is the fame which the sons of St. Vincent have acquired for themselves by their missionary labors in Christian lands; but especially have they distinguished themselves by their holy industry in propagating the faith of Christ among the heathen peo-gles of China; insemuch that the fruit of their labor and the memory of their efforts will never die. For, true it is, that in the performance of duties so arduous, this Comumphal pilm of martyrdom, This grace near the city of Macao. He started immewss merited by John Gabriel Perboyre, who diately for the station assigned him as his after labering with wonderful zeal for near-ly five years among the Chinese, being overtaken by civil persecution, joyfully, for Christ's sake, poured forth his life with his

## JOHN GABRIEL PERBOYRE

was born in the village of Puesh, in the diocese of Cahore, on the 6th of January, 1802 His plous parent , Poter Perboyre and Mary Rigal, bad, in all, eight children, whom they so trained in love and service of God that five gave themselves to the Lord in the religious atate, and another was on the point of consecra ing herself in a like manner wheh God called her to His more immediate service in heaven. But among this galaxy of plety, John Gabriel shone forth with a particular lustre; from his very youth he gave promise of his future greatness. Contrary to the usual habit of childhood, he shunned all frivolous and trifling amusements. So careful and exact was he in performing whatever was enjoined him that his father, who was a farmer, gave him, when he was only six years of age, the charge of a little flock. But God had destined John Gabriel for other sheep and other pastures. Shortly aftewards his parents changed their minds in his regard and, withdrawing him from the fields, sent him to a schoolmaster to be instructed in the rediments of arte and letters. We can easily imagine with what assidulty John Gabriel applied himself to the task of cultivating his mind, But, in the eager pursuit of knowledge, he did not neglect the important duty of adorning his soul with virtue. So far did he advance in the path of perfection that by all who knew him he was already considered a saint. Thus grew this excellent youth in age and grace, so that we can apply to him the words of the wise man : 'The path of the just, as a shining light, increaseth even as to the perfect day.'

#### BUT THE TIME DREW NEAR WHICH GOD

had marked out for the entrance of John Gabriel to a higher state, and the working of Divine Providence was manifested in the manner in which this was brought about. Having accompanied his brother to the sem-Inary at Montauban, and remained there a few days on a visit, his excellent disposition of heart and mind attracted the attention of the superiors and professors of the institutlen, who, leath to miss the opportunity of oultivating and opportunity of se high an erder, desired to retain him at the seminary. Permission being received from his parents, he entered upon the regular course of eccleslastical studies. In this new school of discipline appeared more clearly than ever how great was his genius, his assiduity, his perseverance. In a short time he had distanced all his competitors, and had surpassed even the expectations of his masters. So marked was his progress in philosophy that from student he became professor. Happily, this superiority in mental ability was accompanied by a wenderful modesty, which is ever the guardian of virtue. Far from being elated over his successes, he preferred to hide himself among his fellow-students rather than to shine, having constantly in his mind that Christian precept, "Love to be un-known and to be considered as nothing." But now John Gabriel felt himsely exterior-

ly impelled to enroll himself among the sons | tody, or rather to the torture of a certain Vincent, and accordingly be sought and obtained admission to the Internal Seminary. After the usual two years probation, en the very day on which the Ven. Francis Clet gained the crown of martyrdom in Chins, he conscorated to God by the vows of religion what he had already given Him from his youth.

HIS MISSIONARY ASPIRATIONS.

For some time his heart had been act upon the missionary field of China, and be left nothing undone to prepare himself for so great a work. He applied all the force of his mind to the study of Theology and sacred literature; and with special ardor devoted himself to the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, from which, as from a willing fountain, he quaffed deep draughts of Christian wiedom. At length after thus storing his mind with a deep and varied fund of knowledge, he received, with what jay can easily be imagined, the call to the sublime dignity of the priestbood, and was ordained in Pacis on the 23rd of September, 1825, the anniversary of the ordination of St. Vincent de Paul. After this great event in his life be considered himself no longer his own master, but the servant and minister of God; consequently he concluded to devote himself exclusively to procuring the glory of God and the salvation of his neighbor. He began with fervor to walk in the foots tops of Christ, and never turned aside from the path marked out by his Divine Exemplar. So tender was nispiety, so intense his love, that when he offered the Hely Sacrifice his soul became wrapt in the contemplation of its mysterier, and from his very countenace beamed forth a radiance oclestial. Deep was the veneration in which he was held by his confreres; and, though so young a man, many honors and offices of trust were conferred upon him. BUT DEEP DOWN IN JOHN GARRIEL'S HEART,

implanted there by the spirit of God, was a strongly rosted desire to go and break the bread of the Gospel to the barbarous nations which had not yet tasted its aweetness. At length he made known to his superiors his conviction that such was his destiny, and begged to be assigned to the Chinese missions. It was, however, only through the interpo-sition of supernatural aid that his desires were realized for his health being poor, his su-periors asked the opinion of a physician as to the probable effect upon him of a long sea voyage. The physician declared that for one of so delicate a constitution the jer:ney could not be taken without almost certain danger of death. On receiving this adverse decision, John Gabriel was thrown into profound grief. Still he did not despair. He knew there remained to him a sure refuge, a tender con-soler, a powerful advocate in the heavenly court itself.

#### TO MARY, THEREFORE HE TURNED

in his distress and besought her, with many tears, to interfere in his behalf, that he might not miss the martyr's crown for which he had so ardently longed. The power he thus confidently invoked delayed not in coming to his aid. The physician who had decided against him, reflecting more seriously upon the case, began to fear that he had passed the wrong sentence; and, being a man of upright conscience, he was so troubled by the thought that during the whele night he could not compose himself to sleep. At break of day he hastened to St. Lezare and announced to the superior his changed opinion. Every obstacle being thus removed Father Perboyre made all the necessary preparations for his departure and bade adieu to Paris and his weeping confreres, who were never again to see him they so loved and admired.

## HE SET OUT FOR THE PORT

of Havre de Grace, whence a merchant vessel was about to sail for the East. When boarding the ship, he writes, he called to mind his brother Aleysius, younger than he field of labor, and after two months, wearied, though unconquered, by the hardships of the way, arrived at his journey's end. Here he entered with energy a new mode of life, having ever but one object before his mind to fulfil with the utmost exactitude the least duty of his office. The vast extent of his province, the inclemency of the weather, even the danger to his life could not deter him from visiting regularly the various sta tions under his care, to comfort the Christians, to confirm neophytes in the faith, to bear the light of truth to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death.

DAY AND NIGHT WAS HE ALWAYS READY and eager to perform, at any moment, the functions of his ministry; labors, vigils, and all other hardships weighed as nothing when there was question of a soul's salvation. But, as if the labors and dangers by which he was surrounded were too few or too light, he infiloted on himself voluntary suffering. He dwelt in the equalid huts of the poor; he alept on naught but straws; he chastised his body with scourges and bound his waist servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, be with iron chains, studded with sharp points, celebrated in the above-mentioned churches, He was even subjected to that supreme trial with which God visits his elect; for, at times, he seemed to be abandoned by Providence and left wholly destitute of divine within one year after the same solemnity will aid, while his mind was racked and plerced by ornel doubts and temptations to despair. But as to Christ in a like agony, "an angel appeared and comforted Him," so Jesus Himself refreshed the soul of His faithful servant by a celestial vision, and, allowing him to place his hand in the wound made by the spear, consoled and encouraged him.

## AT LENGTH THE TIME DREW NEAR

when the holy Priest was to prove the reality and height of his virtue by a glorious martyrdom. Suddenly throughout the region in which he was stationed arose a storm of persecution against the professors of the Christian faith, and particularly against the zesleus shepherds of the flock. To John Gabriel the divine Goodness granted a singular favor, which went far to assuage the bitterness of the persecution to which he was subjected. In the cruel torments which he underwent, may be traced a remarkable likeness to the sufferings of our Hely Redeemer. Having concealed himself in a forest from a band of pursuing soldiers, he was betrayed by one of his neophytes for thirty pieces of silver. On the approach of the armed satellites, another of his disciples, like Peter, wished to repel them by ferce ; but the saint, following the example of his Divine Master, ordered him to lay down his arms, and gave himself up to the enemy. The infuriated soldiers seized him as the Jews did Jesus. struck him, wounded him with their swords, bound him in chains and dragged him, half naked, to the city.

## BEING LED TO THE TRIBUNAL,

he was placed on his knees before the judge, with his hands tied behind his back, and questioned concerning his country and religion. As seen as he professed himself a Christian he was overwhelmed by the multitude with opprobilum and contumely. The inhuman judge erdered him to be mere closely bound, and delivered him to the cus-

man, who, on account of his ferocity, was called "the Tiger." On the following day h was compelled to travel on foet to another city some distance off. Oge of the soldiers, seeing the hely man weak with hunger, covered with wounds and bereft of all his strength, offered himself, after the example of the Cyrenean, to support his tot-tering steps. To this man John Gabriel, after his martyrdom appeared in a vision and urged him to adopt the Christian faith, promising him on the part of God, a heavenly reward.

BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE MILITARY PRE-FECT,

after declaring himself a Christian he, like Jesus, answered no more questions. On this account he was again cruelly scourged and cast into a frightful dungeon. To these bodily torments was added an anguish of mind, so keen that it almost deprived him of life. Being ordered to trample on the image of Jesus ornelfied, he, with deep reverence and tears of love, embraced this sacred emblem; whereupon the brutal executioners by whom he was surrounded anatched from him the crucifix and the image of the Virgin and profaned them most atrociously before his very eyes. But what sill oted him most keenly was to see seme of his disciples, impolied by the promises and threats of the judges, abjure the religion of Christ which ne had labered so zealously to implact in them. However nothing could shake his constancy. Mocked and scourged, exposed to the brutality of his enemies, leaded with cruel chains that cut into his flesh, whipped and scourged until not only did his blood flow like water but even particles of flesh were torn from his body, branded with het irone, like an infamous criminal, he bore all wita indomitable foritude and unrafiled sweetness of temper.

#### AT LENGTH, AFTER A WHOLE YEAR

of such exquisite torments, being condemned to death, with five criminals of the lowest order, he walked to the place of execution with a cheerful step and jeyous countenance, as to a veritable triumph. Suspended by the neck upon a cross, he was raised above the earth, and consummated the sacrifice of himself by a giorious metyrdom on the 11th of September, 1840, expiring on the same day of the week and slmost at the very hour that Jesus gave up the ghost. So much did his death, in all its circumstances, resemble the death of his divine Master, that no one can doubt he is numbered among the elect coule, whom God "foreknew and predestined to be made conformable to the image of His Son."

#### AS THE SANCTITY OF JOHN GABRIEL,

already well known to his confreres, became famous throughout Asia and Europe after his heroic death, Pope Gregory NVI. signed with his own hand, on the 9th of June 1843, a special decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, approving the introduction of the cause of the Veneralla servant of God. Afterwards, by Our order, was begun, in the same Congregation, the discussion of the judicial certainty of the cause of his martyrdom, the cause of martyrdom and the miracles which God, at his intercession, had deigned to perform. All these things being carefully examined, it was declared, by a vote of the Congregation, in a decree of 26th of November, 1888, that themartyrdom, etc., were attented facts. It remained, then, that the Sacred Congregation should be asked whether We could safely proceed to the Beatification of the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre; and in an assembly held before Us on the 12th of March, 1889. the response was unanimously given that this could be safely done

IN AFFAIRS OF SUCH MOMENT, HOWEVER, We deferred Our judgment until We should the unanimous prayers of the Congregation one doubts he will bend the Reichstag to his of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, in will. vi.tae of Cur Apostolic authority, and by these present Letters, We permit that the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, receive for the future the title of Blessed, that his body and relice be exposed to the public veneration of the faithful, but not carried in solemn procession; and that his picture be ornamented with rays. Moreover, by virtue of Our Apostilia authority, We allow to be said each year, in his honor, the common Mass and Office of one martyr, with the proper prayers approved by Us, according to the rubrics of the Roman Missal and Breviary. We grant the recitation of this Office to the Diocese of Cahors, and to all who are obliged to the recitetion of the Canonical Hours in the houses of said Congregation.

AS TO THE MASS, OUR PERMISSION EXTENDS TO ALL PRIESTS,

both regular and secular, who may happen to be in the churches where the feat is celebrated. In fine, We permit that the solemnity of the Beatification of the Venerable with the Office and Mass of a duplex-majer rite; which We prescribe to be done, on a day that will be appointed by the Ordinary, have been celebrated, on account of the condition of the times, in the upper hall of the portico of the Vatican Basilica, All Apostolic ordinances and constitutions, as well as the decrees de non cultu, to the centrary notwithstanding. And We desire that to the printed copies of this present Letter, provided they be signed by the Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, the same faith be given, even in judicial discussions, as to this present expression of Oar will.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's ring, on the 9th of November.

M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI.

#### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the face that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the masal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. oppressive neadsone accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & CO.

Brockville, Ont A saint is simply a man who can sot as well MEREDITH'S PRINCIPLES.

He Repeats What He Said in His London Speech.

TORONTO, May 6 .- Mr. Meredith addressed one of the largest meetings ever assembled in this city to night in the Pavilien under the auspices of the Young Conservative club. Members of both political parties were there in great numbers and many of the most pro-minent men in the city, Many ladies were present in the gathering, W. D. Macpherson, president of the Young Men's Conservative club, presided. H. E. Clarke and Mayor E. F. Clarke were both on the plat-form with Mr. Meredith. H. E. Clarke made speech at the opening of the proceed-

Mr. Meredith received a grand ovation. His speech, which lasted two hours, was a repetition mainly of his London platform. He took up in addition the questions which arose during the last session and the statements made in the pastoral of Archbishop Cleary. Be said he would be grieved to believe that the other bishops endorsed the statements made in that pastoral. Speaking of the charge that he had made a compact with the Ottawa Government to go back on his plat form, he spoke as follows :--

NO ALLIANCE AT OTTAWA.

" Now, I come, sir, probably to the most Important question which you will have to deal with in the coming elections. That is the question of the amendments to the sepparate school act et 1863. (Loud applause.) have observed recently that in some of the putlic newspapers it has been recorded that certain members of the Opposition have been to Uttawa, and have made a compact either for me or in my name by which the position which I took in the speech which I had the honer to deliver to my fellow-citizens of Lon-don in the month of December last was to be abandoned for the purpose of receiving the support of the Dominion Gevernment—that I was to abandon that position and modily my course with regard to the separate schools and French language. I desire to give that statement the most emphatic and unqualified contradiction. (Loud and prolonged ap-

STANDS BY THE LONDONE PLATFORM.

"A great public newspaper which does me the honor to oriticize my course and speak in kind terms of me, says that I am a man of honor. That same newspaper, in an article dealing with this question, said that it thought there might be some truth in that statement. I would rather not have the com-pliment paid me than have the accusation hulled against me. (Great applause.) Why, eir, if I did a thing like that I would not only be the most consummate ass (applause and laughter), but in face of the ratepayers I would be the veriest scoundrel in the face of my fellow cit zens. (Renewed appliance.) stand by every principle which I have endeavered to enumerate in that speech, and will carry out to the legitimate conclusion every proposition laid down in that platform." Great applause.)

Mayor Clarke also spoke briefly, endorsing all Mr. Meredith had said and expressing the hope that the efforts being made to create dissensions in the party would be unavailing. BANK JACQUES parties only.

#### Germany's Aristocrats Sulky.

LONDON, May S .- Reliable Berlin correspondence states that while the Emperor is winning favor with the working classes the aritteracy is ranging itself on the side of Prince Bismarck and that some propositions to do special honor to that statesman are prompted by a desire to reflect on the sovereign who virtually deposed him. The upper classes feel that the Kaiser's liberal policy is endangering their power and prestige, and deep expressions are heard of discontent with wear for religion, what charity for the neighbor can accomplish. On this account God has deigned to choose from their flock victims worthy to be effered him, who should add to the merit of a host of virtues the triput add to the merit of a host of virtues the triput add to the merit of a martyrdom. This grace is the obstined by the flower of the flow

The manufacturers of Germany are much pleased with the proposed increase of duties on imported goods, and this tends to reconcile them with the Emperor's championship of the working people, but the nobility are not to be placeted in this way, and they are loud in their praises of the Iron Chanceltor. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor in Norway, and it is expected that the King of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellowsovereign. It will be the first visit of the German Emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspapers are recalling that but for Sweden, Prussia and the present German Empire would probably never had exist ence, the Swedes, in the days of their power. having preserved Prussis from being overwhelmed by the House of Austria.

## A Time Will Come.

The time will come when you will have neither father nor mother, and you will ge around the place where they used to watch for you, and find them gone from the house and from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over in the mound in the churchyard, they will answer. Dead Dead! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried ber, and you will take the came with which your father used to walk, and you will think and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to do, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear eld hearts. God pity the peer young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name ! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart! Batter he had never been bern-better if in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coffined and sepulchred. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, rending the hair and wringing the hands and crying 'Mother! Mother!"

## Put Up a Job on the Keeper.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8 -Convict Martin Barke, one of the Cronin prisoners, convict Snell, an engineer and ex-Onicago policeman, and convicts Cavanagh and Myers, alias Muldoon, were placed in solitary punishment yesterday for violation of the prison rules. It was found upon searching them that all had money on their persons and that one had a letter. The pessessor of the letter was Myers. It was addressed to a Chicago friend, and asked him to send certain articles and money addressed to his foreman. The foreman of the department was at once investigated, and in his buggy, looked in a shed, were found various articles, such as sugar, butter, sardines and other dainties, presumably for Myers and alleged to be for him. The foreman was at once suspended by the authorities pending further investigation. He has always had the repution of being a strict disciplinarian, and has been connected with the cooper department for years. His on what he only sees by faith as on what he friends think that on account of his strictness sees with his eyes. Faith is the more real of the convicts put up a job on him to get him the two to him.—Faber.



Toucan make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past few year, those who ha we has worked have received over Five Millons of dollars for their services—more than a harrel of money. We want a few more workers at once. The work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. You can work all the time or in spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying our direction for a hifetime for those who apply at once. Any one any where can ear at 100 per month. Great workers, under the most favorable conditions, earn \$20 a day and upwards. No class of people in the world are making so much money, without capitall, as those at work for us. Whatever you have done, or whatever you may do, you should look into this so yal chance. You will find that you can easily make sil that we claim, and more. If you write to us before we secure all the workers we need, we will lay all before you FREE. Bettar write before you rest, and then if you conclude not to pro to work, or if we cannot empley you, no harm is done. Every one of our workers makes big money. TRUE & Co., Box 202, Augusta, Maina.

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## MARIE. AILLE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND ONE-HALF per cent. 33) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive.

Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Starreholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24sh, 1890.

## CARTIER. DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (31) per cent, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payableat its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank, on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

Montreal April 23, 1890.

# HOW CAN THE LONG

line may BE THE SHORT and yet be the shortest between For instance Minneapolia & Mauitoba Railway has over 3000 milesof

road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is three routes to the Coast. Still it is
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will be remembered as the delight of a
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once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Raniway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for

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## A CONTRAST IN CRIME

Between Ireland and England.

The infamous Coercion law under which Ireland has been chained during the past few years has had the effect of bringing prominently before the world the glorious fact that Ireland's criminal condition stands without a parallel in the whole history of the world. Dr. George Griersen, one of the Commissioners of Prisons in Ireland recently published a work entitled: "Political Prisoners at Home and Abroad," in which we flud the following oriminal statistics which show a condition of morality among the Irish nation that can not be equalled by any esher prople on the face of the globe.

According to Dr. Grierson's work the tota number of prisoners confined in the county prisons (known as Bridewells) in Ireland in 1850 was 88,699 In the year 1889 the num-ber was only 2,282. In the year 1851 the total number of all classes of prisoners confined in all the county and burough jalls of Ireland, was 10,048; in the year 1889 the number was reduced to 2.515.

Of the prisoners confiet in jail at the commencement of the year 1889, nearly one-tenth were sentenced to a few days confinement for minor offences. Only one in a hundred of the prisoners were confined for terms of from 4 to 6 months, and those whose offences were of still greater gravity, requiring an imprisonment of six months and ever, were only two seventy per cent.

The number of all penal servitude convicts in custody, male and female, stood as follows on the first day of each of the years named :

In 1854 ...... 4 279 In 1889 ...... 512

The number of Bridewells shood as follows in the years named:

In 1868 ...... 111 The number of county and burough jails

and convict prisons stood as follows in the year named :

With 6 minor prisons. These figures indicate the extraordinary

fact that whilst Ireland is closing her penal Institutions for want of criminals to occupy them, every other portion of the world is enlarging or increasing its jalls and reformatories to meet the demand for the safekeeping of convicted oriminals.

According to Dr. Grierson's statement fully five-sixths of the Bridewells in Ireland are closed for want of inmates; one-half of the large local prisons, too, have their doors locked against intruders. Spike Island and Luck have been abolished—as the evil of crims has completely cell speed in Ireland.

The dill sert Circuit Judges in Ireland all admit that there a e but few cases of sufficlent gravity to occupy the attention of the several Grand Juries, and in numerous counties the most important business before the Court is the presentation of a pair of white gloves on the part of the Sheriff to the prestding Judge! What a grand record for a people enslaved, robbed, scoffed at and treated as vassal by a brutal government whose minions only await an opportunity to murder them under cruel Coercion laws for which there is neither right nor resson.

Now let us turn to the case of England and contrast its criminal statistics with those of Ireland, developing thereby the stern fact that the so-called "Mother Country" is teeped more deeply in the most fearful crime than any other country in Europe!

A work entitled "Judicial Statistics" is

issued annually in England, and from its pages the London Times has collated the following statistics for the decade of 1879 to 1888 inclusive. The figures, when con-trasted with those given above for Ireland, speak for themselves. The Times says-" It seems that during that period (1879 to 1888) 672 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales for the crime of wilful murder. Of these 299 were sentenced to death, while 373 were either acquitted or found insane—namely 231 acquitted and 142 found insane. Of the 299 condemned to death nearly one-half, or 145, had their sentences commuted, while 154 were executed. Ot the 200 sentenced capitally 50 were women, of whom 9 were hanged. During the same decade there were 1766 verdicts of "wilful murder" returned by juries at the corner's inquests in England and Wales. Hence rather more than onethird of the known murders resulted in arrests. In the above ten years, the convictions resulting from all cases of legal procedure, including summary convictions and tines, averaged 79 per cent, on committals; while the convictions arising from criminal trials or indictable offences only averaged 77 per cent. The capital convictions averaged 45 per cent.; but the actual infliction of the punishment of death was under 23 per cent. In the first year of the decade, 1879, there were 60 persons committed for trial for wilful murder, of whom 34 were condemned and 16 hanged. In the last year of that period, 1888, there were 90 persons committed, of whem 36 were condemned and 22 executed."

It is entirely unnecessary to call special attention to the great contrast in orime presented by Ireland and England, as the facts set forth will be sufficient to convince any intelligent person that if England would turn its attention to the repression of crime at home it would accomplish far more for morality than by keeping a standing army of 40,000 troops in Ireland to keep in subjection a crimeless pesple.

## British Legislation Obstructed.

LONDON, May 8.-The immense volume of work now before parliament threatens to obstruct the passage of many of the Govern-ment's important measures this session. This is particularly true of the Land Purchase and Tithes bills, neither of which can be advanced to passage before Whitsuntide under the most favorable circumstances, and probably one or both will go over to the autumn session. Of course by application of closure the measure could be hurried through, but the Government will hardly resort to extreme measures in the present temper of the country with regard to these bills and certain clauses of the budget. It is safe to say the Government will be sorely tempted to move cleaure on these measures, as the Opposition is making ne secret of its intention to retard their progress by raising a debate on ever possible

Castellar Condemns William's Policy.

MADRID, May 8 -Senor Castellar, in a disqueston with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, condemned Emperor William's Socialist policy as inspired by mere political designs. He blamed the Pope for making advances to Socialism. He admitted the grievances of the working classes, but maintained that state interference would fail to oure them.

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