

## MORE EFFORTS NEEDED.

## THE IRISH FEDERATION.

The Ground and Scope of the Appeal Recently Issued.

It is well known that the so-called National Federation is the Irish association of Home Rulers which occupies toward the McCarthyites the position which the Land League formerly held toward Mr. Parnell. That is to say, the National Federation represents the great body of Irish electors whose spokesmen in the House of Commons are Mr. McCarthy's colleagues, who constitute a large majority of Ireland's delegates at Westminster. Such being the case, the friends of Ireland in this country are sure to heed, the manifesto put forth at a meeting of this body on Thursday of last week. Before referring in detail to the facts and reasonable hopes set forth in this strongly worded document, we may at once state its purport, which is an appeal for assistance based on the indisputable grounds that a large number of evicted tenants are destitute of the means for obtaining food or shelter and that the Nationalist members of Parliament are poor men dependent on their daily work for daily bread and who receive no salaries for their legislative services.

The authors of the manifesto begin by pointing out that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in the present Government have to use all their strength to pass a Home Rule Bill satisfactory to the Irish members of the House of Commons and to the Irish people. They add precisely what the friends of Ireland on this side of the Atlantic desire to hear, namely, a solemn declaration that they are convinced of the sincerity of the Liberal leaders, not only because of the course uniformly pursued by the Liberals since Mr. Gladstone adopted the Home Rule cause, but also because their interests demand such a permanent settlement as Ireland can cordially accept. But it may be said, admitting that a bill framed by Mr. Gladstone in consultation with the McCarthyites would meet the wishes of the Irish people, it is certain that the Liberal party will push it with unswerving resolution in the teeth of the opposition which it will undoubtedly encounter at the hands of the Unionists. As to this point we are assured by the manifesto that the leaders of the Gladstonian party, both before and since their accession to office, have in the most explicit terms confirmed their promise that Home Rule shall be put forward as the first and most urgent article of the Ministerial programme, and shall continue to hold this place until it has been embodied in law.

The authors of this manifesto are not dismayed by the threat of the Conservatives that no matter what kind of Home Rule bill may be passed by the House of Commons—no matter what guarantees it may offer to imperial interests and to the rights of minorities—it will be rejected by the House of Lords. Mr. McCarthy and his fellow-members of Parliament do not believe that the upper House will dare to execute the threat in the face of Mr. Gladstone's warning that they will do it at the peril of their chamber. The manifesto goes on to say that should the Peers so obstruct the Home Rule bill as to delay the passage of other measures imperatively required by the British people, they can be dealt with in such a manner as not only to insure the passage of the Home Rule bill, but to end all hereditary obstruction. This means, apparently, not that Mr. Gladstone is expected to swamp the adverse majority in the upper House by a wholesale creation of new Peers—a measure which the Queen, with the prejudices imputed to her, might be indisposed to sanction—but that the McCarthyites will help the Gladstonians to pass a "One Man, One Vote" bill, a reformed Registration bill and a measure for the payment of salaries to members of Parliament.

Let those three steps once be taken, with the result of making the workmen of Great Britain in fact what they are in theory, the masters of the House of Commons, and it will speedily be recognized that the days not only of hereditary legislators, but probably of the monarchy, are numbered. The truth is that the McCarthyites and Gladstonians, if they work together, will hold the Unionists in a vise. The latter dare not use their control of the House of Lords

to thwart them, lest in the attempt to block Home Rule they expose themselves to far more serious fractures of the existing Constitution. The time has come, therefore, when all the friends of Ireland in this country must see that the hour of decisive contest is at hand, and every substantial proof of sympathy given at this juncture will contribute to assure or hasten victory. All the Irish-American organizations which in the past have borne so large a share of the pecuniary burdens of the constitutional conflict, should now gird themselves for one more effort, for the prize of the long struggle is in sight.—N. Y. Sun.

## Archbishop's Academy.

The bi-monthly examinations of the Academy were held last week.

An interesting programme had been prepared, of vocal and instrumental music recitations and readings. The pupils taking part were:—Masters C. Leroux, W. Mullen, J. Clement, W. Charbonneau, Lortie and Moineau. The result of the examinations was read, and then followed the distribution of certificates of those who had merited to be inscribed on the roll of honor. Certificates were obtained by the following:—

First class—J. Lusignan, K. Carmel, W. Mullen, R. Carignan, J. McCarrey, W. Charbonneau, P. Kenelhan, D. Robillard, H. Lymburner, C. Bilanger, J. O'Neill, C. McCarthy, F. Quebleth, W. Kennedy, J. Hicks, H. McCrory, R. Grenier.

Special class—Ar. Brunet, J. Boucher, D. Lortie, D. Dubreuil, Al. Brunet, H. Laramee, Ar. Dufresne, Alp. Dufresne, A. Anby, E. Nugent.

Second class—W. Warren, C. Weber, K. Souliere, A. Cassidy, J. Warren, W. Twobey, W. Fitzgerald, E. Sauvageau, C. Rosaire, W. McKenna, C. O'Flaherty, E. Tracey, E. Currick, T. Coghlin, F. Scanlan.

Third class—Henry Hoobin, E. Vadboncoeur, D. Donnelly, T. Doherty, P. Renand, L. Russell, P. O'Flaherty, L. Lagace, L. Benson, W. Styles, E. Sullivan, J. McMahon, K. Narbonne, W. Cleary.

Fourth class—E. Markum, F. McGuirk, F. Symons, H. Grenier, F. Bissonnette, R. Quigley, T. Duggan, F. McKeown, W. Kearney, R. Thibault, L. Dubrule.

Fifth class—H. Fitzgerald, H. Wynne, S. McCrory, J. Neville, J. Walsh, J. J. Macdonnell, J. Larkin, R. Brunet, J. Laramee, C. Lynett, A. Ethier, R. Cloran, W. Warren, E. Demers, J. Coulombe, F. Fitzgerald, D. Walsh.

The pupils who distinguished themselves in the bi-monthly examinations are:—

First class—J. Lusignan, R. Carmel, W. Mullen, R. Carignan, J. McCrory.

Special class—A. Brunet, E. Bellefeuille, J. Boucher, D. Lortie, F. Dubreuil.

Second class—W. Warren, R. Souliere, C. Weber, T. Wickham, A. Cassidy.

Third class—E. Vadboncoeur, H. Hoobin, F. Sullivan, A. Rheame, L. Russell.

Fourth class—E. Markum, F. McGuirk, F. Lymons, H. Grenier, C. McClanaghan.

Fifth class—H. Fitzpatrick, H. Wynne, S. McCrory, J. Neville, J. Walsh.

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A Happy Orphan. XI

ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM, KENTON, KY., Oct. 9, 1890.

In our orphan asylum here there is a 15-year-old child that had been suffering for years from nervousness to such an extent that she oftentimes in the night got up, and with fear depleted on every feature and in a delirious condition, would seek protection among the older people from an imaginary pursuer and could only with great difficulty be again put to bed. Last year Father Koenig while on a visit here happened to observe the child and advised the use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and kindly furnished us several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a marked improvement and after using the second bottle and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffering from nervousness should seek refuge in Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

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World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to co-operate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent.

Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1892, and all exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893.

Forms of applications for space and general information can be obtained on applying by letter post free, to the undersigned,

WM. FAUNDERS,  
Executive Commissioner for Canada.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, 16th April, 1892.

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