Interlocked boughs of the hawthorn bedge, How barely your brown twigs glisten!
What! have your blossoms forgotten the

pledge?
Is it not May time? Listen!
Surely I heard a bluebird sing.
And smelt the breath of the clover. What is the word he was whispering— Whispering over and over.

Daffadowndilly, how late thou art,
Thou Springtime's carliest comer!
The gladness of Summer is in my heart,
And on my check there is summer,
Thrilling me through at the bluebird's call,
As the sun when is kiases the clover!
[Gainst my check did a sunbeam fall!
Ah, why was he bending over?]

Petals of white from the hawthorn tree Over the lush grees blowing; Light is my heart as your breezes be-Why, surely it cannot be snowing!
A moment ago the dram-soft skies
Arched above fields of clove!
[Why did he look me so full in the eyes? And why did my head droop over ?]

I know that I heard a bluebird's call;
[That word for a whole heart's husbing!] I know that I felt a sunbeam fall;
[Ah, what on my cheek was brushing?] The sky showed never a sign of rain;
[His eyes—he was bending over!]
And I know, though I walked in a Winter

lane, I smelt the breath of the clover! CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN.

PAPAL INFLUENCE.

Relations of the Vatican to the Powers.

Catholic Strength in Germany.

Will the Emperor William treat Lee XIII with the same petulant fickleness which has characterized his conduct toward the creater of his empire-Prince Bismarck? At this moment the young Kaleer needs the influence of the head of the Catholic Courab, not only to settle the fermidable social question in Germany, but to control the powerful party in the Imperial Legislature and the Prussian House of Deputies, led by Herr Windthorst. The Catholic centre, as parties are balanced, is master of the situation. Who can forget the ignominious dictation

of Count Herbert Blemarck to the high efficials of the Vatican, and to the Pope himself, at the time of the young Emperor's late visit to Rome? The proceeding was of a piece with the usual policy of "the man of private interview with the Emperor were not over within twenty minutes he should not not allow the Emperor's brother to be pre-Chancellor and his worthy son were determined to show all Europe that they were matters in the Vatican, and that the Pope

was in their power.
It has been said in Germany again and again, and almost to Bismarck's own face, that he had gone to Canossa, and taken his palace of the Popes.

Well, this deed has brought nothing but Ill-luck to both father and sun. It is not that I think the inexperienced Emperer has done a wise thing in quarreling with the man who has made the German Empire of the Hohenzollerns, but that there is a Nemesis that sooner or later event kes the oppressor and persecutor. Gen. Von Caprivi, whatever be his of the Irish College in Rome, never ceased to littled enemies of Brown, however, desirous and so passionately, and so beneficially acgenius, is not Prince Blamarck; and William | write in his letters to bishops in Ireland and II, who was a mere boy when Sedan capituto declare to Gregory XVI and Pius IX an lated, and France was prostrate at the feet of the newly proclaimed German Emperor and his Chancellor, has not the claim on the gratitude, the affection, or the confidence of his sut jects and fellow-countrymen which they entertained for William I and Frederick the Noble.

The absence of Blamarck from the imperial councils is a greater loss to the empire than that of Alsace and Lorraine, could these provinces revert to France to-morrow. The atern opposition of the veteran and popular statesman, whose supreme ability has hitherto been the selvation of the empire, will be found a force more to be dreaded than the two millions of armed Frenchmen who are ever eager for their revenge.

The influence of Lee XIII in the centerence

of Berlin, though exercised only through the Prince-Blahep of Breslau, will produce salutary results. Aiready it is felt in the resolution adopted regarding the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age, and of careful limitation of the hours they shall be allowed to work until they have attained their full growth. This selfcitude for childhood and youth; the provisions adopted for their intellectual and religious training; the safeguards against evil example and immorality introduced into the discipline of the of Christian charity, which form such kindly elations and bonds so lasting between emplayers and workmen; all this and much more than this, pertains to what is called " Ohristian socialism," se eften mentioned in connection with Lee XIII's teachings on the labor

One other gooial improvement which the might, through the prelate who indirectly pressive tyranny. represents him in the conference, is the pose; and sanctification of Sunday. It was the French revolution and the temporary demination of republican or Imperial France n parts of Germany and the Cathelle countries of Europe which led to the abolition of he laws enforcing the observance of Sunday. Incusands of travelers from the United ates on visiting these countries, are scanlalized at beholding the people at work as on reck days, and attribute this to the induence of Catholicism. The change was made in direct opposition to the Church and one of a well-devised system of laws and casures calculated to destroy Christianity. The Catholic Church has persistently and indefatigably preached the necessity and obligation of Sunday repess and sanctification. This necessity and this obligation are now arged upon the Berlin conference. Of course

rious resistance is offered by the represen-

tatives of the Franch workingmen, not by M. Jules Simon, who in his old age has repre-

munards, Radicals, and Anarchists are all powerful in the Municipal Council, and have their representatives at Berlin. Of course they oppose the setting saids of Sanday for rest from tell and for prayer. They will realst stoutly anything and everything which alms at introduing into workshop or factory, er werkingmen's organizations, a religious

Nevertheless, the best efforts of Leo XIII are sure to be directed toward all that can improve and elevate the conditions of the laboring classes. This is one of the duties laid on him by his office. Let us hope that out of these peaceful discussions, will come, with the restoration of the Christian Sab bath, its rest for the bedy, and it: hellowing influences for the heart and the home, the beginning of an era of brotherly love, and the appearment of the terrible passions aroused by the undeniable injustice done to

the laboring man. Another topic connected with Leo XIII is just new creating much comment and speculation. I mean the conclusion of the mission of Gen. Simmons to the Vaticar, the dinner given to him in the I-ish College in Rome, and the expression attributed to him by certain press, of the hope of speedily seeing diplomatic relations permanently established between the Vatican and the Court of St.

James. The mission of Gen. Simmons to Rome had for its object the settlement of very difficul; and complicated questions regarding the Catholics of Malta and the jurisdiction claim-ed by the Bishops of Malta over the neighboring centinent of Airles. The division recently made by the great European powers of this continent into zones of severeignity, and the existing rights of the French Bisheps, under the leadership of Cardinal Lavigerie Archbishep of Carthage and Algiers, demand. ed prompt at tilement by the Holy See of conflicting claims and pretensions big with future trouble.

The French Government have looked with a jealous eye on this mission of General Simmens. Cardinal Lavigerie's jurisdiction has hitherto extended to the neighborhood o' the great equatorial lakes, while the British and Portuguese settlements are interlocked with those founded by the French mission-aries. It was evidently a complication of things which required the interference of the Pentiff. The solution of the d fficult problem seems to be satisfactory te all sides, As to what is mentioned in a late issue of a Parisian journal, Le Matin, that England, in return for the Pope's good offices, will guarantee, in case of a general European war, the safe voyage of the Pops to Malta, his residence and that of his court in that island, and the freedom of any conclive which might be held there, all this "demands confirmation."

As to the renewal of regular diplomatic intercourse bitween the B: teh Government and the Holy See, that demands the intervenblood and Iron" toward those whom he could be tion of Parliament, the abrogation of the law bully or frighten into a compliance with his of premienire passed by the Tudors, and the will. Count Herbert Bismarck, taking out his watch in the Pope's ante-chamber and telling Mgr. Macchi that if the Hely Father's Pretatant anti-Popish sertiment in Great British makes me question very seriously whether even the Salisbary Ministry, with to large majority in both house, could carry sented at all, sounds as if both the burly such a law, and carry at the same time the ar ti O thelic opinion of the country, so deepseated and so bitter.

It would be, if successful, a sudden and

surprising change.
Certainly a Liberal Government under Gladstone, or under any leader inheriting his power and palicy, would never, in the present Emperor with him." He was resolved to century at least, dream of establishing diplodisprove this assertion of his enemies, by matic intercourse with the Papacy. This bullying the Pope or his efficials in the very | would be in direct antagonism to the oft-expressed views of the party. It would, beyond all doubt, be opposed by Mr. Parnell and his followers to a man. It would have against it the entire, or almost entire, body of Irish bishops. I could count on my five fingers all the prel tes now living who would in any way be likely to favor it; for, as Cardinal to declare to Gregory XVI and Pius IX an English ambassador in Rome would mean a man always meddling with Irish ecclesiantioal affairs, opposing to: th and nall every person proposed for a bishopric unless that pernon were known to be a pliant tool of the British Government.

These ulterances of Dr. Cullen will appear In the forthcoming life of the great Archbishop of Tuam. True, unhappily, is it that Dr. Cillen totally changed his opinions and his policy when he became Archbishop of Dullin. But this baneful influence on Irish affairs, reversed by Leo XIII's appointment of Dr. Walsh to the same See of Dublin, is not less a fact of contemporary history. The overwhelming majority of the Irish prelates, with the four Archbishops, are now pledged to the national cause, and would consider the appointment of a British Ambassador in Rome and a Papal Nunclo in Lendon as an unmitigated calamity. So, for that matter, would the greet Cardinal Manning and more than one of the other Catholic prelates in Great Britaic.

The restoration of such diplomatic relations would be the death of ecclesiastical independence in the three kingdoms, if not throughout the British Empire.

Leo XIII is not the man to close his ears to the represent tions of the entire episcopal manufactory and workshop; the provident measures taken against sickness and old age among the toiling millions; and the agencies land. Nor when shown where the liberty of the Church is imperilled, or the attachment to the Hely See likely to be strained to the utmost tension, is he one to adopt a meas ure repugnant to a whole nation and its religious and political guides.

In no place on this globe of ours is the Holy See so free to do and to undo as in Ire-His socialism will be the carrying out in practice, or the embodying in legislative enactments, wherever such legislation is either that world are only anxieus to look up to the practicable or imperatively needed, of the Pope in our filial relations with him, withspirit, the precepts, the virtue of the out having ambassadors or State governments appointing our bishops or exercising over the Church a protectorate which history Pope favors and will advocate with all his proves to have been, and to be still, an ep-

Let Irish Catholics in America have no fear that Leo XIII is about to give ever the Church of their fathers, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of a Salisbury and a Balfour. Of all living men he is the least likely to wrong or offend a nation he leves

MGR. BERNARD O'REILLY.

WEAKNESS OF MEMORY.

and admires.

Zell, Faulk Co., Dak., Nov., '88.
I was troubled with forgetfulness and tried many remedies, but of no use-I had almost despaired when semebody recommended Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I tried it and took but 2 bothles of it, which brought back my memory as good as ever. I therefore recommend this remedy to all sufferers, it does more than expected, it speaks for itself.

GEO. PANIAN.

We shall never know till we are in the light of eternity, before the threne of God, over sented somewhat of the Veltairian teachings how many pitfalls and gulis, where there is his yeuth. Among the workingmen of Paris was no bridge to bear us, we have passed here are thousands upon thousands who are safely and unconsciously, because the levout and pratical Christians, and their Spirit of God was our guide.—Cardinal umber is daily increasing both in the capital Manning.

KANSAS,

Edgerton Has a Woman Mayor and Harshal and a Council Composed Wholly of the Gentler Sex.

EDGEBTON, Kan., April 23 -Petticost polities have triumphed at Edgerton, and during the coming year the municipal affairs of this city will be administered by a petticoat gevernment.

At the recent city elections here the ladies parried the day. It came about in this way year ago the candidates for mayor were Nathan Ross and H. G. Brown. Mr. Ross is the village school teacher, and being a man of considerable tact and some personal attractiveness, made a very popular candidate.

Mr. Brown is a grain dealer and proprietor of a lumber yard. He, too, was popular, and the fight at the polls was a close one. The registration list contained only about one She is an ardent equal suffragist, and is elathundred and twenty live names, and the hundred and twenty-five names, and the ed ever her political acquirements. Mrs. count was kept even with the balloting. It Helden is a young weman of only twenty-five was a neck-and-neck race all the way, but years of age and the mether of three children. was a neck-and-neck race all the way, but years of age and the mother of three children when the hour approached for closing the She is the daughter of Council woman Stawart had polled every vete he could command, in political resource. None of the women had voted; why not bring his friends among the women to the polis? The plan was exequity government with a solar tiffe interest outed immediately need to be solar tiffe interest. cuted immediately upon its conception, and Mr. Rose sought out eight women-mothers of his favorit; pupils—and took them to the polls, where they cast their ballots for him. This coup d'etat brought constornation into the camp of the enemy. The enly way to fight his opponent was with his opponent's own weapons—the women. Brown pressed She is a handsome girl of nineteen years. She his friends into service, and they scoured the inserms ignorant of the ordinary duties of a

lected mayor. Brown's failure at the polls rankled in his breast. He treasured up his defeat and planued the revenge that he would visit upon the women because of his misfortune. When election time came around again the pelitical issue in the village was the Sunday closing question. The keeping open on Sunday of the restaurants attracted noisy crowds of loafers and offended the finer moral sense of the community. Peter Doran, one of the old residents of the place and ex-mayor, declared himself in favor of the open restaurant. A meeting of his friends was called and he was nominated at the head of a city ticket, on a personal liberty, anti-blue law platform. All went well for Doran until a few days before elect on. Then came Brown's opportunity for revenge, both upon Doran, who had been a Ries men, and the women who had obstructed his accent of the political ladder. He would defeat Doran by running a " woman ticket" against him and at the same time humiliate the ladies and heap ridicule upon them by placing at the foot of the ticket the name of T. H. Strong for the city council. Now, Strong Is the Micawber, the corner grecery whitler and cracker box itory teller. He was ignered by the proper men and ecorned by all the women. By electing him, the only man on the woman ticket, the women would be humili-

Brown matured his plan, announced his condidates and printed his tickets. At the head of the ticket he rlaced the name of Mrs. W. H. Kelly, wife of the city clerk who had been appointed to the position of his foe, Nat Ross. For judge of the police court he named Mrs. T. S. Greer, who had voted for Ross at the former election. In the list of prospective councilwomen he placed the names of Mrs. W. S. Ewart, Mrs. Nat Ross, Mrs. S. E. Stewart, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. R. G. Helden, all of whom had assisted Ross to the mayoralty. At the bottom of the ticket he placed the name of Micawber Strong.

The women were scandalized and indigof seeing his revenge fall of his o' jact', issued a new ticket, om ting the name of Strong and substituting that of Mrs. Brown, his own wife, thus stealing his thunder and threatin-ing defeat to his plans. Mrs. Brown was absent from the city and could effer no opposition to her nomination. When she returned she cast her lot with her village sisters, and rather than see them humilitated and made ridiculous by the election of Strong entered the campaign with energy and fought her husband, politically, as bitterly as his most desperate enemy. But the die having been cast, Brown was not the nam to shrink from the result. He had placed Strong on the ticket to be elected, and he would not allow his defeat if political shrewdness could not prevent it. He went into the campaign to elect Strong and defeat his own wife. At this juncture in the campaign the Sun-

day older question became a side issue and Mr. Doran practically withdrew from the contest, although a few of his friends stood by him to the last. When election day came there were, therefore, three tickets in the field—known as the Doran, the Strong and the Brown tickets. Doran had the united support of two restaurant proprietors, with their cooks and waiters -- sleven all told. Strong had the support of Brown, who owned about twenty ballots, and a few other men who thought it would be a good joke on the women to force him upon them in the city council, Mrs. Brown had the support of the rest of the community. The women left the management of the campaign on election day to their friends of the sterner sex, and quite generally refrained from electioneer. ing, and but very few of them voted, only fourteen exercising their suffrages. The men, however, took unusual interest in the contest, and, pursuing the usual election day taction, made the fight a close one. When finally the pelis were closed and the ballots counted it was found that the women had been successful. Sixty-five vetas were cast. Of these Doran received only eleven, and the wemen went in with a rush. Mrs. Brewn was the only woman candidate who came anywhere near being defeated, and she beat Strong by only a short neck. She received 27 vetes to

Strong's 21. Thecity administration then for the ensuing year is composed as follows: Mayor-Mrs, W. H. Kelly.

Police judge-Mrs. T. S. Greer. City council-Mrs. S. E. Stewart, Mrs. W. E. Ewart, Mrs. R. G. Holden, Mrs. Nat

Ress, Mrs. H. G. Brewn.
The treasurer, clerk and city marshal hold effice by appointment. The wemen will "turn the resusts out" and fill the places with officers of their own sex. Mrs. W. H. Kelly, the new mayor, is probably the youngest mayor in the country, being only twenty three years of age. She is a native of Johnson County and has been married three years. She believes in woman's rights, though she says she will not sllow her official labers to cenflict with her home duties. She is the mother of a young baby, which will preside with her over the council meetings. She is bright, pretty and intelligent. She says it will be her endeavor to cenduct the affairs of her official position with an eye to the city's best

welfare. Mrs. T. S. Greer will dispense justice in the police court. She is also very young, only our Holy Church, on Good Friday, 4th of April, twenty-two years of age. She is a native of 1890, on whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

and in the previnces; they strictly observe PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IN Van Buren County, fews, but has lived in Sunday. But the Parisian Sectalist. Com-Johnson County for ten years. She is also bright, vivacious and quite teo charming to inquire into the merits of the cases of "drunks and vags," She says she deem't know much abent the law, but she does know what is right and what is wrong, and she will trust to her weman's instinct to de justice to all comers. She will enforce the laws to the letter. If there is a penalty to impose it will be imposed, "and not to be remitted, either," to use her own words. "What is the use of fining a man and then remitting his fine? They must pay up or break rocks, when I'm judge." fine?

Among the members of the council is Mrs. Brown, the wife of the Brown whose revenge se signally miscarried. She is young and the mother of a family. Mrs. Stewart is the matron of the council. She is on the ether side of fifty and will have a subduing effect upon the youthful mayer and her council companions. Mrs. Ewart is a widew, the mother of the regulation number of children. polis Brown had a lead of three votes. Ross Mrs. Ross is the wife of ex-Mayor Ross, who defeated Brown at the election a year ago

The fight for the appointive effices is quite as brisk among the wemen as though succulent government jobs were at stake, and the fair contestants are already bringing personal and political influences to bear in their favor in hope of wreating the coveted prizes. Miss Mollie Tunney is a candidate for city marshal. seems ignorant of the ordinary duties of a town for women who would vote for him.

Finally nine of them were found and taken to the voting place, but teo late; the polls had closed, and the school teacher had been lamps." When informed that it was also the marshal's duty to make an occasional arrest she was for a mement disconcerted, but recovered instantly and a dangerous flash lit her eyes as she remarked: "I guess I can manage that if I have to."

The first meeting of the new board of efficers will occur the first Thursday in May, when the city will enter upon an era of pett! coat government.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at Haif Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

[M26, A9,16, M7,14]

Col. Ingersoli's "Immeasurable Confusions."

In many things which he (Col. Ingersell)

says it seems to me that he entirely mistakes and misstates the stand point of Christians. His paper seems to me to be full-if he will parden the expression-of immeasurable confusions. He speaks with broad cont mpt of beliefs which are to me, as to thousands-nay, to millions-of mankind, dearer than most all fe; yet we reply to him without anger or denunciation, desiring only to Indicate why his writings and speeches will leave Christianity exactly where they found it. The truths which made their way through the civilized world in spite of frantic opposition—the truths which prevailed over Judaism with its fifteen hundred years of gorgeous worship and sclemn memories-the trathe against which a splendid civil'zation in all the plenitude of its imperial power nant, but still, not fearing the election, took arrayed itself in valo, -are not likely to be be cepted by all that which history reveals as and yet be greatest and noblest in their tallact and character of our race. The faith whose fundamental doctrines have seen generations of For instance opponents sink into oblivion has nothing to fear from rhetoric I assault. It throve and conquered not only in sp to of thirty legions, | Manitoba Railbut also in spite of all that the dashing wit of way has over Lucian, or the haughty mysticism of Por 3000 miles of phyry, or the battering eloquence and keen road; maggnif-criticism of Celus could do against it. Hobbes, ice n tly equipped Spincza, Bayle, Lord Herbers of Cherbury, the keen sarcasm of Voltaire, the powerful style of Diderot, the English Deistr, the greatest railway systems of this country. French Encyclor adiata, the corrosive analysis of the school of Tubingen, the microscopic skepticism of Strauss, the perfumed dresms of Renan-what have they effected ? Count over our great statesmen, our great writers, our great travellers, even our great scientists, and the infidels among them can be recekened on the fingers. Securus judicat orbis terrarum. The argumentative position of Christianity is stronger at this moment that it ever was. All that Colonel Ingersell has said or can say against, it has been said better and said before, and has not produced the slightest appreciable effect upon the judgment of mankind .- Archdeacon Farrar in North American Review for May.

INTERESTING TO PARENIS.

Mr. Rebt. Laidlaw, of the Ottawa Free Press, says : Our babe was so choked up she could hardly breathe. In fact at one time we feared that she would choke to death. Respiration become more difficult every minute, for which we could get no relief by the usual remedies formerly used. Having a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house my wife suggested trying it, and in twenty minutes from the first application the child was sleeping and breathing easily, and in twenty-four hours not a sign of the trouble remained. It is an invaluable remedy for children as well aa grown peor la.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as booth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice l'ace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LACBOIX, JE.,

Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mignonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Innocence is a flower which withers when teuched, but blooms not again though watered with tears.

DIED.

McNAMARA.-At his son's residence, Coaticooke, Sunday morning, April 20th Edmond McNamara, formerly of Bedford.

DODD.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret, widow of Mr. James Dodd, co. Limerick, late of Hammersmith, London, who died, fortified with the ribes of



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BANQUE VILLE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND-ONE-HALF per cent. (34) on the pald-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 Shareholders will be held at the name place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

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

CARTIER. BANK JACQUES

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one half (3) per cent, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at 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 he held at the office of the Bank on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one c'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

Montreal April 23, 1890.

HOW CAN THE LONG very BE THE SHORT est between Minneapolis & greatest railway sys-tems of this country;

is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesoba, North and South Dakoba 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 offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wah peton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life tme once made through the word derfulscenery 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 Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for

in a lovelyland HAND "Great Regervation, OF read it and resolve to FORTUNE!

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BENZIGER BROS. 86 and 88 Barclay street,

WANTED-A Female Teacher for the V school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome No. 1, Chatesuguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME, St. Chrysostome, P.Q.

89 S b to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE.
Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

CO. Holly, Miq

MODUS VIVENDI.

The Delegation to Canada Explain the Island's Grievances

Halifax, April 29 -A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to hear the delegates sent from Newfoundland in connection with the fishery agitation. Addresses were given by Sir James Winter. Mesers. Morine, Bowers, Scott, and Greene, describing the situation and feeling in New-foundland. After hearing the speeches the board left to the executive the duty of freming suitable resolutions of sympathy and support. The delegates are very earnest in expressing the injustice which they claim the people of the colony of Newfoundland suffer from the recognition of the recent modus vivendi, of the claims set up by the French to the right of building and operating lobster capning factories on the western and northern coast of the island, covering an extent of ceast line exceeding 400 miles. The delegates dwelt elaborately upon their reasons for the total prohibition of French rights on the coast of the island.

NO RIGHT TO THE LOBSTER FISHERIES.

They said heretofore in reference to the claim of the French to take lobsters the British Government had slways been equally pronounced with Newfoundland, and sgreed that there was not the shadow of right on the part of the French to take or to can lobaters on the coast, but their rights solely related to the "taking and drying of fish" (meaning codfish) The colonists claim that lobsters are not fish within the sense of the treaty. They also assent that god fishing was the only fishery known or contemplated on the coast of Newfoundland at the time the treatles in reference to the "taking and drying of fish" were made. Canning, they say, is not "drying," and the "drying of fish" cannot be made to mean canning of lobsters. The French never had the right under any treaty to erect anything but "stages made of boards necessary for the drying of fish," whereas the canning of lobsters requires the erection of permanent factories and the erection of permanent buildings was expressly prohibited to the French by the treaties referred to

PREVENTS THEIR DEVELOPMENT

The treaty rights which the French enjoy are so enforced as to prevent the development of the internal resources of the western part of the colony. These resources include mining, lumbering and agriculture, and as the mining population of Newfoundland is rapidly increasing and the value of the fishery is not, new avenues of employment have to be opened up. The development of the mines are interfered with by the French because they claim that the prosecution of tiese litirferes with their fishery. While thirty-years ago the French fishery fliet was counted by hundreds there are at the present time only seven vessels engaged in the occupation. Notwithstanding this small interest the French arge their treaty rights in such an unress nuble way as to prevent the development of the vast natural wealth above referred to, which is vital to the very existence of the people of Newfoundland. Even the project of putting a railway across the country from east to west is impracticable so long as the contentions of the French prevent the construction of a terminus on the coast and thus the development of the whole interest not only retarded but absolutely destroyed.

TO EXTINGUISH THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

The great aim of the delegation is to emphasize the necessity of at once bringing about a settlement which will have for its basis the entire extinguishment of the French claims on the ceast of Newfoundland. It is that intolerable, they say, that the colony should be so hampered and that its wealth should be so locked up because of the exercising by the French of claims which are almost, if not wholly, valueless to themselves. The fact is the French fishery is now principally carried on upon the grand banks and other vessels are fitted out and sall from the French port of St. Pierre, so that the exercise of their present treaty rights is not necessary. ever importance the Newfoundland coast did possess for the French fishery is now closed, and, therefore, they ought to be willing to come to an amicable arrangement which would be agreeable to the colonists. A consideration which should provail much is the the fact that the French claim and exercise the right to import everything free of duty used for carrying on the lobiter canning industry, including goods Imported for the payment of labor and the purchase of lobsters. The result of this will inevitably be the destruction of the lobster canning business in Canada and Newfoundland, as competition with the French would be impossible under such circumstances. Another argument is that these factories would become centres from which smugaling could be extensively carried on with Canada.

The delegates disclaim that their mission has any connection with other matters than those of the fishery dispute and French rights on the Newfoundland coast, and say that they are men who hold decidedly different views on the subject of federation with Canada, and not only are not going to deal with It at all, but will not discuss it in any way. The delegative left Newfoundland with the firm faith that when placed fully before the English people the Imperial authorities will see the great importance of the arguments they put forth and that justice will be accorded them.

If the Popes could hold up no ether merit than that which they gained by protecting monogamy against the brutal lust of those in power, not withstanding bribes, threats and persecutions, that alone would render them immortal for all future ages, -- Von Mueller (Protestant).

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