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CORRESPONDENCE.

Archbishop Cleary's Oircular.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: The recent circular of that noted master of reasoning and rheteric, Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, to the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of his Archdiocese, has furpished Montreal's religious firebrand, the Daily Wilness, with a new theme fer the exercise of its fanatical but impotent fory towards the Cathollo Church. Being used to groveling in the leathsome dungeon of error, the ultra-Protestant editor cannot comprehend the utterances of the Princes of the Church of Christ, and when a distinguished Archbishop speaks to his flock with that authority handed down to him through the long and unbroken line of Apostolical successors, he becomes utterly lost in the diffusion of Christian light and farts, and can only see through the dezzling rays with an eye thickly veiled over with batred and bigotry towards the Church-that Heaven-born Institution which has watched the birth and death of nations, preserved society, maintained social order, and kept alive the body politic when all earthly powers of preservation had fallen to pieces in their human weakness and insig-nificance. This precious exponent of Protestantism thinks that the Catholic Church (the parparians in the middle ages, and converted nations from Pagan idolatry to the Christian faith) is a Church from which people need to be delivered; but he has yet, with the rest of Protestantism, belearn that, were it not fer the Divine mission which she alone was appointed to fulfil, and for the fulfilment. appointed to fulfil, and fer the fulfilment of hich she was indued with power to resist until the end of time the gates of Hell, the social fabric of the universe would have failen to the ground centuries ago, and the barbarians, who swarmed over Europe and were swept back only by the voice and power of Mother Church, would have made the Pro-testantism of to day an impossibility. The grateful and un Christian being! To what depth of degradation and shame hath thy vaunted spirit of Christian charity and goodfellowship fallen! Must Protestantism be kept alive by the ignorance of those who follow in the footsteps and adopt the methods of apostates who cut themselves loose from the Church that they might gratify their passions and indulge in their own gloritication? The Wimess should learn that falsehood is a dangerous weapon, and especially so when those indulging in it endeavor to brand others, and greater and more truthful men, with the crime of which they them-selves are alone guilty. His Grace Archbishop Cleary did not utter a falsehood when he called the public schools Protestant. They are and have been Protestant in Ontario, "as every one of the priests whom he addresses, and every one of the parents whom he addresses, and every one of the parents whom he approximately as a protest of labor are left the option of giving their hands a holiday, but the Government of the parents whom he approximately as the parents of the paren whom he proposes to enslave well knows," to use one of the Witness's choice expressions. They read Protestant prayers, employ Protestant teachers who are not always mindful of the ausceptibilities of Catholic pupils, and appoint Protestant Inspectors of the James L. Hughes stamp, who court notoriety by frequent attempt: to impose their bigoted Orange views upon every one connected with their Pretestant schools. The Witness need have no concern for us. The C.tholic Church and the Catholic schools will live en during the ages through which it and its precious

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

traordinary about it, and will continue to be

guided in all matters of faith and morals by

Cry From the Wage Earners of Europe and America.

LONDON, April 20.—The eighteen district meeting convened in London to day by the Federation of Labor Unions to consider the eight hour movement, approved the position of the Union to hold a monster meeting in Hyde Park on May 1. The largest meeting to day was in Hyde Park and was addressed by several of the most prominent leaders of the short day movement. The chief speaker was John Williams. Among other things he said: The workingmen have four holidays every year forced upon them, whether they want to observe them one. them or not. These holidays are primarily for the benefit of other classes than the workingmen and his convenience has not been considered in the matter. The one day that labor has asked for, May 1st, is now denied. We now propose to hold our May day holiday, however, whether the employers like it or not.

DEMANDS FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY. LONDON, April 20.-There are five labor organizations in London engineering the eighthour movement for May 1st. Each will have its own celebration of the event, and all are hostile to one another, or at least there is no mutual agreement among them. Their demands differ, not only in detail, but in principle, and it looks now as though such a lack of unanimity will have a damaging effect on the move-ment. The differences among the various bodies are believed to be irreconcilable.

TRICKED BY EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, April 20.—The strike of the bootmakers is not yet settled, though some are expected to resume work to-morrow. The managers of the strike claim that the employers played a clever trick. In order to demoralize played a clevar trick. In order to demoralize the strikers they made a temporary concession and had the statement widely published that the strike was at an end. The object was to stop the danations of money which were coming in from all quarters. This purpose was largely successful, and the concession was then repudiated, leaving the workmen in a worse position than awar. The manager dains to be able than ever. The managers claim to be able however, to maintain organization among the men until the situation becomes generally understood and contributions again because

STRIKE OF BOSTON PACKERS

packing house now includes all the departments. A statement of grievances will be presented to the firm on Monday,

RIGHT HOURS CONCEDED IN CHICAGO. Onicaco, April 19.-The conference between the arbitrating committees of the striking carpenters and the new Boss Carpenters' Association to-day, failed to bring about a settlement,
although it was expected by many that it
would. The question of wages was but briefly
discussed, and will be left for adjustment to the next meeting. The new association has recognized the Carpenters' Union and granted the eight hours, and now the only question to be settled is that of wages. This, it is expected, can easily be settled.

BACH FOR ALL, ALL FOR BACH.

Scottsdale, Pa.—Men employed at the Merrell and Wheeler coke plants of the Cambrian Company quit work to day for the re-instatement of a dispharged man. There are 500 men at these works, and they intimate they can stand a siege of many weeks.

STRUGGLE WITH BAILWAY COMPANIES.

PITTSBURG, Pa April 20.—Special committees appointed by the executive committee of the Federal Railroad Employees called to day at the railroad offices in the city to see what the companies were willing to do. The committee reported this morning that the proposition to advance the wages of day conductors to 24c per hour, night conductors 25c. per hour, day brake men 18c, and night brakemen to 19c, per hour had been offered to the Grievance Committee by the superintendents of all railroads entering the city except the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. All of these pro-pealtions were considered separately by the Federated Executive Committee and the Local Grievance Committee, and each one in turn was unanimously rejected. When the meeting adcorned to-night there was such a hopeful feeling among the men as has not been equalled since the trouble began. The men claim now that the railroad officials have virtually recog-nized the federation and one point has been gained.

AUSTRIANS DEMAND EIGHT HOURS.

VIENNA, April 20.—The workmen in the mines and iron works of the Prague Industrial Company and the Austro-Alpine Mining Company have demanded the eight-hour day, and if the demand is refused they will strike. This important movement indicates that a general strike throughout the empire is almost certain, and grave apprehensions prevail. The excitement among the laboring people is so great as to make it certain that extensive demonstrations will occur on the first of May.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS READY FOR AN EMEUTE. LONDON, April 21.—Owing to the prevailing strikes and the certainty of trouble on May day the Austrian Government has ordered the concentration of strong forces of troops at the disturbed centres and has arranged to reinforce the already formidable garrison at Vienna and in the auburbs of the capital.

WAR ON WORKING WOMEN.

in Ostrau, Moravis. have crossed the Prussian frontier, and ben Czech ag bator have been placed under arrest by Prussian officials. Germen and Austrian anarchists are reported to be in London seeking funds to prosecute the agita tion.

MILL OPERATIVES LOCKED OUT. Already 17,000 spinners and weavers are un-employed in Mulhausen, Germany, and a com-plete shut down of every factory in the district is looked for.

ONE EFFECT OF MINERS' STRIKES. M. Fassioux. Belgian minister of railways, posts and telegraphs, has demanded an extra credit of \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of the railway system during the ensuing fiscal year in consequence of the enormous increase in the price of coal resulting from the recent strikes in Belgium and the prevailing mining troubles

A STRIKE OF SPINNERS. Two thousand spinners at Newry, Ireland, have struck for an increase of wages.

WORKMEN WABNED AGAINST PARADING. VIENNA, April 21.—Tais city is placarded largest labor employer, announces that men who take a holiday on May 1 will not be receiv-

PARNELL ON THE LAND BILL He Explains Why He Opposes Mr. Balfour's Proposition.

made nine years ago. He welcomed Mr. Bal editors and correspondents will be called upon to sleep in oblivion. And as to the circular itself "which has caused so much orticlesm," Oatholios fail to see anything extraordinary about it, and will continue to be the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayer would go in lendthose in authority in the Church. We want no Protestant interference, and certainly will submit to dictation from no Protestant quarter.

J. L.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

LABOR MOVEMENTS. these being largely absentee landlords, to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer

brethren in the lurch.

Mr. Parnell said he objected to the bill because it did not carry out what it proposed, while it exhausted the only Irish credit available. He said : If the principle of the bill was to purchase the whole reture, forty million pounds was ridiculously inadequate. Ireland contained fourteen million acres which, at poor contained fourteen million acres which, at poor law valuation, was a million pounds. At this valuation the total at 82 years purchase would come to 166 million pounds, which sum would be necessary to provide a solution of the land question. The true test of the worth of the guarantees provided would be for Mr. Goschen to take them to the London market and try to see what he could realize on them. The senur-ities, he said, cannot be real unless they effect a complete settlement of the question under local authority. Otherwise the scheme is a swindle on the English tax payers. He continued in an elaborate criticism of Mr. Balfour's views, dealing with and contending against the advantages which Mr. Balfour suggested would accrue to the landlord and tonants under

Mr. Parnell suggested a proposal for a sub stitute for Mr. Balfour's bill, which he describ-ed elaborately. This morning's papers comment on his scheme, as a rule, unfavorably. Mr. Gladstone will speak in support of Mr. Parnell's motion on Thursday.

Celtic Influence in America.

(From the Westminster Review.) The Irish in America are already counted by millions. They are scattered in large numbers in every State, from Boston to San Francisco, from Washington to New Orleans. They have from Washington to New Orleans. They have settled in immense numbers along the Allegheop Mountains, by the shores of the lakes, and in the gold fields of the far West. In many States, the highest, the most important, and the most coveted positions are in the hands of Irishmen. Members of Congress, Sonators, the great executive functionaries, the police, the bar, the bench are all largely recruited from the ranks of the Catholic Church, which, as Macaulay observed, has been more than recompensed in the New World for what she has loss in the Old, which in point of numbers is the National Old which in point of numbers is the National Church of the States, and which holds out every ATRIXE OF BOSTON PACKERS. Or Division of the States, and which holds of the National come of his individual o gitation (Boston, April 79.—The Strike at Squire's Church of the future.) The lottless and most licit is that in no constitutional gov

racred functions are filled by ecclesiastics of Irish extraction or of Irish birth. In a word, the Catholic Church in the States has been founded, featered, formed, for a magnificent future, by Irish exiles.

We may eafely surmise that at present there are in the States 50 000 000, to 50 000 600 of

are in the States 50,000,000 to 60,000,600 of people; we may likewise venture to attace that of these from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 are, probably, of Irisu blood or of Irish birth.

Among every half dozen Yankees there is at least one hand the correction to Irish and And least one bound by some ties to Ireland. And now comes the question—" Is the Republic in any may deeply indebted to these Irish citizent? Have they with their large number, high social standing, great places of trust, contributed aught to her glory or addeded aught to her commercial greatness, refined her social taste, or assisted in laying the foundation of the real happiness of her people, the eal se-curity of her laws, the influence of her divine virtues, which more than anything else gives power and permanency to a naissant and mighty nation? The answer is unquestionably affinato scan the present state of American affairs to feel certain of this.

Death and Funeral.

Saturday, April 12th, at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., John A. Finnegan died at the age of 18 years and six months after a short illness of only three days. He was a pupil of the Euglish Commercial Graduating Class and President of St. Patrick's Literary Society.

Death found him well prepared, for he passed peacefully to the Lord with the most edifying piety. The souvenir of his pious end is a powerful consolation for his parents, profesors and college companions, in the profound bereavement caused by such an unexpected death. The College faculty and students were present at his last mements and could not refrain from shedding abundant tears. A first Requiem High Mass was celebrated in the College chapel on Sunday morning. The decorations and singing made a profound impression upon the large attendance. Many of the principal citizens of Rigaud joined in the mourning of the College by being present at the Solemn Service which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Proth, assisted by the Rev. Father Marleau as deacon and the Rev. D. Grenier, S.D., as abdeacon, former professors of the regretted de-

In the afternoon the College faculty and students accompanied the corpse a certain distance. On Tuesday a second Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O. Joly, C.S.V., President of the College, at St. Anicet, the native perish of the lamented deceased. The Rev. C. E Durocher, C.S. V., Prefect of the Commercial Courses, was present

at the obsequier. Notwithstanding this unexpected death and the unfavorable state of the roads, a very large number of people joined in the funeral procession, a token of the sympathetic feelings of the people and in what re-pectful esteem Mr. Thomas Finnegan and family are held by all their neighbors of near and far. Certainly this is a credit to Mr. Finnegan and the population of Huntingdon county. "Honor to whom

honor is due."

The Rev. President and Prefect returned to the College corrying with them an everlasting souvenir of the kindness generosity, sympathy, and politeness of the Irish people of Huntingdon county, a great many of whom they had the pleasure of meeting. "Union and neigh-borly sympathy" seems to be their motto. Our most respectful and heartfelt condolence is extended to the bereaved family. Since the foundation of the College, 47 years ago, this is the second death that has occurred there, and the first in 15 years.

A CLASSMATE.

The Federal Veto Power.

OTTAWA, April 21 .- We are evidently to have a big debate upon the Federal power of veto, for this evening Mr. Blake gives notice that on the motion to go into commistee of supply, or of ways and means, he will move in amendment to strike out all the words after "that" and insert the following:—

It is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to educational legislation, important ques-tions of law or fact may be referred by the xecutive to a high judicial tribunal for hearing and consideration in such mode that the represented and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the executive.

This proposal is somewhat upon the lines of the contentions of the Equal Righters, that the Jesuits' Estates act should have been referred to the Supreme court or the Privy council, and meets with acceptance in some quarters as like ly to relieve the Government from the responsibility of decision in knosty cases.

Divorce Only for the Cardinal Sin OTTAWA, April 21.-The first divorce divisions of the session took place this evening, the bills for the relief of Huga Forbes Keefer and of Coristiana Filman Glover being carried to a second reading upon a division of 54 to 21. When the Emily Wasker case was reached, Sir John Toompson called attention to the fact that it was a departure from the rule which had been laid down in this Parliament that divorce should only be granted for the cardinal sin. He contended that the proof in this case was that the wife knew perfectly well the nature of the contract she was entering into, and that her sole claim to a divorce was that she had been disappointed as to her husbane's ability to support her. He could imagine no action of Parliament which would bring upon it such dishener as to grant this divorce, a sentiment which Sic John Macdonald approved by a hearty "hear, hear." He then moved the six months' hoist Mr. Mitchell and Col. Tisdale supported the bill, the latter believing that the rejection of the bill would lead to an agitation for the establishment of a divorce court. He contended that the mere fact that the girl was under age when she married was sufficient justification for the granting of a divorce. Sir John Macdonald supported the motion for the rejection of the bill. Nothing would redound more to Canadal Nothing would redound more to Canada's discredit, would promote demoralization or would bring on the evils so potent on the other side of the line as to abandon our adherence to the principle that marriage should only be dis-solved for the cause of adultery and for that only There was to his mind a great deal of torce in the position of the Roman Catholic Church against divorce in any case, but he had always favored the dissolution of the marriage tie for the one cause, and would strictly oppose any further relaxation of the rule. He was opposed to the establishment of divorce courts, believing they had had a bad effect in England, but if the Legislature should relax its rules he would Legislature should relax its rules he would favor the establishment of such a court, which would decide according to the evidence and by the law of England. In his opinion marriage should be indissoluble except for the cardinal

Messrs, Davies, Weldon and Dickey also opposed the granting of the divorce and on division Parliament refused to grant the divorce by a vote of 70 to 35.

The roll of the English House of Lords contains 552 names, the Prince of Wales heading the list. The name of "Mobael Lord Morris, a lord of appeal in ordinary," closes it. The junior baron is Lord Saville. The Prince of Wales seldom takes part in the proceedings of the peers, except at the bidding of his mother, as in the case of the "Decessed Wife's Sister Bill," for which he voted twice. The roll of the English House of Lords con-

It is a great relief to read once in awhile a sensible passage in the writings of a Roman correspondent W. J. Stillman, writing from the Eternal City to the New York Evening Post, says.; "Out of Rome the greater part of the world seems to think that the pope settles the questions brought before him in much the the questions brought before him in much the enough to enable them to maintain a protected.

The Dope received Diluces Louise and the sand that the decisions he announces are the outto compete with espital. Even as workingmen a social andience. All the coremonies customary
to compete with espital. Even as workingmen a social andience. All the coremonies customary
they must oppose capital with capital. The
for a reception at the Vations of princes of
lact is that in no constitutional government now

THE LEADING CANADIAN PIANOS L. E. N. PRATTE,

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existing is there such profound and prolonged study of the questions to be answered; and, so far from any problem being solved by the opin-ions of one, however important ecclesiastic, it employs the united thought and application of the Sacred College in its solutions. There is not probably in the entire world another such case of grave and multiplex deliberation on moral

AN EQUAL RIGHT'S CAT'S-PAW.

How it is to be Used in the Coming Elections.

It is related that a few days ago a centleman who has never taken an active interest in political affairs, and who has no special sym-pathy with the Meredith party, was astonished at receiving a letter from a politician high in the councils of the Tory party demanding a large subscription to the campaign fund now being raised to aid Mr. Meredith at the coming general election for the Ontario Legislature. The writer made a most pathetic appeal for assistance, and his statements disclose a conspiracy between the Dominion Government and the Tories in the Ontario Legislature to get possession of the government and resources of the Province by means of race and religious cries, subsidies from the Federal treasury and wholesale bribery. That the anti-French and auti-Catholic cries have been raised in Ontario in the interest of the Macdonald-Thompson-Langevin government is now clearly established The writer of the letter before referred to says

that it is necessary to overthrow the Mowal Government to insure the success of the pre sent Federal ministry at the next Dominion election; that the Conservatives expect to lose considerable support in the Maritime provinces because of the increased duties upon flour and otherarticles; that they do not hope to do more than equally divide the province of Quebec, and than equally divide the province of Quebec, and that, therefore, the great struggle must come in Ontario. The contest in Ontario, he says, will be doubtful, unless the present Provincial Government can be outed, and its patronage arsured by Mr. Meredith and his friends. The chances of defeating Mr. Mowat are discussed at length. The Tories hope, so this pleader for boodle says, to capture some constituencies by means of the cries raised by the Meredith party about separate schools, the French language the Equal Rights movement, and "Romisl be dropped as soon as Meredith is placed in power less they should play hob with the party in the Dominion contest. Then it is stated that Mr. Mowat has created dissatisfaction in the older portions of the province by refusing to grant subsidies to any railways excepting those designed to promote colonization and that Sir John Macdonald proposes to adopt a contrary policy and grant liberal subsidies for roads in the thickly populated sections of the province The writer concludes by stating that unless he re ceives an unfavourable response to his appeal for money in a short time, he will draw up in the gentleman appealed to for \$1,000. The the gentleman appealed to for \$1,000. The cries raised squiget the Outario Government, he fears, will have little effect, unless the Tories have a large campaign fund with which to influence the "floaters." The Ontario Govern-ment have been warned of the plan of campaign adopted by their opponents. The fact that a gentleman who cares very little about politics, and upon whom the Tory party have no claims, has been asked to give \$1000 to the bribery fund, indicates that an enormous sum is to be raised, and a desperate effort made to buy the Mowat government out in the interest of the federal mini-ters. The Equal Rights men who have been mushed into attacking the Mowat government without cause now realize that they chesputs out of the fire for "the Jesuite" of the Ottawa ministry whom their organization was formed to combat. eyes have been further opened by the circulation of Dalton McCorthy's speeches by members of the House of Commons. The fight at the coming local el-ction will not be between Mowat and Meredith, but between Mowat and his friends and Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and the power of the Dominion government.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITI

And the Liverpool Strike.

Success of His Intervention.-Termination

of the Struggle.

(Liverpool Catholic Times, April 4th.) Happily the Liverpool Dock Strike is at an

end. On Tuesday morning the men recom-menced work, terms having been arranged on the previous day by Mr. Michael Davist with the employers, ratified by the strikers. The people of Liverpool, without distinction of class or creed, are loud in their expressions of grati-tude to Mr. Davitt for the tact, courage, and good sense he has shown in bringing about an arrangement between the contending parties. It is recognised that there are few men—if indeed any could be found—who could have brought their influence to bear on the struggle as successfully as Mr. Davitt. and the only regret which now finds utterance in the great seapore is that his mediation was not invoked at an earlier stage in the strike. It is felt that if at the outset the questions in dispute had been left to the arbitration of Mr. Devitt on the one hand, and Mr. T. H. Ismay on the other, a just and satisfactory solution would have been found which would have saved much suffering and anxiety during the three weeks for which the strike has lasted. There is no doubt that the pleasant issue which has now been reached is due in a very large measure to the confidence reposed in Mr. Davitt by both parties. His integrity and independence of character have won and compalled the respect and esteem of masters and men. The history of his life is before the public, and all are ready to admit that it is entirely free from everything that is mean, trucking or selfish. Whatever may be thought of his views, everybody perceives that he is one who has always got the courage of his convictions. When he differs from others—ever though they may be his warm friends and colleagues—he never hesitates to speak out his mind. It is admiration of this manly independence of judgment that has begotten that confidence in him which has led to the settlement of the Liverpool strike. There are apecia reasons why we should rejoice at the termina tion of the dispute. A very large proportion of the men on strike were Irish Catholics. To their lot fell hardship and suffering, and their interests were gravely imperilled. We fear, indeed, that in the minnds of some of the capitalists there is a deep ingrained prejudice against the Irish. They have been willing in the past to employ them in building up their fortunes by slavish labor, but now, when they are strong in capital and resources, there is a disposition amongst them averse to the employ. disposition amongst them averse to the employ ment of the very men whose toll has secured for them their present power and position. Now that the time has come for the men to study the lesson of the struggle they must see that the step which they took was ill-revised. They had not sufficient strength or a combination powerful enough to enable them to maintain a protracted

must not, with a view to obtaining their ende, be guilty of any injustice to their fellow men. What is of importance to them at this moment is to learn wisdom from the crisis which has just ended If any large proportion of the duck-laborers of Liverpool-say five thousand-wish laborers of Liverpool—asy first thousand—wish to oppose the power of capital, let them in the future put by part of their earnings and accumulate capital. Let five thousand dock-laborers, where it is possible, put half-a-crown or five shillings a week aside, and, instead of building up the fortunes of a few brewers and liquordealers, let them secure three of the transmings. This is not a dream, but a pra tical scheme which would place them in a position to compate advantageously with any steamship company, and to carry on a successful struggle with enpitaliata.

THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT The following are the six points of the settle-

ment:—
1. There is to be a regular dinner hour from twelve to one; if the men work during the dinner hour and take their meal later they are to have an extra bour's pay.

2 The med need not work more than nine hours at night unless willing so to do. If they do they are to be paid overtime in accordance with terms of the Employers' Association.

3. Union and non union men are to under-take to work harmoniously togeth r 4. The employers offer weekly labour with a week's notice on both sides as a substitute for the present casual employment. Men accepting weekly terms are required to deposit a week's wages a courity against leaving without notice, auch week's wages to be deducted by easy instalments. No instalments to be asked for im-

mediately after the strike.

5.— The men on strike shall be taken back to work gradually as they are required, and are not to wear their badges while at work, 6. The union is not to boycost Liverpool ships in other ports in connection with any quarrel in which Liverpool shipowners or dock labourers are not involved.

SPEECH BY MR. DAVITT.

A mass meeting of the men was held on Monday afternoon at Bankhall. There was a very large attendance, the men awaiting the result of the negotiations with keen interest. At about half past five Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. M'Hugo ascended the platform, and were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Davist delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—They must as practical men or which he said:—I hey must as practical men recognize facts; and considering their unpre-paredness for this strife, taking into account the lack of funds, seeing that for some reason or other the press of Liverpool was not with them, and finding that the public did not respond on their behalf, as in the case of the dockers of London, he thought, under the circumstances, they would practically go in with some of the honors of victory; and with reference to what they had not won, nobody could point the finger of contempt and say they had begged to go back. He would ask them boneatly, in the interest of peace, to enter into this agreement not to molest these men whom they called "black-legs," but leave it to work, skill, and fitness to settle that question in a very short time (hear, hear). That would regulate itself, and all the men would be employed all the sooner as they kep: this agreement in a straightforward and honorable manner. He had read with pleasure in the papers that morning the annuncement that the police of Bootle had subscribed to their relief fund. They were not like the police in Ireland—they were a local force, having local feelings and prejudices; and probably if they could get at their inward convictions, they would wish them godapeed in this contest for reason and right, (bear, hear) They had shown they were in hearty sympathy with them, and if they had a police force of that sort in Ireland they would treat them differently to what they treated the Royal Irish Constabulary. He would urge them not to accept these conditions unless they were willing to accept them honourably and keep them. It would be hard to him to know that they would say they would keep these condi-tions and learn when he went to London that they had broken them. Such of course would be against their own interest. He would now ask those in favor of accepting the conditions read out by him, and who would agree to keep them honourably, to signify the same by holding the conditions of the same by holding the same by holding the conditions of the same by holding the same and gave me a bottle of lung purgative and the properties the same by holding the same and gave me a bottle of lung purgative and the properties the same by holding the same up both hands.

Nearly all present held up their hands. Mr. violation of the conditions they had agreed to then they might call upon him when it was in his power to assist them. But if they did not keep their conditions honourably, then he would never take one step to belp them in a future strugglo. If he had in any way served them or the cause of peace, he could assure them that knowledge would be his greatest reward while travelling back to London to attend to his own affairs (cheers).

Cordial votes of thanks were then accorded to Mr. Davist and Mr. M'Hugh, and the latter in responding said the strike was now ended, and if he had been consulted it would never have been entered upon. But he was wired for when things were in a critical condition, and he came in an emergency,

THE CONDUCT OF THE MEN.

Now that the strike is over it is only fair to say that the conduct of the men throughout the trying ordeal has been worthy of all praise. The military were brought into Liverpool to preserve the peace, but there has not been the slightest cause for their interference, the men all along maintaining a peaceful and orderly de-

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

The Liverpool Mercury, commenting on the termination of the strike, says: Mr. Davids deserves the gratitude of the men, whose cause he esponsed with such signal success, and we have no doubt it is freely and heartily given to him. He has furthermore placed the entire community under a similar debt, for the mischievous and paralyzing effects of the strike ramified through almost every business artery in Liverpool.

Wedding Belis.

One of the most pleasing events of the season took place on Monday morning at half-past 8 o'clock in the R. C. Church at Granby, when Mr. J. S. Lowrey of Colchester, Mass., led Miss Maggie, fourth daughter of the late B. Cusack, Esq., to the altar. The ceremony, which consisted of a Nuptial High Mass, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Gill in the presence of a number of friends. The bride looked pretty and attractive as usual. After the ceremony the party repaired to the resi-dence of the bride's mother, where a sumptuous dinner was served. The presents were valuable and numerous, evidently showing the esteem in which the young lady was held by her many friends. We wish them happiness in their journey through life.

Gleanings.

Gladstone has published 299 books and pamph lets, not to mention innumerable newspaper and magazine articles.

It is said that nearly all the postal clerks and carriers who become thieves begin by stealing letters addressed to lottery agenta, which they know are almost sure to contain money. In Siam you can get good board for forty-

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Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Soid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c; Soap, 35c Resolvent, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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Appene desiring further information will find mapleased to give it at my residence.

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cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it comletely with our medicines. FULL SET (4) magnificent portraits (in colors)

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Newfoundland's Precious Bait and What it will Cost all Fishermen.

HALIFAX. April 21.-Newfoundland's new regulation for the sale of bait is evidently designed to cripple the Canadian, American and Newfoundland ports for a supply of bait. The regulations provide in brief:—1. That all foreign vessels shall pay light dues every time they enter port; 2, that they shall pay one dol-lar per ton license fee and shall be restricted to the purchase of one barrel of bait per ton of their registered tonnage. A license shall only be good for three weeks and cannot be renewed within that time. All foreign vessels shall be compelled to obtain a new license and pay the fee every time they enter a Newfoundland port. This is prohibiting the export and sale of bails under the pretence of licenses, and strikes a-blow at the Canadian and American as well as the French fisheries.

It has been the quatom, for a few years past. of a firm in Buffalo to give away shamrocks on St. Patrick's day. In 1889 the supply numbered 2,000, and the demand so far exceeded the supply that at noon not one was left. This year the number was increased to 5,000, and at 7,35 o'clock, Monday morning, the wheels of business were so thoroughly blocked by petitioners for shamrooks that customers could not be waited upon. At 9 30 o'clock the last of the 5.000 was given out and a card was put upon the door: "We have no more shamrocks. In 1891 an order will be placed for 20,000,"

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN