## SEALING THE STONE.

BY MARGARET J. PRISTON. "Yea as ye will," the governor said,
"Bring forth the imperial seal; let wax
Account the parchment surip be spread,
And make ye sure that nothing lacks
To hold secure the crucified,

字是"特殊的政治的的"。 "

Whom now your Jewish hate and pride Need fear no more. Go ye your ways ; I wash my hands of all this day's I waste in a wronged man—
Not mine the deeds, but yours alone.
Make last the watch, as best ye can, And shal the stone !"

The guard was set, the seal assigned,
And through the midnight's ghashly gloom,
All Rome's supremest power combined
To hold the Christ within the tomb, To hold the Christ within the tomb,
Oh, vain the vaunt of Sanhedrim!
"He thall not rise," they said of Him;
"Nor shall they hence His body bear,
Saying, 'He riseth other where;
He cannot rise—all is secure;
The utmost might of Cæsar's throne
Hath set the watch, and made it sure,
And sealed the stone."

How weak a world's united power, To hold enfombed the Son of God, Who, since that resurrection hour. Down all the ages walks abroad, Scattering His fees before His face Are uttering still, in accents clear, While white-robed angels of His grace "The Lord is risen—He is not here; The Crucified now claims the throne— The world's wide realm, His rightful sway, The seal of might is brhken—the stone Is rolled away !"

- Congregationalist

### THE CLERGY AND THE LABOUR OUESTION.

Important Pasteral by Bishop Kopp-Work. ingmen's Associations.

Mgr. Kepp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, whe. by the request of the German Emperor, assisted at the Berlin Labour Conference, has addressed to his clergy a Pastors on the Labour Question and the Mission of the Olergy." Though written for the priests of the diccese of Breslau, the document is of general interest. I have experienced, says the Bishop, a lively joy on learning that in several places the clergy had already, in consequence of my Pastoral 1 tter of Febrnary 3rd, taken steps preparatory to the foundation of labour associations. With all my heart I hope that these efforts will be crowned with a lasting success, and I renew my exhortstion to favour as much as possible the development of these associations. The task of looking after and promoting the interests of the working classes with special solicitude imposes itself on the clergy all the mere because, on the other hand, no effort is spared to separate the working man from the Church. Tois task constitutes part of tae duty incumbent on the clergy in the SALVATION OF SOULS.

The means and methods of fruitfully exercising a salutary influence on the welfare of the people are modified with the progress of time. In our days it is almost impossible to make the working-classes accessible to the baneficent action of the Church if the clergy do not maintain with them relations which are followed up sutside the Church in associations the object of which is the protection and promotion of the interests of the workingclauses. I am convinced that my clergy entirely share my views in this matter. And they will therefore welcome with joy the occasion which I offer them of deliberating on the solution of these social problems, so that they may then be able to undertake with courage and confidence in God the work which, ait is a conscientious examination of the situation, shall appear useful, prudent, necessary and in accordance with an appreciation inspired by zeal for souls. Consequently I ordain that in the conferences at the Deanearles this year, the following grave question be discussed :-

"HOW CAN AND OUGHT THE CLERGY FULFIL THEIR MISSION IN REGARD TO THE WORKING CLASSES ?"

In proposing this matter for discussion at the conference of the clergy, I desire not merely that the priests should instruct them solves is theory as to their duties, but I enter tain the firm hope that they will proceed at each Deanery to the discussion and the realization of the practical measures which, whilst tiking account of local conditions, appear best suited for the solution of these problems. It is to this last consideration that we must first apply ourselves. The following points will be examined: (1). What are the measures to be taken in the order of the Offices so as to favor the frequentation of the religious services by the working-classes? (2). What are the institutions to be established for the material benefit of working class families? (3). Is it possible to found associations for the working-class-associations for the men, associations for the wemen, and also associations for the young? (4). The clergy should study the social legislation of the country.

THE FRST DUTY OF THE PRIEST is the cultivation of his religious life. He eaght not to shrink from any sacrifice to keep his working-class parishioners in obedience to the Church and to win back those who have abandened it. It is necessary to see whether the hours of the Offices should not be altered in order to facilitate the attendance of workingmen. Last year a special service was held late in the afternoon for glassmakers, who, in consequence of their occupation, are prevented from being present at the merning services. This essay has been crowned with Manifestly such a service does not satisfy the prescriptions of the second precept of the Church, but it at least jurnishes an eccasion for sanctifying the Sanday, for lifting up their souls to spiritual things, and for instructing themselves. Advantage will be taken of certain occasions to deliver sermons on the duties of the State towards the working-classes, and in all cases it is well, in parishes inhabited by a population more or less of the working class, apprepriately to take account in sermons of social errors and of

# THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Where foreign workingmen meet at specia period, special measures will be taken for their religious instruction. Guardian Schools working-class families efficacions aid from the moral as well as from the material point | the maintenance of revalty at all. of view, and their beneficent action cannot be over-estimated. In parishes where the number of industrial and other labourers is small, an attempt should be made to unite them in societies with other workingmen (Geseilenvereine), but wherever it is possible special associations ought to be established. even though the number of members should not be large. The organization of these associations should be adapted to local conditions and wants, and the direction of the association should be confided to a priest. If the parish priest finds himself unable to direct the association he ought to testify a vely interest in its development. The Bishep here mentions a number of German | Montreal,

publications on the labour question which could be read with prefit. He then proceeds : In all parishes where industries employing working-women exist it seems right to satabliab, basides working-women's associatieza, schools of demestic economy, schools for female work, and homes for girls.

SPECIAL SOLICITUDE is required for working boys. If the associ-ations are properly developed, it will be well to consider whether provident funds should not be established in connection with them (side by side with the obligatory funds). Such a fund is established in connection with the Breslau Association. The establishment of independent savings banks will be feasible but rarely; but the directors of the associations should consider whether the savings of the members ought not to be collected so that they might be put into the public savings banks. This is dene in certain places with marked success. In carrying out the details persons—and especially of teachers—is very and contempt the one and the other. desirable. Even if we put aside the point as declarations of these parties, if allowed te the general interest which social legisla. unoballenged, are accept d as truths, at least tion enght to excite amongst all educated by some, and work no slight injury to the men, it is evident that the clergy ought to religion of which the Pepe is the representhave a sound knowledge of it. The law as to provident funds and assurance against acciients concerns all industrial and agricultural

WORKINGMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS must frequently have recourse to the clergy to seek explanations and counsel. The priest indispensable to those who are called upon to direct associations of workingmen and working-women. With all my seni I implore the however, in which the Almighty confers His however, in which the Almighty confers His however, in which the house of the immediate the senior of the s are to take place on the programme I have sketched out. I have firm confidence that I will be assured my clergy, filled with an ardent seal for the salvation of souls and with by the people, the rulers, whether a king or a by the people, the ruler, whether a king or a state of the salvation of souls and with by the people, the ruler, whether a king or a confidence in God, are determined to solve president, exercises authority by divine right; the great problems which await them in the social domain.

### Expulsion of the General of the

Capuchins. Holy Week was signalised in Rome by the expulsion of religious. Since 1634 the parent house of the Capachin Fatners has at lod beside the Church of the Conception on the Piszza Barberini, and the convent which they occupied was given to them by Cardinal Antonio Barberini, brether of Pope Urban VIII. In 1873 the Italian Government took possession of all the premises with the exception of the convent, which they deferred seizing until a change should take place in the generalship of the Order. Having chosen a new General this year, the Fathers recently received from the Government an ultimatum ordering them to quit the convert. The new General took no netice of the document, and forthwith the demolition of the convent commenced. Yielding to violence, the Capaobine then densited from their time-hongred retrest The General has been installed in a new House near the Caurch of St. Nichelas of Tolentine.

#### Royal Tomfoolery. (From 'Reynold's Newspaper.')

Royalty is generally having a good time just now. The Queen has gone to Aix les-Bains, and for all the good she is to England she might aton there for ever. The Prince of Wales and his son George have been on a visit to their respective nephew and cousin, the German Emperor. Prince Albert Victor has gone to India. It is in Germany and India that the royal tomfoolery has been going on. A few days ago the Emperor held | part taken and the splendid services rendered an investiture of the Kaights of the Black in this connection by the great St. Bernard— Eagle. The members of the order rigged the shiping light of his age and the glory of themselves up in full regalls, with as much the Church—through whose glant labors unman millinory on them as a convocation of friendly rulers were recordied and banded man millinery on them convocation of Ritualistic parsons and each of them were a long red clank. The Emperor's was so long that he had to have some one behind him to hold the tall of it up. Then they went through all sorts of ceremonies, and Prince George and some cther young German sprige were made knights of the Black Eigle aft it having been sworn to be incarnated saints. For all purposes of utility served this sort of baby play might as well have been abolished when the tendal system was knocked on the head, and the thing might with equal reverence be the order of the speckle is unique and exceptionally meritorious, destailed guines pig. The German Emperor has about forty titles of various sorts, in addition to several military ranks. Each of them means at least one uniform, and some means more. When he was in England he tickled his grandma's vanity by appointing her honorary Colonel of a regiment of Prussian dragoons. The indicroneness of this step could only be excessded by the elderly lady who has now gone to Alx riding at the head of those dragoons on a field day. The Prince of Wales, ameng other things, is an Admiral of the British flest, though he has never been to sea, except as a passenger, and probably does not know the stekehole from the cook's galley. When he went to Garmany he dressed up in the uniform of that rank. Before three days were ever the Emperor and he had met officially in five different uniforms each. According to the accounts which a toadying press thinks it worth while to publish with such fullness most of their time has been spent in changing their clothes, in swilling themselves at dinners, and in playing soldiers. The emperor held a review of the Berlin garrison, and the Prince of Wales applauded. Then the Emperor placed himself at the head of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's drageons, and rede before the Prince and saluted, and the Prince again said how nice it was. Then at the dinners they made all serts of complimentary speeches to one another that don't mean anything at all; dressed themselves beforehand in some more uniforms and generally played the fool. It reminds one of the story of the jackdaw that

dressed in peacock's feathers. Meanwhile the International Labor Conference has been sitting in Berlin; but that Cenference, which is nothing but a scheme with 'failure' written largely across it from the beginning, has been completely ignored by both these august royal personages for some days past. Probably the Emperor fied seasons of the year, or are assembled for knows what a bollow sham the Conference is -almost as great a plece of foolishness as these interchanges of royal visits. Anything extremely important. They lend to more absurd and ridiculous than these royal visits cannot well be imagined, unless it be

> Prince Albert Victor in India has been entertained with cheetah hunts, elephant hunts, tiger hunts, and cook fights, and dances of nautoh girls, the latter being young women whose moralty is sometimes open to doubt, He has also laid seme foundation atones, received complimentary addresses, and made some meaningless speeches. Comment is needless.

# TO THE DEAF.

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## THE POPE

In His Relations to Civil Governments.

(By J. M. in the Catholic Mirror.)

The position of the Pope in regard to civil governments is so frequently referred to and so grossly misrepresented, net alone by these hestlie to the Church, but even some within her bosom-professedly favorable to her progress and interests-that it becomes necessary to expose from time to time the falsehoods uttered against her august Head. This appears the more imperative by reason of the many glaring errors propagated by designing and misguided persons, who are inimical to the Church and the Roman Pent ff; whose unfriendly attitude toward both incite fierce of the associations, the co-operation of lay opposition and serve to bring into disrepute declarations of these parties, if allowed to go

ative and exponent.

The foundation of all legitimate govern ment rests on the authority of God. out Divine sanction government of any kind cannot properly exist, since according to the natural order no man has a right to command obedience or subject others to his will. The Oreator alone pessesses this right as a neceswill gladly assist them, for he will jayfully sary and proper attribute of His being. seize the eccasion of coming into clear con Whence it follows that all just and properly toot with his parishoners and of exercising his that with his parishoners and of exercising his constituted governments derive their rights influence from the religious and social point from God, directly or otherwise; directly from God, directly or otherwise; of view. A knowledge of social legislation is when He communicates His power to this or blessing of God on the deliberations which power or authority is by bestowing it immethat is to say, becomes the representative of God upon earth, and entitled to the respect and obedience of all, so long as he is vested with such authority and continues to dis-charge the functions of his office in confermity with the laws of the country over which he rules. It is to be understied, how. ever, that the ruler must govern his people according to just laws and principles, and not

in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner. According to the doctrine of the Catholio Church and the alge as belief of its members, the Popels the Vicar of Christ upon earth; His visible representative and mouthplace, thus constituted to carry on the work of teaching mankind the truths revealed by God and taught by Jesus Christ when under the guise of humanity He instructed the world in she ways of truta and justice. As in the case of an earthly ruler, the Pope is bound to enforce the divine law of which be is the custodian and interpreter. The de-posite of faith and exposition of the principles of the moral law, applicable to individual conduct and the government of society, are within his rightful jurisdiction, and no earthly power has authority to interfere with or hamper him in the fall and free exercise of his prerogatives within these limitations. As the nations grew in strength and power they became julous of each other, and sought to infringe upon sach other's just rights and privileges. The Pentiffs alone opposed obstaches to the aggressive designs and inordinate ambition of despotio rulers. The history of the middly ages tells the admirable part which they performed in healing the wounder that sillicted society, owing to the conflicts and unfriendly attitude of the rulers of Earope, who sought personal fame and aggrandizement at the expense of the people. Who can recall without admiration the magnificent tagether as brothers in defense of religion

and civilization? The Papes were ever found on the side of right and justice as against tyranny and oppression. Hence arose their many trials and numerous conflicts to shield imperiled inposence and protect the weak and helpless. History is replate with testimony to the noble part which they performed in upholding the right and defending the libertles of the people again the enercachments of unjust ruler. In this respect the record of the Popes erving the gratitude of mankind. Nor has the policy of the Popes charged materially in these, our days, as all known who have read history to a purpose. Foremost among the most gifted men of the world, they have kent space with them in the adoption of enlightened measures to promote the highest and best interest of their fellew-men. What the Popes have done for the spread of useful knowledge and advancement of the arts and science, is too well known to need being mentioned. The monuments erected under their patronage and the labors performed by their aid, attest the int rest they have taken in the progress and triumphs in the varied fields of intellectual and scientific effert. Rome, though stripped of her prestige and shorn of her renown, despoiled as she is by ruthless hands, is yet rich in the treasurers of art, and not wanting in splendid proofs of the solicitude of the Pepes for the propagation of true knewledge and the progress of science and

The Popes, be it remembered, have had only intervals of peace in which to accomplish those wonders which are the pride and admiration of all Chaistendem. From time immemerial they have been subjected to persecution and made to suffer from the narrow and prescriptive policies of the princes and rulers by whom they were surrounded. The present warfare of the Italian government against the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See is only one of many similar perse. outiens endured in the past, though it is exceptionally severe on account of the intensity of hatred displayed and the depth of the wickedness that inspires it. These impious attacks are instigated by the vilest possible motives and directed towards the destruction of the Papacy, if that were possible. The people of Italy are opposed to the nefarlous measures devised for the suppression of the Papacy, but they are powerless to remedy them, the government being in the hands of irreligious men who rule with despot'e sway. The avowed object of the ignoble men-infidels and atheists, who are the plaint tools of secret societies—is the destruction of the Papacy and uprocting of Christianity. Nor do they conceal their purpose, but publicly proclaim their intention. Their conduct on all accasions gives fullest assurance of the strength of their will for svil. In evidence of this we need only refer to the outrageous demonstration which took place on the eccasion of the dedication of the apostate menk Brune, when passion and ri-baldry were induiged to the fullest extent; when infamy was exalted and vice was giorified and, as a fitting part of such diabelical ceremenies, the flag of saten was unfurled in the streets of Rome. This shows to what an extent the enemies of the Pepe and Christiauity are prepared to go in the execution of

their hellish designs. The unholy warefare waged against the

Pope and the Church has produced its evil fruits. Europe rests upon a volcane, fired with the fierce passions of men and foaming with the pent-up feelings of leng suffering and injustice under despotic rule. Germany sought to extend and perpetuate dynastic power at the expense of civil and religious liberty. By her cruel edict: men were dealed the right of freedom of worship and banished from her soil who had served her cause in the days of trial.

France-Catholic France-in an evil hour and by a strange fatality, determined upon a still more reckless course. The rules of that most highly favored nation resolved to try the dangerous experiment of secularizing education and thereby banish Ged from the minds and hearts of the people; for this is the meaning of their action, disguise their motive as they may. The results are apparent on all sides. The decline of civic virtue and irreligious tendencies of the people generally mark the decadence of the nation. What is said of Italy, Germany and France, is equally applicable to other nations of Europe. Well may we exclaim: O, ye oblidren of men, princes and rulers of the earth, when will you learn the needed leason that it is not by force or the power of armies that the people are to be successfully governed; but the rule of just co and equity established by the Lord of Hosts who has said—"By Me kings rule and laws are enacted.

That the Papacy has conferred inestimable blessings upon the world will scarcely be denied by the impartial student of history. The records of the past are emblazened with the fame of its achievement; and the splender of its triumphs. Implous men have railed against it; enemies have assailed it from within and from without; nations have combined to destroy its power, but in vain. Tae bark that rides the storm has Peter for its pilet, and speeds on to it; port of destination despite all opposition. A greater than Peter is present—Christ, who rules in his persen and speaks in his voice. Though He appears to be asleep as of old, He still watcheth. So the ship sails triumphantly ever the angry sea of human passion, heedless of the waves of persecution that dash against her, undismayed by the formidable array of opposing elements that threaten her destruction, Above the roaring of the waves and the fury of the winds the voice of the Master is heard, saying: "Peace! Be still!"

### Presbyterian Hunt For a Creed. (N. Y. Sunday Democrat.)

The Presbyterian hunt of a creed would be ludicrous if it did not concern the salvation of souls. We do not wonder that the Ray. Dr. Howard Cresby advocates a revision of the dectrine preached by John Kuox. Our only wonder is that he does not disavew all respect for the founder of Sootch Presbyterianism. Knex was the aportle of the creed professed by the American Pres-

byterians, and what an apostle! We would advise Dr. Crosby and his followers to go back a little into the history of Scotland to see how the mission to preach came to the "great apostle of the Scottish nation." Cardinal Beaton was murdered in The conspirators selend upon the 1547. Castle of St. Andrew, and after some interval of time John Knox, of whom little had been heard before, flung himself with a certain number of his followers into the castle and joined the conspirators and murderers. He gave certain instructions to those who were there, and who were so struck by them that they wished him to become their

micieter. Knex refused, alleging that he had no call from God, and that he would not thrust himself into a mission he had not received. They reselved to take him unawares and publicly call him to the mission. A short time after, the chaplain of the garrison and yes be presched on the election of ministers, at the short-tempting to show how every congregation, est between tempting to show how every congregation, hewever small, had within itself the power given points. to call upon any one in that congregation in whem it perceived special gifts to be a minister, and at the end of the sermon he called | Manitoba Railupon Knex "in the name of God and of Our upon Knex "in the name of God and of Our way has over Lord Jesus Christ" to assume the mission 3000 miles of they bestowed upon him, and not to refuse it. | road; maggnif-After some demur, he resolved to accept the lice n tly equipped whom were assassing and murderers, and it is one of the ministry conferred upon him by men, some of cthers, men of the most licentious lives. It greatest railway sysis from such an apostle that Presbyterian

ministers indirectly get their mission.

Buchanan, the Scotch historian, assures us that no sooner had the Knoxites obtained possession of the Castle than, issuing forth, they not only devast sted the country with fire and sword, but pave way to impurities. adulteries, and such like vices, judging right and wrong by no other role than their own lusts. Spottlewode and Knox himself accused them of the most licentique habite and the most adjour debaucheries: vet it was from these men he claimed to have obtained his mission. He said he prayed, fasted, healtated and meditated, till at last he came to consider the call of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton, a lustful set of debauchees, to be the call of Jesus Christ Himself,

The father of Scotch Presbyterianism prov ed himself worthy of the call of the murderers. After preaching against fdol.try (by which he meant Catholicism) in the Church of St. John, at Perth, the people rushed to the altar, attacked the priests, tere their vestments off, pillaged the church and broke all the images and ornaments. They then rushed to the Dominican, Franciscan and Carmelite monasteries, which they wrecked. Knox urged on the mult'tude to plunder and te break the Seventh Commandment, "Inou shalt not steal." Similar scenes of riet and rapine followed his preaching in other towns, and at the great Abbey of Scone, where the Scottish kings were formerly crowned. They burst into Helyrood Palace and the Chape Royal, tere down the paintings and appropriated the sacred utensils of the sanctuary. We dely Dr. Howard Cresby or any American Presbyterian to acquit Knex of the infamy of those deeds. It was he urged them on and gave utterance to tae ory, "Down with the nests and the rooks will fly away." If the Presbyterians are sincere in their search for a oreed they will have to disown their spiritual father, and if they do, they may then hope to find a resting place in "the one fold,"

# The Hierarchy of the Church.

The present dignitaries of the whole Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world may be thus summed up : Members of the Sacred College of Oardinals, 64; Patriarchs of both Rites, 10 Residential Archbishops and Bishops of th Latin Rite, 791, and of the Oriental Rite, 53 Titular Archbishops and Bishops, 313 : Arch bishops and Bishops having titles no longer, 13 Prelates nullius Dioccescos, 7. Total, 1,251 Besides these are the vacancies-in the Sacra College, 6; Archiepiscopal and Episcopal See of the Latin Rite, 41; of the Oriental Rite, 19; nullius Dioceesees, 3. Total, 69 vacant

# Desolated Donegal.

The work of desclation is nearly complete at Falcarragh. Donegal is saturated with landlord orime and can held no more. Our Irish exchanges give harrowing pictures of landlord tyranny. The progress of eviction was characterized by some of the most brutal and herrifying scenes which have been witnessed during the long and dreary history

of Irish clearances. The aged and dying were threwn mercilessly on the readside women and children were brutally maltreated by the gang of ruffines who did the work of the confederated landlords; young men who dared to resist the speliation of their wretchwhere the agent deemed it convenient, the miserable cabins were pulled down. The total number of families evicted since the commencement of the Gweedore exterminations new amounts to nearly two hundred, or about one thousand three hundred human beings. With six exceptions all the tenants on the estate have been served with eviction netices, so that the estate may new be almost regarded as a wilderness.

### Communism and Socialism.

It is a pity and a shame that the effects of the most honest wage-earners should be hampered by the silly theories and wild specula tions of European Communists and Socialists. No Caristian workingman can have any fellewship with the men who deny property. individual right and personal responsibility, show "how early and how ettengly the which make the authority of the State supreme in all things.

Socialism differs from Communism insemuch as it does not necessarily attack inasmuch as it does not necessarily attack in-dividuality. But it bases all its reforms upon cannot but have observed that the chief imdividuatity. But it passes an its renorms upon self-interest and utility. It makes self-love the ground of human action, and theirin lies its danger. Men may be made comfortable, yet remain slaves of their passions. It ignores the D vine injunction: "Seek first the pression of concurrence but the exposition of the complete scheme which aimed at the complete concurrence and acts on the false. kingdom of God," etc., and acts on the falce assumption that man was made for happiness here. Any solution of the problem of human suffering that does not take into account the Irish Parliament taken as its first condition. fall of Adam is necessarily faulty, and, therefere, Communism and Socialism are anti-Catholic.

## BANQUE AILLE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE.

AND-ONE-HALF per cent. (3½) on the paidup Capital Stock of this I astitution 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

Meeting of the Shareholders 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 24th, 1890. 39 7

### BANK JACQUES 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 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 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

very long one BE THE SHORT For instance St. Paul Minneapolis & tems of this country for the same reasons i is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakots 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 (tis the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, 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 once made through life-tme 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 maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm

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36 and 38 Barolay street, New York. 35 8 WANTED-A Female Teacher for school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Ohrysostome No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also

capable of teaching French. Apply to I, J. L. DEROME, St. Chrysostome, P.Q. MR. GLADSTONE ON PITT.

Mr. Gladstone centributes an article to the Speaker on the Pitt Rutland correspondence, which has lately been given to the public by the present Dake of Rutland better known as Lord John Manners. Mr. Gladstone says— The Duke of Rutland has performed a public service by publishing the correspondence be-tween Mr. Pitt as Prime Minister and his grandiather, the fourth duke, who was Mr. P.t.'s first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It had been privately printed by the late Lord Stanhepe nearly a half century ago. There is a copy in the library of the British Museum, but to the public at large the work has been virtually inaccessible and unknown. It will now become palpable and familiar to the world that Mr. Pitt of 1784 -was on undeniable Hems Kuler.

A GREAT SOURME.

To make this known cannot have been the pourpose of the present duks as a Minister of an anti-Irish Cabinet His modest alm is to necessity of a union had impressed itself on the mind" of the Vicerey Dake. He candidly abit ins from any attempt to manufacture great scheme which aimed at the completion and concolidation of the Union between the two I-lands with the independence of the

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The opinion of the Vicercy in the face of a judgment of a hundred times its weight does not deserve a lengthened discussion. But it may be worth while to remark that this propesal to supercede the Irish Parliament was made before any of the difficulties in working it had occurred which were afterwards used as pleas for its supercession, nor was it the Duke's sagacity which enabled him to anticipate the future. We may best measure his calibre by noticing that at the same date (in June, 1784), he thinks that unless Mr. Fox can be (what men now call) equared, some stip must be put to a man so turbulent and dangerous," and that Ireland would become ungovernable if the "system of Par-Hament" were altered, "though it must be confessed" it does not hear the smallest resemblynce to expresentation. And again when the British Cablust retrained his avidity to prosecute the eccentric Lord Bristol he hopes (p. 41) "Some object equally worthy of punishment may be laid hold of." The best apology for his opinion on the Union is to be found in the apprehensions he entertained at the time from the formidable attitude of the Velunteers, which is nearly the same thing as to day from the Protestants of Ireland.

PITT'S PLAN OF 1784. The opinion which the Duke had given

respecting a Union elicited from Mr. Pitt a

deliberate and comprehensive raply, embracing the great quest on involved in the settlement of our relations with Ireland. Undoubtedly the remarkable letters, which the lelaure of the recess enabled Mr. Pitt to write between Ostober, 1784, and January, 1787, serve to show that in the mind of the British Government the settlement of 1782 S3 was to: absolutely complete. The mode proposed by him for the completion is still more remarkable than the idea. It is not, indeed, liberal as regards the Roman Catholic population, for Mr. Pitt sime at uniting (p 44) the whole Protestant interest by excluding them from representation and from government. But in respect to Ireland as an integral quantity it may be truly said first, that in the main Mr. Pitt's plan of 1784 agrees with the Irish Government Bill of 1886, and that where it differs it differs in favour of Irish independence. His principles were these-be gave full commercial equality. "With on exceptions in favor of Ireland to "With only some asked a very moderate contribution to finanolal burdens (p 39), which was to be contingent and was not to be immediate (pp 51, 3, 8). He granted to Ireland a recognised concern in the outlying portions of the empire, which were under explusively English jurisdiction. He left it (p 58) "to the zeal of Ireland to provide for extraordinary emergencies in time of war as they ariso." It is alike refreshing to peruse these admirable letters (which do not even stoop to notice the unwise suggestions of the Viceroy) and paintol to reflect that they were soon made abortive, and that they now serve mainly to cast a lurid light upon the contrast between the Mr. Pitt of the coalition period and the Mr. Pitt of 1795 and 1800.

# ST. VITUS DANCE CURED!

SAN ANDREAS, CAL. Co , Cal., Febr. 1887. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored is natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

Sig. Succi, who claims to have invented a liquid which enables a man to go without solid food, has reached London. Medical men on the continent have been examining his claims and are astonished at the results of their investigations. Succi intends to show the Londoners how he can'fast, and then come to this country. Succi is a short, spare man, of dark complexion, bright eyes, a nervous manner and an expression of great energy in his counten-ance. He says that power of will is really his whole secret. Succi was once an African ex-plorer. While hippopotamus shooting he fell in with Stanley eleven years ago near the Voami

H Thivrier, a workingman, elected as such to the present chamber of deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse, which is the badge of a laborer in that country. M. Thivrier began work in the coal mines at Com-Thirrier began work in the coal mines at Commentoy, France, when twelve years old, and for twenty years remained in them, handling the pick. Afterwards he became a vine grower and dealer in wines. He is a socialist, but not a communist, "for, having," as a French paper puts it, "acquired his capital by his own hard work, he cannot easily understand how that capital should belong to all the world." Through all his career he has stuck to his workingman's blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of that peculiarity that he was elected a deputy. He is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and a good speaker. When he came to Paris to take his seat, his blouse, which he wore not only at the chamber, but at receptions and all other functions which he attended, made him at once famous.

Each time that human lips repeat the words Ave Maria," which were the for runner of Mary's divine maternity, her soul leaps with joy at the remembrance of that happy moment. -- Lacordaire.

Editor-There isn't sufficient action to this comic sketch of yours.

Artist—Action ! Why, great Scett? ! has moved around to nine or ten papers already ?

-Texas Siftings.

When a man dies, they who survive him ask what property he has left behind. The angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has sent from heaven.