treaty :

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Uister Patriotism and Irish Prosperity.

(Boston Pilot.)

DUBLIN, March 22.—It is not uncommon to find, amongst these who are opposed to the restitution of Irish national rights, individuals who venture to assert that it is impossible to point to any benefits which a native legislature could confer upon the people of Iceland in excess of or differing in any degree from those which an English Parliament is not only capable of bestawing, but actually willing to secure them. Yet it may not be amiss to produce some evidences from the history of the past which testify to the reality of the services of an Irish legislative assembly as compared with the absence of all service on the part of an allenone,

I do not propose to contend that the relative merits of rival legislative bodies can be measured solely by the results of their action in relation to commercial, industrial and material matters. These are, no doubt, all things of the first importance for the welfare and well being of any State or people. To my mind they are, however, chiefly valuable ity, however long-lived, can ever repay a people for the loss of their political freedom, for the loss of the sense of citizenship, of the sense of their being, each individual of them, a part and parcel of a free community. No amount of gold in the wellet of the serf will make his chains hang less heavy. Wealth is make his chains naug less neavy. Wealth is but a poor thing, if man cannot turn his face to God and say, "Lord, Thou knewest I am free to toll to uplift my fellows and myself, and Thou knewest, too, I am striving in such work." None save those levils of the neighbor.

2. Catholics do not believe that the Blassed Visch less and St. I am a striving in such work." None save those whose lot is cast in a free land and amongst this. Wealth, presperity, commerce, are all good things. They may, indeed, exist for a little while in slavery, but they ever perish beneath its away. They can yet, it is t:ue, provide partriotism and liberty with the grace and her close. weapons which will give them power, but it is patriot am and liberty which slone can give them security, peace or perpetuation.

It is a remarkably fact that the Irish Parlia-

ment of Grattan's day was eminently successful in engendering in the minds of the Irith peop'e of all oreeds and classes the senti-ment to which I have just endeavored to give words. I do not mean to sesert that it took direct or active steps to secure this result. It did nothing of the kind. That it should do which sent the volunteer officers to the old church of Dangannon and planted cancon in College Green existed to prove the possibility of the growth and endurance of national sent'ment; but I do say that during the exist-ence of the Parliament this feeling waxed daily warmer and more strong. Were it not for this fact the existence of that Parliament would

Insupen to have lying before me as I write the efficient report of the proceedings in the Irish House of Commons, on the night of Monday, January 23, 1786. In this I find recorded as follows:—

"A petition of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast was presented and read, setting forth that the bill lately introduced into this House for effectuating a commercial inter-course between this kingdom and Great Britain contains, with very little alteration, the whole substance of the twen y propesi-tions of the British Parliament, and if passed into a law, would be ruinous to the manufactures and commerce, destructive of the liborties and subversive of the Constitution of this country; that it is the inalienable and fundamental right of the people of freland to be free from the authority of any legislature what oever, save only of the Parliament of laws which shall be passed in another, is inconsistent with the said fundamental right, would render the parliament of this realm the register of another . . . and be an in fringement of the Constitution of this kingdom, as a free, sovereign, independent

This was the spirit which brought Grattim's Parliament into being, and which it; existence nurtured and diffused. It was not one which, rightly understood, meant hostillty to England, although it certainly did mean loyalty to and safety for Irish freedom. There was however another bulwark of the Stite, towards which the Parliament gave due attention and which grew beneath its patronage. This was that to which I have already referred as the natural and necessary supplement of political freedom. The trade, com-merce and industries of Ireland were sustained so that her people grew in wealth and increased in numbers. How different was the state of things produced by this action on the part of the Parliament le strikingly exemplified by another entry in the volume from which I have just quoted. This entry refers to what took place on Saturday, March 11, 1786 as the record has it :-

"A petition of the merchants and traders engaged in the fishery on the northwest coast of the county of Donegal whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that the numher of ships employed during the late fishing season in that business amounted to near 500, the tonnage of which exceeds, on an average, 20,000 tons; that almost all the said ships were loaded with full cargo of good, sound, well-oured, merchantable herrings superior to any ever imported, . . . that the boats employed in taking herrings on the boats employed in taking herrings on the of the Canadian plains. Rev. Mr. Beaudry said coast amount to about 2,000; that one states that the land in the vicinity of year with another the herrings shipped for the different markets have exceeded 100,000 barrel; annually."

duty then maintained on foreign herrings.

How different is the condition of Irlah fisheries under an English Parliament to that which it was under a native one, undeniable figures attest. I have shown what it was in one portion of the coast on that which is now the bleakest and most desolate part of the Irish shore, the rock-bound dismai northwest of Donegal, where the cry of the wild sea bird, swept in by the fierce ocean blast, answers the wail of the starving peasent as he labora hopelenaly on the unfertile soil. Will it be believed that the fisheries which a native parliament created an alien one has destroyed? So lately as in 1863 there were employed in the Irleb fisheries 11 375 boats. men and boys. There are now exactly 5,865 boats and 21,750 men and boys!

Nevertheless, we are gravely told that freedom has no gifts to give to Erin that slavery cannot dower her with.

to-day, with the 50,000 who roam the streets of New York with nothing to do to-day, with the 8,000 messenger boys, of whom 2,000 are graduated from service every year, turned loose, untrained, undisciplined, sharp as needles, upon the community? The man whe writes, at the close of a period of fifty years hence, the memories of half a century, will have a curios atory to tell. This great city like a magnet, draws the youths of all sections of the country hither. They come with mental aspirations, with hearts full of desire, with willing hands to encounter re huffings, to meet disappeintments, to be surrounded with dangers and temptations and ultimately to fall into that terrible morans of wonder, of apprehension, of belief that society owes them a living, and, not paying its debts, must be compelled, in some way or other, to disgorge. - Howard in New York Press.

CATHOLIC BELIEF.

Somh Things Catholics do not Believe: We here state some things that Catholics

do not helleve :

1. Catholice do not believe that there is any other meditator of redemption than our as producing the means whereby a nation can defend its freedom. No amount of prospername given to men whereby we must be saved" than that of Jesus (Acts of the Apostles, iv. 12), and when they call the Blessed Virgin or an other saint a mediator, it is not in the sense of a mediator of redemption attributed to our Saviour, but in the sense of intercessor or plander, in which sense any Christain may be called a medi-

Virgin is in any way equal or even compara free people, can ever make such boast as able to God, for she being a creature, sithough grace, and her glory.

3. Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit ain, even the least; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; or that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly purpose

to forsake sin and amend his 1 fe.

4. Catholics do not believe that a man can by his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ and his so was indeed needless; enough of the spirit grace, obtain salvation, or make any satis-shich sent the volunteer officers to the old faction for the guilt of his sins, or acquire any merit.

5. Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or tell a lie, or do anything whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or for any good, however great, likely to arise from it. The false and pernicious principle

frame or enforce any doctrine which has not for it cource the writtin or unwrittin word of God, or authority from the same. Nor do they believe, when the Courch makes a Dafin tion in matters of faith, that this definit on or article of fait is a new doctrine; it is only a solemn declaration and a clearer et toment

7. Catholics do not believe that Protestants who are baptized, who load a good life, leve God and their neighbor, and are blamelessly Ignorant of the just claims of the Catholio re-Iraland; and that any covenant, argument or statute containing in any shape or form whatsoever on a reemont that the Parliament shall from the to time enact in this country ish the wicked; that Jesus Christ is the Son ef God, made man; who redeemed us, and in whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repent of having ever by their sins offended God.

Catholics hold that Protestart; who have these dispositions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and no means to discover, or fail in their honest endeavors to discover the true religion, and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would at any cost embrace the Roman Catholic religion, if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholic Church, without themselves knowing it. She holds that these Christians belong ta, and are united to the "soul" as it is called, of the Catholia Church, although they are not united to the visible body of the Church by external communion with her, and by the outward profession of her faith .- Sacred Heart

About Manitoba.

Rev. Mr. Braudry, who has been taking a great interest in the settling up of Manitoba, is in town, and was seen at the Canadian Pacific colonization bureau. The rev. gentleman does not have a very exalted idea of repatriation the way it is now carried on, and says that the authorities should endeavor to disabuse the false impression that has prevailed in New England manufacturing centres respecting the soil and climate of Manitoba and the Northwest When Mr. Armstrong delivered his recent successful lectures the different clergymen of the eastern states were astonished to hear so elequently detailed the wonderful resources Winnipeg, which was formerly held by speculators at fabulous prices, can now be had at from \$3 per acre and upwards, and The petitioners went on to pray that, see consequently these tracts will be taken up ing the great results to which they were able to point, Parliament would not abolish the to the notice of the proper authorities, the comparatively unfair rates which were charged by railway companies from Fall River and other New England centres to Manitoba and the Northwest. A Canadian slient and unpleasant inventroy of the fried who wanted to leave Fall River and settle in meats, boiled vegetables, burnt fat, soapy, who wanted to leave Fall River and settle in meats, boiled vegetables, burnt fat, soapy, western Capada had to pay \$30 in order to ill dried floors, and even the steaming conreach Winnipeg, while immigrants coming tents of the washboiler, all the varied scents from Great Britian, France and other European countries are taken from Halifax to and too often the garments of the household. Winnipeg for the small sum of \$13 50. They The kitchen is in a large measure responsible gave, of course, the interstate law as a for the odors that creep into balls, chambers reason, but Rov. Mr. Beaudry believed that a great reduction should be made from Montreal westward,

The zealous apostle of colonization did not employed in the Irleb fisheries 11 375 boats appear despondent about the new school and vessels, with crews numbering 48 601 bill, which, he claimed, would certainly be men and boys. There are now exactly 5,885 found unconstitutional. He thought the probats and 21 750 men and boys. viuce was well rid of Mr. Martin, who had endeavored to set the whole country by the ears in order to throw the people off the scept of his own transactions with the North W. F. Dennery.

The Question of the Day.

The Question of the Day.

We have constantly this, "What shall be done with our girls?" Let me supplement that with "What shall be done with our girls?" What are we to do for the incoming generation? Never mind that which is yet to be. What are we to do with the 300,000 while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, while the French associon had money in the latter being greatly in debt, assumed that when the atmesphere of purposes the rules only with that degree of probability which observation of past phenomena a card. It would be right, however, to exidence the total consulting as the Tring railway in the latter before consulting us in order to be the better after a fiely condition, tell illustration of the Glour in the latter before consulting the better after a fiely condition, the latter bette

withstanding all these drawbacks Rev. Mr. Beaudry has great hopes for the future of as a part of the British Empire.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Circular Letter From Mgr. Cleary to His Clergy.

of Kingston:

THE PALACE, Kingston, 24 h Feb., 1890. To the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of the Diocese

DEAR REVEREND FATHER, -Should there be any Catholic ratepayer in a Separate school action in your district who by reason of absence from home, or any cause other than a wilful auti-Catholic determination to withold his taxes from the Catholic school, has not signed the notice to the clerk, you should see that his name be registered, as heretofore on the assessment roll of Separate school supporters. For it is not absolutely certain that every Catholic failing to sign the notice may be assessed for the Protestant schools, although it seems very probable he may. All Catholics ought therefore to be registered as Catholic school supporters in the absence of positive declaration to the contrary, as has been done for the past thirty or more years. This is, moreover, the fair and reasonable interpretation of the wish of every

Catholic ratepayer.

If unhappily there be any Catholic ratepayers who in this hour of conflict between the kingdom of Satan and the kingdom of Christ, deliberately choose to side with the enemy for the gradual destruction of Catholic education in this pro vince, I hereby charge you, as the pastor of the souls of your people and guardian of the right of Jesus Christ and His Church, to call upon every such ratepayer before the lat of next March, and announce to him in my name and authority as his bishop that:—

1. His action in this metter is rebellion against the Church, and he comes under the anathema pronounced by the Son of God, any man will not hear the Church, let him be to

thee as the heathen and the publican."

2. That I hereby reserve to myself alone, or, in my absence from the diocese, to the administrator for the time being, all power of absolving such rebellious Catholic from his sins unless he shall have signed a written declaration, or ordered it to be signed by his agant, that he heartily repents of having injured the Church and scaudalized his neighbours by his withdrawal of his taxes from Catholic education, and shall have promised to become a supporter of the Separate School at the earliest opportunity. On receipt of this declaration in writing any priest of my diocese may absolve

him.
3. This reservation of faculties applies to the article of death as firmly as to any other time. The rule that "No case is reserved at the hour of death" s guifies that only penitents who at that hour confess a reserved sin, and are heart ily sorry for having committed it, and firmly resolve to avoid it in the future, and moreover are willing to repair in the manner prescribed by the Church whatsoever scandal their evil action may have given, may be absolved by any priest without awaiting special faculties from the bishop. But neither in life nor at death can a sinner be validly absolved without true con-trition for his sin and firm purposes of amend-ment, and reparation, as far as in him lies, of the injury done by him to individuals or to the Church, even in articulo mortis, so long as they persist in their rebellious disposition and refuse to sign the written declaration afcressid, or order it to be signed in their name. And should any of them unhappily die in that state, I hereby ordain that no public mass shall be offered nor of what was believed, at less t, implicity (that in any public prayers said for his soul, nor shall is, in an implied way, or inferentially) in the in its corpse be admitted into the church, nor any time of the apostles, though some private performs an any public prayers said for his soul, nor shall the church, nor any time of the apostles, though some private performs an any public prayers said for his soul, nor shall the church in the different performs and the church in the corpse be admitted into the church, nor shall the church in the corpse beautiful to the church in the ch attend his funeral. But if the dying sinner shall have signed the required declaration of repentance, and consequently died in the peace of the Church, the pastor is hereby required to read such declaration aloud to the faithful in the church before the funeral mass on the fol lowing Sunday, before praying for the soul of the deceased.
4. And it is furthermore required that the

tor shalt send such declaration, signed the penitent, to the bishop of the diocese with out delay. Should the sick sinner be unable to sign the declaration, his wife or any member of his family or the priest may be his agent for the signing of his name, if he have given orders for this to be done in presence of one or more

5. The pastor of each mission is hereby re quired to send to the bishop, as soon as pos-sible after the 1st of March, a list of the name of all, should there be any, who have declared against supporting the Separate schools.

DEAR REV. FATHER .-- I have not deemed it necessery heretofore to make the withdrawal of support from Catholic schools a reserved case, although the other bishops of the province have done so. In the present crisis, however, when Satan has raised a violent agitation against the Church, and has chosen the school room for his battle-ground, there is exceptional danger to our people, many of whom may be seduced from the path of duty by the misrepresentations of an irreligious press and the cajolery of party politicians, or by personal inducements, sup-plying pretexts of one kind or another for deserting the cause of Christ and ranging them-

delves on the side of the enemy.

I confidently hope you will succeed in preventing this evil in your district. If after the 1st of March any of your people be found registered, through neglect or any accident, on the assessment roll of the Common schools, see that they protest in the Court of Revision. When sending me the list of renegades mark (X) the names of such as may be reasonably excused on account of the excessive distance of the Separate school, or any other fair cause, and state exactly to me the truth or falsity of the exouse.

† James Vincent Cleary,

Archbishop elect of Kingston.

Ventilation.

Something more than well arranged rooms and a well filled pantry is necessary, in order to secure a literally "sweet" home. The housewife, with a vigil moe which needs to be untiring, must keep watch from garret to oellar, lest disagreeable odors invade and take possession of the house—a domestic evil far too common among us. Many house keepers would be not a little embarrased if they knew how oft in the nostrile of visitors are taking from which theroughly pervade the house, and closete, finding lodgment in carpets and curtains, in bed and other clothing, and even among books and brid-a-brack. Rooms not in constant use should at least receive a weekly airing, to prevent the close, musty smell almost sure to gather in unused apartments. Every loophole through which bad air may creep, needs to be carefully guarded.

Not Liked by the Irish Party.

London, April 9 .- Mr. Gladatene, in an

children whe go to school in New York city | bank, and he could not see why the French | ors should not only say but prove that they residents should be called upon to pay the never borrowed it, and, in defence of their indebiness of their separated brethren. Not position, should say:—"You forced it upon position, should say :- "You forced it upon os, therefore you cannot with decency and justice pretend to extract it from us." Mr. Manitoba as well as the rest of the Dominion Gladstone adjured his hearers to keep their representatives in Parliament to their

> Mr. Gladstone's speech fails to satify the Irish party. T. P. O'Connors paper, the Star, pronounces it disappointing. The moment has arrived, the Star thinks, when the leaders of the Liberal party should declare clearly and explicitly that the Balfour bill cannot be accepted.

> > COVERED BY TREATY.

Additional Crime for Which Men May Be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following is a sesume of the new British extradition

Article I. provides that the provisions of the tenth art cle of the treaty of 1842 be made applicable to the following additional orimes:
(1) Manelaughter. (2) Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money. (3) Embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods or valuable securities by false pretence; receiving any money, valuable accurities or other property, knowing the same to be emhezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained. (4) Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent factor, trustee or director or member er officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries. (5) Perjury or subornation of perjury. (6) Rape abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping. (7) Burglary, house breaking or s op-breaking. (8) Piracy by laws of nations.
(9) Revolt, or censpiracy to revolt, by two er more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master : wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intint to do greivous hodily harm. (10) Crimes and offenses against | the St. Paul, the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading. Extradition is also to take place for participating in any of the crimes mentioned in this Convention or in the aforsaid tenth article. Article II. provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrounded if the offense be one of a political character.

Article III, provides that no person surrendered by or to either of the high con-tracting parties shall be triable for any orime or offense committed program to his extradition other than the offeno rough which he was extradited, and until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered. Article IV. provides that all the articles seized which were in the possession of the person surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense charged, shall be given up when the extradition takes place. Article V. provides that if the individual claimes by one of the two high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present convention, should always be claimed by one or several other powers his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is first received. Article VI, provides that the extradition of fugitive under the provisions of this convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her M. jesty's dominions respectively in confermalty with the laws for the time being in force in the surrandering State. Article VII. provides that a copy of that record of the conviction and of the sentrace of the court before which con-viction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence providing that the prisoner is the person to whom the sentence refers.

The remaining sections of the treaty are simply administerative.

THE BAROMETER.

Bleing or the Follin Mercury Indicates.

Certain people have attempted to establish rules by which the coming state of the westrer may be predicted from the height of the mercury in the barometer; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frosty," ets., engraved on the scale attached to common domestic barometers. as if, when the mercury stands at the height marked by these words, the weather is always subject to the vicissitudes expressed by them. These marks are, however, entit ed to no attention, and it is only surprising to find their use continued in the present times, when knowledge is so widely diffused. Two barometers, one near the level of the Hudson River and the other on the top of Trinity steeple, will differ by half an inch, the latter being always half an inch lower than the former. If the words, there-fore, engraved upon the plates are to be relied on similar changes of weather could never happen at these two situations. But what is even more absurd, such a scale would inform us that the weather at the feet of a high building must always be different from

the weather at the top of it. Changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual hight of the mercury, but by its change of height. Use of the most general, though not absolutely invariable rules is that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and atorms may be expected. The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent :

1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the appreach of fair weather; the fulling of it shows the approach of foul

weather.

2 In sultry weather the fall of the mer oury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost, in frost its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indi-

cates snow.

3 Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follows immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follows the fall of the mercury, it will last but a

4 If fair weather continues for several days, during which the mercury continuely falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continues for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of

the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

The domestic barometer would become

much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually sagraved on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the abeve, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate or printed en a card. It would be right, however, to express the rules only with that degree of pro-

from a heavier to a lighter condition it also becomes mere moist; and selt generally dees, but this is not always the case.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of St. Pat:ick's Total Abstinence and Benefit society was held in St. Patrick's hall last Thursday evening, Mr. P. Doyle presiding. After the transact on of rout ne business, the report of the committee on the revision of the consti tution was submitted by Messis. J. J. Costi-gan and J. H. Faely. The committee suggestind several changes in the rules of admis sion, among which were the qualification of members, the duties of office bearers, the addition of a new officer, who shall have the title of assistant financial secretary, and whose chief duty shall be to take charge of the ordinary branch of the society, the title of assistant treasurer to be changed to financial secretary. Minor alterations were suggested in the rules of the benefit branch, the benefits to remain at before. On the death of a member his family receive \$100; on the death of the wife of a member in good standing he receives \$50; on the death of the widowed mother of an unmarried member, he receives \$50. The fees of the benefit branch are 25 cents monthly and those of the ordinary branch 10 cents monthly. The report was discussed and the adoption was proceeded with section by section, the final adoption being adjourned until next Thursday even-Ing.

A line HOW CAN THE LONG may

very long one BE THE SHORT

the est between For instance Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favoribe to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest: to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is three routes to the Coast. Still this
the shortest line between St. Paul,
Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Mocrhead, Casaelton, 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, Tacomm. Seathle, Portland and San Brancie. coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the wonderfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-neeker, 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 in a lovelyland write for the Great Reservation, 'readitand

HAND OF FORTUNE! accept

For five cents (stamps or silver) to pay postage, etc., I will send you PREE a Royal Package, of great value, Which LEMB on To FORTUNE Arthur Labello, 186 St. James St. Montreal, P.Q.



Hiness Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Office Hours from Sa, m to Sp. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

For three months I suffered terribly from an For three months I suffered servicely from an injury to my hand, caused by a whittle on the finger. The hand and finger became so much swellen that the physicians decided to amputate it. I then made up my mind to consult Mdme. Desmarais & Lacroix, who after five days treatment improved my condition so much that at the end of two weeks I was perfectly cured, and five end of two weeks I was perfectly cured, and he days subsequently I began to work as usual. This was really a marvellous cure, if one can take for anything the decision of the first physician called in and the condition to which the afflicted member must have been after so long a use of useless remedies. It gives me great pleasure to acquaint the public, by the present certificate. of the cure. CHAS. BERNARD,

79 St. Dominique street. A. E. LACROIX FILS. Successor to Mune. Desmarats, 1263 Mignoune St, cor. St. Elizabeth

The old wooden house, bypical of the Indian. in imitation of whom we treat.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,
Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode-

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better



A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, MERVE TONIC Inebriety. Steepiessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

FEELS VERY GOOD.

FOSTOBIA, SENECA Co., O., Dec., 1888. Mr. J. Lamberjauk writes under above date:
My 14 year old boy had St. Vitus Dance, so
that he was unable to use his limbs and had to
be fed. We doc ored for about six months,
without any improvement. Then the Rev. J.
P. Golden recommended the Pastor Koenig's
Nerve Tonic, and after using 1½ botbles full of
it, the boy was getting better, and after he took
5 botbles of it he was as well and healthy as before and began to go to school, walked a distance of 5½ miles, and says he feels very good.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervou disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents: — B. E. McGale, No. 2123 Notre
Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury
and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor.
Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine extret. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

Addition to Notre Dame Church.

A large addition to Notre Dame Church is in the course of erection. The atructure is in the rear of the present church building and extends back a distance of about 120 feet. Its breadth is nearly the width of the Church and the height is about ninety feet. Right behind the main altar a large portal opens Into the principal portion of the new struc-ture, namely the chapel, which is about 60x-100 and 70 feet high. The celling is of mod-ren Gothic style and will be freecoed in blue, red, and gold. The purpose of the chapel is to serve for the religious services of societies and congregations and for catechet cal instruction, for all of which the church proper is too vast. Beneath the chapel a large lecture room is being arranged for social and business meetings of societies and entertainments, bazaars etc. The capacity of this room is sufficient to hold in the neighborhood of one thousand persons, as it extends also under the sacristy. The church is now being heated by an immense Babecck and Wilson steam heating apparatus, and two Woodbury electric generators farmished the are and incandescent lights.

Salisbury Offended at Monte Carlo.

MONTO CARLO, April 10.—The English colony is somewhat agitated at the "indignity to which the British Premier and his wife were subjected last night at the Casino. It appears that Lord and Lady Salisbury appeared at the entrance to the Casino without tickets. Admission was refused them, Lind Salisbury sent for the British consul and demanded an interview with the Casino officials. On the arrival of the consul explanations were made and tickets promptly secured. At the same time the officials made the humblest apologies for the inconvenience and discourtesy to which the distinguished visitors had been exposed, but Lord Salisbury's indignation could not be appeased. As his identity had been doubted, be produced a blank passport, signed it flicially in the presence of the abashed and apologetic officials and stalked away, refusing to enter the

AN HON. JUSTICE RECOMMENDS IT.

THORSON, DAY Co., Dak , Dec., 1888. I was suffering 19 years from epilepsy and tried many remedies without the desired effect, but upon recommendation of the Hon. Justice of the Percent Production of t of the Peace, J. P. Reilender, I tried the Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am glad to say that it had the desired effect, and I consider it my duty to recommend it to all suffering from epilepay.

MARIA JANISH.

Olub National.

At a large gathering of the members of Le Club National and their friends on the 11th inst, Mr. Ernest Desrosiers delivered an interesting address on the Ireland of the present day. He declared against the present agitation for Home Rule, and expressed him-

lation in general.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, happened to be present as one of the members of the Club National, denied in toto the allegations of the speaker, and denounced them in very strong terms, and said Mr. Desrosiers did not know what he was talking about. After a few remarks from the secretary, Mr. do Ladurantaye, the

self in strong terms against the Irlsh popu-

FORTUNE'S FREAKS—SEATTERED EVERYWHERE, Does history repeats itself in valu ? Let

meeting was adjourned till next Friday even-

no man doubt that The Louisiana State Lottery did, on Tuesday, March 11th, decide by the 28th Grand Monthly Drawing, who shall get \$1,054,809 in sums from \$300,000 down. All information can be had from M. A Dan-phin. New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 8.132 drew the First Capital Prize of \$60,000: it was sold in twentieths at \$1 each; two to C. C. Conroy, 27 Ashland St., Madlen, Mass.; one to Albert Weiss, Galveston, Texas, one to Geo. M. Green, Boston, Mass.; one to Chas. H. Johnson, 102 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.; one to Fanny Poppe, care Chas. Poppe, Stockton, Cal.; one to Joseph Goed-man, care of N. Snellenberg & Co., 5th and South Sts., Philadelphie, Pa.; one to I. S. Amau, 2911 Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to W. Condinglay 2,951 Fairbill St., Philadelphis, Ps. : one to H. Hudson G H. Knotte, care C. D. Kenny, 500 So. Gay St. Baltimore, Md.; one t. Franklin Bank Baltimore, Md.; one to Miss Charlotte Hedge, 32 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.; one to Miss Carrie Bell, Willis, Texas, one to a Depositor New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., etc., etc., Ticket No. 14,794 drew the Second Uspital Prize of \$100,000, sold in twentieths at \$1 each. One to Branch Bank of Commerce, Omaha, Neb.; one to Savory's & Co's. Express. 32 Court Square, Boston, Mass; one to Merchants and Planters Bank, Greenville, Miss. ; one to First National Bank, Lima, Ohio; one to Memphis City bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one to G. Phillipp, Kala-mazzo, Mich.; one to J.C. Pritchard, Buffalo, N.Y.; one to A. Nothele, 103 Adams St., Jeffersen City, Mo.; one to Robert Gregg, and G. O. Edmonds, Boston, Mass., etc. Ticket No. 10.122 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50 000. Ticket No 26,364 drew the Fourth Oapital Prize of 25,000. The next drawing will take place Tuesday, May 13th, of which all information will be furnished on ap-plication to M.A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.