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CANADIAN TARIFF.

Schedule C, Articles Admitted Duty Free.

217. Admiralty charts. 218. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.

219. Persons stones in the rough.
220. Aloes, ground or uncround.
221. Alum, in bulk only, ground or un-

ground. 222. Aluminum or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminium or chloralum, sul-phate of alumina and alum cake. 223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons

223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
224. Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
225. Aniline salts and arsenite of aniline, 226. Antimony, not ground, pulverized or obserwise manufactured.

227. Ashes, not and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.
228. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.

229. Argal, cr argol, cured only.

230. Beans, viz, Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, cured only.

231. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.

f churches.
332. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
233. Books, printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members and not for the purpose of sales or

334. Books, especially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraies; not mo re than two copies of any book. 235. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk

236. Botanical specimens.
237. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width. 238. Firebricks, for use exclusively in pro-

cesses of manufacture. 239. Gold and silver bullion in bars, blocks or 240. Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanu-

factured, not bound up or prepared for binding 241. Caps or other prizes won in competi-

242. Cabinet of coins, collection of medals and of other antiquities. 243. Canvas, of not less than forty-five inches

243. Uanyas, of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendared, for the manufacture of floor oilcloths.

244. Celluloid or xyolise in sheets and in lumps, block or balls, in the rough.

246. Chalk stone China or Cornwall stone and cliff stone, unmanufactured.

246. Citron rinds in brine. 247. Clays, unground.

248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal 249. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, and roast-

ed, crushed or ground.
250. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches 251. Copper in sheets and plates of not less

than four inches in width.
252. Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 46

unbleached, bleached or dried, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for the manufacture of Italian clothe, cotton worsted or silk fabrics, 253. Cotton yarns, in cops only, made from ringle cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufactures of Italian cloths, cashmere and cotton cloths for the selvages of said cloths and for these pur-

poses only.
254. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern Dent corn," "Mammoth Southern Sweet" and "Western Dent corn" (Golden Beauty), when imported to be sown for ensilage and for no other purposes.

255. Colors, metallic, viz., oxide of cobalt, zinc and tin, n.e.s. 256. Diamond drills for prospecting for mine rals, not to include motive power.
257. Diamond dust or borland, black dis-

monds for borers.
258 Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.

259. Entomological specimens. 260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak 261. Mexican fibre and Tampico or istle.

262. Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines a 1 twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.

263. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis. 264. Fowls, domestic, pure bred for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and

265. Gas coke [the product of gas works], when used in Canadian manufacturers only.

166. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat

for the manufacture of soap only. 267. Gums, viz., amber, arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kauric mastic, saudaric, seuegal, shellac, and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragaranth, gum gaddaband, and gum bar-

269. Hair, cleaned and uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured. 269. Indigo, auxillary or zinc dust. 270. Iron or steel ground rods under half an

inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.
271, June yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when

imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in the crown factories.

272. Kryolite or cryolite mineral.

278. Liquorice root, not ground. 272. Litharge, not ground.

275. Lemon rinds, in brine. 276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of 276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, candalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, cak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart, ebony, lignum vite, red cedar, red wood, satin wood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; and hickory billets, to be used in the manufacture of axe-handles, hammer and other tools, handles, when specially imported for such use, and the wood of the verimported for such use, and the wood of the per-simmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttle, and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels,

277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.

278. Logust beans and logust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food. 279. Mineralogical specimens. am assured on high authority that M. de 280. Mining machinery, imported within Schloezer has been charged to offer

was the transfer of the second of the second

use. 282. Iceland moss and other mosses and sea-

provements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for

weeds, in crude or in their natural state, or only cleaned.
283. Oilcake and oilcake meal, cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal, and palm nut cake 284. Oils, viz., coccanut and palm, in their

natural state. atural state. 285. Orange rinds, in brine. 286. Ottar or attar of rozes and oil of roses.

286. Other or atter of roses and oil of roses.
287. Pelts, raw.
288. Pipe clay, unmanufactured.
289. Platinum wires and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

290. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen; paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind except mineral waste. 291. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.

292. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.
293 Roots, medicinal, viz., aconite, Calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, equille, taraxicum rhubarb and Valerian.

294. Rubber, crude. 295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian

waters.
236. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process or manufacture. viz. anise nisestar, carraway, cardomon, coriander, cum-

min. tennel and feurgrook. 297. Soda, sulphate of crude, known as sait cake, for manufacturing psuposes only. 298. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate

of soda in crystals only, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphate of sodium, arseniate or biarceniate, chloride and stannate of soda, for manufacturing pur-

poses only.

299. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, cloak springs and shoe shanks, and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge, or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in

their own factories.
300. Sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulphate

of copper (blue vitriol).

301. Terra japonica, or gambler.

302. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

303. Whiting or whitening, Gilders' whiting and Paris white.

304. Wool and the hair of the Alpaca goal and of other like animals not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.
305. Books printed in any of the languages
or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the

Dominion of Canada. 306. Brass and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories. 307. Noils, being the short wool which falls

from the combs in worsted factories. 308. Seeds, viz, beet, carrot, turnips and mangold. 309.-Wire, when imported by manufacturers of toilet pins for use in the manufac ture of such articles in their own factories

only.
310. Cruicible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of steel rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories

only.
311. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufactures of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of unbrelias, parasols and

sunshades only
312. Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pine apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks and blueberries and strawberries, wild only.
313. Camwood and sumac, for dysing or

tanning purposes, when not further manufactured then crushed or ground.

314. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for use in their factories only.
315. Manufactured articles of iron or steel

which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada when imported for use in the construction of iron or ate-l ships or vessels. 316, Wire of iron or steel, Nos. 13 and 14

gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machinery known as the wire grip machine, for the manufacture of boots. grip machine, for the manufacture of 500ts, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.

317. Steel, of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but

not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such

articles only in their own factories. 318. Blanketing and lapping and dices or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their

own factories only.
319. Yarus, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and

fringes, to he used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories. 320. Chlorate of potash, in ciystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.
321. On imported Indian corn, to be kiln-

dried and ground into meal for human food or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use under such regulations as may be made by the Governor-in-Council, there may be allowed a drawback of 90 per cent. of the duty paid.

ITALY BADLY SCARED.

The Consequence of Bismarck's Bettre-ment Likely to Prove Serious to Her,

NEW YORK, March 26 - A Berald despatch from Rome says Italy is as much frightened at the retirement of Prince Bismarck as if the keystone had fallen out of the arch of peace and the whole structure was about to tumble down with a crash. Statesmen are bewildered and stunned, and every body is waiting for the signal from Premier Crispi. He could easily follow the lead of such a mighty captain as Bismarck lead of such a mighty captain as Dismarca and still retain his prestige, but these who know Orispi feel certain he will not submit to the domination of any other politician. The triple allience is in danger, that intest be clear to any one who knows the present situation in Italy. The Radicals are utterly opposed to the influence which Germany has exerted over Italy influence which Germany has exerted over traily though the triple alliance. They are stirring up the people to demand an independent national policy. A tremendous armyand navy have drained the country and the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. The people want a change no matter what it is. If Orispi falls frow power the relations of Italy to Germany will undoubtedly be changed. If he remains in control he will not be content to play the second trol he will not be content to play the second part any longer. It is said Crispi and his ministers are greatly alarmed and that the King is very nervous. A prominent statesman said to the correspondent:— The German Emperor the correspondent:—The German Amperor has good intentions, but there is no reason for thinking that he has the strength to hold three nations together. Prints Bismarck is to great a man to sulk. I know him well enough to feel sure that he will lend his moral support to the incinence of these but height out of the maintenance of peace, but, being out of the power, Prince Bismarck can do very little now. One hopeful sign is that Russia is not yet prepared to begin the conflict." If I could give you the name of this statesman his words would startle E rope. Premier Crispi expects the aword to be drawn before long. There is much coming and going of M. de Schioezer, the Prussian envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-potentiary, to the Vatioan in these days, and I

three years after the passing of this act, which is, at the time of its importation, of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

281. Models of inventions and of other im-Germany. It is believed the Emperor will succeed in forming a strong political alliance with the Vattcan.

DEATH OF FATHER BIRON,

A Young Priest at St. Patrick's Hill.

Rev. Father Biron, who died here on the 21st inst; was born at St. Gregoire, county of Nicolet in the month of May, 1857. He made his studies at Nicolet college, where he entered in 1871, and passed his examination in 1877. After he was professed in the Seminary of Three Rivers, where he remained for about four years, Rivers, where he remained for about four years, he was ordained priest in 1881. Shortly after he was made curate of the Rev. Father Bochet, at St. Ann De La Perade. Then he went to Worcester, Mass. In 1888 he was appointed parish priest in Mittineague by his Lordship Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., who gave him besides an Irish congregation in West Lord Western Western Western St. Long Meadow. While laboring there last July, he was struck with hemorrhage of the lungs, which caused his death. He came here last September to visit his school-mate and busom friend, the Rev. Father Intrae, parish price of Timprick and staid a math in house priest of Tingwick, and staid a month, in hopes that he would regain his health, was feeling better and returned again in October. But he had to resign his pastorate in January last and bad to resign his pastorate in January last and returned once more to his dearest friend, the Rev. V. P. Iutras, parish pricet of St. Patrick of Tingwick, where he died after a lingering sickness on Friday, the 21st inst. His funeral service was very imposing, Bishop O'Reilly sent his representative, Mr. Chs. Edward Bruneault, of West Gardner, Massachusetts; Bishop Gravel his secretary, L. V. Thibaudier; Bishop Lefleche his secretary, Rev. Biland Chancelor. There were thirty priests present at the the funeral service. The pall bearers were Philip Hebert, merchant; John Gleason, Joseph Paradis, and Denis Williams, mayor. There was a grand High Mass sung with deacon and sub deacon. The sermon was preached in French by the Rev. Ray Cats, of Three Rivers, and in English by the Rev. L. A. Masson, parish priest of Danville. The church was full; every seat was occupied and every aisle was full of people standing. The sacred edifice was draped in black for this occasion. At the close of the funderal ervice the remains was deposited and a special vault made for the occasion. of the funderal service the remains was deposited in a special vault made for the occasion.

THE LATE FATHER DONNELLY. Vicar-General and Pastor of St Michael's Church.

(N. Y. World March 25th.)

One of the principal pillars in the Roman One of the principal pillars in the Roman Catholic Church in America passed away suddenly yesterday morning shortly after 1 o'clock, in the person of the Very Rev. Father Arthur J. Donuelly, Vicar-General and pastor of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-second street. He held the spiritual title of Monsigner, with rank second only to that of Mgr. Preston. Father Donuelly had been in facility health and during the nelly had been in feeble health, and during the past few weeks had not ventured far from his nome, No. 383 Ninth avenue. Notwithstanding this fact his death gave a sudden shock to his parishioners and to the Catholic clergy in Ireland, seventy-one years ago, and came to America when six years old. He was educated at St. John's college and his first pastorate was at Manhattan, where he built a church. He then founded St. Michael's church, on Thirty-second street, and fifteen years later founded St. Michael's church at his second street, and fifteen years later founded. Michael's convent, still later building St. Michael's school. His success in freeing the parish from debt won for him the praise of the parish from debt won for him the praise of the high officials of the church. He was before the public prominently in the trublous times of the winter of 1886-87, when the difficulties in the parish of St. Stephen's church ended in the summary diemissal of Edward McGlynn as pastor. When quiet had been in a measure restored Fathor Donnelly turned the parish over the Brather College, the present pastor.

to Rev. Father Colton, the present pastor. Father Colton, the present pastor. Father Donnelly was also active socially. He was spiritual director of the Catholic Club and the head of several other societies.

During the great draft riots of 1863, while a mob was threatening to burn the old North Presbyterian church, opposite St. Michael's Father Donnelly pushed through the excited more and pleasure in having been permitted to hear his voice and his encouraging words. crowd in his priestly garments and mounting a words.

barrel bade them desist "If you burn that church," he said 'you'll have to burn mine across the way,

His words acted like magic upon the crowd, who then dispersed quietly. Since this event the members of the North Presbyterian church, especially, have had the most friend-ly feeling towards Father Donnelly and his

The Vicar General's body lay in state in the reception room of St. Michael's school yesterday. and was viewed by hundreds of citizens, Roman Catholics and Procestants, who were apxious to pay their last respect to the dead.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. Different Shades of Opinion of the New Irish Mensure,

LONDON, March 27.-A number of members of the House of Commons were interviewed yesterday with reference to the Land Purchase bill. The bulk of the Conservatives and Union-

ists approve the measure.

Mr. Waring, Conservative member for County
Down, said he believed the Ulster landlords
were in no hurry to sell their estates. As far as
he himself was concerned he should insist that tenants should bring three year rent in their hands before he consented to sell.

T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist member for Tyrone, thinks the bill is an ideal one for Ulster

and is likely to work well. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill reserved

bheir opinione. Mr. Sexton, Home Rule member for Belfast, criticized the bill in detail. He belived the Coercion act, preventing as it does the combining of tenants, would enable landlords to secure the maximum twenty years' price, especially as

they could insist upon two years' arrears. said Mr. Balfour himself admitted that the true price of money was 33, therefore, his charging 4 in order to retain one quarter to provide against defaulters was most unjust. The proposed guarantees besides being unjust to Ireland would prove illusory to the British taxpayer in the event of a repetition of the economic crisis of 1879 and 1880

Dr. Tanner, Home Ruler, says the bill is clearly drafted in the innerests of the landlords. All the other Parnellite members hold similar

Sir Charles Russell said he would approve no large purchase scheme unless accompanied by a home rule measure. The ex-ministers withhold their opinions, The bulk of the Gladstonians disapprove the bill, the Radicals objecting on the ground thut the guarantees are worse than those in Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in an address to the Home Rule union last evening, said the more the Land Purchase bill was looked at the more unsound it appeared. It possessed no finality, and would lead to fresh difficulties and further agitation. Herbert Gladstone said the proposed guar-

antees were absolutely worthless.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, referring to the Land Purchase bill in a speech at Grimsby last night, said Mr. Balfour proposed to buy out the English garrison and buy in disloyal traitors, who, according to the Tories, were only waiting a chance to sever England and Ireland

The Labor Conference's Work Ended.

BARGAINS. PIANOS AND ORGANS

Of all makes at greatly reduced Prices and Easy Terms.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sole Agents for Hazelton, Fischer and Pominton Pianos and Eolian and Dominion

thanked the delegates for their zeal and said that the conference would exercise such a moral power that if the whole conception of its objects was kept in view all political divisions would melt away. Baron Von Berlepsch further said be trusted that all the delegates would main-tain the convictions that they had gained and the memory of their common work would never fade. One of the British delegates next pro-posed the health of the German sovereign and people. Bishop Krpp replied. He also spoke in French. He culogized Jules Simon, the head of the French delegation, and expressed the hope that he would long live to labor for the welfare of the working classes. M. Simon thanked the people of Berlin for his cordial re-

ception to their city and offered a toast to "suffering humanity."
The decisions of the conference, which will soon be published, in addition to those already announced, recommend the establishment of courts of arbitration, consisting of representatives of employers and employed, to settle labor disputes, and the general observance of Sunday as a holiday in all trades, but where continuous work is unavoidable, it is recommended that each employee have at least every alternate Sunday free. Various delegates made minor reservations. The French delegates, for internate did not invist that the day of rest should stance, did not insist that the day of rest should be Surday. None of these reservations affect to any extent the decision of the conference. De-labage, on behalf the French Socialists, handed in a statement of his own views on the labor question, requesting that it be added to the protocols. Dr. Kopp strongly apported the request, which was agreed to. Emperor William received Jules Simon yesterday. Throughout the conference the Emperor treated the French planing that with the strength of t plenipotentiary with marked distinction, this being the great feature of the meeting.

GLADSTONE'S OWN VOICE.

Interesting Message on the Phonogrm.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The phonogram sent by Mr. Gladstone to the American Co-operative Building Loan Association, which arrived too late to be heard at the recent convention of these associations in the Cooper Union, was heard to day by a distinguished company who had assembled for the purpose at the Law Library in the Equitable building. Gen. W. T. Sherman presided. The message from Mr. Gladstone is as follows:—"Dear Sirs,—The purpose of the meeting on the Hallshire and the was a great favorite.

Father Donnelly was born in County Carlow,
Father Donnelly was born in County Carlow,
I reland, seventy-one years ago, and came to
America when six years old. He was educated at St. John's college and hig first pastorate was good will. It is self-help that makes the man, at Manhattan where he boilt a church. and a man-making is the aim which the Al-mighty has everywhere impressed upon creation. It is thrift by which self-help for the masses, dependent upon labor, is principally made effective. For them, thrift is the simbol and the instrument of independence and of liberty, in dispensable conditions of all permanent good. Ent thrift is also the mother of wealth, and here comes a danger into view, for wealth is the mother of temptation, and leads many of its possessors into a new form of slavery, more subtle and not less debasing than the old. From this slavery may all lands, and especially all lands of the English tongue, hold themselves

Balfour's Land Scheme Derided. London, March 25 .- The Balfour Land Purchase Bill is but weakley supported by the Government organs, while the fuellade of condemnation it receives from the opposition press is truly startling. The Irish leaders spurn it as an additional affront from the Tory Government, and universally agree that, if passed, it could benefit only the landlards, not the people of Ireland. Mr. Davitt charactetizes the measure as the most elaborate swindle ever attempted. He believes Mr. Goschen is responsible for every provision of the bill. Mr. Healy does not elleve the Government has vitality enough left to pass the bill, and declares that this first constructive measure, since coercion was forced through, will fail. It comes from a tainted source, but this would not prevent the Irish peaple from considering it on its merits. Ireland would not refuse a beneficial measure fram any source.

Farnham Beet Root Sugar Factory

Baron Raymond de Silliere, who is a present contemplating the purchase of the Farnham Beet Root Sugar factory, gave a dinner in that town on Tuesday evening, at which there were present Messrs. Alired Musy, engineer, of Lille, France ; Adolphe Germain, advocate, of Montreal; H. Lemire, N. P.; L'abbe Dupuis, cure of Farnham; Dr. Comeau, mayor; Dr. Slack, Counciller Tarte, and Messrs, Van Huysse, Choquette, Boulanges, Donaghue, Denis, and several others. The discussion of the Baron's project was the principal theme of the evening. A despatch from Farnham yesterday says that the Baron has secured the factory there and intends buying the Berthier factory also.

Manitoba Harvest Hopes,

Mr. W. Whyte, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway, western division, is down from Winnipeg on official business. He reports the snowfall in Manitoba this year to have been the largest for many seasons, and of course that means a good crop for the Manitoba farmer. A very large immigration from the old country is not looked forward to although a substantial addition is expected and preparations are being made for their covey-ance and reception. Quiet a number be gone out from Ontario this year already, or a very desirable class. Winnipeg is going ahead, Mr. Whyte says, and the local tarfic is increasing aubatantially.

Central Board of Arbitration.

LONDON, March 31 .- The Chamber of Commerce has decided to appoint a permanent committee to deal with future strikes in a con-cilatory spirit. The object of the committee will be to act as an arbitrating body as far as possible in the actilement of disputes between employees and employers, particularly those which may arese in industries whose interruption would directly affect commerce.

A Message of Good Will.

TORONTO, March 31.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club to night a debate Berlin, March 29.—At the farewell dinner took place on a motion condemning the action to the delegates to the Labor conterence, given at Kaiserhoff, last evening, by Baron Von newspapers in seeking to stir up race and reand the powers represented. He stirring up of sectarian prejudices in any of the cleansed at once. Berlepson, Prussian minister of commerce, the ligious strife in Canada. After a long discussion

Canadian Provinces, and condemning alike the efforts of independent and party politican to do so. The amendment was adopted. Notice was given of a motion condeming the action and speeches of the members of the Ontario Gov ernment in the late debate on the separate school question

Nine Hour Day Adopted at St. John, N.B.

St. JOHN, N.B., March 31.-The strike anticipated among the carponters, painters, etc., in consequence of their determination to put the nine hour system into effect to-morrow, is not likely to take place. All journeymen held meetings to-night and unanimously decided to gain nine hours or strike. The master builders and plaining mill proprietors also met to might and decided, by a large majority, to grant the demands of the men.

Whi-key.

Whiskey unlocks the door that leads to the poorhouse, pententiary and the grave; na-fastens the gates of sorrow, the windows of want, the doors of death; opens the way into jail, up the scaffold through the trap; it unlocks the heart of the wife to let in regret, the the heart of the mother to let in serrow, the heart of a child to let in shame; it lets loos rivers of tears, ages of sadness, generations of woe, locks up good intentions, words of promise, deeds of duty; it locks the child out in the streets; the wife in the hovel, the father in ruin ; locks up bealth and unlocks sickness locks up joy and unlocks misery ; locks us plenty and unlocks tears; locks up usefulness and unlocks idleness; locks up a happy heart and unlocks melancholy, locks up contentment and unlocks care; locks up heaven and unlocks

France "Mistrusts" Socialism.

Paris, March 29.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Constans, the minister of the interior, said the government was solicitous for the welfare and confident of the prudence of the workmen, but it mistrusted the socialist leaders, and for this reason had resolved to prohibit the proposed demonstration, May 1.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

IN MEMORY OF HANNAH MOHAN.

One more friend from us has drited On time's swiftly abbing tide; One more soul has reached the harbor Safe upon the other side.

Thou art gone, but not forgotten By the friends who love thee still; By the hearts that throb in sorrow Bowing to the Master's will.

Close the eyes so fond and tender.

All her sufferings are ended,

Cross the hands upon the breast;

And she enters into rest. Long and patiently she waited, Year by year, and day by day, Till the angel band immortal

Beckened her to come away. Soft and white the snows of winter Drift above her resting place; And the summer flowers will blossom

Oh, my mother 1 if thy spirit. Can look down on those you love, Let the light of thy sweet patience Fall upon us from above.

Though the brightness of thy presence

O'er her bed in fairest grace.

Yet thy prayerful benediction Will be treasured in our hearts. We will not forget thy teaching, We will ever prize thy worth; For the sacred name of mother

From our mortal view departs,

Is the dearest name on earth. Rest in peace—thy sleep unbroken;
For the slumber God hath given Only left the marble casket, For the spirit fled to Heaven,

Mr. Balfour's Land Bill. LONDON, March 31 .- Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill is one of the most elabo rate and complicated measures that has been laid before parliament in many years, and will have to undergo a great deal of pruning before it is presented to the Queen for the royal assent. Already the number of amend ments prepared and in process of preparation is appalling, and the term of its committee stage promises to he protracted and exciting The bill contains 75 clauses and covers 65 pages of foolecap.

Bismarck Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, March 30 .- Prince Blamarck left Berlin for Friedrichsrube, his country seat, yesterday. Friday he visited the mausel:um at Charlottenburg in which the remains of Emperor William I. are interred, and placed a wreath upon the coffin of his old master. Prior to his departure from Berlin he paid farewell visits to the royal Princenses. Later theusands of persons gathered in the Wilhelmstrasse and along the route to the railway station to witness the final scene in the Bismarck drama. Wearing the uniform of the cuirassiers Prince Blamarck left the palace of the chancellor at 5 o'clock p.m. and entered an open carriage. He was greeted with stormy enthusiasm. The windows of houses in the vicinity were crowded. The entire routo was a sea of waving handkerchiefs. The crowd was so dense that the exchanceller was compelled to walk from the palace. There was a centinuous roar of

cheering. Following the prince's carriage came another carriage occupied by Princess Bismarck. A third carriage was filled with members of the American legation. A number of other carriages filled with friends and admirers closed the procession. When the party arrived at the station a squadron of henor. All the ministers, the diplomate corps and the court and state officials were waiting to bid farewell to the prince and there was a great mass of people outside the station. Mountains of bouquets for the Prince and Princess were piled in the waiting rooms which were decorated Prince Bismarck in a hearty voice bade all farewell, Mr. Phelps, the American minister, and Chancellor Von Caprivi being among the last to shake hands with him. Many tears were shed and it was altogether an affecting scene, At 5.40 the train started amid renewed cheering, singing and the strains of the band.

Whole cloves will exterminate the indusrious and merciless moth. They are more figureal as a destroying agent than either camphor, tobacco or cedar shavings.

A bottle or jar unpleasantly odorous can, it is said, be cleaned by filling with buttermilk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing well with warm soap suds. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

One of the best methods of cleaning bair brushes is to put a teaspoonful of householi ammonia into a basin of warm water. Dip the prieties in and rub brickly with the hand, or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly cleaneed put in the sun to dry



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pletely cured. Those who wish more ample information, I

shall be most happy to give them the same. PHILOMENE CARON. Z 7 St. Constant Street

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selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied. We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who brest this disease cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it com-

pletely with our medicines.

The Essence of Christianity. The teaching of Christ, the spirit of Christi-The teaching of Christ, the spirit of Christianity, seems to be very simple. They are that duty is love, that life is service, that every man is my brother, that God is the All-Father, and that he is cleaning, purifying, educating, developing, perfecting his children for a more harmonious life to come. We believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, because we believe that be came from God, because in him there was, without dimpers or darkness, that light of God some ray which trembles in the darkest heart and life. We believe that he is the Saviour of mankind, because we believe that through him mankind is coming to know God, to receive God, to live in and with God, to become sons of God. The Christian spirit is the spirit of loyalty to Christ; making Christiacity not merely our creed, but our life; making our own duty love, our own life service, our neighbour our brother, and God, our Father, and finding in him the power to live this life of love and service which we believe is endless because it is divine. This faith wrought into the life of society would put an end to its discurassicre and a band fermed a guard of cords; wrought into many a Christian household has made of them types of what all society might become, if it were reorganized on the simple but radical principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It is the comfort of the sorrowing, the strength of the tempted, the peace of the tempest-tossed, the purific of the sinful, the upholder and perfecter of the unfinished and the immature. If one who does not know whether this faith is true or not attempts to take it from the world, he should consider veriously whether he has something better to bestow in its place.—The Rev. Lyman Abbot,

D.D., in North American Review for April. William Reassures Austria.

VIENNA, March 26.—The Emperor gave an audience yesterday to Prince Reass, the German ambassador, who explained to His Majesty the events connected with Bismarck's resignation and assored him that Emperor William's friendly sentiments towards Austria

remain unchanged.

Despatches from Berlin say that EmperorWilliam in a conversation declared that the change in the chancellorship would not affect the friendly relations between Austria and Germany, and that as intimate countries in the future, as in the past, would form the basis of Garmany's policy.

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