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The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ENCYCLOPICAL LETTER

Of Our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Princes, Archbishops, and Bishops of the whole world in favor and communion with the Apostolic See.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction: We return thanks as is meet, to the sovereign goodness of God, Whose will and providential wish governs the whole of men's lives, that the fiftieth anniversary of Our death has shown upon the Church. Moreover, the wonderful unanimity of hearts displayed in tokens of respect, the liberal gifts, the public manifestations of readiness, such as His Holiness could have inspired, on Whom entirely depends the spirit, the will, and the honor of men, and Who rules and directs events for the glory of the Christian religion.

It is indeed a wonderful and memorable event, whereby the societies of the Church, in spite of themselves, whether they desire it or not, see with their own eyes that the Church maintains her divine life, and the virtues with which she is endowed from heaven; and indeed makes them feel that the impious strive in vain when they rage and plan forth attacks against the Lord and against His Church.

In order that the memory of this heavenly benefit may be continued, and that its utility may be spread as far and wide as possible, We have laid open the treasures of heavenly graces to all the flock committed to Our care. We have not been wanting in imploring the succors of divine mercy in favor of those who are outside the ark of salvation, whereby We hope to obtain that all nations and all peoples, united in the faith by the bond of charity, may soon form one flock under one shepherd. This is what We have asked of Our Lord Jesus Christ in Our supplications on the occasion of the late solemn canonization.

For lifting up Our eyes towards the Church triumphant We have solemnly decreed and recorded on the one hand the supreme honor of the saints; on the other the title of Blessed to those Christian heroes, the examination of whose sublime virtues and miracles have been happily concluded according to due rights of law, so that the heavenly Jerusalem may be joined in a communion for the same joy with those who still pursue on earth the pilgrimage which is to lead them to God.

But by the help of God, in order that We may crown this joy, We desire to fulfil, as far as lays in Our power, Our apostolic duty of charity by extending the plenitude of Our infinite spiritual treasures to those beloved children of the Church who, having died the death of the just, have quitted this world of strife with the sign of faith, and are branches of the mystical vine, though they cannot enter into everlasting rest until they owe to the avenging justice of God.

We are moved to this both by the pious desires of Catholics to whom We know that Our resolution will be especially grateful, and by the fearful tortures which the souls of the departed suffer, but we are also animated by the custom of the Church, which, amidst the most joyous solemnities of the year, falls not to make a holy and salutary commemoration of the dead that they may be delivered from their sins.

Therefore, since it is certain by the doctrine of the Catholic Church, that the souls detained in purgatory are benefited by the prayers of the faithful, and especially by the august sacrifice of the altar, We think We can give them no more useful and desirable pledge of Our love than by everywhere increasing the offering of the pure oblation of the Most Holy Sacrifice of Our Divine Mediator, for the extinction of their pain. We, therefore, decree, with all the necessary dispensations and indulgences, the last Sunday of next September as a day of ample expiation on which will be celebrated by Our selves, and equally by each of our brethren the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, and also by the Prelates exercising jurisdiction in a diocese, each in his own church, whether patriarchal, metropolitan, or cathedral, a special Mass for the Dead with the greatest solemnity possible, and according to the rite ordered in the Missal for the Commemoration of all Souls.

We desire also that this should take place in the same manner in all parish and collegiate churches, both of the secular and regular clergy, and by all priests generally, provided that they do not omit the proper office of the Mass for the day where it is obligatory. As to the faithful, We strenuously exhort them after Sacramental confession devoutly to partake of the Bread of Angels for the benefit of the souls in purgatory. We grant by Our Apostolic authority a plenary indulgence to be gained by each of the faithful, applicable to the dead, and the favor of a privileged altar to all those who, as has been said before, say Mass.

Thus those pious souls who expiate the remainder of their sins amidst such tortures will receive a special and opportune consolation, thanks to the life-giving Victim of the Universal Church, united to her visible head, and animated with a like spirit of charity, will offer to God that He may admit them to the dwelling of His consolation, to light and eternal peace.

In the meanwhile, Venerable Brethren, we affectionately grant you in the Lord as a pledge of celestial gifts the Apostolic benediction, to you and to all the clergy and people committed to your charge.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, at the solemnity of Easter, in the year 1888, the eleventh of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

TIME AND ETERNITY.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

Time is but a season of probation for man. It is given us in mercy to prepare for eternity, that we may there enjoy God forever. It is

given us only for this. Don't look surprised, my friend. I know the people act as though created without souls and as if there will be no hereafter, or as if life was to continue, but they are deluded. The world has bewitched them.

A wise man looking down from a high place upon the people would see many perishing, composed of fools seeking only the things that are vain. Time possesses no value for man unless employed in securing eternal happiness—that is, the possession of God forever. What madness possesses the people that they seek only the things that perish? St. Paul said: "The figures of this world passeth away." The loss of time is one of the greatest misfortunes. A moment lost is lost forever! All created power could not replace one wasted moment. Why waste these precious moments in securing fine houses and rich apparel to leave behind and then go naked into eternity? What mocking folly to barter these priceless moments in idle pleasure, thinking naught of the immortal soul! We are responsible for every wasted second, and must render an account at the bar of judgment. Thus while you stand talking about your neighbor you sin by idle words and sin by the waste of time.

Ah me! If the lost millions had the time we carelessly squander, think you they would seek idle enjoyment or vain pleasure? Think you that your dead friends who are suffering temporal punishment would strive to kill time if they were permitted to return? If you knew you were to die in one year, hence, how dearly you would value time! You could not part with a day for millions. Fine properties, magnificent mansions, or elegant suits would have no value in your eyes. People would not make a remarkable change in your life. The places that knew you before had passed you no more. After the first day had passed your allotted year, you would be startled to find that you have only three hundred and sixty-four days left. As a miser hoards his gold, so you would watch the seconds with feverish interest; you would almost clutch them to hold them still in possession. I said one year, but you are not promised ten days. It is an appalling fact that all men are surprised by death. Every dying man has uttered the words, "Too late!" At that hour the mind sees and knows that only the moments employed for salvation have any value now. Poor soul! How many of your friends died suddenly? How many died unprepared? Scarcely one was ready.

The Apostle James has said, "The glory of this world passeth away;" and of life he said, "It is a vapor which appeareth for a little while and then shall vanish." Time as compared to eternity is as one millionth part of a second to a thousand million of years repeated forever. How long to enjoy God or to suffer an eternal doom! Ah, me! Every moment that you have could by prayer procure a grace to crown you for eternity. Each moment is worth far more than an Indian mine. All the wealth of this world could not purchase one grace. The prayer of the publican was a mightier act than all the victories of conquerors and all the triumphs of science. These were in the order of natural things; the other, the effects of grace, which is supernatural. The simple prayer of a beggar at the gate for God to bless you is worth more than the homage of a whole nation. The tear of an orphan over your death is worth more in eternity than even the saving of an empire. But who can describe eternity? Only God. With this thought I lay down the pen.

TOOK THE PLEDGE.

HOW TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SWORE OFF DRINKING.

The little band who compose the Congressional Temperance Society feel greatly encouraged by two notable accessions. The recruits are Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, and Congressman O'Neill, of Missouri. They have taken the pledge under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mr. O'Neill met Mr. Allen by chance in the lobby of the Willard, and said to him:

"Bishop Keane and Bishop Ireland, two of the most eloquent speakers in the Catholic Church, are going to lecture down town to-night. What do you say to going?"

"No," replied Mr. Allen; "I must spend the evening at home."

"Better go," urged Mr. O'Neill. "They're rattling good talkers. Let me see if I've got a dollar. Fifty, seventy-five, eighty-five."

Mr. Allen had also begun to feel in his pockets, and he supplemented Mr. O'Neill's efforts by saying: "If you've got eighty-five cents, we can make the dollar."

The two members started off to hear the bishops without any intention of being entertained. The subject of the double lecture, as the Congressman found out after taking their seats, was "Temperance." The gifted prelates handled it with rare ability. By the time Bishop Ireland was through, the audience, largely made up of church people, was on fire.

Then Bishop Keane came forward, and his utterances further excited the listeners. As he concluded his impassioned appeal he called on all to take the pledge of total abstinence for one year. Two-thirds of the great crowd arose without a moment's delay. Then the more thoughtful began to gaze in one after another. Bishop Keane kept on talking, striking sparks from his rhetorical anvil with every sentence. "Presently there were scarcely half a dozen people left sitting. Two of the sisters were the two Congressmen. Under the lively exhortations of the Bishop the situation began to grow embarrassing to those who were holding out. Mr. Allen looked at Mr. O'Neill, who was sitting a dozen seats away. Mr. O'Neill looked back anxiously and shifted uneasily in his seat. Allen straightened up, as if about to get on his feet, and Mr. O'Neill got half way up, and then dropped back, as he saw Mr. Allen hadn't risen. After two or three false starts, which Mr. O'Neill duplicated, Mr. Allen, with a look of determination, took his place among the pledged.

The good bishop uttered some congratulatory remarks and cautioned his hearers to be firm in the good resolve they had taken.

The two Congressmen, after they got to the stand, took another pledge, and that was to observe strict secrecy as to the fix they were caught in.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving oneself.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Patron Feast—Our Lady of Good Counsel—Visit of His Lordship Mgr. Clut—Grand Religious Demonstration—Eloquent Sermons by Revs. Fathers McGarry and Clarke, C.S.S.C.

Yesterday was the patron feast of St. Mary's and was celebrated with all due observance by the good people of the parish. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and presented a very pleasing and attractive appearance. From the dome streamers in red, green and white stretched to either side from a central crown surmounted by a cross, and wreath, decked with shields and banners, and over the high altar were the Latin legends, *Laudamus Te, Benedicimus Te*, and the stately *Omnes Ave Maria Matutina* and *Janus Celsi* in honor of the day, the Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Tassels of gold were also suspended from the gossamers, and in front of the gallery railing was an elaborate display of bunting, having in its foreground the Papal coat of arms, and Erin's national emblems, the harp and shamrock.

The religious ceremonies of the occasion commenced at half-past seven o'clock, when Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Monseigneur Clut, Bishop of Avonada, N.W.T., who was on visit to the parish, being the guest of Rev. Father Salmon. Several low Masses followed, and at ten o'clock Grand Mass was celebrated with Very Rev. Vicar-General Marechal as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father McGarry, C.S.S.C., as deacon, Rev. Father Lauzon, O.M.I., as sub-deacon, and Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Hennessy, as masters of ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Clut occupied a seat in the sanctuary, with Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., and Beaudoin as assistants, Rev. James Lonergan, of St. Bridget's, occupying a place of honor on His Lordship's right. The Mass was that of St. Theresa, Prof. Sancier presiding at the organ. The singing was under the direction of Mr. C. Brady, and the Kyrie, Gloria and other chants were rendered in the most artistic manner, inspiring all present with a devotion in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, and with a just pride that in its church services the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's, Father Salmon, is bringing his parish to the first rank in musical culture, by the encouragement and energy with which he devotes himself to cultivate a taste for the beautiful and good, and everything connected with the offices of the church.

After the first Gospel, Rev. Father Salmon ascended the pulpit to make the announcements. He spoke in his usual eloquent manner of the feast they were celebrating, also referred to the honor conferred on the parish by the visit of His Lordship Bishop Clut, and introduced Rev. Father Clarke, C.S.S.C., of St. Laurent College, who delivered the sermon of the day.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Father, taking his text from the words of St. Paul to the Romans: *Render, therefore, honor whom honor is due*, said: "The heart is the human heart, and the dictates of reason, require that we should render to everyone due respect and honor. For this reason children respect their parents, and subjects respect their sovereigns. This duty is still more binding on the part of the faithful towards the priesthood, towards the bishops, and by the way, the Christian world towards the Holy Father the Pope, the honor we pay to the saints, and the extreme or high honor which she wishes us to pay to the Blessed Virgin she calls *hyperdulia*. This worship and honor is founded on the very best sentiments of the human heart, and is intended to carry out the words of St. Paul in my text. The degree of glory enjoyed by the saints in heaven corresponds to the grace they received in this world, and the honor they are paid in this world, is the grace of Jeremiah the Prophet, and of St. John the Baptist, but greater still was the grace of Mary who was born without original sin. God intended Mary from all eternity to be the Mother of His Son, and from His throne in Heaven looked down on her and exclaimed: 'Thought art all fair my beloved! and there is no spot in thee.' And after baptism is one of the sublimest things to contemplate. It is the temple of the Holy Ghost, the angels and saints delight to look down and gaze upon it complacently. What must be the beauty of the soul of the Mother of God, who was never stained with original sin. The other saints have sinned and repented, but the Council of Trent teaches that Mary never sinned. Christ so inundated her with His grace that sin was for her impossible. She could merit and did merit more than all the saints in Heaven, but she enjoyed absolute freedom from sin from the beginning; so that, in speaking of her, St. Augustine says sin should not be mentioned. Her heart, like a golden furnace, was always aglow with the flame of charity, and her tongue was only used to chant the praises of her Lord. It is a great thing for us to pray and receive grace for our friends. Mary received grace sufficient to save the whole world, which the Church expresses in one of her beautiful hymns, declaring that Mary restored what Eve lost. No being ever approached so near to Almighty God as Mary was in this world. A soul in purgatory is one of the most beautiful things to contemplate. It is the temple of the Holy Ghost, the angels and saints delight to look down and gaze upon it complacently. What must be the beauty of the soul of the Mother of God, who was never stained with original sin. 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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 2, 1888.

AN analysis of the voting in Hochelaga shows that it is to the Irish and French vote of the constituency that Mr. Champagne owes his victory. Indeed, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that were it not for the Irish vote going solidly in his favor he would not have been elected.

THE IRISH TORIERS are jubilant over the decree from Rome condemning the Plan of Campaign. A friend has sent us a stanza describing these descendants of certain animals which St. Patrick forgot to banish from the old sod. Here it is:-

"Base Irish Tories! well you know that you Are the mean instruments with which the few Trench of your flesh by ties of blood and birth How dare you thwart the Great Creator's plan, Upholding murderers of your fellow-man When'er a tilted robber gives command To drive away God's people from the land."

THE Congress of Catholic scientists at Paris, to which we alluded the other day, has received over 950 adhesions. Mgr. d'Hulst and a long list of Cardinals, Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church have, following the example of His Holiness, given their patronage. Several English-speaking Catholics have to read papers, among them being the Rev. Father Perry, S. J., of Stonyhurst, whose contribution on the variations observed of late years in the constitution of the sun is looked forward to with most lively interest, Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, Rev. Father Walsh, of Indiana; Mr. Devas, the well-known magazine writer, and others.

A PROTEST against the Tory policy of governing Ireland, signed by 274 Protestant ministers of religion in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is published in the English and Irish papers. The following is the number of signers according to denominations:-

40 Baptists, 1 Bible Christian, 12 Catholics, 3 Church of England, 10 Congregationalists, 23 Methodists, 87 Independents, 55 Methodist, New Conn, 15 New Conn, 6 Primitive Methodists, 1 Reformed Church of England, 1 Society of Friends, 1 Swedenborgian, 4 Unitarians, 4 Wesleyans, 2 Wesley Reform, 2 Wesleyan Methodist.

THE editor of the Superior Daily Inter-Ocean must be a superior person if he is to be believed. He writes:-

The editor of the Inter-Ocean is a man of experience; he has bushels of it put away in the corner of his vast intellect; in fact, experience and babies are about all he has in this "pig-bickeries" and pork gravy and molasses in Missouri; has mounted the fiery steed of the Missouri bottom; has wiped the mosquitoes from the motherly brow of the new milch cow while a brother of his name, in a more expectant gathered the lactated fluid and the flying ois at one strain; has listened to the mellow oratory of the diplomatic Kason and the hard-headed grammar of John A. Logan (bless their united memories); has gathered in the luxurious and even voluptuous battery of the musical maestro who compelled the belief that such pupils would become a prima donna or a prima manna; has ridden with princes and walked with the slaves; has risen with Aurora and been knocked out begorrah; has advocated the single tax theory and a protective tariff at one and the same time; and has never been entirely satisfied that this world is all a fleeting and hollow mockery.

AN IMPRESSION prevails that the alleged Papal decree is not correctly foreshadowed in the cable reports. In looks very like the usual London Chronicle's too-previous reports. The decree is not to appear for ten days and, if we may judge by the former action of the Papal authorities in such matters, it is not likely that the nature of a decree of so much importance would be made known in advance. It is an old Tory dodge to attribute intentions to the Pope adverse to the Irish cause, in order to rouse popular feeling and thus help to produce the thing these Tories most desire. We are inclined to think there may be something of this kind at the bottom of the report. A few days, however, will set this point at rest. So profound a statesman as Leo XIII. would hardly run the risk of alienating the mass of the Irish Nationalists. The matter is too delicate, the consequences too far-reaching to be committed to the handling of newspaper correspondents.

AT Ottawa the air is thick with rumors of coming changes in the Cabinet. The loss of Mr. Thomas White, who was the most active, laborious and useful of ministers, has made a vacancy not easily filled. There is, of course, plenty material to make ministers out of. Ambitions are plentiful, but the timber is bad. We may, however, calculate what Sir John is likely to do from what he has done in the past. He will make such changes only as he can not help making, and, considering all things, what over the changes may be, they are certain to be for the worse. His best man, as Dalton McCarthy and George A. Kirkpatrick, Tibbets is undoubtedly the controlling spirit, but he has ambition to serve as a subordinate. The

premierhip is the only place he cares to fill, his present purpose being merely to keep the party together and the machine in running order till Sir John gets out of the way. Sir John, however, has no idea of laying down the sceptre. Resignation is not one of his virtues. At any rate it really does not make much difference which of the crowd secures the best place at the crib. They are all about equal in character and capacity, nor is there much difference as regards probity. All are bootless, negotiators, grabbers, who will follow their vocation whatever place they may fill till the whole lot are expelled.

MR. BLANCHARD, of Chicago, in a short speech of a few days ago, said more to show up the evils of a high tariff system than others have done in labored speeches and ponderous volumes. Mr. Blanchard is a refreshing sample of a protected operator who is willing to tell the truth and shame his demagogic majesty, and furnishes a beautiful illustration of the utter selfishness that governs the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff. He says: "I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on copper, iron, wood, cotton, leather, glass, etc. I will tell you why, I own timber land and sell stumps; besides, I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money into my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 for my stumps and \$2 per 1,000 for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Now \$2 a thousand and 5,000,000 feet is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me between high tariff and free lumber. I am high tariff on lumber, I am. This blessed tariff, they tell us, is all for the benefit of the American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divide it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it right into this calf-skin wallet, I did. Of all my workmen, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend upon supply and demand, my friends, and not on taxes. When you - two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man, wages are high; and that is the whole of it - the theory, principle and practice."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S budget speech was not a satisfactory performance, unless we may find satisfaction in the reflection that the "combine" screw was not given another turn to squeeze more out of an overtaxed people. He claimed a surplus of \$97,313, an amount so small that it has all the appearance of having been obtained by the "double entry" system of book-keeping, through which accounts are transferred from revenue to capital at the will of the "figger man" employed for that purpose. For the current year he anticipates a balance of revenue with expenditure, the figures being \$38,000,000 for revenue and \$37,982,000 for expenditure. Economy he hopes will make good the odd miller. When we consider the state of the country, that it is now taxed as much as it will bear, that forces are at work which must reduce the income from imports, and that economy is the very last thing this ministry will ever think of practicing, the outlook for the future is decidedly blue. Besides there was a very decided lack in Sir Charles's speech of that grandiloquent prophecy of great things to happen which has always formed a striking part of his orations. To those who are observers of signs in the political sky the speech conveys the impression that the Tory policy has run its course and that the machine has begun to run down hill. In spite of himself he had to assume a tone of warning, and avoid Tilley's mistake of foretelling seven years' plenty; likewise he had to refrain from advising merchants to clap on all sail, for he has come to recognize that his fatality will no longer displace reason in the minds of those who once trusted him, and who are now looking about for an escape from the system of commercial slavery he and his party imposed upon them.

A DOUBLE VICTORY.

Saturday's by-elections resulted in a signal victory for the Mercier Government. Mr. Champagne was returned for Hochelaga by a majority of 216, and Mr. Legris for Maskinonge by a majority of 80. Missisquoi, we are sorry to say, went back on its recent record and elected Mr. Spencer by 114 majority. This gives the government two additional seats, a gain of four on division, both Hochelaga and Maskinonge having returned Conservatives at the general election. It is unnecessary to dilate on the significance of these returns. They show that Mr. Mercier is secure in the confidence of the people, and give a fitting rebuke to the slanders and falsifiers of the Tory press. The victory in Hochelaga is the most gratifying event in local politics that has taken place in a long time. Here the whole united strength of the Ottawa machine was brought to bear, backed by the enormous influence of the combine. From the beginning of the contest Mr. Villeneuve took his stand on Federal issues. If he did not refuse to discuss provincial affairs, he avoided them and placed all his hopes on threadbare appeals to the manufacturing interests. He insisted that the election must be taken as an indication of popular feeling concerning the trade policy of the Dominion Government. His defeat is, therefore, a staggering blow to the Tory policy given by the leading manufacturing constituency in the country. All the well-known methods in which the Tories are adepts - corruption, intimidation, bribery, telegraphing - were resorted to by the supporters of Mr. Villeneuve, but without success. In returning thanks to the electors at the close of the polls Mr. Champagne properly and gracefully acknowledged his obligation to those Protestant electors, without whose independent votes he might not have been elected. Hochelaga has thus emphatically demon-

strated the revulsion of feeling that has taken place since the general election, and the confidence thus expressed in Mr. Mercier's administration will strengthen and encourage him in the policy he has adopted. These by-elections furnish a very fair test of popular feeling. The reactionists worked hard to make them show that the Government was losing ground; the double victory of Saturday is therefore a convincing proof that the people (Catholic and Protestant) have confidence in Mr. Mercier and desire to see him continue at the head of provincial affairs.

HIS INSOLENCY.

When the Evictor of Logganoran arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening last his immense popularity was demonstrated by his having been received by a posse of police, who also escorted him through inattentive streets to the residence of Sir George Stephen, where he remains during his uninvited visit to our city. The effrontery of this man in forcing himself where he knows his presence is unwelcome to all and hateful to many, proves the thickness of his hide and the adamant composition of his cheek. He comes, says the obsequious Kazoot, to let our citizens have "an opportunity at the reception in the City Hall to-morrow afternoon of showing their appreciation of the interest His Ex has taken in our city and its enterprises, artistic, social and amusement."

Condescension so sublime ought to meet with a fitting response. "Our city and its enterprises, artistic, social and amusement," are under obligations so vast to this person that Flankeydom must fall to find language sufficiently glowing wherewith to express its gratitude. Practical people, however, will look about for a reason and ask how, when, where His Insolency showed interest in our city's enterprises. No doubt there will be a small number of a class who take pleasure in abasement ready to take part in to-morrow's "fashion," but men, the men of Montreal who esteem character and conduct above the meretricious pretensions of a mere coroneted cormorant, will not be there. If His Insolency imagines that by coming to Montreal and holding a reception he may be able to have published in the servile section of the British press that he was made much of by the citizens of this great city, he makes a mean attempt to deceive the British public. The dodge is worthy of the man, but

"A child's game to take notes, At faith, but what an!" But let the procession proceed. Everyone who goes must take two cards, says the Kazoot. How would a hand of clubs do to trump this knave of diamonds!

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

A perilous crisis is pending in France. Between extreme Republicans, Imperialists and Legitimists, the republic is in danger of collapse. Boulanger appears to be endeavoring to play the role of Napoleon, and is used by the Monarchists to advance their cause. But he has exhibited his weakness by doing as French leaders think it incumbent to do, establishing a personal organ, and the political views put forth by this journal are nothing but the *Idees Napoleon* in their most shallow form. These are, in substance, that the people of France ought to have one servant in whom they have confidence to direct their affairs, thus doing away with the useless formalities of ministries, senates and other incumbrances to public business. The one man freely selected by the people to be their servant could do all of the work that hundreds are now engaged in doing, with expedition and certainty, and could be held by this concentration of service to a strict personal accountability. Van Moltke expressed his idea of Boulanger recently by saying "He knows something," but it would certainly seem that the man must be very ignorant and very poorly read in his country's history not to know that this is precisely the sophistry upon which both the Napoleons based their despotisms, and that it is the poorest sort of doctrine for an extreme Republican, such as he professes to be, to preach. Either this, or he has lost his head amid all this adulation, or the political folly of the French people is greater than we would like to believe. He used to keep silent about political principles and contented himself with dazzling the popular eye with military schemes of revenge upon Germany. His next step was to declare that he had perfected a scheme of constitutional revision which was to be his policy, but which he would keep secret till the time came to propose it for adoption. Now his organ gives him away by publishing particulars of the scheme or presenting arguments for it. It remains to be seen whether the Boulanger orszs will abate. If it does not, faith in the capacity of the French people for self-government might as well be abandoned.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

It is not astonishing that the anticipated death of the Emperor Frederick should create a profound feeling of uneasiness throughout Europe. Frederick, though the hand of death is upon him, has developed a good deal of energy and independence as a ruler. Always beloved of the people, his ideas of government are progressive, his ambition to replace the splendid military despotism with a system of government more in harmony with the spirit of the times. Bismarck never felt anything but contempt for popular rights, a representative government was never, in his opinion, good for any thing, and his argument has always been that the destinies of Germany could be safely placed only in the hands of the hereditary ruler, whose will should be law, and whose humble servant he professed to be. This merely meant in William's time that Bismarck's will should be the law. Now when the hereditary ruler has ideas different from Bismarck's, the program of absolute submissiveness is not so attractive as it used to be. Frederick's liberal manifesto was admittedly displeasing to Bismarck. Among those whom Frederick has chosen for special honor are several whom Bismarck cordially detests. The proposed marriage of Victoria and Battemberg would not of itself cause trouble. Battenberg is an especial object of hatred to the Russian Czar who drove him from his throne in Bulgaria. Bat Alexander has definitely renounced his claim to that throne, and there is no power that could drag him back to it, and his admission to the royal family of Germany could have no sort of international importance practically. It would, as a matter of sentiment, of course, offend the Czar, and the late Emperor's dying legacy was one of conciliation and friendship to the Russian ruler. This is the sole basis for opposition, though Bismarck's organs have couped it with the popular jealousy of English influence by telling how the "three Victorias" - the Queen of England, her daughter the empress, and her daughter the princess - are intriguing to embroil the country with the Czar, and trying to tip everything up side down, from the way the Good William left it. Bismarck knows how to carry his points, and with all these influences and jealousies in his favor, standing as he is known to do in sympathy with the young Prince Frederick William, who expects soon to ascend the throne, an intense partisan, as for some inexplicable reason he always has been, of Russian aggressions southward, it is not surprising that he has bent the Emperor to his will, in spite of the Emperor, of the wishes of Queen Victoria and all.

Our daily despatches indicate that Frederick may pass away at any moment, in which event Bismarck would become again supreme, young William, who is intensely anti-English, would smash the Battenberg intrigue and Germany would assume its old menacing attitude of military domination. This is what is expected and what will likely happen.

CARNEGIE'S PROFIT SHARING EXPERIMENT.

Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman who has made an immense fortune as an iron manufacturer in the United States, and whose book, "Triumphant Democracy," has obtained world-wide celebrity, recently formulated a scheme of profit-sharing with his men at his great iron and steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa. Unfortunately, his plans have met with a rebuff, partly because of its inherent defects and partly on account of the attitude taken by the men.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW AND IRELAND.

Goldwin Smith, at the St. George's Society dinner in New York, Monday night, went a little out of his way to introduce politics in order to abuse the Irish people and cry down the cause most dear to them. In one of his stereotyped stump speeches, he attacked Home Rule in a manner as bitter as it was uncalled for and out of place. The applause with which the "loyal" naturalized English-Americans greeted his bigoted remarks must have made him feel happy, as he foresaw that the delivery of such a speech in democratic New York could be easily turned and twisted by the British Tories in England to suit their own contemptible purpose. But his bright dream was quickly dispelled; for there was among the gathering, in the person of the next speaker, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, a far-seeing champion of the Irish people, who quickly discerned the professor's little game, and plainly told him so. Mr. Depew's reception was quite a contrast to that accorded Mr. Smith; but if he did not enlist the sympathies of the audience he at least gave evidence of his manliness and sense of fair play and justice by absolutely and unqualifiedly dissenting from every one of Mr. Smith's views. The stand that Mr. Depew took on this occasion, and before such a prejudiced audience, is highly commendable, and will go a long way toward winning for him the gratitude and respect of all well-thinking, fair-minded men.

WIDOW'S AGAIN.

A few years ago a notorious scamp who went by the name of Francis George Widdows created a little wave of excitement at Ottawa by playing the role of a "converted" Catholic monk. Having been discovered in some very dirty transactions he had to make a sudden departure from the country. For a long time he has been lost sight of, but now he comes into notoriety again for repeating his abominations in England. He is being held for trial at London charged with a revolting crime. A short time ago he stirred up enthusiasm in London and the Northern United States by a crusade against Roman Catholicism, concerning which he pretended to disclose various hidden mysteries, he himself posing as a forger. This interesting scoundrel was born 40 years ago, in the workhouse at Norwich. His mother's name was Nobbs, and his father was a homeless vagabond named Widdows, who earned a living by street singing and clog dancing. When the boy grew up he elected to take the name of Widdows. Having a good voice and some intelligence, he was taken in hand by a religious crank named Father Ignatius, who has just set up at Norwich an establishment which he called a Protestant monastery. Young Widdows used to sing in the choir, and occasionally impersonated the infant Samuel, when mad old Ignatius had a miracle play performed at the monastery or sent a religious procession through the streets, to the delight of the small boys in the city. The monastery, however, came to grief from lack of funds. At the age of 20 Widdows was thrown on the world, and he has since lived, and lived fairly well, on his own wits and the credulity of simple-minded people, announcing himself as a converted monk. Widdows assumed the name of Brother Aloysius, and in company with another scoundrel, who masqueraded as Brother Stanislaus, travelled to Rome, thence through France to Canada, lecturing chiefly on the sins of "Romanism." He found fanaticism everywhere ready to take him at his own valuation, which he fixed at a pretty high standard. In several towns he was charged with loathsome crimes, but always managed to wriggle out of the hands of justice until he reached Toronto, where after a successful career of preaching, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On leaving prison he went to Scotland and

swindled a benefactor in Glasgow, by whom he was finally kicked out of the house. He turned up smiling at Dundee, denounced Catholicism to crowded congregations, and received a present of a portrait in oil of his rascally, wretched features, together with a purse of sovereigns. The news-papers, however, unmasked him. There was a big riot one evening, and Widdows just saved his life by slipping away in women's clothes. Five years ago he turned up in Hackney, a suburb of London, made a dupe of a Church of England clergyman, in whose church he preached with such success that his admirers at length built him a chapel all for himself. In this comfortable position he remained until the other week, when he was arrested on the present charge. The astounding thing is that this noisome creature's long career of villainy has been only once interrupted by a sentence of imprisonment. He is a broad hint for the guidance of those who have shown such zeal in encouraging "crusaders" against Catholicism in this country. There never was an individual yet who undertook the self-imposed mission of destroying the Church who did not ultimately bring up in the courts of justice to answer for moral delinquencies even worse than they pretended to denounce. But sectarian prejudices to which these orators appeal take no note of this fact. They must be fed, and they crave garbage, hence the success which for a time attends the efforts of such purveyors of filth as Widdows and his ilk. We would respectfully call the attention of Mr. Fulton and his imitators to the fate which has overtaken their English prototype.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A movement inaugurated at Chicago to bring business men and workmen together for the discussion of questions connected with the claims of capital and labor is calculated to do much good. In this way an interchange of views between employers and employes would be obtained, the result of which would be of great advantage to both. The other day George A. Schilling delivered the first of a series of lectures to the opening of one of these conferences. The questions connected with labor undoubtedly present the greatest of all problems connected with the social, economical and political movements of the age in America. As Mr. Schilling pointed out, through strikes, lockouts, explosions of dynamite and wholesale executions of men, the labor question, by a law of necessity, was forcing itself on the public, and the halls of legislation, the pulpit and the press all teemed with it. It devolved upon the people of the nineteenth century to give the laboring classes industrial freedom. Whether this freedom has to be obtained by a gradual process of evolution or by a revolutionary cyclone depended on the means they used for impressing the public mind with the danger there was in neglecting the question. Reason and progress were the only methods which should be used in dealing with this matter; otherwise blind force would find its way to the front. It was at one time supposed that if a few

agitators were hanged the general discontent would cease. This was a mistake. The reason the labor problem was assuming such vast proportions was on account of industrial changes. In the days of the village shoemaker the employer and the employe were intimately acquainted, but in the days of steam and machinery, when thousands of men, women and children are employed, the relations between employer and employe are no longer the same. The laborer never sees any one but the superintendent. This ignorance of one another, between employer and employe, caused no one to care for the working man but himself, and both sides wanted to get the best they could for themselves.

These changed conditions necessitate some means of settling difficulties between employers and employed and establish a mutual friendly understanding. Mr. Schilling expressed the belief that the only way to establish friendly relations is to arbitrate. The question is, how should these boards of arbitration be constituted? He deprecated both state interference and the idea advanced by employers that the laws of supply and demand should be left to govern the conditions of labor. He was opposed to state law, both on behalf of employer and employe. It would be oppression for the state to say who the employer should engage, or for whom the laborer should work. He was in favor of arbitration as a last expedient, but it should be left entirely to the employer and employe. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred employers disinclined to meet their employes unless the latter were organized and the former could be convinced that the meeting would be a material advantage to them.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

A profound feeling of regret is felt by the Irish people all over the world at the promulgation of an alleged decree by the Pope, the contents of which, variously reported, appear to be inimical to the National cause and the means adopted to mitigate the harshness of Tory misrule in Ireland. It is well known that for a long time past an active intrigue has been going on at Rome to enlist the Vatican on the side of the British Government in Irish affairs. In this business English Catholic Tories of great wealth and influence have been the prime movers, and their apparent limited success at last indicates that Lord Salisbury must have made concessions of considerable magnitude to the Holy See. The nature and extent of these concessions will, no doubt, transpire in time. Meantime, it is not inopportune to point out the diplomatic triumph achieved by the Pope over the Government of Protestant England, which found itself unable to overcome the Irish plan of resisting injustice without the aid of the Church. At the same time it will occur to all political thinkers that were the Irish not Catholic and loyal to the Church, His Holiness would be powerless to interfere with the methods they think fit to pursue in the struggle for their national rights. This raises a question of the first magnitude as touching the right of the Vatican to interpose its power in purely temporary politics and against a people struggling for liberty. The shock administered by this decree will set men thinking and asking questions. Persecuted people have long memories. They will ask themselves is this a reproduction in these latter days of the decree which handed Ireland over to Henry the second? Has Peter's Pence again purchased the iron to make the manacles wherewith to keep the Irish nation in slavery? Have the faith, the devotion, the unswerving loyalty of ages no reward but this? Must the bitter taunt be repeated -

"A servile race, in uterine nursed, Who trundle most when treaded worst."

But there is a difference, a vast difference, between the ideas of to-day and those of yesterday. On too many occasions the British Government found a convenient way of repressing Irish aspirations by making concessions to the Church. Now Irishmen are prepared to let the British Government and the Church settle all points they can between each other, barring the national question. In spiritual matters they are the most docile of Catholics. In temporal matters, involving the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," they must be inflexible in resistance to all influences, or they will pass with their children under the yoke and be condemned for ages more to the same misery and bondage which has made the annals of Ireland a record written in tears of blood. The Papal decree especially condemns the Plan of Campaign, but the Nationalist have determined to continue it in spite of this condemnation. In doing so they make a correct distinction between their allegiance to the Pope as Catholics, and their duty as Irish patriots towards the Vatican. Were they to yield on this all-important point, they might as well at once abandon the struggle for Home Rule, prostrate themselves at the feet of Balfour and resign forever all aspirations of becoming a people worthy of freedom or respect in this world. The Plan of Campaign is the most effective method yet adopted for obtaining freedom of contract. It strikes at the very root of Irish discontent, and if allowed to work out its legitimate results, will undoubtedly put an end to all agrarian troubles. Interference from

Rome it must not be tolerated. That interference has been long sought by the most intractable enemies of the Irish and they recognize the hand of Leo XIII. but of the pro-English clique at Rome who have, by means of the English legation at present, carried their point with the cardinal.

But the Irish have not struggled and suffered all these years to secure concessions from the British Government to the Vatican; they have been fighting for their own political rights, and any arrangement that Government may make with the Vatican which does not include recognition of those rights must and shall be repudiated by the Nationalists. None who have taken part in, or who have watched, the Home Rule movement can underestimate the vast influence of a decree from Rome, but that influence has a limit clearly defined in all minds—a limit more likely to be contracted than expanded by time.

THE PLAN AND THE BOYCOTT. The text of the Papal decree, condemning the Plan of Campaign and the practice of boycotting, is published in full to-day. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in Ireland, the Plan and the Boycott are the only means by which tenant rights could be secured. Bad laws, constructed and enforced in the interest of landlords, had destroyed freedom of contract, when the Plan was adopted. Tenants in reality were at the mercy of the landlords. The Plan forced the owners of the soil to do justice to those who tilled it, and gave relief when all other attempts to obtain fair treatment had failed.

Bar, apart from these considerations, comes the question of the right assumed by the decree to deprive the Irish people of the only weapons by which they can defend themselves against a tyrannical government and a rapacious landlordry. There are many things in purely human affairs contrary to justice and charity. War is the greatest of these and Ireland is at war with the Tory Government. The oppressed people of Ireland cannot take arms and fight in the open. They tried that and experiment and found it only invited their chains the firmer. But with the wisdom that comes from long suffering, backed by unwavering determination to fight it out to the bitter end, they have found a way of making their oppressors feel the bitterness of defeat without giving them the satisfaction of shedding blood.

IRISH MANUFACTURERS. Mr. Peter White's successful efforts to induce Ireland to receive gratifying notice in the Nationalist press. It will be remembered that Mr. White paid a visit to Montreal last fall and secured a number of orders, and we are glad to learn that the Irish tweeds referred here are giving the utmost satisfaction. The Dublin Nation says that everywhere Mr. White went he found a readiness to give a friendly help to the enterprising merchant on whose behalf he was travelling, and in every place in which the Irish manufactured goods have been tried he found that they had given satisfaction. The form of protection on which Mr. White relies to obtain a market for his goods is one to which the strictest economist could not object.

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jealous English legislation, are once again thriving and promising. It is for the friends of Ireland now to assist the enterprising manufacturers to regain the ground which they lost during years of persecution. While in Philadelphia Mr. White came across a very significant memorial of the friendly disposition of the founders of the American Republic towards Irish manufacturers, and one, too, from the practical wisdom of which the Irish people at home might take a hint. In the old Hall of Independence at Philadelphia, he found posted up, a series of resolutions, dated the 25th of October, 1765, and signed by 370 of the merchants of Philadelphia. In one of these resolutions they ask their countrymen "to be frugal in their use, except consumption of all manufactured articles, exceeding those of America, and lawful goods coming direct from Ireland, and manufactured therein." It is to the descendants of the men who signed that resolution and to the Irish in America that Mr. White has addressed himself, and he has not been disappointed in the results.

THE TRUE REASON. The Dominion Government, having somewhat clumsily dodged Mr. Charlton's troublesome enquiry why they failed to arrest the Kingston deputy-postmaster caught in the act of robbing money letters, or, as the Government euphemistically put it, "improperly treating letters," we may venture a guess at the true answer. The official in question being an Orange Tory, high in the "Order," Ministers like Coakley, Smith, Thompson, Chaplan, and the other panders, who hold office by the grace of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Bowell and their Orange Brigade, dared not punish a "Brother," however grave and clear his crime, any more than they dared resist the brutal clamour for the head of Kiel on a charger. In this Canada of ours to-day, an Orange-Tory is above the law. After remaining in Canada after his detection as long as it suited his convenience, it seems the official in question has considerably gone west for a season to relieve from further embarrassment the Government, which will doubtless at some further day compensate him for his temporary annoyance by some fitting appointment, say returning officer for instance—although to qualify for that he might require to go through the form of a conviction.

RUSSIAN POLICY. As throwing some light on the long enduring state of Europe, concerning which no one seems able to draw any definite conclusion, the following passages from a letter written by the late General Skobelev, to the late M. Katkoff, recently published, may prove of some interest. The General complains that the want of a settled object as well as a scarcity of money has been the chief cause of harm to Russia. Sooner or later, he says, Russian statesmen must avow that Russia should possess the Bosphorus, that not only her greatness depends on this possession, but her security from a defensive point of view, and the development of her industrial and commercial centres. The first thing, however, he adds, of which Russia must think, is the settlement of the question of Poland, made more difficult by the Austro-German alliance, and that of her Western frontiers, whose unprotected state obliges her to maintain an enormous army. A war in the Balkans, he says, cannot be carried on without a serious demonstration towards India. In case that Austria should be too exacting in her pretensions, and should claim possession of Salonica, Russia might perhaps form an alliance with England. But it would then be absolutely necessary for her to have a strong army ready to march in Asia, and which could become a danger for England, if she refused to keep her engagements. Otherwise, all Central Asia might be sacrificed to England, if a sincere alliance were formed with her. The writer, however, advises that the operations undertaken in Asia be continued unless Russia would give up to Western Europe the inheritance of the Ottoman Empire, with which are bound up her most vital interests, and her future. The writer then goes on to explain the importance of the position in Central Asia, on which he rests Russia's continuance as a great power, and, finally, advises that she may be kept in readiness for war. He had previously written to General Kauffman, expressing himself as follows: "It is not in Europe nor in Turkey in Asia, that the solution should be sought; it is alone in Asia. It is impossible to separate the idea of a war with Turkey from that of a war with England. This country, if she did not declare war, would struggle against us in a secret manner. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish army, and would aid the Turks by every means. We should, therefore, profit by our powerful strategic situation to strike England in Central Asia, a mortal blow. That is, in the doubtful case in which, preserving our intention and our means of attaining it, she should nevertheless persist in not yielding to us, or should refuse to us the complete and definite satisfaction we claim." As Skobelev, Katkoff, and Kauffman may undoubtedly be looked upon as the exponents of Russian ideas and aspirations, these passages are important in explaining the meaning of the movements which have of recent years occasioned so much doubt and alarm, and which will probably be continued until the decisive moment has been reached.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Sir Charles Tupper Explains His Financial Statement—Sir Richard Cartwright's Masterly Reply.

OTTAWA, April 28.—After routine yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Tupper moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means. Sir Charles Tupper, after some preliminary observations, gave explanations of the financial statements made in May last respecting the year just expired. Taking financial affairs for the year ending 30th June, it was estimated that the revenue received from all sources would be \$35,000,000. It was with pleasure he had to state that the total revenue for the year had been \$35,754,993, an increase over the estimates of \$454,993. The yield from Customs, which was estimated to amount to \$22,000,000, actually amounted to \$23,376,000. In the year ending 30th June, 1887, the amount of duty collected on coal and coke \$1,572,392. The revenue on the articles for last year amounted to \$1,178,961, an increase over \$100,000 over preceding year. There was an increase of business, such as tany goods, from \$332,246 in 1886, to \$508,776 in 1887. 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PARNELL PARLANOE

THE IRISH LEADER GIVES A HOPPEFUL VIEW OF THE HOME RULE QUESTION

What a General Election would bring upon the Tory Party—Churchill's Speech Last Night the Hardest Blow the Government Has Yet Received—A Bright Day for Ireland Close at Hand.

New York, April 20.—The Times London correspondent had an interview last evening with Mr. Parnell. The correspondent said: "Mr. Parnell, what view do you take of the claim that even the Coercion law ought to be obeyed under the circumstances?"

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE

Entering the office of a well known merchant, I lifted my eyes and found myself confronted with the brightest and most thrilling of human faces. I entered, seated myself against in the whole course of my life. It was an inscription marked with a pen on the back of a postal card nailed to the desk. The inscription read thus:—

WHICH? WIFE OR WHISKEY?

THE BABIES OF THE BOTTLE? HOME OR HELL? "Where did you get that and what did you nail it up there for?"

A MADMAN AT LARGE!

He is a well-known citizen, and his nearest and dearest friends do not suspect his insanity. How do we happen to know about it?

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT

SIR.—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of doctor medicine, which did me no good. I was getting worse all the while until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters.

A SPRING OUTFIT

Any woman who wants a spring outfit at small expense can easily get it by coloring over her faded garments with Diamond Dyes.

WONDERFUL POPULARITY

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, is great or small, is an account of the fact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose.

AN UNBESY SLUMBER

Pain's Calory Compound should be used by all who cannot rest well. It strengthens the unstrung nerves and aids digestion.

MICHIGAN'S CLAIMS AS A CHAMPION WINNER

Michigan can now justly claim to be champion State prize winner in the Louisiana State Lottery.

MODERATE MAIDENS

The charm of a young lady is her modesty. A brazen-faced girl is a good thing spoiled. School life has much to do with the development of character.

GOLD MINES

are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not pay. But if you write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, you will receive free, full particulars about their new business, and learn how some have made over \$50 in a single day at it.

ROME'S DECREE

Text of the Document Condemning the Plan of Campaign

LONDON, April 30.—The following is the text of the Papal Decree: "On several occasions the Apostolic See has given the people of Ireland, whom it has always regarded with special benevolence, suitable admonitions and advice when circumstances required as to how they might defend their rights without injury to justice or public peace."

ROME'S DECREE

ROME, April 29.—It is stated here that the action of the Congregation of the Holy See regarding the Plan of Campaign in Ireland was taken in a very prompt and without prelude suggestion from England.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN IRELAND

LONDON, April 28.—The Nationalists have determined to combine the plan of campaign in spite of the Papal Decree. It is asserted that the movement will not suffer much from the necessary defection of the priests, who will undoubtedly continue to sympathize with the people, and that the vacancies can easily be filled with laymen.

A SURE RELIEF

"I suffered from a hard cough contracted by damp feet. Having consulted a local doctor without effect, I thought I would try Hagar's Ecstasy Balm for a last resort.

KIND WORDS AND TRUE

Mr. John H. Carter, of Oreston, Ont., writes as follows: "Hagar's Yellow Oil has stood the test often when all other remedies had been tried in vain."

BRIGHIDIN BAN MO STOR

I am a wandering minstrel man, And Love my only theme, I've strayed beside the pleasant Ban, And eke the Shannon's stream, I've pip'd and play'd to wife and maid, By Harrow, Suir, and Nore, But advise me, please ye, Like Brighidin Ban mo stor.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S RANTING

THE STUMP SPEAKER'S ATTACK ON THE IRISH CAUSE ANSWERED BY MR. DEPEW

NEW YORK, April 24.—In the course of his speech at the St. George's Society dinner, Mr. Goldwin Smith said: "We cannot look without some anxiety at the state of things now prevailing in our ancient home."

MR. DEPEW'S RETORT

To Chancellor M. Depew was assigned the toast of "Memory and Genius of Shakespeare." He said: "There could be nothing more reciprocal than the relations now existing between Great Britain and the United States."

JUSTICE IN IRELAND

THE RECENT APPEALS LEAD TO A LIVELY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Justin McCarthy moved that the house adjourn on urgency in order to call attention to the departure from the usual practice in the Irish county courts by increasing sentences on appeal.

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED

LONDON, April 25.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, was examined before a select committee of parliament yesterday. He said 4,000 additional men were required to replace the army on a sound footing.

THE AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME"

The author of "Home, Sweet Home" never had a home, and George MacDonald, who wrote the children's story, is the author of a "Quiet Neighborhood."

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of a cold, early decay, wasting weakness, loss of energy, I will send you a valuable medicine, which contains full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A man who is weary, and debilitated, should send for Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

STOPPED FREE

DR. KLINE'S GREAT URINARY SPECIFIC For all BRUISES & NERVE AFFECTIONS, Catarrhs, etc. It is a trial bottle free to all who pay for express charges on box when they name Dr. KLINE'S GREAT URINARY SPECIFIC, and Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

An application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to change an Act incorporating "L'Esperance des Amis du Bien-Être de la Colonie en ses d'édifices." LOUIS RIVARD, for the Petitioner.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption

CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Diarrhea, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying habit of constipation, and all other disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE

In the bone of so many lives that have where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

New York City.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medicinal qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLISHED SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Disorders, will find much relief in this Balsam. Let us send you some samples free of charge, but this Balsam taken a few times will ensure a permanent cure.

Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

A NEW INVENTION

NO BACKACHE! RUNS EASY!

By Coris of Scotch have been saved by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have saved and goods sent to your country. Write for particulars and you will get them. First order from your vicinity sends the goods. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 208 to 211 St. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

\$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every town and township, to keep in their homes a fine of our ALLY BROTHERS & SISTERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Disorders, will find much relief in this Balsam. Let us send you some samples free of charge, but this Balsam taken a few times will ensure a permanent cure.

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TO WEAK MEN

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, N.Y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Irish County Government Bill—Speeches from Gladstone, Balfour, Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James L. Caraw, member for North Kildare, moved the second reading of the Irish County Government Bill, the principle of which, he said, was to give to the people of Ireland control of strictly local affairs through councils directly elected by the people.

Mr. Gladstone, in support of the motion, said the Government had withdrawn its promises and declared that until Ireland should forego the natural aspirations of her people and withdraw her claim to the establishment of a central authority at Dublin no Local Government Bill for Ireland would be presented.

Mr. Balfour said that every one knew that a Local Government Bill for Ireland was had in preparation as the ex-officio element was excluded from its provision. Politics in Ireland were entirely different from politics in England.

Lord Randolph Churchill said the Government had, in 1886, pledged itself to extend to Ireland the same amount of local liberty enjoyed in England.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the bill in a brief speech. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by a vote of 232 to 193.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL TO REFORM THAT GREAT BODY TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, April 25.—There was a long discussion in the House of Lords last night on the Earl of Dunraven's bill to reform that body. The main features of the bill are that the peers on creation shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords only by election, that peers shall be entitled to resign their seats to become eligible for the House of Commons, and provisions for the delegation of legislative functions to a secret body elected from the whole House.

Lord Pembroke, Camperdown and Cowper spoke in favor of the bill, although they did not agree with the lines of the bill.

Lord Salisbury said the bill proposed too extensive changes. He thought the first clause was unnecessary. He had very seldom seen the House crowded, and he believed that election would lead to the elimination of objectionable members.

Lord Granville said he was pleased with the latter part of Lord Salisbury's speech. If this concession had been made long ago it would have averted many attacks that had been made upon the House of Lords.

LORD PALMERSTON'S LAST WORD.

(From Chambers Journal.)

Lord Palmerston once made use of some very effective punning, and he could not have prepared beforehand, and a sample of these is worth quoting. While discussing the Education Bill, he was greatly troubled by a butcher who wanted him to support a certain Radical policy.

After a slight pause Lord Palmerston replied: "I will." The butcher then asked: "Will you or will you not support this measure—a Radical bill?"

Lord Palmerston hesitated, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "I will." Then he stopped. Immediately the Radical cheered tremendously.

"What a countryman who had been taken to the Academy of Music, 'was a little fellow sitting on a high stool in front of the orchestra, who hurried a stick like a drum major but didn't have an instrument to play on, and couldn't even whistle.'"

Why should you never tell a man to take a back seat? Because if you do he'll be sure to take it.

It is a notable fact that however cleanly a man may be on the water, they have a decided dislike to be washed anor.

SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Speak the truth for that is right, Whoso'er will; Let your hearts be clear as light, Open unto all.

Well we know deceit is sin, Satan loves a lie; If falsehood you begin, He is waiting by.

Oh, be honest in your youth; Those who have deceived, Even when they speak the truth, Will not be believed.

Pray to Jesus for his might, For, by that alone, Every sin which you fight Can be overthrown.

By that path may you be led Which your Saviour trod; Of the pure in heart He said: "They shall see their God."

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—There was no important change in the grain market, business, however, continued quiet and of a car load character, but now that navigation is open and ocean steamers will be in this week the market will likely be more active with a better business.

The flour market was fairly active, the demand having continued good from both local and export buyers, and some round lots changed hands at firm prices; consequently a good business was done.

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—In the local provision market business has been quiet and of a jobbing character, owing to the slow demand on account of the fact that most buyers have filled their wants for the present.

ASHE.—There was no change in the market for ashes, business being quiet on account of the light receipts. Prices were nominally unchanged.

LONDON, Ont., May 1st.—Very little business has been done of late. We quote to-day as follows: GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1.38 to \$1.40; white, \$1.38 to \$1.40; spring, \$1.38 to \$1.40; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.30; rye, \$1.15 to \$1.30; barley, malt, \$1.25 to \$1.48; do. feed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, \$1.28 to \$1.40; peas, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, bushel, \$1.50 to \$2.25; buckwheat, central, 95c to \$1.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES, APRIL 28, 1888.

EXPORTED DURING THE WEEK.—158 On hand for sale. 95

BRITISH LIVE STOCK. Cattle were more favorable in tone, but Canadian cattle were not quoted. The receipts from all quarters had continued light.

to 1 7/8; veal, by gr, 60 to 70; veal, by carcass, 55 to 60. GAME—Hares, per pair, 400; quail, pair, 900; partridges, pair, 600 to 650; wild ducks, pair, 750. BIRDS—Hides, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 30c; Callahan, 50 to 70; do dry, 160 to 180; White 230 to 250; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.50. FISH—White fish, per lb., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh cod, 7c; haddock, 7c; rounders, 8c; fresh cod, 8c; salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, dozen, 25c; pike, 0c; mackerel, 11c; 10c; black cod, 8c; perch, doz, 25c; smelt, lb, 10c; mulllet, 5c; 4c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, Fr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1; geese, Fr, 60 to 70c; geese, per lb., 6 to 7c; turkeys, per lb., 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 14c; geese, 50 to 80c. LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, \$30 to \$60; live hogs, owt, \$4.50 to \$6.00; pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beefs, \$3.50 to \$5.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

The market was a fairly good one, the local demand was active, and quotations were generally maintained. Whatever inclination towards weakness that the market occasionally manifested today was attributable to adverse reports given by dealers from Montreal as to the state of the cattle trade in that city.

CATTLE.—Was of a mixed quality; there was no quotable change in prices, the best was firm at good prices, while the remainder appears to be a little easier.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There was a small supply in the demand was good and prices better than Tuesday. Among the lots sold were four sheep, averaging 160 lbs., which brought \$9 a head; a lot of eight sheep, averaging 150 lbs., sold at \$7 each; a bunch of 13 mixed sold, \$5.50 each; a bunch of 11 lambs sold for \$50 the lot; and four spring lambs sold for \$14 the bunch.

MILK COWS.—A small supply; very little enquiry and only very medium prices. HOGS.—In very good request. There were not more than 120 on sale and these sold readily at the improved figures of last Tuesday.

HORSE MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT. At the Montreal Horse Exchange, for the week ending April 28th, 231 horses were received and 184 shipped out.

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CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. 78; to 79c; oats, 39c to 41c barley, 55c to 60c; corn, nominal.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Mr. M. B. Faxton advises that parsnip seed be planted early, and when well up thinned to six inches apart.

Never allow potatoes to throw off sprouts in an over warm cellar; it weakens vigor, says Mr. Alfred Rose, the veteran potato grower.

To have sweet corn for an in-season Mr. E. S. Carmon advises, first, either Cory or Northern Pedigree, then Shaker's Early or Parry's Hybrid; then Moor's Concord, Triumph or Hickory, then Stowell's Evergreen, Monmouth or Egyptian.

THE PRODUCTION OF APPLES.

No farmer who has the land to spare should be deterred from setting out an apple orchard of good fruit by the fear of no market, or, in other words, overproduction. The population is constantly increasing, and the apple is the king of American fruits, sought for everywhere, and only in exceptional cases and limited districts is there in any year such an excess over the demand as to render an orchard of good fruit unprofitable.

PURE WATER FOR FOWLS. It is of great importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition that they should have access to no water that is not pure.

SUCCESSIVE PLANTING OF PEAS. Peas should be planted as early as the ground will admit, in a rich, deep soil for a vigorous growth and large production.

PETROLEUM AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE. As a preservative of wood, hardly anything better than petroleum is known, as many persons have realized, and more are finding out every day, and its cheapness makes it available for purposes for which no substitute of the same cost can be found.

VEGETABLE GARDENING. The following enumeration will be some help to amateur gardeners and farmers in selecting the different varieties of seeds.

BEANS, DWARF.—J. S. Pearce's Golden Wax Fagotlet, Early Mohawk, Burpee's Perfection Wax, Low's Champion, Black-eye Wax.

BEANS, POLE.—Dutch Case Knife, Giant Wax. Beet—Eclipse, Blood Turnip, Landreth's Long Red, Burpee's Extra Early, Edmond's Early Turnip.

CABBAGE.—Jersey Wakefield, Winningstadt, Header's Early Summer, Late Flat Dintoh, Burpee's Surehead, Early Etampes, All Seasons.

CARROT.—Early French Horn, Long Orange, Chanteney.

CANTALOUPE.—Early Snowball, Early Paris, Vick's Ideal.

CORN.—Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant White Solid, Paris Golden Yellow, White Plume.

CORN, SWEET.—Marshall's, Crosby's Early, Triumph, Mammoth, John S. Pearce & Co.'s New Early Mammoth, Sweet Corn, Cory, Early Orange.

CUCUMBER.—Early Russian, Imp. Long Green Cucumber, Long Green, Giant Pars Peerless White Spine, West India Gherkin.

EGG PLANT.—New York Improved, Scarlet China.

LEEK.—(Milder flavored than the onion) Broad London, Carantan.

LETTUCE.—Early White Cabbage, Hanson, Bloomsdale Early Summer, Livingston's Golden Head, Burpee's Tommehannock.

MELON.—Montreal Nutmeg, Haekensaack, Bird Cantaloupe, Emerald Gem.

WATERMELON.—Honey's Early, Ice Blind, Cuban Queen, Kolbe's Gem, Volga, Mammoth Ironside, Burpee's Hungarian Honey.

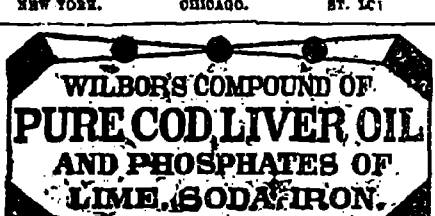
ONION.—Extra Early Red, Yellow Danvers Globe, Wethersfield, Giant Rocca, Bloomsdale Pearl.

PARSNIP.—Hollow-crowned, Turnip-rooted, Maltese.

PEAS.—Burpee's Extra Early, McLean's Little Gem, Bliss's American Wonder, Champion of England.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.



For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Disease and Nervous Disorders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Ordre des Ames du Purgatoire et de la Conversion des Indes." LOUIS RICARD, for the Petitioners. 39-5

THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL. Will petition the Provincial Legislature at their next Session to be authorized to sell a certain portion of land situate in the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly. 39-4 SISTER FILIATRAULT.

WANTED.—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES to sell the WANZER and NEW HOME Sewing Machines where not already represented. TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., Sole Proprietors for Quebec Province, 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 39-4

BAGGING TOMATOES. All have heard of bagging grapes as a preventive of mildew and rot. Progressive men who have tried the bag on tomatoes say that the tomatoes thus covered were so delicate in color, so very smooth and perfect that members of the household did not, upon first seeing them, know what they were.

VETERINARY. (The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of his column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.)

N.F.—My horse is very lame in the fore feet, the legs are very much swollen and the hair comes off easily. Ans.—Apply the following every day to the legs: lissed oil 1 pint, carbolic acid 1 ounce, mix and shake the bottle well before applying. Feed on bran mash for two or three days, and give the following: aloes 7 dra, ginger 1 dr., lead to make a ball.

J.M.—I have a horse with quarter crack in the fore foot; he is lame. Ans.—Remove the shoe and apply a poultice for two or three days. Cut down the wall immediately on each side of the crack, 1/4 at the top of the hoof above the crack and down the hoof on each side of the crack in the form of the letter V, when you may apply a blister.

S.C.—Please give me a receipt for mange. Ans.—One quart of lissed oil, two ounces of sulphur, 4 dra. turpentine, 4 dra. carbolic acid; mix and shake well before applying. Wash with soap and warm water before you apply the lotion. Rub in the lotion every day, wash off every second day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

For a handsome combination suiting, don't fail to see the great variety shown at S. Carsley's.

As a Low Priced carpet, there is none can compare with the yard wide reversible carpet which is selling at 28c per yard at S. Carsley's.—Copied.

Four Button Kid Gloves..... \$.55
Four Button Emb'd Kid Gloves..... .60
Four Button Emb'd Kid Gloves..... .65
Four Clasp Kid Gloves..... .70
Four Button Kid Gloves..... 1.10
Four Stud Embroidered Gloves..... 1.25
Four Clasp Kid Gloves..... 1.43
Four Stud Embroidered Gloves..... 1.45

Come direct to where you will find the largest assortment and best value in Kid Gloves. S. CARSLEY.

NOTICE.

65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.
65c.

The best value in Kid gloves ever offered is a 6 Button Embroidered Back Kid glove at 65c. S. CARSLEY.

A Young Lady the other day, when asked by the officiating minister, "Will you love, honor and obey this man as your husband?" said plainly, "Y'es, if he does what he promised me financially."—Tid-Bis.

White Kid Gloves for First Communion
White Kid Gloves for First Communion
White Kid Gloves for First Communion
White Kid Gloves for First Communion
White Kid Gloves for First Communion

White Silk Gloves for First Communion
White Silk Gloves for First Communion
White Silk Gloves for First Communion
White Silk Gloves for First Communion
White Silk Gloves for First Communion

A full assortment of White Kid, Silk and Taffeta Gloves for First Communion. S. CARSLEY.

S. Carsley is determined to keep ahead in the glove trade, is now selling a 6 Button Embroidered Back Kid Glove for 65c.—Witness.

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR
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GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR
GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR
GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR
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GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR

A full assortment of Kid and Silk Gloves for evening wear, in 10, 16 and 20 button length, about 27 inches long. S. CARSLEY.

Have you seen those Satens at S. Carsley's, all choice patterns at remarkably low prices.—Select.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE
2 Pairs for 90c
3 Pairs for 90c
3 Pairs for 90c
3 Pairs for 90c

Ladies will find this line of Stockings the best value in the city. S. CARSLEY.

Ladies would do well before purchasing their children's outfits for first communion, see S. Carsley's Veils, Stockings, Wreaths and Lace Handkerchiefs, imported specially for the purpose.—Copied.

LADIES' SPRING UNDERWEAR
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LADIES' SPRING UNDERWEAR
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LADIES' SPRING UNDERWEAR
LADIES' SPRING UNDERWEAR
LADIES' SPRING UNDERWEAR

Full lines of Ladies' Spring Underwear, in all the leading makes and qualities. S. CARSLEY.

Everybody in the church, except the new pastor himself, seemed to enjoy it when he lost the place in his manuscript, and, while hunting for it, spoke of "Sean, who sold his message for a birth of pot-nigh."—Tid-Bis.

CHILDREN'S WHITE VESTS
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Children's White Vests, in cotton, merino and cashmere, can be found in all sizes at S. CARSLEY'S.

CHILDREN'S WHITE STOCKINGS
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Largest and best assortment of Children's white cotton, Lisle thread, and silk stockings for first communion, all sizes and prices. S. CARSLEY'S.

MONTECAL, Aug. May, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN