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INGERSOLL ANSWERED.

Bishop Spalding Exposes the Fallacies of Atheism.

God Above All—America is Pre-eminently a Christian Country—Passing Sketch of the Blessings Which Christianity Has Shed Upon Humanity.

In the April number of the *Arena*, Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Portland, Ill. replies to Robert C. Ingersoll's previous argument against recognizing the existence of God in the American constitution. Starting out with the proposition that the founders of the colonies were a strongly religious people, and that the seed of reverence for sacred things has been sown at the very foundation of our national system, Bishop Spalding argues that the framers of the constitution did not omit an acknowledgment of the divine guidance because they did not believe in it, but because they were conscious of its general acceptance by the people. What they aspired to do was to avoid religious differences in the debates, so that the main purpose of the convention—the establishment of a homogeneous nation—might not be menaced. The delegates were wise men and patriots; they did not choose to becloud the great question by surrounding it with irritating and perplexing discussions. "It was prudence then and not scepticism," says Dr. Spalding, "which induced them to leave the question of religion to the several states, and which led to the first constitutional amendment, taking from Congress the power to make laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This amendment was made.

NOT FOR THE DESTRUCTION BUT FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGION

by men who believed that religion, which alone gives to the moral character of the glow of enthusiasm and the strength of abiding convictions, is the surest safeguard of free and healthful public life. Had our fathers been sceptics or anti-theists, they would not have required the President and Vice-President, the senators and representatives in Congress, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States to call God to witness that they intended to perform their duties under the constitution, like loyal citizens." Realizing that the conditions existing at the time of first constitutional convention do not prevail now, Bishop Spalding argues in favor of a full and manly recognition of God's sovereignty and providence by the nation. To this Colonel Ingersoll objects. "The great agnostic buffoon says: 'Intelligent people know that no one knows whether there is a God or not.' This is a radical assertion. To God or not? This one knows whether or not God is, one should have a thorough comprehensive and original knowledge of the development and history of philosophy thought from Socrates to Kant and Mr. Herbert Spencer, and I venture to think there is not a dozen intelligent Americans who are willing to claim that they possess such knowledge. Nearly all intelligent men, in every age, including our own, believed in God, and have held that they had rational grounds for such faith. What new information, what deep insight, what access of mental strength have the intelligent people of Colonel Ingersoll gained, that they know that no man knows whether God is? Has any argument for God's existence, however it may have been modified, been invalidated or weakened even by the revelations of science? Kant's criticism of reason has, doubtless, affected theistic, as it has influenced all modern thought. He has shown that all our knowledge is a synthesis of contingent impressions and necessary conditions; and he and the agnostics maintain that we know only the conditioned; but they are bound to assume that we know also the conditions of thought, and these conditions are unconditioned, since they are necessary. WE CANNOT KNOW THE RELATIVE WITHOUT KNOWING THE ABSOLUTE,

nor the phenomenal without knowing the noumenal. Modern agnostics, following the lead of Kant, deny the objective validity of the conditions of thought; but consciousness witnesses that the subjectivity of any true category is inconceivable. The proofs of God's existence which Kant's criticism apparently weakened, have, during the last twenty-five years, steadily gained in the estimation of the best and most impartial thinkers. Stuart Mill, who had been brought up an atheist, recognizes their force in the essays published after his death. No believer, it is needless to say, claims that we have adequate knowledge of God, for this would be a denial of the necessity of faith. He alone can grasp His own infinite perfection, and we look to Him as to the sun with eyes blinded by the too great light. But it is not all knowledge that is ignorance? So long as we walk contented through the world of fact and appearance, our path is smooth and our progress secure; but when we attempt to look beneath and ask ourselves what anything is apart from its sensible presentation, we sink into boundless regions, where intellectual light grows dim. The mind is superior to whatever it comprehends, and hence the infinite Adorable must forever clothe Himself in mystery. But our knowledge of the truth of science is not more certain or more clear than our knowledge of God's being. We know that matter is, but what it is we can only conjecture. Unless we are willing to accept the oracular realism of the uneducated, we cannot hold that matter is an object of experience. God is the idea of ideas, ultimate in thinking, without whom all thought is chaotic.

KNOWLEDGE BEGINS AND ENDS IN BELIEF. The atheist and agnostic advance, with confidence to prove there is no God, of that

man cannot know there is, but the human soul, in the midst of a transitory and shadowy world, cleaves to the Eternal, the source of life, love, and hope. Americans believe in God, believe they know He is, and to assure them, as Colonel Ingersoll does, that such faith is evidence of lack of intelligence, will, I imagine, leave the fact unchanged. But, if we are, as a nation, to recognize there is a God, what God, asks Colonel Ingersoll, shall we choose: the God of the Catholics, of the Presbyterians, of the Methodists, or the Baptists? This objection is childish, and it is enough to answer that, whatever doctrinal differences on other points may exist among them, Christians and Jews acknowledge one and the same God, as Republicans and Democrats have the same country, as men of science have for the object of their investigations one and the same nature, however various and contradictory even their views and conclusions may be.

"The government of God," Colonel Ingersoll adds, "has been tried, and he thinks, has been found wanting. It was tried in Palestine; in Europe, during the middle ages; in Geneva, under Calvin; in Scotland, under the Presbyterians; in New England, under the Puritans; and as Colonel Ingersoll holds, to result, in every case, was failure, cruelty, and misery. But we are indebted to the government of God in Palestine for our moral earnestness and strength, our passion for justice and righteousness.

THE INFLUENCE WHICH RADIATED FROM JERUSALEM

has stimulated and invigorated every people which during the last 1900 years have risen to a higher, purer and more intelligent life. The middle ages sprang from the chaos which resulted from the ruin of pagan civilization and the incursions of the barbarians. It brought order out of chaos, saved Europe from Mahometanism, created parliaments, instituted trial by jury, invent d the printing press and gunpowder, built the social structure upon the monarchical family, preserved the literature of Greece and Rome, introduced the scientific and strictly kind of life which made Shakespeare possible, and which has made immortal, wrote the charter of popular rights from tyrant's hands, and when it was about to fade away before the coming age, as the moon grows pale when the sun

"Tricks his beams, and with new spangled ore, Flashes in the forehead of the morning sky," it sent Columbus to open another world to human eyes.

The government of God has, indeed, been tried; but has the government of atheism or agnosticism been tried? If there has ever been a government of atheism, it has existed only among the lowest savages; and as a system of thought, atheism gains acceptance only in epochs of decadence.

IT IS A CREED OF DESPAIR.

Replying to another of Ingersoll's flippant and senseless charges against the Christian religion, Bishop Spalding says: "To affirm there can be no room for God and man in the constitution or anywhere, if it have any meaning at all, is bald atheism. If to recognize God in the constitution would prove the American people to be ignorant and superstitious, to believe in God at all is evidence of ignorant superstition, and since Americans, as a matter of fact, with few exceptions, do believe in Him, Colonel Ingersoll must hold that they are ignorant and superstitious. To affirm there can be no such thing as a Christian nation is to be sophistical. Nation is an abstraction, and an abstraction cannot be Christian, but neither can it be free, and therefore there can be no such thing as a free nation. 'The church has,' says Colonel Ingersoll, 'been the sworn enemy of investigation and intellectual development.' The church preserved the literatures of Greece and Rome, and by the genius which forever burns there, the modern mind has been set aglow, and the classics are still the best school of the most perfect intellectual culture. The authors of scientific investigation are Descartes and Bacon. Both were Christians; Descartes, a Catholic, educated by the Jesuits; Bacon, a Protestant. Not only the originators of modern science, but nearly all the greatest investigators of physical truth—Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Leibnitz, Ampere, Lavoisier, Fresnel, Faraday, Mayer, Agassiz, Van Beneden, Pasteur—

RELIGIOUS MEN HAVE BEEN THE DOERS.

Colonel Ingersoll's love of outrageous assertion is a will-of-the-wisp which leads him into quagmires where there is no solid ground of fact or theory. A destructive critic necessarily stumbles, when his styles jolt from epigram to epigram. Then Colonel Ingersoll is too indignant. Indignation is a passion of which we soon weary, one which a good writer will rarely indulge, and his wrath at the ways of God and religion men, the sublime fury which the sight of crime or a preacher arouses within him, have ceased to be interesting. "It is easy to find fault with those whose deeds have left an impress on the world's history, and believers in God and in Christ have been doers, while sceptics and infidels have for the most part been content to drift on the infinite ocean of talk and discussion. To insist upon the failure of religion and to ignore its success is to be unfair. Are the crimes and misdeeds, the murders and lynchings, the adulteries and prostitutions, the abortions and infanticides, the dishonesties and official venalities, the drunkenness and rowdiness, which is so common in our country, an argument against popular government? Tyrants think so, but

THOSE WHO LOVE LIBERTY FORGET THE EVIL

in contemplating the good wrought by free institutions; and so sophists may hold that the lynchings and the burning of Servetus and Bruno are proofs of the harmfulness of religion, but the wise and the judicious know that accidental wrongs leave the infinite good of faith in a divine order of things untouched. The 70,000 or 80,000

Christian ministers in the United States today, Protestant and Catholic, are free from all theocratic pretensions; they would repeal, if it could be made, any oath of union of church and state; they are lovers of liberty, civil and religious; they accept science as the natural revelation of God and the friend of man; they with their brethren are busy with every kind of work, which can comfort, console, strengthen, uplift, enlighten and purify the children of men. That here and there some should fall is insignificant. The great army still moves forward, bearing the banner of faith towards God and towards immortal life. We are a Christian people—why should we be ashamed to confess our faith? What true American would not resent as an insult the imputation that ours is a godless nation? Both Houses of Congress open their proceedings each day with prayer, the President appoints each year a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and when occasion requires, a day of fasting and humiliation. Christianity, in fact, through no legally established, is understood to be

THE NATIONAL RELIGION.

No political party is hostile to it, or to any particular body of Christians. The churches are as popular as any of our other institutions. Though the Puritan Sabbath is gone, the observance of Sunday is general. The interest in theological questions, however controversial methods may have changed, is still keen, and if now the wave of agnosticism seems to be rising, it will break and subside, like many another wave of unbelief in the past. Nearly all the works of active beneficence, in which no country surpasses the United States, are carried on by religious men and women. Our moral and civil Christian and religious faith is the chief impulse to good. No people has ever become civilized without the guidance of religion; and if a race of men could be found who should think there is no God and that they are the highest beings in the universe, it is impossible to imagine that they should not sink to lower and lower places of life.

A LULLABY OF SENSUAL DELIGHT.

Nay; is not the dream of heaven better than the things we see and touch? Hither and thither, at all events, civilized society has reared on religion and free government has prepared only in religious nations; and, if we are wise, we shall not imagine, as his sect tempt from this law. A free statesman will look to the other things than questions of science and the machinery of government. He will seek to keep the inner sources of life strong and pure, and will know that nothing has such power to do this as true religion. What good reason, then, is there why we should not write God's holy name upon the title page of our organic law? The doing this would add to patriotic zeal something of the glow and fervor of religious faith. It would be a recognition of the fact that man's soul craves for infinitely more than any government can give; it would awaken in us a deeper consciousness of the providential mission, which, as a nation, we are called to fulfill; and it would infringe upon the rights of no human being.

DENOUNCED BY THE POPE.

A Stirring Scene in St. Peter's.

Rome, April 21.—The Pope made a stirring speech yesterday to five thousand Italian pilgrims in the hall over the vestibule of St. Peter's. Twelve cardinals and twenty archbishops and bishops were present, besides many of the Roman nobility. As the Pope, arrayed in flowing white robes, denounced his enemies the building rang with cheers and shouts of "Long live the Pope." It was an exciting scene. After the pilgrims had laid their address at his feet Leo XIII. stood up and began his indictment of the Italian Government. He said: "Among the grave solitudes of the apostolic ministry which we exercise, one of the bitterest and most poignant is that which concerns the condition of the Church in Italy and the faith of the Italian people. If we have always to signalize the dangers that menace us this time we have a long and painful task before us. We have seen the standards of the Italian Government, the standards of the Italian people, which are in course of preparation. It is a continuation of the war which was commenced by the destruction of the sovereignty of the papacy, and which all along its course manifests itself more and more in the intentions of the agitators—that is to say in war of *four* France, made without regard to religion and against the Church of Jesus Christ. In presence of this state of things the duty imposes itself on Italian Catholics of showing what they are, with a bold front and uncovered visage, in order to preserve the inseparable treasure of faith. There can be no day only two camps clearly defined—the Catholic camp resolved to remain always united as to principle to their bishops and to the Pope and the camp of the enemy who fights against them. Those who, though cowardly, fear to show themselves and who wish to remain between the two camps only to swell the ranks of the foe, as the Divine Word tells us. We cannot do less, beloved sons, than congratulate ourselves on the sincerity of your open profession of faith and to appreciate your homage and the protestation of your perfect union with us."

His Holiness, in conclusion, urged the Italians to unite themselves more and more to the Church and the Pope.
"Do editors make fun of the poems they receive?"
"Oh, bless you, no—they make fun of them."
The newspaper man has one advantage over his fellow creatures. He can always split his enemy's name wrong, if he likes.—Somerville Journal.

ROME

The Centre of Christian Unity.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

(Concluded.)

Our Saviour, as St. Paul tells the Ephesians (chap. 5) "loved the Church and gave Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, nor any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish" (ver. 25-27). St. Paul adds (ver. 30): "For we are members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones." The sanctitude of the faithful is never lost sight of by St. Paul. In his epistle to the Philippians he writes: "To all the saints in Christ Jesus who are at Philippi."

We are members of Christ's mystical body. It is this virgin flesh of Christ that has made so many virgins, that has made salutary possible amid temptation, and raised so many to the perfection of the higher spiritual life in the Church.

Our Saviour said: "Ye are the light of the world." "St. Paul, who was raised to the third heaven and enlightened by the divine mind, asks (1 Cor. xiii, 16): 'Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?' And again (1 Cor. vi, 19, 20): 'Know ye not that your members are the temple of the Holy Ghost who is in you?'

St. Paul tells us: "We are come to Mount Zion, and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to the company of many thousands of angels, and to the Church of the first-born who are written in heaven, and to God, the Judge of all, and to the spirits of the just made perfect." St. Peter says: "You are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a purchased people, that you may declare His virtues, who hath called you out of darkness into His admirable light."

"The kingdom of God is within you," said our Lord. "You are God's and all of you the sons of the Most High," said the Psalmist. "The soul of the just is the throne of God," said St. Augustine.

Jesus said to the Jews: "Is it not written in your law: I said you are God's?" (St. John, x, 34)—Ps. 82 (Eccl. 82, 6). With Christ we have become the sons of God by partaking of His flesh and being baptized in His blood. St. John says (1 Epist., xiii, 2): "Dear beloved, we are now the sons of God."

BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY GHOST.

The by-tlem of the Holy Ghost has an indispensable function in producing Christian unity. St. Paul says (Gal. iii, 27): "For as many of you as have been baptized in Christ have put on Christ." Again he says (1 Cor., xii, 13): "For in one spirit were we all baptized into one body." Again (1 Cor. xii, 27): "Now you are the body of Christ and members of member."

We read (St. Matt., iii, 11) the declaration of St. John the Baptist, viz.: "I indeed baptize you with water unto penance, but He who is to come after me is stronger than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to carry; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." This baptism of the Holy Ghost by Christ is declared in the four Gospels.

This reception of the Holy Ghost prepares and fills us with the graces necessary to receive the sacred body and blood of Christ. Without this we cannot receive. Our Saviour names the Holy Ghost the Spirit of Truth—think you he will descend at the baptism of the ministers of three hundred and seven Christian sects, these all protesting against the one that is true? Some of the sects believe that baptism is merely formal—no change taking place in the applicant.

Will the Holy Ghost descend in this instance? Some whole sects have no valid orders, having been founded by laymen. Will the Holy Ghost descend at their ministers' call? Some of the sects are founded on opinions invented sixteen or eighteen centuries after Christ. Is it reasonable to believe that the Spirit of Truth will bless their baptism? At least three hundred and six of the sects are opposed to and protest against the remaining set; will the Holy Ghost make no distinction? Not a single one of the sects, even if they have valid orders, have valid jurisdiction, because they were not sent. It is divinely appointed persons of authority and authority all persons. Think you the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, will descend at the behest of such? As this kind of baptism has produced no recognized saints, it may be looked upon with suspicion by any one anxious for salvation.

UNITY IN THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

The Holy Eucharist is the most wonderful miracle of the omnipotence of God, and is a perpetuation of the Incarnation among us. This sacrament of the altar, while being a remarkable evidence of divine wisdom, is also an extraordinary manifestation of God's love. As the body and blood of Christ on the altar, after the ceremony of consecration, is there in its glorified state, it is perfect under each species, and the sacred humanity of Christ which reigns at the right hand of the Father in heaven is reproduced, though veiled under the form and appearance of bread and wine. The soul of Christ is present and by concomitance His divinity, that is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, also by concomitance the other two divine persons.
And this is Catholic dogma maintained from the first and taught and believed without variation in every nation under the sun to-day. St. Thomas calls the Eucharist "the greatest of all the miracles wrought by Christ, a perpetual pledge of our Saviour's passion, our singular comfort in His absence."
"All the martyrs, all the Fathers, all the confessors, all the first missionaries to every

race, all the patron saints of every nation hold the belief as stated above. Every council declared it from the first to the last.

Christ did not institute this sacrament until after he had changed water into wine, and fed five thousand people with five loaves, and performed other miracles; thus He prepared the disciples for belief in the mystery.

This spiritual union of the soul with Christ is a permanent grace received from the sacrament, but is lost by mortal sin. This doctrine is contained in all the manuals of the faith, whether Latin, Greek or Oriental. All the Fathers taught it, the martyrs died for it and the saints revered it. The Eucharist is the extension and perfection of the Incarnation, and makes our Lord personally accessible to every human being. We become united to Him and sharers of all His merits, and through Him beloved by the Father, and the Holy Spirit, and admired by the angels, whom we are raised above this mortal world. It equalizes all the human race: the Pope and the layman, the king and the peasant, the rich and the poor, all sit at the same table, all partake of the same banquet. Our Saviour has instituted the sacrament under the form of bread and wine, to intimate that we should receive it often. The Holy Eucharist ought to be the ordinary nourishment of the soul, as bread and wine are of the body. "Come, eat My bread and drink the wine which I have mingled for you." (Proverbs, ix). In the past ages of Christianity the faithful regarded the Eucharist as the daily bread of the Lord's Prayer, and they partook of it every day. (Acts, ii, 46).

"And continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house." The next verse adds: "Praying God together." How remarkable it is, that the breaking of bread is continued daily to this day, but only in the Church of the Real Presence. In others the devotional instinct is satisfied with divine service one day in seven.

Knowing that some will quibble as to the breaking of bread, let St. Paul explain (1 Cor., x, 16-17): "The chalice of benediction when we break it is not the partaking of the body of the Lord." During almost nineteen centuries a daily service and the breaking of bread is a sign of unity of faith and practice in the one Church—unity as to time, as to place, and as to belief. The altar upon which the Holy Sacrament is offered every day is also a sign of unity as to time and place and belief. St. Paul tells us (Eph., ii, 10): "We have an altar whereof they have no power to eat who serve the tabernacle." It is the same to-day; no outsider can partake of the living bread from our altars. This unity of practice reaches back eighteen hundred and thirty-three years to the days of the saintly Paul, fifteen hundred and twenty years before any Reformation sect was born.

Besides a unity of doctrine and of creed, we have also a unity in the participation of the same sacraments, and again in our obedience to the same form of Church government. The sacraments are seven everywhere, and are administered as the holy chain uniting the family of Christ. There is no unity so distinct as that of union of feeling that pervades the entire congregations when the Holy Sacrament is elevated upon the altar. The divisions which rank and worldly pride sometimes cause is obliterated here, and all are made as one in the Catholic Church. The confession is a common ground for the prince and the beggar, the saint and the sinner to meet on.

Christ in the Church is its life and its essential unity, because Christ cannot be divided. The means to retain this life in the Church have been rejected by the sects, viz., the sacraments, such as penance, and especially communion, by which Christ is taken into the blood of every member of the Church. You reject the Real Presence; therefore you reject the life, and consequently the unity of a spirit which is the soul of the Church. Did not Christ say (St. John, vi, 51-52): "I am the living bread which came down from Heaven. If any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread which I will give is My flesh for the life of the world."

The body and blood of Christ, which are both present in the consecrated bread or wine, is taken in by every member of the Church; thus the whole Church becomes the body of Christ, He being the head and the life, holding the primacy, and we the members. This alone is Christian unity, when Christ and the Church are one. In Christ's prayer we read (St. John, xvii, 21): "That they all may be one, as thou Father art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us." This is the Christian unity that Catholics enjoy, and that all the sects continually pine for, as is indexed by their dreams of unity in variety which is a snare and a delusion.

Herr Windthorst.

The N. Y. Tribune gives this lively description of Germany's Catholic leader: "Preparations are being made among the clerical opposition to celebrate in a suitable manner the 75th birthday of Herr Windthorst, the only member of the Reichstag in whom Prince Bismarck recognized a man worthy of his steel. Nothing is more strange than the contrast between the two men.

"The one a burly giant in stature, with a big, loud voice and a heavy tread, always arrayed in his uniform of a cavalry general with boots and spurs complete; the other a little old dwarf, almost hunchbacked, with a singularly ugly yet clever face, watery eyes, that are hidden behind a huge pair of blue spectacles, a monstrous toothless mouth, from which issues a thin, piping, woddle-kind of voice, and clear shaven cheeks, in every fold and wrinkle of which there seem to lock a sarcasm or an irony in store for the chancellor.

and priests, of landed proprietors, Poles, Hanoverians, and even a sprinkling of socialists.

"All these are ranged under the banner of the little old man, who was formerly prime minister to King George of Hanover, who succeeded in bleeding his loyalty to the overthrown Guelph dynasty with the most unquestioned patriotism towards the great German empire, and who, although three years older than Prince Bismarck, seems destined to survive him. The chancellor treats with him as from power to power and at the parliamentary receptions at which Herr Windthorst is his guest makes a point of giving him the palace of honor at his right."

CHOOSING A BISHOP.

The Conclave at Kingston and Its Objects.

Kingston, April 18.—The secret conclave at the Archbishop's palace here is at an end, and the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishop of Hamilton and Peterborough have left for their respective dioceses. Various reasons are given for the calling together of these church dignitaries, the two chief of which are:—First, that of choosing a bishop for the diocese of Alexandria as well as the formulating of an address to the Catholic laity pertaining to separate school matters; and second, the bringing into line of Archbishop Cleary who, it is said, comes out at times rather too strongly to suit even the other prelates themselves. This latter reason, however, which had its birth in Toronto, is credited very little here for the reason that Monsignor Cleary himself invited his confreres to visit Kingston, and it is hardly probable that he would ask them to come here for the purpose of censuring himself, nor is it likely that they would wish to insult their host. The first reason is quite likely the true one. In connection with the vacant bishopric three names are mentioned viz., Don Gaubier, Vicar General Macdonnell and Father Murray, of Trenton, formerly of Cornwall. These names, it is understood, will be submitted to the Pope by Archbishop Cleary, who will be secretary, and a canon of the diocese will decide which of the three named gentlemen will fill the vacancy.

The Catholic Teachers' Association of Montreal.

At the monthly meeting of the above Association, held on the 12th inst., it was moved by Mr. A. D. Lacroix, seconded by Mr. T. M. Reynolds, and unanimously resolved—

1st. That the Catholic teachers of Montreal be informed of the death of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one of the most distinguished men of our country.

In his death the Church loses a fervent and exemplary Christian; the State, an eminent citizen; the Province of Quebec, a sterling patriot; Education, an intelligent, enlightened and zealous promoter; the *Academy*, a brilliant orator; Literature, a distinguished writer; and the Teachers' Association, which he himself had organized, a sincere and devoted friend.

2nd. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

By order,
F. X. P. DEMERS, President.
JOS. B. COUROS, Secretary.

The Cardinal's Dream.

A Baltimore despatch of March 23 says: Mother Mary Joseph O'Leary, superressor of the House of the Good Shepherd, was lulled to-day in the convent grounds. The black and white-robed sisters of the Magdalen order were present and the services were strictly private. Rev. T. J. Brody, president of the House of the Good Shepherd, said no Mass. Then Cardinal Gibbons made an address, during which he paid high tribute to the deceased, and concluded by relating the following remarkable coincidence in regard to her death. He said he was sitting in his room the other night, and fell asleep. He dreamed that both the late Bishop Thomas Foley of Chicago and the bishop of Detroit appeared before him. The cardinal greeted them, and asked how Mother Mary Joseph was. Both the bishops replied, "She has passed away." Cardinal Gibbons thought no more of the dream until next morning, when he received a message saying that the mother superressor had died the night before. His sisters were moved to tears during the simple but solemn service. At the conclusion Cardinal Gibbons gave the association, and the six of the sisters, clothed in white, carried the casket to the convent grounds.

Didn't Know Their Ruler.

PARIS, April 21.—An accident occurred during President Carnot's visit to Toulon at which all France is laughing. The President's personal servant has a black beard; and is something like his master in appearance. On the arrival of the train the servant mistook President Carnot's luggage by mistake for the special luggage which was in waiting to drive the President to the prefecture, and while his master was being welcomed by the officials inside the station he was driven off. The general commanding the troops at the gate, believing the servant to be Carnot, saluted and then struck up the Marseillaise. The guard of honor then formed and followed the carriage, the crowd shouting "Vive Carnot," drowning the servant's protests. On the man's arrival at the prefecture a salute was fired before the error was discovered. During all this time the President was left at the station without an escort, and upon the discovery of the mistake the officials were overwhelmed with dismay.

A Monk's Discovery.

The Basilian monk and savant, Father Cozza, while engaged on his forthcoming edition of the New Testament from unpublished Vatican codices with phototype facsimiles, has had occasion to consult some neglected leaves of Strabo in the Grotto Ferrata Library in which he has found passages hitherto unknown. In one of these detached leaves, belonging to the Tenth Book, he has come upon a mention of the Island of Caledonia (Yuk., Canada; which formed a part of the coast of the Arctic mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (xviii, 15). The name is now for the first time known to occur in Strabo.

THE MASTER: Let us speak of the Master whenever we need...

FATHER C. P. MEEHAN. Irish Patriot, Scholar, and Friend of the Poor.

DUBLIN, March 21. The death of the Rev. C. P. Meehan, of SS. Michael and St. John's Church, Dublin, Ire., on March 14, has already been briefly noted in The Pilot.

At sixteen years of age he left Dublin, bound for the Irish College at Rome. For nine years he pursued his studies in the Eternal City, and during that time gained an intimate acquaintance with the Italian language and literature.

He returned to Ireland in 1835, a priest. After a few months in Rathfriland, County Wicklow—"illustrious ground"—he was appointed to the parish of SS. Michael and John, where, for over half a century, he was an humble curate, without hope, or chance, or, indeed, care for preferment.

Young, ardent, and patriotic, he was at the vortex of the literary and political life that swept over our island. When the Young Irelanders strove to "put a soul into Erin," the pen and tongue of the Dublin curate were at their disposal.

As you stood in that room, you perceived at a glance that you were in the house of a scholar; books in the best-known of the European languages surrounded you on all sides.

of counsel and sympathy, and an open hand. The Rev. C. P. Meehan, of SS. Michael and St. John's Church, Dublin, Ireland, was a man of letters, a scholar, and a patriot.

His first work, "The History of the Confederation of Kilkenny," the brightest epoch in our story from the Anglo-Norman invasion down to the substantially the results of Davis' education movement.

The most distinguished men in Irish literature might be met in his room, and while the "Flight of Earl" brought him out of the nobility of France, the friendship of the O'Neills de Tyrone, another descendant of the great Hugh—a pensioner of the English Army, who held the humble post of estate-keeper at a crossing on the Kingstown Railway line—came to talk with the "chronicles" of his race.

"Not the grace thou givest Paul— Who saw thy Stephen stoned— Not the grace that Peter won— When bending tears his crime atoned. Bab, ab, deo Saviour, give to me French grace which thou on Calvary Didst give the thief at Thy side— Repenting hung, repenting died."

HOW WORKMEN ARE FOOLED. Counting Dollars, but not Their Purchasing Power. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The fifth annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor of railroad labor statistics, was sent to Congress to-day.

Sixty railroads were investigated as representative roads. There are in the United States 1,800 railroad corporations, but the railroad business is performed by 600 operating roads.

Counting Dollars, but not Their Purchasing Power. The report gives the average rates of pay and average yearly earnings for such railroad employees in Great Britain and the United States as are amenable to comparison, as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The fifth annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor of railroad labor statistics, was sent to Congress to-day.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of the same to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

PALMERSTON-PARNELL

Both Guilty of Illegal and Seditious Combination, Intimidation, Etc. Or Both Equally Innocent—The Reform Agitation of 1831—Contrasted With Ireland's Great Struggle for Justice—If the One Was Legal and Proper, Why not the Other?—An Interesting Historical Parallel.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, an Englishman too, who has been reading the partisan report of the Parnell commission and trying to digest its queer conclusions, has gone back forty years for what might have been a striking parallel.

Let us suppose a judicial commission was appointed to try these charges. Let us suppose that at this time there were handed in as evidence for the prosecutors and respondents certain well-known books of history, such as, for the prosecution, Alison's "History of Europe," and for the respondents, Roebuck's "Wing Ministry of 1830" and Miles Martineau's "History of the Peace," which may be termed, the first, a standard Tory, and the two latter, Whig accounts of the transaction.

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Combination to Refuse to Pay the King's Taxes. If the said bill was rejected, the evidence in that case at a meeting of the Board of the 11,000 persons, who the respondent Atwood presided, a resolution was unanimously adopted: "If the reform bill failed, to refuse the payment of taxes; that the respondent, Mr. Stanley, made a similar declaration at a public meeting; that the respondent, Lord Milton, told the tax gatherer, 'Call again, as I am not certain circumstances may arise to require resistance to payment.'"

Every nation and race upon the face of the earth has its own peculiar characteristics, its sympathies and antipathies, its ideas of honor, its line of conduct, etc., and this makes what is called the national character of a people. Of course, there are many individual exceptions to the national character. A people, as a race, may be noted for bravery or honesty, fidelity or purity, and, yet, among them may be found men who are cowards or thieves, who are faithless or impure. Yet, as in everything else, the exception only strengthens the rule, and the man who stands out in sharp and unfavorable contrast to his fellow-countrymen, by his very deficiency, brings out in stronger colors the virtues of his race.

THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Its Influence Upon the Irish as a Nation. [Emma Howard Wright in the Catholic Mirror.]

Every nation and race upon the face of the earth has its own peculiar characteristics, its sympathies and antipathies, its ideas of honor, its line of conduct, etc., and this makes what is called the national character of a people. Of course, there are many individual exceptions to the national character. A people, as a race, may be noted for bravery or honesty, fidelity or purity, and, yet, among them may be found men who are cowards or thieves, who are faithless or impure. Yet, as in everything else, the exception only strengthens the rule, and the man who stands out in sharp and unfavorable contrast to his fellow-countrymen, by his very deficiency, brings out in stronger colors the virtues of his race.

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people, who have visited it, as "a monument and relic for the admiration of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

WHEN TIRED AND USED UP

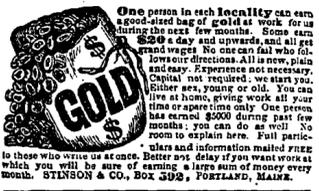
THE FOOD TO TAKE IS JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

It can be Digested so easily. An Invaluable Food For all suffering from IMPAIRED DIGESTION or Debility of any kind.

Enthusiasm for President Carnot. PARIS, April 16.—President Carnot, who is making a tour of the south of France, arrived at Aix-les-Bains to-day. He was received with enthusiasm by a large crowd of people, including many persons of distinction. A salute of 101 guns was fired in his honor. A formal reception the Archbishop of Aix-les-Bains presented to President Carnot a number of clergymen. In his address the Archbishop alluded to the President as the first servant of France.

There is a merchant in a Texas town whose name is Lonely, and it is an appropriate name, too, for he doesn't advertise.—Texas Sittings.

One penny in each locality can save a great deal of gold at work for us during the next few months. Some farmers are getting a day's work for a penny. Capital not required. We start you up with a penny. You can live at home, giving work all your spare time. One penny can be turned into a fortune in a few months. You can do as well as those who are getting a day's work for a penny. Write for information mailed FREE to those who write us at once. Better say, delay if you want work at once. You will be sure of a fortune every month. STINSON & CO., Box 309, PORTLAND, MAINE.



ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican National Government.

Grand monthly drawing held in the Mexican Pavilion in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials. The prizes are paid by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEVOLENCIA PUBLICA. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, MAY 5, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing of the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars \$150,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$5; Halves, \$1; Quarters, \$3; Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$150,000... \$150,000 1 Capital Prize of \$50,000... \$50,000 1 Capital Prize of \$20,000... \$20,000 1 Grand Prize of \$5,000... \$5,000 2 Prizes of \$2,000... \$4,000 5 Prizes of \$1,000... \$5,000 20 Prizes of \$500... \$10,000 100 Prizes of \$100... \$10,000 300 Prizes of \$50... \$15,000 500 Prizes of \$20... \$10,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 150 Prizes of \$10 approximating to \$150,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$50,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 700 Terminal prizes of \$100 decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,900

2,298 Prizes, amounting to \$575,720 All Prizes paid in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES: By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the following official permit: CENTRALIZED—The only lottery of the kind in London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prize—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000, 20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT. We want to hire an energetic person in every locality to distribute advertising matter and assist in our business. Experience not necessary. Write \$25 per year and expenses. Address, with stamp for particulars, UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MARGINAL FARMS AND MILLS SOLD. B. S. ORR & CO., 500 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. We are offering for sale large profits. Opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 540 Broadway, N. Y.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR. THE BEST AND ONLY GENUINE. Article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

THE SONGS OF SILENCE. Be silent! if you cannot sing... The songs of silence are more true...

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Defended by Rev. Father Whelan AT ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA

Religious Education Necessary. JUDGE ROSE'S RECENT CHARGE TO A JURY AT LINDSAY.

(Ottawa Free Press, April 14th.) Yesterday at St. Patrick's church, after publishing a notice calling upon all Roman Catholics...

THE PART OF THE STATE. Catholics readily concede that government, which represents secular society, its rights and interests...

BY OUR SOCIAL STATISTICS. It is to be seen that, in the adjustment of our schools, we have gone too far in our aim for material advancement and wealth...

the thought! Yet if the instruction of our common schools subdues the tendency to crime, why is it that the ratio of prisoners in the United States being one in 3,422 inhabitants in 1850...

FREQUENTLY SAVED FROM CONVICTION by friends or by the ability of counsel, whose services are far beyond the means of the poor...

It is for those principles, said Father Whelan, that the Catholic church is fighting. The resolution submitted in the House of Assembly towards the close of the session...

He cited a decision of the Supreme court of the state of Wisconsin, March 18, 1859, which says: "That the reading of the Bible in the schools, although unaccompanied by any comment on the part of the teacher, is instruction, seems to us too clear for argument."

JUDGE ROSE'S LINDSAY CHARGE. He concluded with the reading of a passage from the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Rose to the jury at Lindsay, Ont., last week...

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT. The New Chancellor's Policy.

BERLIN, April 15.—At the opening of the Landtag to-day, Chancellor Von Caprivi said: It is not my intention to state the Government's programme, but having hitherto held aloof from political life, I now wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally...

Before concluding his address, the Chancellor referred to the great services rendered by his predecessor, Prince Bismarck, and the fact that the noble personality of the young Emperor had already made itself manifest both at home and abroad.

Herr Von Hiltner, (Right Centralist) arose and shook hands with the Chancellor, and Herr Richter (Freisinnige) expressed the satisfaction of himself and his colleagues.

Herr Richter, after referring to the unpopularity of the recent changes, said that as the Cabinet remained Conservative the attitude of his party would not be changed. He party could not vary its policy on any question merely because General Von Caprivi had become president of the council.

TRIALS FROM GOD.

How We Should Receive Them. In a recent sermon by one of the Faithful Fathers of New York, the following instructive discourse was given:

"And this Jesus said to try him for He Himself knew what He would do."—Gospel of the day. This manner of acting of our Lord with Philip may seem a little strange, yet it is not an extraordinary way for God to act with men...

Now, brethren, what is the meaning of this? Are the wicked to prosper and the good to suffer defeat in this world? The revelation of God alone can solve this question...

Undoubtedly if we lived for this world alone. But all men have some day to die, and put the death bed test to our difficulty and it all resolves itself into this—the wicked may prosper, the good may suffer temporal losses...

THE PASSIONIST ORDER.

Its Founder, Its Institutions and Its Successes. The Order of Passionists is one of the strictest religious communities in the Catholic Church, although its discipline is by no means as severe and as exacting as that of the Camaldulose or Trappists.

Although in existence in this country but thirty-seven years, the institute numbers many hundred members, and counts among its monasteries, besides the provincial house at West Hoboken, New York...

The discipline of the Order is most rigid and is trying to the health of the most robust. The members always wear their coarse habits, keep their feet and hands bare, and subject themselves to the hardest penances.

After recreation the members observe an hour's silence, and for the rest of the day the Priests hear confessions, the students busy themselves in study and the Brothers apply themselves to their various occupations.

A REMARKABLE PAPER.

Justin McCarthy on "Ireland's Present Influence on Thought and Literature." Mr. Justin McCarthy, has a remarkable article in the April number of the Times, upon Ireland's Present Influence on Thought and Literature.

He accounts for the absence of Irish novels as a distinctive feature by the circumstance that, owing to the changed relations between Ireland and the rest of the world, the Irishman has been unable to find the conditions of life which are to be the result of the present changes.

He says there is nothing for patriotic Irishmen to regret or to be ashamed of in the falling off of Ireland's contributions to modern thought and intellect, and then proceeds to follow a line of reasoning that is the finest of Ireland has for the time gone into politics; it is the fact of the House of Commons.

striking time, it is a crisis: after all this has passed away we may look for a new Ireland. The long struggle over, the minds of Irish men and women will begin to settle down, and the lecture halls, the studies and the studios will be opened again.

The British Budget.

LONDON, April 18.—The budget is the topic of discussion in all circles, and the general opinion is that the measure, while far from giving complete satisfaction, is much less offensive than any previous Ministerial presentation of like character for many years.

The Marriage of Lieutenant-Governor Angus.

QUEBEC, April 16.—The Hon. A. R. Angus, Lieutenant-Governor, and Madame Alphonse Hamel (nee Lemoin) were married this morning in the church at Sillery by the Rev. Cure Casgrain.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

A line may be a very long one, and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

It is the only line to Great Falls, the future market center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still this is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Colesburg, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Elkton, Farquhar, Washburn, Devils Lake, and Bute City.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

A CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References. BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

According to the propaganda in Rome there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world.

The clergy of the diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., are moving for the creation of a fund for superannuated priests.

Rev. F. O'Reilly, New Hampton, Ia., who a few years since attended Sheldon, Rock Valley and other surrounding missions, has just received a legacy from a friend in New York of \$10,000.

Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been visited upon by a committee of the Farmers' Alliance, who have promised to have the society's objectionable features to Catholics removed.

The reception recently tendered to Cardinal Gibbons at the Catholic University was a notable event. Addresses in English, Latin, French and German were read to his Eminence by Fathers Danahy, Bernard, Fletcher, Baroh and Tuohy, and a poem in his honor was read by Father McGoldrick.

Colonel J. Mervyn Donohue, son of the late Peter Donohue, who died lately in San Francisco, distributes about \$300,000 to the Catholic charities of San Francisco, and leaves the residue of his estate, after providing for his wife by a third interest in the Union Iron works (about \$1,000 a year), to the building of a home for aged men and women, under the direction of Archbishop Riordan and his executors.

The Right Rev. James O'Connor bishop of Omaha, Neb., was forty-two years a priest on the feast of the Annunciation, March 25. He is still very ill at the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and though he received great numbers of congratulatory telegrams and letters, his condition permitted no celebration of the anniversary. It is pleasant, however, to be able to state that a slight improvement in his case is visible.

Rev. Father Coghlan who gave a mission not long since in Le Mars, and Rev. F. Ward, later in Sheldon, conducted about a month ago in Louisville, Ky., a well-attended mission, at which over 3,000 persons approached the sacraments.

Archbishop Gross, of Oregon City, in a pastoral to his flock speaks thus of the happy deliverance of his people from the "grippe" epidemic: "At the outbreak of that widespread epidemic, the 'grippe,' we issued a circular ordering a triduum of prayer and other devotions. Now that the 'grippe' has happily disappeared from our beloved diocese, we call you to return thanks to God. For not only in Portland, but as far as we could ascertain from the other parts of our diocese, not one of the dear flock committed to our charge has died of the 'grippe.' Let us recognize the mercy of our good God towards us poor sinners."

Our Altar societies, now happily so numerous throughout the country, ought to hold in special honor the name of Mrs. Julia Bevan, whose beautiful life, as narrated in Benjamin Webb's "Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky," a most interesting article is based in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for April. It comes in the "Our Mothers in Israel—Models of American Catholic Womanhood" series, which is justly attracting favorable attention.

A new departure, wrote the Fall Mill Gazette recently, "in the services of the Roman Catholic Church in the metropolis has been taken in connection with a mission recently held at St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, by the clergy of that parish. The new departure consists of the holding of services in the lanes and byways of the thickly populated districts around London Bridge and the Borough, this being offered by the bishop and clergy as a very effective way of reaching the masses. Under the circumstances, therefore, it may be of interest to state (says the London Tablet) what has been done at Southwark. A fortnight's retreat has just ended, and the first week of it being a week of prayer, whilst the devotions were going on in the Cathedral, special services were held every evening at different points in the parish. One night the Way of the Cross was made through some of the courts and lanes, with a short address at each station; and on other nights the Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary were said or sung through the streets, with two or three short addresses afterwards. The clergy went in cassock and barretta, with two or three acolytes in cassock and ornaments, and the third to carry a lantern. The object of the experiment was to wake up the outlying districts of the parish, to get the people interested, and to ensure their coming to the sermon, and exercises of the second week in the Cathedral. And in that respect the outdoor services were certainly successful. They were well attended every night, the processions were made without let or hindrance, and the behavior of the people was invariably respectful."

Sister Rose and the Lepers.

It has been reported that the Hawaiian government would not allow Miss Fowler to proceed to Molokai, but her friends in Brooklyn, who have received letters from her since her arrival at the Sandwich Islands, contradict this. Here is an extract from a letter which Miss Fowler wrote on March 10: "I arrived here on twenty-four hours last Sunday. We were twenty-four hours in the company of a terrible 'kona.' The captain said he had never seen such a storm in the Pacific before. I was met at Honolulu by the new president of the board of health and by Mrs. Woodhouse, the wife of the British minister of affairs. They have made a new settlement at Kailua, and I am going to stay here for a time, as the German physician, Dr. Lutz, is here, and insists upon having some one to help him. We have forty patients, some lepers and some suspects, men, women and children, so I shall have everything to do—nurse, teach, and look after them. They are expecting me out in Molokai, but this place needs assistance more. They have several very patients here, and they are in a very miserable and deplorable condition. Among these I feel that I have a special mission in comforting those of my own color."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND GAMBOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country, \$1.00; City, 1.50.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'The True Witness' at 15c per line.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. F. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, St. George. THURSDAY, April 24, St. Fidelis. FRIDAY, April 25, St. Mark. SATURDAY, April 26, St. Cletus and St. Marcellinus. SUNDAY, April 27, Third after Easter. MONDAY, April 28, St. Paul of the Cross. TUESDAY, April 29, St. Peter.

Intolerance Rebutted.

It is well that in these days, when the spirit of bigotry is again lifting its ugly head and displaying its cruel fangs, that a rebuke should come from the Bench. We read that at the Lindsey Oct., Assizes last week several libel cases were pending.

Mr. Smith-Barry.

English Illustrated papers and English correspondents have given pictures and accounts of the establishment of the new town of Tipperary which have conferred a notoriety upon Mr. Smith-Barry which will damn him to eternal fame.

As these are of a nature they cannot be removed. Not a soul would live in the deserted town. Even if the board and lodging were free, no rentless in the face of aroused public opinion in Ireland.

Here, then, is a man whose tenants have left him to go to a new town that they have built with great labor, who makes the monstrous proposition that he will follow them there and prevent them from trading among themselves, and he asks the courts to enforce this doctrine—in other words, to recapture the slaves that have escaped and return them to a state of bondage.

Who is Smith-Barry, and how did he arouse the public ire which has exhibited itself in so signal a manner? He is a large landed proprietor living in Cork. He lives in Foata Castle, an ivy-covered medieval structure in a large and beautiful park looking out on the River Lee.

Some years ago Smith-Barry entered Parliament as a Parnellite and Home-Ruler. He was a man of unbounded social ambition, and to this is ascribed the fact that he suddenly changed his political views, his desire being, it is said, to be made a baronet.

A year ago he conceived the brilliant idea of exterminating the Irish peasants who were in arrears with their rent on the Pensonby estate, which covered a large area in the south of Ireland, and he was going to supply their places with English farmers and Orangemen from the north of Ireland.

Then he asked Mr. Bolivar for a regiment of soldiers to help exterminate the Irish. Mr. Bolivar said that while he would like to accommodate Mr. Smith-Barry he must decline to furnish the soldiers, as previous wholesale evictions had given him too much trouble from members of his own party.

He had meanwhile been industrious in making speeches and writing public letters of a nature well calculated to arouse angry passion, and finally the leaders of the Land League concluded to teach him a lesson to mind his own business and let other people do their evictions.

The story of Tipperary will not be without its moral effect on the Irish landlords who own towns. Not every man can afford to lose £0.000 a year, and Mr. Smith-Barry, it is thought, will have to give up his fashionable town house in Park Lane, overlooking Hyde Park.

Meanwhile the Waterford Railway is preparing to extend its track to New Tipperary, while ghosts are said to walk the streets of the old town and only the hoot of the owl is heard at night.

Dominion Parliament.

The last week has passed without anything of particular importance transpiring in the Legislative Halls of the Dominion. The tariff debate is now over and the new regulations have gone into force.

morals, both parties in the House found means to make the legislation as perfect as possible, without opening the door to blackmailers. The enactments in relation to the protection of girls working in factories were also passed at the request of the trades unions.

We Want Fair Play.

In a mixed community, like that in which we live, it is of the highest importance that every section should feel that whilst contributing to the general welfare, each is entitled to its fair share of representation in every public department.

The determination of the Conservative party in Ontario to Anglicize the French-Canadian residents in that province constitutes a powerful reason why they should vote for the candidate of the Liberal party.

Usually it is not politic for Catholics to unite in support of one or another of the two great parties, but when they find one of them taking ground and advancing propositions destructive of their constitutional rights, self-defence and self-preservation must compel them, if they have a spark of manhood, to sustain the opposite party.

Ottawa Elections.

By the retirement of Mr. Christie on the day of nomination of candidates for the representation of Ottawa city in the House of Commons, the contest has been narrowed down to three aspirants.

Considering the questions now agitating the country and the apparent determination of the Conservative party in Ontario to interfere with the Catholic system of education and the Separate Schools, it would seem to be the duty of Catholics to throw the weight of their votes and influence on the side of that party which is charged by Mr. Meredith, the Conservative leader, with being too friendly to them.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be difficult to elect a Liberal to the House of Commons in Ottawa. The Civil Service alone in an enormous power in the hands of the government and is invariably wielded for all it is worth, while the hordes of hangers on are always anxious to demonstrate their devotion to the powers that be.

Chrysler is the most acceptable candidate here in the attitude assumed by the Ontario wing of the Conservative party towards the Catholic Church. It is impossible to separate that wing from the main body of the Conservative party.

Looking over the names on the requisition to Mr. Hay we find that his candidature is supported by Orangemen and the more fanatical among the Presbyterians and Baptists with a few Free-thinkers to give variety to an otherwise very one-sided combination of irreconcilables—irreconcilable in all things save hatred and opposition to Catholicity.

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But the mere personalities of the candidates are insignificant matters compared to the great principles at stake. A severe struggle is impending in Ontario and unless the Catholics, French and English-speaking, unite in resisting the attacks now being made upon them and their institutions they will have nobody but themselves to blame should the Orange conclave that dominates the Conservative Opposition in Ontario obtain power in that province.

For these reasons we will be glad to see Mr. Chrysler elected to represent Ottawa in the House of Commons. Such a result would be a rebuke to the fanatics and a hopeful sign of what may take place in Ontario when the provincial general election comes off.

St. Antoine.

Some prominent Liberal politicians who were discussing the elections at the St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday, laughed at the idea of Mr. Cleran opposing Mr. Hill.

Perhaps the chief Conservative organ and perhaps those whose alleged laughter it presumes to report may laugh at the wrong side of their mouths before this contest will have been ended. Perhaps, also, it may not be aware that in St. Antoine—that great Protestant ward—there are thirteen hundred more Catholic votes than there are Protestant votes.

The Irish National League of America.

Mr. Henry J. Cloran has returned from attendance at the meeting of the executive of the Irish National League of America. He reports a full attendance and good representation of the several states and Canadian provinces.

Down to the present date the most gratifying success has attended the efforts of the League in the Old Country and the prospect of ultimate success grows daily brighter and brighter. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and friends in America will have to continue their assistance through the dark days that still remain.

The question of holding a convention remains in abeyance for the present.

private opinions of each other, publicly expressed, have become the most monotonous of contractions. The world was kept agog by their advertising agents while they were playing hide-and-seek among the unmentionable, because unpronounceable, savages of a land which Mr. Stanley now gravely informs us is "of no commercial value."

SOMETHING very like a complete reversal of the leading points of German home politics has taken place, and the world begins to understand wherein the young Emperor and the old Chancellor differ. The two parties whom Bismarck persistently opposed and sought by every possible exercise of power to crush were Centralists and the Socialists.

By combining the National Liberal, the Imperialists and the Conservatives he was able to keep both in check, but the recent elections having placed them and him in a decided minority, he has been compelled to yield to the wish of the Emperor to bring these now dominant parties into harmony with the government.

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NEGOTIATIONS appear to be progressing favorably at Washington for the settlement of matters in dispute between this country and the United States.

The presence of a Canadian Minister of the Crown at Washington has tended to allay the suspicion that Canadian interests were not sufficiently represented. Our astute neighbors have on so many occasions proved themselves too clever for British diplomats that such suspicion was not unnatural.

ABOUT the oddest use the phonograph has yet been put to is that which an eccentric individual proposes in his own case.

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MOWAT and MERCEL are no fools. By bringing on the elections in the two provinces on the same date they will split a good many votes.

It is not a bad idea to have the Dominion elections what a delightful state of affairs!

distraction there would be. There would be no satisfaction, however, the agony would be soon over, and the old machines would probably be badly broken.

"The Quebec Chronicle says Mr. Mercier really wants no Irish Catholic in the Cabinet, and is only fooling the Irish Catholics to make them play a waiting game till the elections are over, when he will forget his promises and leave them to cool their heels outside the doors of the council chamber."

The above appears in the leading Conservative organ of this city. Of course we do not mind anything a weathercock like the Chronicle may say, but we may be permitted to observe that we expect Mr. Mercier to take an Irish Catholic into his reconstructed Cabinet. Should he not do so before the general election the situation will become somewhat awkward for him in those constituencies where there is a contest vote depending on those whose claims will, in that event, be neglected.

WHITRAPISM is an exotic in Canada, which should not be allowed to take root. In this country, where the law is always active in defence of person and property, there is no palladium for anything averring of Lynch law. That sort of law may mean private revenge. At any rate it is a crime and should be put down without mercy.

A WARNING that should not be unheeded is contained in the report of the accident to the steamship City of Paris. She was reputed to have been the fastest vessel afloat—the most reliable of what are called "ocean greynounds." But in a moment she became a sinking wreck. Machinery is not everything even on a shipboard.

EVEN the Spaniard has learned to strike. When will the world understand what the workers are saying? All the labor for come and all the toil for others may be a good division of things, but there is a feeling among the majority that a readjustment is necessary.

OPPOSITION to Canadian universities conferring degrees in music is absurd. Do our fellow-subjects in England imagine that they alone are endowed with the right divine to make discord?

A CABLE DESPATCH announces the engagement of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., to the daughter of M. Raslovitch, a Russian financier.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL—No woman could fail to be interested in such a magazine as The Ladies Home Journal has made of its May number. It covers, in a fresh and practical manner, every conceivable part of a woman's life, and tells her precisely what she wants to know.

An Imbecile Policy.

The Ottawa Government, by raising the duty on live stock to 30 per cent, has adopted a policy that would practically ruin Canadian farmers, who sell millions of dollars worth of sheep, cattle and horses in the American market every year. Referring to the criminal foolishness of this part of the Tory policy, Sir Richard Cartwright said:—"A trade with the United States in sheep, horses, cattle and eggs, of seven million dollars was put in jeopardy by a miserable sum of a few thousands of revenue."

In the Convent of St. Rose de Lima, Carbondale, Pa., on the 8th inst., eighteen young ladies renounced the world and were invested with the white and black veils. The ceremonies were conducted by the Right Rev. William O'Hara, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Father Phillips of the Hoboken Passionists and other priests.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY

The final decision of the New York Court of Appeals settles the fate of William Kemmler, who will be the first murderer to be executed by electricity under the new law in New York.

BRIDGING BEHRING STRAIT

Now comes John Muir, a scientific man, who has been making practical explorations in Alaska and of the Behring Strait and sea regions.

USES OF PAPER IN JAPAN

The Japanese use paper every instant. The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper.

TO DIRECT THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BREIN, April 16.—The German trades unions are discussing the question of forming a joint central committee, which shall possess the sole powers of ordering strikes.

NOTES

Prof. Thomson says that the dynamo of the future will develop from 2,000 to 3,000 horse power, and as there is practically no limit to its increase, he sees no reason why it should not go far beyond those figures.

THE MOST RECENT OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE AMOUNT OF HEAT THE EARTH RECEIVES FROM THE SUN

The sun shows that in clear, pleasant weather 63 per cent of heat is absorbed by the atmosphere and only 37 per cent reaches the soil.

PARLIAMENTS WERE LATELY TREATED TO A RARE SPECTACLE

The Belfer Tower was seen surrounded by an inverted image of itself, vertical in the heavens, and looking like a duplicate continuation of the real structure.

A RARE PHENOMENON IS REPORTED FROM ST. MLO

Recently during the afternoon, he seen a sun 5 o'clock, three suns were seen in a row 1 little above the western horizon.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A BOY. He is the boy who's not afraid. He is the boy who's not afraid of work.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXXIII. HOLDING A PARLEY.

It was some twenty-four hours subsequent to the return of the Lady Nora to Kildare Castle. The drawbridge was still up, and old Dennis, the bridge-keeper, sat in the shadow of his doorway, keeping vigilant watch upon the road that led from the mainland to the island.

The meeting between the two sisters was joyful, as may be imagined. The Lady Kathleen announced her intention of remaining at Kildare Castle until she should be summoned to follow Bassantyne to the Continent.

The Lady Kathleen was standing in the great bay-window overlooking the sea, in the midst of the little grove of potted plants and hanging baskets, when her de-frauded lover came in.

By the time the horses were brought around the ladies were ready. The Lady Nora, habited in dark green, and with a low-crowned hat and floating plumes, mounted her favorite Turotan.

The good chaplain, whose sympathies were all with the Lady Nora, was also mounted, riding a shaggy pony upon which he was in the habit of riding about the island, to visit the tenants, his parishioners.

Her bright, keen eyes roamed over the opposite group in searching scrutiny. Old Shane's description of its members had been accurate. The court was, in a draggled habit, a battered hat and general disarray, did look like a mad woman, as she rode up and down the steep bank, her restless, glittering eyes looking eagerly for some spot where she might attempt a mad leap.

At the Lady Nora rode up to the opposite bank, Sir Russel rode forward also to the brink of the cut-off. His lordly face was set in a stern, unsmiling expression. He looked angry, annoyed and indignant, and indeed he was all of these.

The Lady Kathleen's eyes were fixed upon the man who stood before her. She saw that he was not the same as she had known him in the past. There was a certain hardness about his features, a certain coldness in his eyes.

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agement in women than any medicine one can use. During growth, there must be ample sleep if the brain is to develop to its full extent.

MAY DAY RIOTING EXPECTED.

London, April 16.—The present outlook throughout the continent for a possible observance of May day is much more favorable, although there is a likelihood the day will be marked by disorder in some localities.

O'Dougherty of Derry.

In its new Bishopric the diocese of Derry is possessed, it is quite evident, of a learned and patriotic spiritual guide. He made a charming address to the young ladies of the Convent of Mercy School, delivered on March 28th.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Parson, etc.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS.

A wonderful invention for the illumination of houses, churches, etc.

EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa Beans, Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills.

DROPSY.

Have cured many thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced by the best medical authorities. For all cases of dropsy, whether it be of the lungs, liver, or kidneys, it is the most reliable and most powerful medicine.

The Only Appliances

HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOWSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advises everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight.

Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency, writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. H. G. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are the best I ever used," says Mr. S. M. C. "These letters are on file."

A NATURAL REMEDY. FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Scientifically Prepared. Sufferers from Nervous Debility, Headache, St. Vitus Dance, Neuritis, Hypochondria, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, etc.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous debility will be sent FREE to any address, and FOUR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

TERRIBLE ATTACKS.

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan. 1899. My wife was troubled with nervousness about one year before she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and at that time had very severe attacks of spasms, convulsions, and pains in different parts of the body.

IN MONTREAL.

Agents: — B. E. MCGILL, No. 2128 Notre Dame Street; JNO. T. LYONS, Cor. Brandy and Craig streets; Picault & Constant, Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Luchance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gouffard st., Montreal.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. CINCINNATI, O., sole makers of the "Bimber" Church Bells, School and Fire Alarms Bells. Catalogue written over 2000 testimonials. No Duty on Church Bells. 50 250w

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Parson, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Write for Catalogue. VANUZZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

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CATARHUS AND COLD IN THE HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. Urging Girls to Marry. The tendency of some foolish married women to persuade their daughters to regard marriage as the chief end of life is thus dealt with in the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Grand Duchess Alexandra. The Grand Duchess Alexandra of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the sole surviving sister of Emperor William I., was born during a ball at the royal palace.

Portuguese Royal Jealousies. The young king of Portugal is growing exceedingly capricious and sponetic. He displays neither mental or physical energy, unless to show in the preserves at his country seat.

Nemeses in Petticoats. The reign of the present autocrat of the Russia has been clouded from first to last in a most singular way by the antics of the weaker sex.

Fashion and Fancy. Ladies who are fond of novelty will wear cloth coats of gray, light stem green or the delicate Parma violet shades.

INDIAN PUDDING. To make a very rich Indian pudding you will require a pound of the best wheat, chopped very fine, a pint of molasses, a pint of rich milk, four eggs, a large teaspoonful of powdered nutmeg and

EGYPTIAN EGGS. Apropos of Egyptology, which is fashionable just now, the farmer and the practical woman of affairs may take a lesson from modern Egypt in hatching chickens.

CLEAN MILK. The man who thinks that if there is any filthiness in milk, it is better to get it out by even the very fastest, than to allow gravity to do its work, instead of forcing it out at the rate of four sips a minute, while it is fresh and young, has curious notions in his head.

AGENTS WANTED. An eminent author, commenting on the attitude preserved by Napoleon towards Religion as a power in the State, says: "Napoleon regarded philosophy as powerless in preserving morals and social order when separated from Revelation. The report presented by his order to the legislative body, April 5th, 1802, is as follows: 'Laws only regulate certain actions, religion embraces all; laws have relations to the citizen alone while religion takes possession of the man.'"

founders, and the same idea extends to broadens, the blossoms, however, including common garden flowers, wild flowers, the rare productions of the hot house and various sorts of foliage. The colored silk mulch, with a broad band on one side, usually on the left, with sleeves and frill and plain silk mulch, are to be much worn by young girls.

Black and gold and black and red are favorite color combinations to the large Spanish hats. The palest of yellow is called glaucous, then pallid or straw, ebony, ble d'or and old straw. Black is fast experiencing a renewal of popularity for costumes of silk, satin brocade and fine wool and also the still popular net dresses.

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THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY. How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOB MISERIES. Resulting from Polio, Venereal Diseases, Excesses or Overexertion, Etc., and inducing the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful treatments. Possess this grand work. It contains 200 pages, royal size. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus sent if you reply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M.D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of McCALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest materials, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! LSL. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise has been granted by the present State Constitution, in 1879, by a overwhelming popular vote.

AGENTS WANTED. An eminent author, commenting on the attitude preserved by Napoleon towards Religion as a power in the State, says: "Napoleon regarded philosophy as powerless in preserving morals and social order when separated from Revelation. The report presented by his order to the legislative body, April 5th, 1802, is as follows: 'Laws only regulate certain actions, religion embraces all; laws have relations to the citizen alone while religion takes possession of the man.'"

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DRUNKARDS. Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a permanent cure from three to five days, and at the comparative trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid, sent by express.

TO PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. Coddess's INFANTS' STROU, and you will give them immediate relief.

Irish Marriages and Deaths. MURPHY—CROFTON—At the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, T. F. Murphy, Kilkenny, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Crofton, Esq., Friars Hill, Thomastown.

Woods—Hatchers—March 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Harcourt street, Dublin, William Wood, of Listowel, county Kerry, to Florence Nightingale, second daughter of Richard S. Haughton, 43 Bloomfield street, Dublin.

DIED. BOLGER—March 17, at her residence, Ballyhenry, co. Kilkenny, Mrs. Anne Bolger, aged 75.

BRUCE—At her mother's residence, York street, Dublin, Mary Josephine, aged 19 years, only daughter of Margaret Butler.

CONNOLLY—March 4, at Ballinabrown, Drogheda, Mrs. Mary Connolly, relict of the late James Connolly, aged 72 years.

COUGHLIN—At her residence, 21 Upper Mount street, D. Blin, Marie Concannon (nee Constance de Lusi), widow of the late Henry Concannon, (D.C.).

CULLEN—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Seward, Mrs. Mary Cullen, in the 54th year of her age.

CARROLL—March 26, at Mornington, Drogheda, after a short illness, Mr. John Carroll.

DOYLE—March 25, at his residence, Newbridge street, Birr, King's County, Francis Doyle.

DOYLE—March 21, at his residence, 2 Spitalfields, Thomas Doyle, second son of the late Patrick Doyle, Dublin, aged 43 years.

DOYLE—March 23, at Millwalk, Holywood, co. Wicklow, Miss Julia Doyle, at an advanced age.

Dwyer—March 26, at 52 Westland row, Dublin, Arthur B. Dwyer, youngest son of Joseph and M. Dwyer, aged 15 months.

CABLE GOSSIP.

Home Rule and Social Reform... Legislation—Stanley Chooses to be... Despot of Congo—Enthusiastic... Celebration of Primrose Day... In London.

COMING ROUND TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 19.—B. Liberal and Conservative politicians who have scolded the London constituencies on the question of Irish Home Rule declare they are thoroughly convinced that a large majority of the electors are in favor of the concession.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS FOR LEGISLATION.

The attention of earnest politicians in London is fixed almost exclusively on social questions. Concerning these questions the minds of the voters are not fairly made up, and all that tends to throw fresh light on the problems affecting the housing and feeding of the poor, public sanitation, education, recreation and the like is welcomed by the great mass of the electors, who are eager to do what is right, but are perplexed by the conflicting claims of sympathy and economy.

THE LIMESTONE PROGRAMME, as it is called, Mr. Gladstone has gone further in a socialistic direction than his friends had thought possible, but he still regards with the utmost misgivings the growing tendency to invoke the interference of the State in matters which have heretofore been left to private enterprise.

SCOTLAND MOVING FOR HOME RULE. The proposal of a scheme of land purchase for Ireland has already stimulated the demand for similar legislation in Scotland.

STANLEY VICE-KING OF CONGO. In the present aspect of the case it is regarded as a great deal more probable that Mr. Stanley will become the Governor of the Congo Free State than that he will enter the British service.

STANLEY'S RECEPTION IN BELGIUM. The reception of Stanley at Brussels was most enthusiastic, and only one incident occurred to mar the otherwise perfect good order and good feeling which prevailed.

CELEBRATION OF PRIMROSE DAY. London was literally painted yellow yesterday in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield.

DUCAL SUPPORTERS OF THE IRVINGITE CHURCH. Earl Percy has been spending the past two weeks with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Albury.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK. Lord Percy is not less devoted to this religion than are his parents, and has induced his wife, a daughter of the Duke of Argyll, to join the Irvingite body.

REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR CANADA. Mr. J. Henniker-Haston, M.P., has written a letter to the Times on the subject of the new postal regulations with Australia as indicated by the budget.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER IS PURE, HONEST GOODS

Will do MORE WORK FOR SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave., WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square.

just, Mr. Heaton declares, that the postal rates to Australia should be the same as to America. The Anglo-American postal service has been doubled in volume within the last decade, yet there is no reduction of the postage, while the Australian mails, never self-sustaining, have shown no appreciable increase.

DIVISION BETWEEN BELGIUM AND GERMANY. A proposition has recently been broached for the partitioning between Prussia and Belgium of the little neutral district of Moresnet, better known as Altenberg, lying between the two countries named.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL TO SPEAK. Great interest centres in Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Balfour Land Purchase Bill, which the Irish leader is expected to offer when the debate is re-summed tomorrow.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SUCCESS IN FICTION. Mr. Wm. O'Brien's novel, which he wrote while he was in prison, has just been issued by Longman, Green & Co.

CHARGES OF INCONSISTENCY. LONDON, April 21.—The Daily News has sprung a mine under the Unionists camp by printing extracts from the speeches of thirty Unionist members of the House of Commons condemning Mr. Gladstone's land purchase bill of 1886.

CHARGES AGAINST A BRITISH M.P. Miss Hauke has secured a new trial for her action against Sir George Elliott upon the representation that new evidence will be forthcoming at the next presentation of the case, which she was unable to introduce at the last.

The Amendment to the Patent Act. OTTAWA, April 21.—Mr. Patterson (Essex) this evening gave notice of a bill to amend the Patent Act. It is proposed to amend section 57 to read as follows:—

Every patent granted under this act shall be subject and expressed to be subject to the condition that such patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine and the patent shall be null and void at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his legal representatives within that time commence and after such commencement continuously carry out in Canada the construction or manufacture of the invention patented in such manner that any person desiring to use it may lease it, or obtain it or cause it to be made for him, at a reasonable price, at some manufacturing or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada.

BALFOUR'S LAND ACT

Criticized from the Parallel standpoint.

An injustice to Ireland and England—Hard on the Irish Tenant and the English Landowner.

LONDON, April 18.—In an interview to-day with a representative of the United Press, an intimate friend of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell gave that gentleman's reasons for opposing Mr. Balfour's land purchase bill. He said Mr. Parnell considered it a bad bill from every point of view, not only bad, but to a great extent ridiculous.

THE BANK INJUSTICE OF THIS PROVISION will readily be seen when it is remembered that by the admission, not only of every Royal Commissioner, but even of ministers themselves, the interests of the tenant now, in many cases, exceeds that of the landlord.

CONFISCATION OF TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS and the puffing of the landlords' interest, is that of not taking account of the fact that the tenant continues to be assessed, and so long as the Healy clause remains, and so long as the Government will ultimately cheapen the rates, though it should be done now.

THREE CLASSES OF PEASANTS; (1) Holders owning land as purchasers under the Ashburne Act, whom we may call the Ashburne tenants. (2) The tenants owning land under the Balfour Act, whom we may call Balfour tenants. (3) Tenants holding land as a rent, either judicial or non-judicial.

EVERYTHING WILL BE UNSETTLED; that agitation will become not merely desirable, but necessary, for it is contrary to reason to suppose that one man on the other side of the road can hold at annual rental of £50 a year, and two men on the other side of the road pay twice that sum for the same quantity of land without causing the two latter to rise in whatever way may be open to them.

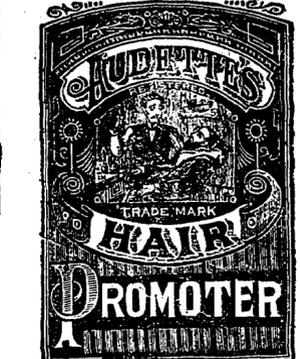
MR. BALFOUR IN SHORT BY HIS BILL, which provides for the gradual transfer of the property to the tenants puts a direct premium, not only on agitation, but on violence, and is thus destructive and not conservative.

TENANT OF TOWN HOUSES will be made to bear their burdens. The whole arrangement is that the chief among the persons thus assessed will be the ratepayers themselves. Among guarantees of repayment of advances for the congested districts is the balance of the Irish Church surplus fund.

A Properly Conducted Paper.—Hare—Do you pay on publication for spring poetry? Editor—No; we publish on payment—advertising rates.—Munsey's Weekly.

ROBINSON—There is a paper published in Denver called The Great Divide. Smiley—I suppose it is the organ of the Board of Aldermen.—Light.

DON'T LEAN ON AN EDITOR'S SHOULDER when he's at work. Distribute your weight more generally by straddling his neck.—Oily City Bizzard.



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 4 DUPE LANE.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion. I took Cold, I took Sick, I took SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest, and I am vigorous enough to take anything I can lay my hands on.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c. FLOUR—Receipts during the past week were 11,538 bbls., against 16,227 bbls. for the week previous.

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 12,885 bushels, against 19,958 bushels the week previous.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 19th, 1890, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—The provision men have had an exciting time since our last report, one well known pork dealer stating that he wished a reputation of such profits as he realized on the spree would come once a week.

have been sales of Canadian in pairs at 8 1/2c, and Western is quoted at 2 1/2 to 3c. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Ham, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4c to 4 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Receipts during the past week were 444 pkgs., against 690 pkgs. for the week previous. There is an easier feeling in new butter, and sales are reported at 17c to 18c, with a few fancy tubs commanding more money.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 443 c-stages, against 1,075 packages for the week previous. At the commencement of the week there was a firmer feeling, and prices ran up to 12c to 13c, but on Monday an easier tone, with sales at 11 1/2c to 11c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The season is now pretty well over, but fancy species and russets are bringing 35c to 37c per barrel, some quoting even higher figures for single barrels of fancy fruit.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—Green cod is in very slow demand, and dealers are doing their best to work it off, one car load being shipped back to the Lower Ports at \$2 per bbl, consisting of No. 1 and 2, and quotations range from \$2 to \$3 per bbl.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horse at these stables for week ending April 19th, 1890, were 331; left over from previous week 19; total for week 350; shipped during week 163; left for city 74; sales for week 62; on hand for sale 91.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

NEW CARPETS just received at S. Carsley's; handsome patterns in Wilton velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Brussels, Wool, Union and Jute.

CARPETS, CARPETS!

BRUSSELS New Designs and Colors for the Spring and Summer. HIGH ART SHADES. Exclusive Designs in the New High Art Shades, specially designed by the best European Artists.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Largest stock of Tapestry Carpet to be seen in the Dominion of Canada. EVERY PRICE. From the very cheapest to the best Tapestry that is manufactured.

WOOL.

A large stock of WOOL CARPETS, by the yard, or in squares, all sizes. UNION. UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the yard or in squares, all sizes.

OILCLOTHS. OILCLOTHS.

Just received, a large shipment of BEST OILCLOTHS, 4 yards and 6 yards wide. FLOORCLOTHS. Well seasoned FLOORCLOTHS, all widths, 2 yards, 4 yards and 6 yards wide.

FANCY CLOTH DOLMANS, worth \$8.

FANCY CLOTH DOLMANS, worth \$8. FANCY CLOTH DOLMANS, worth \$15. STYLES TO SUIT EVERY BUYER.

PLAID WATERPROOFS, ALL SIZES, 55c.

TRAVELLING WRAPS. LONG WRAPS WITH 3 CAPES. LONG WRAPS WITH 4 CAPES. LONG WRAPS WITH 5 CAPES.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON. If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPERTON'S is not.

S. CARSLEY, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1771, 1775, 1776, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET