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INGERSOLL ANSWERED.

Bishop Spalding Exposes the Fallacies of Atheism.

God Above All-America is Preeminently 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 Peorls, Ill. replies to Rebert G. Logersoll's previous argument against recognizing the existence argument sgainst recognizing the existence of God in the American constitution. Start-ing ont with the proposition that the found-ers of the colonies were a strongly religious people, and that the seed of reverence for papele, and that the seed of reverence for papele, and that the seed of very source in Europe, during the middle ages; sacred things has been sown at the very foundstion of our national system, Bishop Spalding argues that the framers of the constitution did not om t an acknowledg-mont 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 aseayed to do was to avoid religions differences in the debates, so that the main purpose of the convention-the establishment of a hom geneous nation-might not be menaced. The delegates were wise men and patricts; they did not choose to becland she great question by surrounding it with irritating and perplexing discussions. "It was prudence then and not seen their," says Dr. Spalding, " which induced them to leave the question of religion to the several states, and which led to the first constitutional amendment, t king from Congress the power to make laws 'respectiog the ostablishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' This amendment was made.

NOT FOR THE DESTRUCTION BUT FOR THE PRO TECTION OF RELIGION

by men who believed that religion, which alone gives to the moral character the glow of enthusiasm and the strength of abiding convictions, is the surest safeguard of free and healthful public life. Had our fathers been aceptics or anti-theirt, they would not have required the President and Vice-Presidert, the senators and representatives in Congress, and all executive and judicial officers of the United Status to call God to withers that they intend to preform their duties under the censtitution, like loyal cit-Izang." Real zing that the conditions exconvert cn do not prevail now, Bishep only among the lowest savages; and as a in favor of a full ar manly recognition of God's sovereignity and providence by the nation. To this Colonel Ingersoll objects. The great agnostic buffon says-" Intelligent people know that no one knows whether there is a Ged or not." This is a radical assertion. To know that no one. knows whither or not God is, one should have a thorough comprehensive and critical knowledge of the development and bistory of philosophic thought from Soorates to Kaut and Mr. Herbert Spencer and I venture to the American people to be ignorant and suthink there is not a dozen intelligent Americane who are willing to claim that they pos-sees 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 Ged is ! Has any argument for God's existance, however it may have been modified, been invalidated or woskened even by the revelations of science ? Kant's criticism of reason has, doubtless, affected theistic, as it has influenced a modern thought. He has shown that all impressions and necessary conditions : and he and the agnostics maintain that we know only the conditioned ; but they are bound to assume that we knew also the conditions of thought, and these conditions are and all his life the intimate friend of the unconditioned, since they are necessary. priests; Bacon, a Protestant. Not only the

soul, in the midst of a transitory and shadowy world, cleaves to the Eternal, the source of life, and love, and hope. Ameri-cans believe in God, believe they know He intelligence, will, I imagine, leave the fact unchanged.

But, if we are, as a nation, to recogniza there is a God, what God, asks Colonel Ingersoll, shall wecheese : theGodof the Catholics, of the Presbytarians, of the Methodists, or the Baptists? This objection is childish, and it is enough to answer that, whatever dootrinal differences on other points may exist among them, Obristians and Jaws acknow. ledge one and the same God, as Republicans and Democrate have the same country, as men of science have fer the object of their investigations one and the same nature, however various and contradictory even their

in Geneve, under Calvin ; in Scotland, under the Presbytariane; in New England, under the Paritons, and as Colonel Ingersoll holds, the result, in every case, was failure, ornelty and misery. But we are indebted to the government of God in Palestine for our moral exceedings and strength, our passion for justice and rightaousness.

THE INFLUENCE WHICH RADIATED FROM JEBU-SALEM

has stimulated and invigorated every people which during the last 1900 years have risen to a higher, purer and more inteiligent life. The middle age sprang from the chaos which resulted from the vin of pagan civilization and the incursions of the barbarlane. It brought order out of chaos, saved Europs from Mahomet anism, created parliaments, instituted trial by jury, invent d the printing press and guppowder, built the social structure up on the monogamic family, preserved the literatures of Greece and Rome, pro-duced the manifell and sturdy kind of life which made Shakespeare possible, and which he has made immortal, wrested the charter of popular rights from a tyrant's hands, and when it was about to fade away before the coming age, as the meon grows pale when the

un "Tricks his beams, and with new spangled

Flames in the forchead of the morning sky,"

it sent Columbus to open snother world to human energy.

The government of God has, indeed, been tried; but has the government of athelem or agcosticism been tried? If there has ever lating at the time of first constitutional been a government of athelate, it has existed

man cannot know there is, but the human Christian ministers in the United States today, Protestant and Catholic, are free from all theocratic pretensions ; they would repel, if it could be made, any offer of union of oburch and state ; they are lovers of liberty, is, and to assure them, as Colonel Ingersell civil and religious ; they accept science as the does, that such faith is evidence of lack of natural revelation of God and the friend of natural revelation of God and the friend of man; they with their brethern are busy with every kind of work, whict can comfort, con-sole, strenghten, uplift, enlighten and purify the children of men. That here and there some should fail is insignificant. The great army still moves forward, bearing the banner of thigh towards God and towards immortal We are a Christian people-why should life. we be shamed 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 proceed-ing each day with prayer, the President appeints each year a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and, when occasion requirer, a day of fasting and humiliation. Obristianity, in fact, through no legally established, is understood to be

THE NATIONAL RELIGION.

No political party is heatile to it, or to any pa ticular bedy of Christians. The churches are as popular as any of our other institu-Though the Puritan Sabbath is tions. gone, the observance of Sunday is general. The interest in theological questions, however controversial methods may have charged, is still keen, and if now the wave of gnosticism seems to be rising, it will break and subside, like many another wave of un. belief 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 standard is Christian and religious faith is the chief impulse to good. No people has ever become divilized without the guidance of religion ; and if a race of men could be found who should thick there is no God and that they are the highest beings in the universe, it in impossible to imagine that they should not sink to lower and lower planes of life.

A LUBBERLAND OF SENSUAL DELIGHT.

Nay; is not the dream of heaven beiter than the things we see and touch ? Hither tofore, at all events, civilized society has rested on religion and free government has prespered only in religious nations; and, if we are wise, we shall not imagine that we are exempt from this law. A true stateman will look to the other things than questions of finance and the machinery of government. He will seek to keep the inner source 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 tible page of our organic is w? The doing this would add to patriotic zasi something of the glow and fervor of religious faith. It would be a recognition of the fact toat man's

ROME

The Centre of Christian Unity.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

(Concluded.)

Our Savieur, as St. Paul tells the Ephelans (chap. 5), "loved the Church and gave Himself up for it, that He might sanotify 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 sainthood 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 mystles I body. It is this virgin flesh of Ohrist that has made so many virgins, that has made saintship possible amid temptation, and raised so many to the perfections 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., iii, 16): "Know ye not that ye are the tample of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" And again (1 Oor. vi, 19, 20): "Know ye not that your members are the tample of the Holy Ghest who is in you." St. Paul tells us: "We are come to

Mount Sion, and to the city of the livin God, the heavenly Jeruss lem, and to the company of many thousands of angels, and to the Church of the first-born who are written in heavon, and to God, the Judge of all, and to the spirits of the just made perfect."

St. Peter says: "You are a chosen genera-tion, a royal priesthood, a boly nation, a purchased peopl's, that you may declare His virtues, who hath called you out of darkness into his admirable light."

"Toe 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 Paalm-ist, "The soul of the just is the throne of 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. S16 (Heb. S26). With Christ we have become the sons of God by partaking of His flash and being baptized in His blood, St John says (1 Epist., iii, 2): "Deaily beloved, we are now the sons of God.'

BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY GHOST.

race, all the patron saints of every nation held 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 leaver, and performed other miracles; thus He prepared the disciples for belief in the mystery. This apiritual union of the soul with Christ

is a permanent grace received from the escrament, but is lost by mortal sin. This destrine is contained in all the manuals of the faith, whether Lutin, 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 charges 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 miraculous union. It equalizes all the human race ; the Pope and the laymen, the king and the peasant, the rich and the poor, all sit at the same table, all partake of the same banquet. Our Saviaur has instituted the sacrament un. der the form of bread and wine, to intimate that we should receive it often. The Holy Euchariet ought to be the ordinary nourishment of the soul, as bread and wine are of the body. "Come, eat My bread and drink the wind which I have mingled for you." (Pro-verbs, ix). In the past ages of Christianity the faithful regarded the Eucharist as the daily bread of the Lord's Prayer, and they

"And continuing daily with one accord in "And continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house." The next verse adds: "Praising God to-gether.", How remarkable it is, that the breaking of bread is continued daily to this 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 BBVHD.

Knowing that some will quibble as to the breaking of bread, let St. Paul explain (10or., x, 16 17(: "The challce of benediction which we break, is it not the partaking of the body of the Lord ?" During simost nineteen conturies 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 Hely Sacrament is offered every day is also a sign of unity es to time and place and belief. St. Paul tells us (Heb., xiii, 10): "We have an altar whoreof they have no power to cat 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 esintly Paul, fifteen hundred and twenty years before any Referm sect was born.

Besides a unity of dootrine and of creed,

This is the Christian unity that Cath-

Herr Windthorst.

"The one a burly giant in stature, with a

and priests, of landed preprieters, Poles, Hanoverians, and even a sprinkling of

socialists. "All these are ranged under the hanner of the little old man, who was formerly prime minister to King George of Hanover, who succeeded in blending his loyalty to the overthrown Gaelpn dynaity with the most unquestioned patriction towards the great German empire, and who, sithough three years older than Prince Biamarck, seems destined to survive him. The obangellor treats with him as from power to power and at the parliamentary receptions at which Here Windthorst is his guest makes a point of giving him the palace of honor at his right."

OHOOSING A BISHOP.

The Conclave at Kingston and its Qbjects,

KINGSTON, April 18 .- The secret conclave at the Archiepiecopal palace here is at an end, and the Archbiehop of Toronto and the Bishope of Hamilton and Peterborough have left for their respective dioceses. Various reasons are given respective dioceses. Various reasons are given for the calling together of these church dig-nitaries, 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 bith in Toronto, is credited very little here for the reason that Monestroor Cleary himself in-vited his confreres to visit Kingston, and it is hardly probable that he would ask them to come here for the express 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, Dean Gaubbier, Vicar General Mao tonnell and Father Murray, of Trenton, formerly of Cornwall. These names, it is understood, will besubmitted to the Pope by Father Kelly, Archbishop Cleary's private secretary, who idaves for Europe in May, and that ecclesiastic will decide which of the three named gentle-men will fill the vacancy.

The Catholic Teachers' Association of Montreal.

At the monthly meeting of the above Asso-Ac the monthly meeting of the above Asso-ciation, held on the 12th inst., it was moved by Mr. A. D. Lacroix, seconded by Mr. T. M. Keynolds, and unanimously resolved— 1st. That the Oatholic teachers of Montreal

have learned with regret of the death of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, ex Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one of the most dis-

binguished men of our country. In his deabh the Church loses a fervent and exemplary Obvietion; the State, an eminent citizen; the Province of Quebec, a sterling patriot : Education, an intelligent, enlightened aud zealous promoter; the Rostrum, a brilliant orator; Literature, a distinguished writer; and the Teachers' Association, which ha himself had organized, a sincere and devoted friend. 2nd. That a cory of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased. By order, F. X. P. DEMERS, President. Jos. B. CUROTTE, Secretary.

KNOWING THE ABSOLUTE,

nor the phenomenal without knowing the noumenal. Modern agnostics, following the lead of Kant, deny the obj ctive validity of the conditions of thought; but consciousness witnesses that the subjectivity of any true category is inconceivable. The proofs of brought up an atheist, recegnizes 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 slone can grasp His own infinite perfection, and we look to Him as to the sun with eyes blinded by the too great light. But is not all knowledge partial ignorance ? smooth and our progress secure ; but when we attempt to look beneath and ask ourselves what anything is spart from its sensible presentation, we sink into boundless regions, where intellectual sight grows dim. Тба mind is superior to whatever it comprehends, and hence the infinite Adorable must forever clothe Himself in mystery. But our knewledge of the truth of science is not more certain or more clear than our knewledge of | think so, but God's being. We know that matter is, but THOSE WHO LOVE LIBERTY FORGET THE what it is we can only conjecture. Universive are willing to accept the orade realism of the unedwoated, we cannot hold that matter institutions; and se sophists may held that institutions and the burning of Servetus the Inquitions and the burning of Servetus of the Inquitions and the burning of Servetus of the institutions are presented by the servetus of the servetu all thought is chaotic.

system of thought, athelem 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 Obristian religion. Bishep Spalding says : Te 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 re-congnize God in the constitution would prove perstitions, to balieve in God at all sevidence of lignorant superstition, and since Americans, as a matter of fact, with few ex-ceptions, do believe in Him, O lonel Ingersoll must heli that they are ignorant and superstiylous. To affirm there can be no such thing as a Ubristian 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 oburch preserved the literatures of Greece and Rome, and by the genius which forever burns there, the modern mind has been set our knowledge is a synthesis of contingent aglow, and the classics are still the best schoul of the most perfectictellicotual culture. The authors of scientific investigation are Descartes and Bacon. Both were Christians; Descartes, a Catholic, educated by the Jesuits, and all his life the intimate friend of the WE CANNOT KNOW THE BELATIVE WITHOUT originators of modern science, but nearly all the great investigators of physical truth-Copernicus, Kessler, Newton, Liebnitz, Am-pere, Liebig, Freenel, Faraday, Mayer, Agas. efz, Van Beneden, Pasteur-

RELIGIOUS MEN HAVE BEEN THE DOERS.

Colonel Ingersoll's love of outrageous as. sertion is a will-o'-the-wisp which leads him God's existence which Kant's criticism ap- into quagmires where there is no solid ground parently weakened, have, during the last twenty-five years, itsadily galaed in the esti-mation of the best and most impartial thinkers. Stuart Mill, who had been gerseli is too indignation. Incignation is a passion of which we seen weary, one which a goed writer will rarely indulge, and his wrath at the ways of Ged and religious men, the sublime fury which the sight of priest 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 belivers in God and in Ohrist have been So long as we walk contented through the doers, while skeptics and infidels have for the world of fact and appearance, our path is 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 orimes and misdeeds, the murders and lynchings, the adulteries and prostitutions, the abortions and infanticider, the dishonesties and official venalities, the drunkeness and rowdyism, which is so common in our country, an argu-ment against popular government ? Tyrants

and Brung are precise of the harmfulness of religion, but the wise and the judicious know KNOWLEDGE BEGINS AND ENDS IN BELIEF. that accidental wrengs leave the in-over his fellow ore The atheist and agnostic advance with finite good of faith in a divine order of spall his enemy's na confidence to prove there is no Ged, or that things untenched. The 70,000 or 30,000 Somerville Journal.

soul craves for infinity more than any govern ment can give ; it would awak-n in us a deeper consciousness of the providential mistion, which, as a nation, we are called to fuliil; and it would infringe upon the rights of no human being.

DENOUNCED BY THE POPE.

A Stirring Scene in St. Peters.

Roug, April 21.-The Pope made a stirring speech yesterday to five thousand Itslian pil-grims in the hall over the vestibule of St. Peter's welve cardinals and swenty archbishops and bishops were present, besides many of the Koman nobility. As the Fope, arrayed in flow-ing 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 solicitudes 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 motive more just to do so, as for some time now these perils have become more built The war that the satapic hatred of parties wages against the Catholics is openly sus-tained here by the authorities, who have declared in favor of these parties. The laws and acts which directly or indirectly concern the church and religion are in Italy made under the direct inspiration of these parties, which all obey. There is in fact tangible evidence that the action of the authorities in ecclesisatical matters fully responds to their sectarian aspirations and to their culpable designs which henceforth are no mysteries to any one. It is sufficient to record the articles of the new penal code against the clergy, the standards of June last, the disaffairs and others which are in course of preparation. It is a continuation of the war which was commenced by the destruction of the so vereignity of the pontiffs, and which all along its course manifests itself more and more in the intentions of the agitators-that is to say in war a l'outrance, made without trace against religion and against the Church of Jesus Christ. In preserve of this state of thurce the duty im-In preserve of this suare of thirds the duby im-poses itself on I talian Oathohas of showing what they are, with a bold front and uncovered visage, in order to preserve the inestimable treasure of faith. There can be to day only two camps clearly defined-the Catholic camp resolved to remain always united at any price to their bishops and to the Pope and the camp of the enemy who fights against them. Those the enemy who nguts against them. Inose who, though cowardice, 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 perfeet union with as." 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

recalve ?" "Oh, bless you, no-they make fires."-Light.

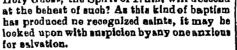
The newspaper man has one advantage over his fellow oreatures. He can always our singular comfort in His absence." spell his enemy's name wrong, if he likes .-

The b-itism of the Holy Gnost has an in- | we have also a unity in the participation of dispensable function in producing Christian the same sacraments, and again in our obe unity. St. Paul says (Gal. ill, 27) : "For dience to the same form of Church govern as many of you as have been baptized in ment. The enoraments are seven everywhere, Christ have but on Christ." Again he says and are esteemed as the holy chain uniting (1 Cor., xii, 13): "For in one spirit were we the family of Christ. There is no unity so distinct as that success of fooling that preall baptized into one body." Again (1 Cor. xil, 27): "Now you are the body of Ohrist vades the entire congregat on when the Holy and members of member." Sucramentie elevated upon the plar. The We read (St. Matt., ill, 11) the declaration divisions which rank and worldly pridesome

of St. John the Baptisi, viz.: "I indeed times cause is obliterated here, and all are bapt ze you with water unto penance, but made as one in the Catholic Church. The He who is to come after me is stronger than confession is a common ground for the I, whose shoes I am not worthy to carry ; prince and the beggar, the saint and the He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." This baptism of the Hely Ghost by Christ is declared in the four Goseinner to meet on. Christ in the Church is its life and its es sential unity, because Christ cannot be divided. The means to retain this life in the

pels. This reception of the Holy Ghost pre-Ohurch have been rejected by the sects, viz. the sacraments, such as penance, and especi-ally communien, by which Christ is taken into the blood of every member of the pares and fills us with the graces necessary to receive the sacred body and blood of Christ. Without this we cannot receive. Church, You reject the Real Presence; Our Saviour names the Holy Ghost the Spirit therefore you reject the life, and consequently the unity of a spirit which is the soul of the Oburch. Did not Christ say (St. John, vi, 51 52): "I of Truth - thick you he will descend at the bartiem of the ministers of three hundred and seven Christian sects, these all protesting against the one that is true ? am the living bread which came down from Some of the sects believe that baptism is morely formal-no change taking place in the shall live forever; and the bread which I applicant.

will give is My flesh for the life of the world. Will the Holy Ghest descend in this in-The body and blood of Christ, which are tince? 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 centu-ries after Christ. Is it reasonable to believe life, holding the primacy, and we the mem that the Spirit of Truth will bless their hap-Christ and the Church are one. In Christ's prayer we read (St. John, xvii, 21): "That tism ? At least three hundred and six of the sects are opposed to and protest against the they all may be one, as thou Father in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in remaining sect ; 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. No us. ' olios enjoy, and that all the sects continu-ally pine for, as is indexed by their dreams divinely appointed person of authority said of unity in variety which is a snare and a de-'go and teach all nations." Think you the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, will descend lusion.



UNITY IN THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

parations are being made among the clerical The Holy Eucharist is the most wonderful miracle of the omnipotence of God, and is a perpetuation of the Incarnation among us. This ascrament of the altar, while being a re- only member of the Reichstag in whom markable evidence of divine wisdom, is also an extraordinary manifestation of the jot his steel. Nothing is more strange than Savleur's love. As the body and blood of the contrast between the two men, Christ on the altar, after the ceremony ef "The one a burly giant in statu consecration. is there in its glorified state, it is perfect under each species, and the sacred humanity of Ohrist which reigns at the right hand of the Father in heaven is reproduced. though velled under the form and appearance of bread and wine. The soul of Ohrist is present and by concomitance His divinity, that is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, also by circuminsession the other two divine persons.

And this is Cathelic dogma maintained to lock a sarcasm or an irony in store for the chancellor. "It is this ugly little dwarf, however, who from the first and taught and believed with-

The Oardinal's Dream.

A Baltimore dispatch of March 28 says : Mother Mury Joseph O'Leary, superiorces of the House of the Good Snepherd, was luded to-day in the convent grounds. The black and white robed sisters of the Magdalen order were present and the services were at lotly private. Rav. T. J. Broydrick, president of the House of the Good Shepherd. said low 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 Feley of Chicago and the bishop of Detriot appeared before him. The cardinal greeted them, and asked how Mother Mary Heaven. If any man eat of this bread he Joseph was. Both the bishops replied, "She has passed away." Cardinal Gibbons thought both present in the consecrated bread or no more of the dream until next morning. when he received a message saying that the mother superioress had died the night before. wine, is taken in by every member of he Church ; thus the whole Church becomes the body of Ohrist, He being the head and the Inc eleters were moved to tears during the simple but solemn service. At the concluhers. This alone is Christian unity, when sion Oardinal Gibbons gave the absolution, 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 Foulon at which all France is largebing. The President's personal servant has a black beard and is something like his master in appearance. On the arrival of the train the servine conveyed Pressdent Carnot's luggage by mistake to the special dent Carnot's luggage by mistake to the special landau which was in waiting to drive the Presi-dent to the prefecture, and while his master was being welcomed by the officials inside the station he was driven off. The general com-manding 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 ser-vant's protests. On the mad'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 escort, and upon the discovery of the mistake the officials were overwhelmed with dismay.

A Monk's Discovery.

The Basillian monk and savant, Father Oozza, while engaged on his forthcoming edition of the New Testament from unpublished Vatican codices with phototype facaimiles, has had occasion to consult some neglected leaves of Strabo in the Grotta Ferrata Library in which to day. St. Thomas calls the Eucharist "the greatest of all the miracles wrought by Christ, a perpetual pledge of our Saviour's passien, our singular comfort in His absence." All the martyre, all the Fathere, all the confessors, all the first missionaries to every

The N. Y. Tribune gives this lively des-cription of Germany's Ostholic leader : Pre-

opposition to celebrate in a suitable manner the 78th birthday of Herr Windthorst, the Prince Bismarck recogn zed a forman worthy big, loud voice and a he vy treated, always arrayed in his uniform of a cavalry general with boots and spurs complete ; the other a little old dwarf, slonest hunchbacked, with a sigularly ugly yet clever fage, watery eyes, that are hidden behind a huge pair of blue spectacles, a monstrous tool lies menth, from which issues a thin, piping, woodenkind of voice, and clear shaven obeeks, in every fold and wrinkle of which there seem

MARDD APPRICADE AVVILLENTERSIST ANNION (CAVINE (O) DATE CHEURO) NOT (CHEURO)

as speaks of the Master whenever we meet. No theme is so precions, 100 sturring and sweet, So kindly and quickening to faith and 10 here

THE MASTER

As Jesus, our Jesus, in giory above.

Let us speak for the master wherever we go, Displaying our colors to friend and to foe; Excluing His person; His work, and His ways, His Cross, and His coming; and all to his pra:38.

Let us speak to the Master whenever we

In Him we are owners of riches indeed ; Since He is our pattern, our treasure, and

Even God who bestowed Him can give nothing

Let us speak with the Master by night and

by day, In constant communion beguiling the way ; Till, reaching His presence, we rest at His

feet. And know from that moment our joy is complete.

FATHER C. P. MEEHAN.

Irish Patriot, Scholar, and Friend of the Poor.

(Boston Pilot.)

DUBLIN, March 21. The death of the Rev. C. P. Meehan, of SS. Michael and St. John's Ohuroh, Dubliv, Ire., on March 14, has already been briefly noted in The Pilot. It was deeply mourned, net only by those who know him in the intimacy of personal friendship, or who were capable of prizing his literary work, but even more by Christ's poor, the good priest's own people, amongst whom he lived and labored.

Father Meehan was born July 12, 1812, of an old Longford stock, and spent much of his early years in that county. Like the other children of the down-tredden Catholics, this cheery, blue eyed bey daily trudged to the school where Peter McCabs-a veritable "character"-initiated the young Gaedhis in the mysteries of the three R's. Slavery begets servility; and, when we look back to that dismal time of abjact serfdom, little more than a decade after '9S, when the blood that reddened the hillsides of Wexford and Wicklow was hardly yet dry, and the atroci-ties of the North Cork militia and the ancient Britons not a wh t forgotten, when Ireland lay "inert as a swamp of gore" at the feet of her tyrant, we cannot marvel that the old ...rgue, like the "old stock," was prescribed and banned. The Penal Laws, banging and quartering had done their work. The old schoelmaster forbade his pupils to atter a word of Irish, and invisted on English being used at home as well as during schoel hours. Calling up each trembling urchin, he would produce a "tally," and exhibit to the be-wildered culprit as being mysteriously marked with the exact number of lingual offenses committed by him out of school hours; the horror-stricken child would confess his clime, humbly promise amendment, and go back to his home fully convinced of the depravity of lapsing into Celtic, and fully satisfied of the occult power of the master's "tally." How many a time in after years, when searching through the MSS. of the past, did Father Meehan bemoan his want of the talisman which would open to him the about a page and a half of it every day ; had treasures they contained.

Eternal City, and during that time gained an intimate acquaintance with the Italian language and literature, with which he alweys kept in touch, procuring to the last every work of note that issued from the press of Itsly.

He returned to Ireland in 1835, a priest. After a few months in Rathdrum, County Wicklow-"illustrious ground"-he was ap-pointed to the parish of SS. Michael and John, where, for over half a century, he was aurely, he must have said, in his own transan humble curate, without hope, or chance, or, Indeed, care for preferment. Young, ardent, and patriotic, he was at the beginning of the Forties drawn into the vortex of the literary and political tide that swept over cur island. When the Young Irelanders strove to "put a soul into Erin, the pen and tongue of the Dablin curate were at their disposal. He formed one of the brilliant band that the genius of Thomas Davis gathered round him, and was always true to the copinions of his youth. Though not approving of the Fenlan movementdoubtless, as showing not the slightest chance of success-his sympathles were with the honest strugglars after Nationheed ; and when prayers were to be publicly offered for Fenlan man and martyr, Father Meehan was confidently appealed to, and never disappointed. When in three of our city churches, in the year '67, the celebration of a public Requiem Mass for the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien was refused, and it was considered as much as could well be expected if, at the end of a low Mass, their names be read out in the ordinary manger, without comment or remark, the priest of '48 offered the Holy Sacrifica, and his clarion voice rang through the church as he prayed for "the men who were brutally murdered in Manobester." In latter days, when the land struggle waxed fierce and furious and it seemed as if every one in Ireland must range himself in either camp, Father Meehan took no active part in politics, and there were many who deemed it a fault that with him political tergiversation regulate its use among employees. Only 25 could not efface old personal friendship, railroads furnish dwelling houses for their With the largeheartedness of the true student | employee, but upwards of 150 furnish section he recegnized no boundary line in the universal brotherhood of literature ; for, be he the he sang or wrote of Ireland, her history, her | are disabled and the families of those who antiquites, her legends or her lore, he was lose their lives in the service. Many rail-welcome to that reem on the third floor of roads contribute towards the support of benethe parechial house in Lower Exchange ficiary institutions established for the benefit Street. Street. As you stoed 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 European languages surrounded yeu on all sides; pictures and engravings hung on the walls. The fair Geraldine looked at you from her frame ; or the Prince of Beare, or Luke Wadding, or the gentle Saint of Assisi blessing af the crops, the fields, the animals of his convent home, claimed your attention. The sketch of dead Clarence Mangan moved you to compassion as you sat upon the couch, whereon he often, of nights rested his weary limbs when induced to stay in haven by one who, Mitchel says, "loved him as a man, appreciated him as a post, and yearned over him as a seul in the jaws of perdition." What a long procession climbed the two fights of stairs during half a century I What a variety of men and women !-- bishops and priests, men of letters, statesmen, preachers, patriots, orators, poets, sculptors, painters-Davis, Mitchel, Martin, Duffy, MoGee, Mo-Davis, Mitchel, Martin, Duffy, Mousee, and Cartiy, D'Altan, Williams, Clarence Mangan, Mangher, John Hogao, Father Kenyon, Caviare, " "Lee," McGeoghan, O'Ourry, Donovan, A. M. Sullivan and Trwin. But Will send a description of it man to say person who applies to NioHodson, 30 St. John street, reeme—the poor, for whom he had ever a word

of counsel and sympathy, and an epen hand There is Nitery told of the particle prior have high had some time sex interferes to prevent Father Meehan from giving away his bed to some poor woman, who he deukiles thought wanted is more than he. All his life he battled, with intemperance, and at one time headed a orusade made in the parish against it. He acted as president, attended the meetings of the society, enconraged humorus speakers whose heart were in the mayament to address the peo ple, in order to amuse as well as to instruct delivered lectures-rare treats of prolound scholarship-in a disused-factory in Uhrist Church Place, for the benefit of the society ; its Sunday meetings, where he distributed medals and administered the pladge, were went to be crowded by the working classes. With a great delight the good priest would not the increasing finery of the women, far, from a variety and profusion of ribbons; be augured a sober and a thrifty home. For one reson or another this was not the fault of ha president is certain, for he frequently deplord the general apathy on the drink question.

Ha just lived to see it taken up by Arch-bishop Walsh, who, born in Parliament Street, close to SS. Michael and John's, had, as a boy, served Father Meehan's daily Mass.

His first work, "The History of the Cen-federation of Kilkenny"-the brightest spech In our story from the Anglo-Norman invasion down-was substantially the results of Davis' education movement; though that our author's thoughts had early turned to literathe idea of elucidating the mystery of the tion to secure the reform of the parliamentary Irish princes, whose hones rest in the Church of San Pietro di Mentario, on the Janiculum, whose names alone remained, but whose deeds were buried in the records of the past. This ides, though ever present, was not carried out for thirty years, and not till long and painstaking research, here and abroad, had made him intimate with the histories of these heroic sons of Uhter. He followed the "footprints of the Celt" in many a holiday trip through most of the great libraries of the Continent, and the descendants of the Exiles know Franciscan Monastaries" told the tale of many of the houses of the Order of St. Francis, established by the standard Whig accounts of the transaction. plety or generosity of some of the native (The anachronism as to the date of publicaor Angle Irish families, and which, later on, where confiscated and plundered by English king or deputy. The last named work was on extension and revision of papers entitled [Chancellor Brougham, Lord Althorp, chan-Noctes Nouvanienses," which had appeared in | cellor of the excheque ; Lord Palmerston, Daffy's Magaz ne some years previously. The three great works named form an endur-ing monument to the author's fame. Recently, he devoted his time so correcting, revising and enlarging those books, and giving to the public sketches of Mangan, McGee and Madden. His postical contributions to the eld Nation were numerous, some of them being amongst the best known pieces of our Irish collections. Several fugitive papers, monegraphs and tracts on the Irish Septe also came from his pen.

The most distinguished men in Irish literature might be met in his room, and while the "Fiight of Earls" brought him, out of the nobility of France, the friendship of the O'Neille de Tyrone, another descendant of the great Hugh-a pensioner of the English Army, who held the humble post of gate-keeper at a crossing on the King town Rail-way line-came to this with the "chronicler" of his race. "He had got the book ; he read no time for more ; through it again, so as to At sixteen years of age he left Dablin, fasten it in his memory." And, as one looked bound for the Irish Oollege at Rome. For nine years he pursued his stadies in the who so long withsteood the power of the fasten it in his memory." And, as one looked who so long withstood the power of the Pale, and fought the "Calliach Ruadh," often successfully, with her own weapon diplomacy, to the railway gateman, the striking resemblance of contour and feature was as apparent as if only a decade of years, instead of nigh three centuries, rolled betwirt those shoct: of the same great stem, "Jesus, have mercy on me !" was the con-

stant prayer that came from the patriot-priost's lips those last and days, and often, lation of the last word of Copernicus :---

Both Guilty of Illegal and Seditious Combination, Intimidation, Etc.

PAIMERSTON PARNELLS

Or Both Equally Inscent—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 Historic Parallel.

A correspondent of the Dablin Freeman's Journal. an Englishman toe, who has been eading the partiean report of the Parcell commission and trying to digest its queer conclusions, has gone back forty years for what might have been a striking parallel. The conditions then and now, in so far as they on the part of political agitators and reform. that 'Swing,' the theread as a Spanish lady, tried to seduce the ers, are exactly alike. If a combination of Russell; that Mr. Macaulay set fire to certain noiltical rights is continued as a Spanish Mr. certain political rights is conspiracy now, it

aght to have been conspiracy in 1830-31. disturbances resulting from violent and spirited agitation can be charged to the leaders in 1889 90, why could not the riots growing out of the reform bill excitement be charged to Palmerston, Melbourne and Grey ? These considerations the gifted English writer ture is certain : for, in the preface to the "Flight of the Earle," he tells us that it was when a student in Rome he first conceived the ideal of click of the tells us that it was franchise. Let us suppose that upon the triumph of this combination.

> SERIOUS CHARGES WERR MADE AGAINST THE CHIEFS.

Let us suppose a judical commission was appeinted to try these charges. Let us suppose that at this there were handed in as evidence for the prosecutors and respondents certain well-known books of history, such as, for the prosecution, Alisen's 'History of Europe,' and for the respondents, Roebuck's 'Wnig Ministry of 1830' and Miss Martineau's 'History of the Peace,' which may be termed, the first, a standard Troy, and the two latter tion of these books is, of course, unimport ast) The respondents would probably be Esri Grey, prime minister of Bogland, Lord foreign secretary; Lord Melburne home secretary; Mr. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby), chief secretary of greland ; Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay (members of the government); Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.; "Orator" Hunt, M. P.; Mr. Attwood, M. P., prominent popular ladors ; Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, etc. Relying only upon well-known blitprical facts, the commission should report as follows upon the conduct of the above respondents, three of whom were his blood, for some great idea which will afterwards prime ministers of England, including Lord Derby, who commenced as a violent Wnig and ended as an extreme Troy. The report of the commission would close with the following conclusions : 1. "We find that the respondents in the

veir 1830,1841 and 1832 entred into and maintain a certain great and

WIDESPREAD COMBINATION OR CONSPIRACY composed of certain bodies calling themselves 'Political Unions' and Reform Associations'; but, by correspondence and intercommission, forming in fact one combination, of which combination the respondents were either actually members or virtually members by aiding, counselling and abetting the same.

2. "We find that the respondents did enter into the said combination to secure the passing of a bill called the reform bill through Parliament by certain violent, treasonable and seditious methods,

ingham Union declared shew could send for two armies each stull worth that which had won Waterloo. On the cosst of Susser 10,000 men declared themselves ready as any moment. Northumberland was prepared in like manner. Yorkshire was awake. The nation was ready if London wanted. "We further find that the respondents were engaged in a criminal

COMBINATION TO BEFUSE TO PAY THE KING'S TAXES

if the said bill was rejected. The evidence shows that at a meeting in Birmingham of 150, 000 persons, where the respondent Attwood pre-sided, a resolution was unanimously adopted : 'If the reform bill failed, to refuse the payment of taxes; that the respondent, Mr. Stanley, in ade a similar declaration at a public meeting; that the respondent, Lord Milton, told the tax gatherer, 'Oall again, as I am not certain oircumstances may arise to require resistance to payment.' 9. "We

"We find that the following specific charges against respondents were not proved That Lord Grey put rat powder in the Duke of Wellington's tes; that Lord Brougham, dis-guised as a Spanish lady, tried to seduce the

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 things, Its line of conduct, etc.; and this makes what is called the national character of a people. Of course, there are many individual excoptions to the national character. A people, as a race, may be noted for bravery or honesty, fidelity er 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 on !y strongthene the rule, and the man who standsont in sharp and unfavorable contrast to his fellow-countrymen, by his very deficiency, brings out in stronger colors the virtues of his race. Now, to the thinking man or the philosopher, there is no more inturerting study than toat of national character. The character of neonle is so marked, so clearly definedtheir idooyncrasies, and so entirely different one race from another-for example, tae difference between an average Frenchman and an average German. The former quick, chivalrone, impulsive ; ready to stand up and fight for an idea : exsited in his notions of things : more or less theorectical ; /easily roused to argor and as early appreased by a few words of kickness. The latter, cool, colm and deliberate ; hard to reuse to apper, bay, when roused, not escily appealed ; ignering ideas and always on the look out for realities; unwilling to rick any important thing, whether it he his money or a drop of drive a hundred thousand Freachmen into the field. Then take the Intebman and the Boglishman. The first, whose neuch and heart are open pages that all the worl ' may read, and f there be vice in him it all habbles up on the sariaos, ferments as it view; quick to give vent to his anger, quicker to rearch an inault. Offend or teinit an Eegliebmon, and he will not perbapy, resent it at the time, but he will not forget ; be is reticent, undemonstrative, and knows how to keep his feelings, his disappointments, and his sorrows to himself.

Now, if one looks a little below the surface, and endeavors to find an explanation of a people's character, he will be forced 30 admit that chief among the causes which form that character is the religion of the people. There is no influence so strong to mold and form the obstacter of a notion as that nation's religion. A people, a race, or a nation, is nothing more than the assemblage of all the individual men 3. "We find that the respondents, to carry and women of that race; and whatever the out the said ends, were guilty of high treasting individual man is, so, as a rule, will his na-son, in that they by two of their number, to wit, the said Earl Grey and the said Lord individuals. So, there being no stronger or Brougham and Vaux, violently usurped the more powerful influence at work to form an Individual's character than religion. it paturally fellows that it must improve it-elf forcibly upon the nation. Religion makes all the dif. ference in the world in a man; let tkey tics ann non-religionists prate as they may to the contrary of a man's natural henesty and virtue. They are flimsy and worthlose if not built upon religion, and the naturally honset man le not a rogue he-cause, probably, it is not to his advantage to be one; or he does not indulge in vice because he has no inclination to do so. Man must have a guiding and controlling power bevond his own instincts higher than natural feellogs. Take an Irlehman (whose assional religion is Catholicity) without religion, and he is so big a rogue as you will find on the face of the earth. Lat him go out among a strange people and hew soon he will sequire all their vices ; for the Islahman is shrewd, keen, quick-witted, and charp; and, if unscrapulous, uses these qualities for his own advantage. The eleverenthe man, the greater the scoundrel. But the Irlehman who has renounced his God and the religion of his race is not a fair specimen of that race ; so we will leave him, and go to the question in discussion-the national character of the Irish. This means a people that have been Catholic to the heart's core for over fifteen hundred years; that have never renounced nor changed the faith they received from their great Apostle, St. Patrick, and who are ready to defend with their lives the God and altirs of that religion. Not that the Irish are perfection ; far from it. They have their faults, and plenty of them; but the very faults of the Irish character are touched and ennobled by the Outhollo religion. This religion forms and molds the Irish obsector first, by traching mysteries, things the human eye has ever seen. There are materialists in the world who refuse to believe what they cannot see, unless it can be proved to their intellects by some conviction or proof of sense, reasen, or intel-ligence. But the Catholio Church, with the authority of God, asks map, by the viriue of faith, to believe what he has not seen, and thus the Catholic Church alone creates in the mind of a man, and consequently, in the mind of the nation, the faculty of realizing the unseen, and with the Irish, this is their religion. For eleven hundred years the Irish have been fighting, and for the last three hundred years, for a thing they never saw. Whee, three hundred years ago, a wloked and tyr-annical king ordered the English to renounce the Catholic religion, or lose all their worldly possessions, and, perhaps, their lives, the English gave up their faith rather than the material, visible blessings of this world. But, when the same king called upon the Irlsh to give up their faith, the whole nation rose up lucky officens. To a Traveler representative and answered : "Take from us, all Mr. Hulburbd said : "I held one quarter of

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the elergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it; as unequalled any where for marnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCHFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the CHTY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OXOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.



For all suffering from IMPAIRED DIGESTION or Debility of any kind.

m ther sces her little one smile in its sleep, Enthusiaem for President Carnot, one thinks that an augel is talking to it. PARTS Anvil 16 President Carnot, make Again, from this faculty of realizing the unseen springs another virtue peculiar to the Irisb. An Irishman never forgets the parents

his religion has taught him to leve and honor, no matter how far he may wander from them, or what other ties he may form. And though he may have wife and children for whom to labor, part of those hard earnings must go the cld folks across the sea. Another effect of the Catholic religion upon the national character of the Irish is their absolute love and reverence for Mary, When St. Patrick came to Ireland, fifteen hundred The President subsequently proceeded to years ago, he told to the Irish the beautiful story of Mary's relations to God. To the story of Mary's relations to find market to the Lish maid, he speke of their purity; to the Irish mother, of her maternity. So well did the women of Ireland learn the lesson of love and reverence for Mary, and transmit that love to their descendants that, for fifteen hundred years, the Irish maiden has been the type of purity, and the Irish mether the type of tenderness and love

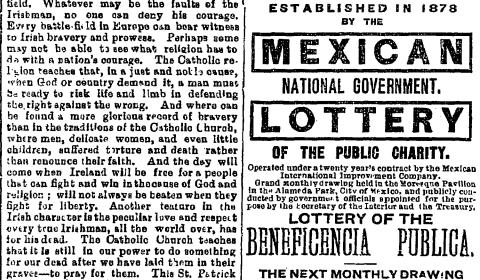
The veneration of the Irishman for womanheed is proverbial among his race and people. History tells of the virtue, purity and sance tity of Irish women; and Irish tradition. in its long line of noble Irish women, shows inone who brought a blush to the nation's face. As melder, wife, and mother, the women of Ireland stand a glorious example before the world. The third feature of the national Irich obaracter is courage, and that courage is derived from and strengthened by religion. In all the long and disastrous history of the race never did the sun go down upon a day which saw an Irish army dishonored in the field. Whatever may be the faults of the Irishman, no one can deny his courage. Every battle field in Europe can bear witness to Irish bravery and prowess. Perhaps some may not be able to see what religion has to do with a nation's courage. The Catholic re-luion teaches that, in a just and not is cause, when God or country demand it, a man must Se ready to risk life and limb in defending the right against the wrong. And where can be found a more glorious record of bravery than in the traditions of the Catholic Church, where men, delicate women, and even little children, suffered torture and death rather than renounce their faith. And the day will come when Ireland will be free for a people that can fight and win in the cause of God and religion ; will not always be beaten when they fight for liberty. Another teature in the Irish character is the peculiar love and respect overy true Irishman, all the world over, has for his dead. The Oatholic Church teaches that it is still in our power to do something for our dead after we have laid them in their

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

Mr. Carnot said he came as a simple oltizen. as a most devoted if not the greatest citizen, was a grand illumination. The people gave the President a most hearty reception.

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 Siftings.





will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, M.A.Y.5, 1890. Which is the Grave Semi-Annual Extr-ordi-mary Prawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. tacght the Irleb, whom he found, even when

"Not the grace theu gavest Paul Who saw thy Stephen stoned-Not the grace that Peter won When blinding tears his crime atoned. But ab, dear Saviour, give to me The grace which thou on Calvary Did'st give the thief who at Thy side Repenting hung, repanting died.

HOW WORKMEN ARE FOOLED

L---

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. 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 amenablo to comparison, as follows :---

Class of Employees.				Great Britain.	• Uhited States.	
Engineers'	yearly	earnin	ØB	\$457	\$1.007	
Firemen		•6			552	
Conductors	40	**			824	
8 + itchmen	66	"		000	47 1	
Flagmon	"	**			854	

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. Of the operating roads 377 prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, and others hands with lodgings when away from home. Nineteen roads maintain beneficiary institutions, to which the men and corporations both contribute. These institutions help those who

ef their men. About 300 of the operating nearly all the principal railroads contribute to the support of the railroad branch of the Y.M.C.A. Quite a number of roads maintain technical schools for the education of their employees. The report discusses the liability of employers for damages to the employess, giving the laws to govern this subject and so far as they abrogate the common law rule, which is "That an employee injured through the negligence of a fellow employee cannot recover from the common employer." Reports on other branches of labor will be submitted to Congress later. The cost of

prerogative of his majesty the King (William IV.) by, in order to force and induce his said majusty to proceed to Parliament and dis-solve the same upon the 221 April, 1831, ordering in the King's name, but without his authority, troops and high officers of state to assemble at his majesty's palace, whereupon his majesty charged the two noble lords with the crime of high treasen.

4 "We find that the respondents did by

TREASONABLE AND VIOLENT THREATS

seek to prevent her Majesty the Queen Consort to assist our Lord the King with her counsel and advice, and as an example of the threats uttered sgainst her majesty, we cirect atten-tion to the evidence where it was proved that at a large meeting at rewcastle, thousands of persons applauded the declaration of one of the epeakers that a fairer head than that of Ad-elaide had rolled on the scaffold,' meaning thereby that her Majesty the Queen should be

publicly executed. 5. "We find that it is proved that the said respondents, in carrying out the said conspir-acy, did incite to intimidation, and that as a consequence the parsons incited committed crime and outrage. We refer to the evidence from which appears that the most active agent 10

THE WORK OF INTIMIDATION

was the respondents Walter, in his newspaper called the Times. We especially refer to the issue of the Times for March 14, 1841, where members of Parliament who opposed the bill were denounced as 'hired lacqueys of public delinquents engaged in a disgraceful service, and to the Times of March 29, 1831, where the people were called on to 'use the brickbat and the bludgeon,' and to plaster the enemies of the people with dirt and duck them in the horse pond.' The witness, Miss Martineau, called for the respondents, said :

"The cry in 1831 was vehement that the measure was to be carried by intimidation, and this was true ; the question was whether in this

singular case intimidation was wrong.' 6, "We find that, as alrerdy stated, in consequence of this incitement to intimidation great crimes and outrages were committed by the persons incited. We refer to the evidence. The persons incited burned a quarter of Bristol, 94 lives being lost and £300,000 worth of property being destroyed in that riot ; they burned Nothingham Castle and various houses in the neighborhood; they wrecked 1000 houses in Edinburgh ; they burned a vast number of hay and corn ricks through the country; they caused.

GREAT RICTS IN OVER TWENTY OITIES AND TOWNS;

they wrecked the house and assaulted the person of his grace the Duke of Wellington; they beat H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland in the public street; when Lord Londonderry, after vot-ing the House of Lords, was leaving that building they petted him with atones, knocked him senseless to the earth, with cries of 'murder him; ent his throat.' 7. "We find that the respondents were guilty

nacan loved to treasure the mer new of their departed loved ones, and the Irish heart quickly responded, and from that day to this the most hallowed spot to the Irishman is the place where sleep his cherished doad. And to the exple, those graves across the ocean, in Ireland's green soil are the strongest bonds that bind him to the land of his birth. One more trait of the Irish character : The Irishman has many faults, like other men ; but an unprejudiced eye can see they are faults of a pscullar nature and all on the surface. The frighman has never learnt to throw the cloak of hypocrisy over his faults, because his reigion t aches him that he is accountable to God and not to the world for these faul:s. And often the very ones who loudly condemn him commit the same, and perhaps, worse sulis in secret. Then, again, Ireland pro-Juces no femsle oriminale. Search the records of erime in Ireland and you cannot find a woman's name, and what other country can eay as much ?

THE CATHOLICS IN GERMANY.

Dr. Windthorst Makes Public the Clerical Party's Demands.

BERLIN, April 18.-During the discussion on the public worship estimates in the lower House of the Prussian diet to day, Dr. Windtherest, the leader of the clarical party, asked for the creation of a Catholic section in the ecclesiastical affairs department, a settlement of the question relative to the appointment of priests, the abrogation of the Speergesetz, by which pricets in certain cases are deprived of the stipends ; a supervision of the schools by pricate, the free admission of Catholic eligious orders into Prussia and the prohibition of the use of Oatholic churches by old Catheline.

Dr. Von Gossler, minister of ecclesia, tical affairs, said the Government could not comply with the demands of the clericals. Particular denominations could not ofalm to be represented in the ministry. Ostholic mat-ters were attended to by Ostholic efficials. In affairs affecting the schools and universites the opinions of the Oatholic leaders were taken. Dr. Von Gossler announced that a bill dealing with the Speergestz would be introduced. He declined to interfere with the old Catholics. The Gevernment, he said, had received no complaints regarding them. The question of the entry of religious orders ict. Pruseia, he declared, could not be decided by the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs alone.

FORTUNATE OHICAGOANS.

In the Feb. 11th drawing of the Louisiana Stat: Lottery two clizens drew ossh prizes which have made them wealthy. H. A. Hul-burd, 33 Metropolitan Block, is one of the ticket No. 40,919 which drew the third capit. | prize of \$50,000: The cash, \$12,500, was promptly received by me through the American Express Co." Messre, Charles from information supplied and that the political unions, everywhere began to organize then. In Iraland one finds tradition of ghosts witness Martinean admitted that in March and April, 1831, vast preparations were made by the superstition in the Irish character comes from the oblitical unions, made known the number of this superstition are of this superstition are initial of the superstition in the superstition are initial of the superstition in the superstition is of the superstition are initial of the superstition are initial of the superstition in the superstition are initial of the superstition

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, 38; Halves, 81; Quarters, \$2; Eightha; SL. Club Bates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF TRIZES

MIST OF TRIZES;	
1 Capital Prize of \$120.000is	\$120.000
1 Capital Prize of 40, 00	41,000
1 Capital Prize of 20,000	20,000
I Grand Prize of 5.000	5.00
2 Pr zes of \$2,000	4.000
5 Prizes of 1,000,are	5,000
20 PT/268 OI 2000	10,000
100 Prizes of 200are	20,000
3-0 Prizes of 100aro	38,000
529 Prizes of 40 are	21,100
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
150 Prizes of \$120,	
approximating to \$190,000 prize.	\$18.000

 150 Prizes of \$100,
 approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000

 150 Prizes of \$100,
 app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000

 150 Prizes of \$40,
 approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$0,000

 709 Torminals of \$40,
 decided by \$120 000 prize, \$31,960

AGENTS WANTED.

(19) FOR CLUE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stat-ing the residence, with state, county, street, and num-ber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envected bearing your full ad-dress.

IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI,

City of Mexico, Mexico.

By ordinary fettor, contaioing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Eachange, Draf or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

SPECIAL FEATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all pizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permits CERTFICATE-I hereby certify that the Bank of Lon-don and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia tublica APOLINA* OASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cost, of the value of all the tickets in Prizes-B larger portion than is given by any other bettery. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 iese than are sold by other lotteries using the Bane scheme



THE TRUE WITNNESSAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

Ter THE TRUE WITNESS. THE SONGS OF SILENCE. Be silent ! if you cannot sing-The songs of silence are most true. For they can from their fountains bring The tears that fall like God's own dew.

Be silent I and perhaps you'll hear Among the melodies that rise A yoice that is more calm and clear Than ever echoed to the skies.

Be silent 1 God is silent now ! He speaks no thunders from the hills. Relax the rigor of your brow And listen to your own heart thrills.

Eternities have passed away And silence reigns above their dead. Each little day has had its say, And all they had to say is said. Our parts H **UABBOLL RYAN.**

Montreal, April 52nd 1890.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Religious Education Necessary.

A JURY AT LINDSAY.

(Ottawa Free Press, April 14th.)

Yesterday at St. Patrick's church, after publishing a notice calling upon all Roman Canada as in the United States, who are Oatholios, who are not already supporters of Separate schools, to lose no time in giving the required notice to the city clerk of their desire to become supportars of such schools. Father Whelan entered into a lengthy defence of the claims of his church in the matter of education. The Public schools and the Separate schools, he said, of this province. are founded upon two distinct principles, The which are as far apart as the poles. basis of the Public school system is that the child belongs exclusively to the state, and the appeintment of a committee from the that the state has the right to determine Methodist conference to not with them for what education shall or shall not be given the purpose of arousing the people to mainto the child, and by whom. On the other hand, our Catholic Separate scheols rest upon the principle that the child belonge : 1st. to God ; after God, and subjected to Him | declarations :-to the parents; and after them to the state. This is strictly in accordance with right not mean, under our form of government, The parents, being second cause of the child. are its owners against all claimants except God Himself. The state, as representing society based on the family, and as guardian habits can only be overcome by Christian of its temporal interests, has the next claim on the child, enbordinate to the parental and the divine rights. Man was created for a tion," three-fold end, and three authorities there. fore have a claim to interfere in his education. The church, representing the rights of God. that he may be enabled to possess God in

in 1880? One naturally looks to the large differently from what he may see," and constant influx of foreign immigrants as a partial explanation of this growing disproportienate increase of orime ; but the facts deny the hope, for the great increase is to be found among the native bern." Here he dealt with the efforts of the local ergan of the Equal Rights association to prove from the oriminal statistics of Ontario, that the undue proportion said to be contributed by Oatholics to our prison population tells against Separate schools. Why it is well known that not more than one-third of the Ostholio ohlidren of Ontario are trained in the Separate schools and that is the stockboast of the opponents of the Separate school system. So on the other side of the lines. five years ago it was computed that less ;ban one-tenth of the Catholic children of the county attended the parochial schools. Since then, netwithstanding the many grievous obstacles in the way, the parochial schools have multiplied, but it is doubtful whether even new they educate more than one fifth of the Catholic children. Do the prison stati-Defended by Rev Father Whelan atios of this prevince say in what schoule, Public or Separats, the prisoners received inistration as children ? The "Annual Report of the Superintendent of the New York State AT ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA Prisons, 1856," resords that the prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing contained 2,616 con-victs : of these 1,801 are oredited with a Public school education, 373 are classed as being able to read and write, 19 are returned. as collegiates, 10 as having received classical and 78 academic educations, 97 as being able to read only, and 238 as having no education. JUDGE ROSE'S RECENT CHARGE TO Let our prison statistics be arranged on a matter plan, and we will then see what con-

and orime. For the present, it suffices to say, that it is from the poorer classes amongst us that the Catholic inmates of our prisons generally come, and their crimes are either petty thefts or offances that are directly traceable to drink. The well-to-do people in detected in orime, are

FREQUENTLY SAVED FROM CONVICTION by friends or by the ability of counsel, whose services are far beyond the means of the poor, while still many there ecoape into velantary exile to avoid imprisonment. There are many cases in point. Bere Father Whelan read an extract from the School Joarnal, a non-Ostholio publication of New York, April 12, as follows :-- " The Synod of the Presbyterian church recently asked for the appeintment of a committee from the tain the American theory of religion and education. This conference in reply has among other statements made the following

"The separation of church and state canreason. God, as Creator and first cause of the separation of Christian morality and the all things, is the absolute owner of the ohlid. state. Pure ly secular education is impossible in this land. Christianity must solve the question of the education of the masses, noon bristian and not secular grounds. Rad morality. Christian citiz-na must deny the right assumed by some to give godless educa-

It is for those principles, said Father Whelen, that the Catholic church is fighting. The resolution submitted in the House of Assembly towards the close of the session. Heaven. The head of the family, that he by Mr. Meredith was next discussed. That may be become a good son and a good brother. resolution virtually denies the right of the resolution virtually denies the right of the The state, that he may become a good and blahop or priests of the Catholic Courch to effect. The Chancellor spoke in clear, re-useful obtizen. The relative order of the interfere in the direction or control of the sonant tones, and with no trace of eagerness claimants depends upon their relative im. Separate schools. Mr. Meredith pretends portance. The primary end of man is to ac-duire here on earth that knowledge of God ent with the principles upon which the Sepaquire here on earth that knowledge of Gos ent with the principles upon which the Sepa-which will enable him to enjyg God hereafter. As it is the right and duty of the church to guide men in all that pertains to their pri-oslied "Roman Catholic Separate Schools." His party would not be chasged. mary end, her's must be the first place in the They are not mere secular but religious and question merely because Goaral Von Caprivi training of their moral and intellectual facul. denominational schools, in which religious ties, and this training must be under her and moral instruction may be given according to the principles and tenets of the Roman Ustholio Church. Teachers must be qualified to impart such instruction, and it is the place of the bishops and elergy to say whether worli if he lose his own soul, and what shall | they are or not. Oatholics are accustomed a man give in exchange for his soul ?" As to to be guided in such matters by their scoleelastical superiors and spiritual advisers. They do not look to the lieut-governor in council for direction any more than they look to the chief justice for a judgment or rubrics or an interpretation of their carsmonial laws. The contention of the Equal Rights party that Separate schools should not receive a share of the public funds which are set aside for educational purposes because the state should not aid to dissemi nate the dogmas or doctrines of any parti-cular church, might, Father Whelan said, be urged against government or municipal grants to the

the thought ! Yet if the instruction of our (one reaches that eminence when he can de ; Undoubtedly if we lived for this world alone. attring time, it is a orisis , after all this has common schools subdues the tendency to clare that he knews the whole mind of God, But all men have some day to die, and put passed away we may look for a new Ireland, or me, why is it that the ratio of prisoners I think it behooves him to be humble and sit the death bed test to our difficulty and it all The long struggle over, the minds of Irish in the United State being one in 3,4/2 in- at the fact where he may learn wisdom, and resolves itself into this-the wicked may habitants in 1850, roso to one in every 1 647 be willing in the faeling of charity to believe in 1860, one in 1,021 in 1870, and one in 837 that stores may be right, although they see

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The New Chancel/or's Polley,

BEBLIN, April 15.-At the opening of the Landtag to-day, Onancellar Von Caprivi said : It is not my intention to state the Govern. ment's programme, but having hitherto held aloof from political life, I now wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally. (Onesrs.) The Chanceller, continuing, said that he noped for the continued fature safety of the Empire, and he believed that the edifice of state was emented firmly enough to resist the stress of political winds and weather. The Chancellor affirmed his bolief in the future of Prussia and of the German Empire resting on Prussia's shouldere. Bath for a long time to some would be a historical necessity and both might anticipate a future fail of hope. The Emperor had said his policy should remain the same, therefore the inauguration of a new era was not to be expected. The Conncellor said that the widest scope of practical oriticism would be allowed, and that good would be adopted wherever found. He would co-operate with these having at beart the interests of Prussia, and he simed to foster the monarchial feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the German Empire.

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

Chancellor Cuprivi's statements were received with approval.

Herr Von Hirens, (Right Centrist) arose and shook hands with the Ohancellor, and Herr Ricker (Freisinnige) expressed the satis-faction of himself and his celleagues.

Dr. Windthorst declared the Oentrist party would insist upon the re-establishment of the relations between the Church and the State which had existed before the Kulturkampf. He also took occasion to complain of the maladministration of the Department of Public

Worship. Herr Zidlitz (Free Conservativo) and Richter (Liberal) expressed entire confidence in the ministerial declaration.

BEBLIN, April 16 -In his speech in the Pruestan Diet yesterday Chancellor Von Caprivi, after his reference to the Emperor's intention to steer the old course, said it was in the nature of the case and in accordance with human nature that against s force like Bismarok's other forces could hardly find a plan, and that in the face of his resolute, selfreliant ways regarding the conducting of af-fairs many another tendency had to fail in the

background, and many ideas and desires re-main unfulfilled. (Liberal cheers.) The first result of the personal change with reference to toe Government itself would be that certain ministorial departments would gain a large scope and increased prominence. (Renewed choering) It was, then, inevitable that with in the Prussian ministry the old character of the ministry, that of a body of oulleagues, would obtain more recognition than was posaible under that mighty president. Without possessing any formal authoriz tion he believed ho was warranted in declaring that the Gevennment would always be ready to receive such desires and ideas as he had referred to and would re-examine them, and if convinced of their practicability, would put them into

or nervoulness. Herr Richter, after referring to the unexpeutedness of the recent changes, said that party could not vary its policy on any ing, and arise to sing matins at midnight. ion mersly because General Von Caprivi This ended they shead an hour in mental

prosper, the good may suffer temperal losses. but the millionaire and the beggar have to yield their souls and bodies to their Oreater. The rich man, the successful man, if his wealth and success is coupled with wickedness, is not the acceptable man before God. whereas the poor man, the man tried with adversity, the man whose lot in this world call: forth the courage and herolam of the manly follower of Christ, will in that day of apparent darkness be the truly acceptable

man in the sight of God. Things did not run smoothly with our Blessed Lord while He lived on earth-His was not a bed of roses ; riches and the luxuries of this world were not his portions, and if we are to be imitators of Him, if we are to be Obristians, we must follow and be satisfied with the path He has laid out for us ; if you would be his disciples you must take up your cress and deny your-self as He in His windom will suggest to you, knowing well what He will do for you in the end.

THE PASSIONIST ORDER.

Its Founder, Its Institutions and Its

The Order of Passionists is one of the strict-est religious communities in the Catholic Church, although its discipline is by no means as severe and as exacting as that of the Camaldolese or Trappists. It was founded by Paul Francis Dauai, better known by the name of Paul of the Cross, who was born in Ovada, near Genoa, Italy, January S. 1694. During his life-time his rules and regulations were solemnly approved by the Sovereign Pontifi and twelve monastic retreats were founded in varions parts of Italy. His death, which occur-ed October 17th, 1775, was a great blow to the young Order, but it by no means diminished the fervor of the survivors. A new Superior was speedily chosen and sgain the institute began to prosper. In a few years additional monasteries were founded in Bu'garis, Wallachia and Roumania. The difficulties of the monke in their new bermitages were by no means inferior in number or quality to those of other missionaries in Ohina and Japan, and some of them even suffered martyrdom. In 1838 the Bishop of Nicopolis obtained permission to hold they obvide the distance and them build two churches in his diocese, and these were placed in care of the Passionist Order. So great was the ancoese of this mission that Mgr. Parsi had the privilege extended and in a short while the Order was introduced into other countries. Subsequently, however, the hermisages in Wallachia and Roumania were destroyed by the Ruleshin uniting and the destroyed by the Bulgarian uprising, and the Passionists of those Provinces were compelled to seek new quarters. Nothwithstanding these losses, the Order continued to grow in numbers with suprising rapidity, and in 1841 a band of Priests landed in England and established a monastery at Highgate, near London. From

there the Order spread to other parts of Eogland, and in 1853 a small colony of Passion ists landed in America. 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, those of Dunkirk, Pittsburg, Cincinuati, Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore and many others in Mexico and South America.

The phi osophical and theological courses in the seminaries of the Order are very complete. In this country one year of novisiate must be spent in the mother house at Pittsburg, and during this time the young aspirant is employed in prayer and at manual labor of various kinds. A number, finding the life too severe, kinds. A number, finding the life too severs, leave and become segular Priests. At the end of the year's probation the Passionist novice is sent to complete his studies of the ancient classics, and then enters upon a two years' course of philosophy. This completed, he begins the study of theology. An extra course of sacred eloquence must be attended before he becomes a professed religious. The dircipline of the Order is most rigid and

is trying to the health of the most robust. The members always wear bheir coarse habit, keep their feeb sandalled, observe strict fasts and subject themselves to the hardest penances. They retire to their cells about 8:30 in the even-

The long struggle over, the minds of Irish men and women will begin to settl : down, and the lecture halls, the studies and the studies will be opened again. There is a treasure for the bistorian rossing on the shelves and in the crypts of the Royal Irish Academy which I trust may be to ned to early account. An Irish National Parliament could not do better than vote a sum of money for the publication of some of these historical materials and the translation of others."

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 complet : satisfaction, is much less offensive than any previous Ministerial presentation of like character for many years. The fallure to reduce the income tax and the changes in the duty on spirits and beer form the ohief and most vital objections to the bill, and these points are the basis of public criticism. Mr. Labouchere, in an in-terview to day, obscatterized the measure as a middlemen's and capitalita' budget, and predicted it would prove to the Government a boomerang. The leading brewers are active in protecting their interests and a meeting of the owners of the largest of these establishments has been called for Monday to consider the mait of offering oppealtion to such of the provisions of such of the Government's schemes as effect them. The Government's assertion that the increased duty is removed, is held by the brewers to he an unqualified mistake. Instead of its being removed it is merely transferred so that the revenue from liquors shall be devoted to Imperial purposes. The distillers profess the atmest indifference to the change in the tax on spirite, declaring that the increased duty or any further increase of duty must fall upon the consumers and not upon themselves, or that, in other words, the increase will be offset by the addition of water to the stock by retallers. This being the result, it remains to be seen how long, and to what point, the bibulous Briton will permit his whiskey to be watered. The objection to the budget offered by the Parnellites, through Mr. Sexton, is that it is unduly oppressive to the people of Ireland, burdening them with taxation for which they receive no compensating benefits.

The Marriage of Lieutenaut-Governor Angers.

QUEBEC, April 16.-The Hon. A. R. Augers, Lieutenant-Governor, and Madame Alphonse Hamel (nee Lemoine) were married this morning in the church at Siliery by the Rev. Ours Casgrain. The ceremony was private, none but the brothers and alityrs of the bride and bridegroom being present. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Gaspard Lemoine, and Mr. Panet Angers acted as best man for the groom.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy heir from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c ats, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth Freckles and gums and giving a sweet breath. and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice l'ace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature, We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LAOBOIX, JE., Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig.

nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. tf

Visitor (in editorial sanotum)-Don you thought ?

Editor-Yes; all of that,

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

THE PERSON

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe

According to the propaganda in Reme there ar 218,000,000 Oatholics in the world.

Oardinal Manning has said, " It is a bad will that dees not contain the name of Ged er his peer."

The clergy of the diocene of Pitteburg, Pa., are moving for the creation of a fund for superannuated priests.

Rov. F. O'Rielly, New Hampton, Is., who a few years since attended Sheldon, Rook 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 waited upon by a committee of the Farmers' Alliance, who have promised to have the society's objectionable features to Catholics removed. On this condition the bishop has withdrawn his objections to the erganization.

The reception recently tendered to Cardinal Gibbons at the Oatholic University was a notable event. Addresses in English, Latin, French and German were read to his Eminence by Fathers Danshy, Bernard, Fletcher, Barch and Tuchy, and a poem in his honer was read by Father MoGoldrick.

Colousl J. Mervyn Donobue, son of the late Peter Donohue, who died lately in San Francisco, distributes about \$300,000 to the Oatholic 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 \$11,000 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 hespital, Pittsburg, 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 attanded mission, at which over 3,000 persons ap-proached the sacraments. Little did some of them think that it would be the last mission that they would attend, for several perished in the cyclone. But happy for them, to be prepared when the dread measured of death arrived.

Archblehop Gross, of Oregon City, in a partoral to his flock speaks thus of the happy deliverance of his people from the "grippe epidemic : "At the outbreak of that widsspread epidemic, the 'grippe,' we issued a circular ordering a triduum of prayers and other devotions. Now that the 'grippe' has happily disappeared from our beloved discess, 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 held in special honor the name of Mrs. Julia Beaven, on whose beautiful life, as narrated in Benjamin Webb's "Oentenary of Catholicity in Kentacky," a most interesting article is based in the Messenger of the Saored Heart for April. It comes in the " Our Mothers in mould public opinion ? Are you a leader of Israel-Models of American Catholic Womanbood" series, which is justly attracting favorable attention. Mrs. Beaven, or as she is Visitor-How much are you in advance? more frequently mentioned by her maiden ulia Janes, away bac name. years of the century, was the devot id assistat of the venerable missionary, Father Badin, in caring for the little mission church at Morganfield, St. Anne's. She wove with her own hands the first carpet the sanctuary ever had, and took care of the altar linen most devoutly. "A new departure," wrote the Pall Mall Gazette recently, "in the services of the Roman Cathelio Church in the metropolis has been taken in connection with a mission recently hell at St. George's Roman Catholio Oathedral. Southwark, by the clergy of that church. The new departure consists of the holding of services in the lanes and byways of the thickly populated districts around London Bridge and the Berough, this beidg con-sidered by the bishop and clergy as a very effective way of reaching the masses. Under the circumstances, therefore, it may be of in-terest to state (says the London Tablet) what has been done at Southwark. A fortnight's retreat has just ended, and the first week of t being a week of prayers, whilst the devo-tions were going on in the Cathedral, openair services were held every evening at differest peints in the parish. One night the Way of the Cross was made through some of the courts and lanes, with a short andress at each station ; and on other nights the Sorrowful Mystarles of the Rosary were said or sung through the streets, with two or three short addresses afterwards. The clergy went in cassock and baretta, with two or three acolytes in cassock and cotts, one to ring a bell, another to carry the cross, and the third to carry a lantern. The object of the experiment was to wake up the ontlying districts of the parish, to get the people interested, and to ensure their coming to the sermons and ex-ercises of the second week in the Oathedral. And in that respect the outdoar services were certainly ancoeraful. They were well attended every night, the processions were made without let or hindrance, and the behavior of the people was invariably respectful.

auspices and direction, lest children should unhappily lose that for which they were orested, and thus lose all. "What will it profit a man," says Carltt, "to gain the whele

THE PART OF THE STATE,

Catholics readily concede that government, which represents secular society, its rights and interests, has a right to see that children shall be so educated that they may become good and useful officens; but it cannot itself educate. That, for Catholica, is the province of the church; for non-Oatholics, it is the province of parents, whese rights to the child are always paramount to those of the state. Now, a Catholic parent, by the very fact that he professes to be a O. tholic, publicly and solemnly acknowledges, first, that he feels it to be his conscientious duty to submit to the Oatholic church as to the infallit is teacher of truth; and secondly, that to belong to the Ostholic church is the sole means of salvation ; it is a veritable ark of salvation to him and his. Hence love as we'l as duty leads him to hand over his infant treasure to that divine society, which he calls by the endear-ing name of "his Holy Muther the Church." The Holy See has always laid down the great and vital principle, that secular and religious instruction shall never be parted in educa-tion. Education is the formation of the whole man-intellect. heart, will, character, mind and soul. "Religion," says Guizet, "Is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour, it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which alter this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives." Father Whelan next proceeded to combat the plea advanced in favor of a purely secular system of school ;, that morels can be taught apart from the dogmas of religion, or in other words, that Obristianity is not a necessary factor in the meral education of a child. He quoted two American authorities to show that fauts onhappily contradict this theory. In a pastoral letter, the Catholic bishop of Columbus, Ohio, bewails the fact that, nowitnetanding the high standard of popular education that prevails in the several states, bribery and corruption are every dwy becoming more common and barelound, literstare is growing more infidel in its .tone, the press more sen sational, the popular views of marriage more profane and sensuous, and the social relations more proface and licer tions, and the like of responsibility locser, the postons of a future life more vague, and divorce, adultory, forniostion, facticide and infanticide more frequent. A Protestant wrt r in the Popular Science Monthly (Jan. 1890) says that the faots disclosed

BY OUR SOOTAL STATISTICS

oause it to appear that, in the unjustment of enr schools, we have gone too far in our sim for material advancement and wesith, and

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS WELL.

He cited a decision of the Supreme court of the state of Wisconsin, March 18, 1899, 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. Soms of the most valuable instruction a parson can receive may be derived from reading alone, without any extrinsic aid by way of comment or exposition. Any pupil of ordinary intelligence who listens to the reading of the doctrinal portions of the Bible will be more or less instructed thereby in the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the eternal punishment of the wicked, the authority of the priesthood, the binding force and effinacy of the sacraments and many other conflicting sectarian doctrines. logically follows that the place where the Bible is read is a place of worship and that as the taxpayers were compelled to erect and support the schoolbouses, and the children are under a law compelled to attend Pablic or Private schoole, the constitutional clause forbids such use of the schoolhouse. It is slee shown that such instruction in any Publie school would make it a religious seminary within the meaning of the constitution and hence as these schools are supported in part by the proceeds of the school fund and the one will tax, such instruction is forbidden by the constitution."

JUDGE ROSE'S LINDSAY CHARGE.

He concluded with the reading of a pasasyn from the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Ruse to the jary at Lindsay Oat., last week. In a libel case arising out of the mathods indulged by the publisher of a certain newspaper in that town, who has be-come netorious for his offensive references to Us tholio dootorines, tenets and personages. "Equal Highters" and other assailants of the Oasholie church and Catholie school, he said, might ponder with profit these weighty word "It is no advantage to a community, and it is no advantage to the members of the

nad become president of the council. He pointed out the necessity of rendering the heads of imperial departments independent so as to lighten the duties of the Chancellor. As long as the Government remained as of old the existing difficulties would not diminish, but would rather increase. The retention of the corn duties was incompatible with the proposed protection of labor, and the opposition to the progress of social demooracy would prove Ineffectual.

TRIALS FROM GOD.

How We Should Receive Them.

In a recept sermon by one of the Paulist Fathers of New York, the following instructive discourse was given :

"And this Jeaus 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, and I suppose not a few amongst us have been tried by God in a similar way. The difficulty that often comes to our mind and one which some people do not seem able

to settle is, that for the most part, it is the good, those who are striving with all the earnestness of their souls to serve God, who met with this experience of trisl, this tast of stirling worth, this tax on pationes and good faith. The wicked, it may be observed, seem to prosper, they send out their ships which come back into port safely and heavish burdened ; their business succeeds, healty, prosparity and good luck seem to go with them ; while on the other hand, the good-these who are striving to lead virtuens, honest lives are the victims in many cases of temporal diffi plties. Things don't seem to go right, obstacles which bofore were never

forescen arise and almost overwhelm them. 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 for us, a question which otherwise be a stumbling-block to many a devout soul. The Book of Exclasizations tells us why. "Son," it says, "when thou comest to the service of God stand in jurtice and in fear, and prepare tay soul for trial, for silver and gold are tried in the fire, but acceptable men are tried in the furnace of tribulation."

What is God's object in dealing with his owninthis way? Why these trials? Brethren, they are the trumpet call to courage, the test of worthiness, of courage, of sincerity, of ac-ceptability. It is trial, is is temptation, it is suffering that shows what a man really is, object in testing us, that is why He tries us and how does He do it? By bringing out of a man all that is beat and noblest in the human heart, by giving us the opportunity to destroy the dross, the usefulness, the little meanness, to leave only the pure gold. He-

prayer, and at the chanting of the Miscrere take the discipline of an iron chain and leather thong. After choir some return to their cella. while others employ their time in study or meditation. In the morning they leave their occubes long before sunrise, repair to the obapel and chant prime and tierce. The Priests then celebrate Mass, and after their thankswhile others employ their time in stu giving return to their respective duties. About 11 o'clook all are again summoned to the chapal for sext and none, and then dinner is served in the refectory. About one o'clock there is a short recreation during which the community remain together and enjoy themselves in innocent amusement. After recreation the members observe an

After recreation the memoers observe an hours silence, and for the rest of the day the Priests hear confrasions, the students bury themselves in study and the Brothers apply themselves to their various occupations. A slight supper is enjoyed about 7 in the evening. The outcomery office is subsequently chanted, and after the regitation of the Resary and the Salve Regins the monks retire to their ceils. The members of the Order receive no salary whatever for their services as pastors, and depend solely and entirely upon their missions and the free contributions of the faithful.-

A REMARKABLE PAPER.

Catholis Review.

Jatin McCariby on "Ireland's Present Infinence on Thought and Literature."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, has a remarkable article in the April number of the Times, upon Ireland's Present Inflaence on Thought and Literature. It begins by admitting that this influence is very small, indeed, compared with what it was at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present. He accounts for the absence of Irish novels as distinctive feature by the circumstance that, owing to the changed relations, the artistic conditions, of the pessant have been exhausted, and the new Irlsh novel will have to wait for the new conditions of life which are to be the result of the present changes. Nor does he find there are any great advocates at the Irish Bar; but in the House of Commons there are some Irishmen whose eloquence and debating power main tain adequately the very best conditions of Irish political urstary. The exceptions to the rule of want of emi-

nence in literature and thought he field in the names of Professor Tyndali and Mr. Lecky, the historian. In journalism all the world over he finds the Irish Intellect predominant, and he notes the circumstance that abroad Irishmen are going in fpr an en. tirely new trade by taking to becoming mil-

lionaires. He says there is nothing for patriotic Irishwhether he is showre, whether he is interest mon to regret or to be astumed of in the falled in the service of God. That is God's ing off of Freiand's contributions to modern mon to regret or to be ashamed of in the fall thought and intellect, and then proceeds as follows :- " The truth is that the intellect of Ireland has for the time goue into politics ; it is heard speaking from the platform and on the floor of the House of Commons, t h gol-When the Garmans were beginning to raily against the mastery of Napoleon, Fichte closed his lecture hall and announced that he eur schools, we have gone too far in our aim for material advancement and weaith, and that we are correspondingly losing in the direction of meral growthand outluck. "Oan it be possible," he aske, " that with greater educational facilities there is to be fol-urime, and that every, enlargement of the secting cospoly, of our schools is to be fol-lowed by a larger demand for inease spormod dation and additional folohal, relia. The port is a negative, with a privation of meral growthat the communication of negative, with a single of the single of the secting cospoly, of our schools is to be fol-lowed by a larger demand for inease spormod dation and additional folohal, relia. The schools is the section of negative, with the schools is the secting cospoly of the single of the single of the schools is the the communication of neighbors. And until articles for the newspapers, git is a busy and 1 85 8

Editor-Two dollars a year.- Puck.

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The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be specifiy reliaved by a single cone of MaGALE's Butternat Pills. -

------HOW CAN THE LONG very long one and yet be BE THE SHORT the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minucapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 milesof road; maggnif-icently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway sys-tems of this country;

for the same reasons it is the travelor's favorite to all points in Minne-sota, North and South Dakots and Montana, It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest; to the fertile free laads of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortcet line between St. Paul, Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Fails, Wahpeton, Devil's Like, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ts-coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life-tume once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and bunt; to view the maguificence of nature; to revive the spirit; res-tore the body; to realize the dream of the home week r, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneap dis & Mani-tobs Railway Write bo F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Mion., for maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm HAND in a lovelyland write for the "Great Reie vation, readiband OF resolve to FORTUNE!

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND A CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND fair education, winned in several sections of United Sustes and Canada Permanent em-

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Sister Rose and the Lepera

It has been reposted that the Hawalian government would not sllow Miss Fowler to proceed to Molokai, but her friends in Brooklyn, who have received letters from her since her arrival at the Sand wich Islands, contradict this. Here is an extract from a latter which Miss Fowler wrete on March 10 :---

"I arrived after a dreadful journey last Sanday. We were twenty-loar hours late on account of a torrible 'kona.' The captain said he had never seen such a storm in the Pacific before. I was met at Honolulu by he new president of the board of health and by Mrs. Wodehouse, the wife of the British minister of affairs. They have made a new leper settlement at Kallif, and I am going to stay hore for a time, as the Garman 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 every thing to do-nurse, teach, and look after them. They are expecting me out in Molekal, but this place needs assistance more. They of United States and Caneda Permanens on have several while passand depressed, doing have and good may to industrious parsons are in a very utherable and depressed, doing the several while passand depressed depr have several white patients here, and they

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and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 23, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

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

Intolerance Rebuked.

It is well that in these days, when the spirit of bigotry is again lifting its ugly head and displaying its ornel fange, that a rebuke should come from the Bench. We read that at the Lindsay Oct . Assizss last week where several libel cases pended, arising out of the style of journalism parsued by the Warder, Judge Rose in charging the jury rebuked the spirit of intelerance so rife in the community in these days, made the remarks appended. Judge Rose is a good Protestant and a good Methodist, and has as much interest in promoting the cause of Protestantiam as any other citizen. Judge Rose said

And, while I am here remarking upon these matters, because these are the matters of aggravation which the plaintiff says caused him to write the article which the defendant says was the inducement for the articles cemplained of, let me say a word about the constant attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church. Some of you may have strong Protestant feelings, but is there a man who dars say that the Church to which he happens to belong contains all the truth and nothing of error ? Is there may one denomination of Obristians that to-day has all the truth, or affirms as truth all that their fathers and forefathers sfilrmed as truths ? Does not the adwancement and enlightenment which comes from years of study of God's Word and religious teaching show that many of us have yet many things to learn, and that we are only on the eccan shore picking up the pebbles and beyond us lies the large sea of truth ? And can any one of us say that all is error outside of na? Let no be tolerant each of the other's epinions, because, if we believe as we have been tought, we feel assured that in the Great Day no one will be approved because he is a Roman Catholic or because he is a Protestant, because he is an Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist or a Baptist, but simply because he is a Obristian, having observed the rules of right or wrong and done his duty to his neighber, and, so far as he has instruotion, his duty to his God. And it is no advantage to a community , and it is no advantage to the members of the community, no advantage to Protestants or Orangemen, or to any other class to make foul suggestions with reference to these of another faith. It is not wise, it is not politic ; it does no good ; It creates ill-feeling, stirs up dissensions and causes those with whom we must live not to live with us in that spirit of friendship that ought to mark the communications of neighbours. And until one reaches that eminence when he can declare that he knows the whole mind of God. I think it behoaves him to be humble and sit at the feet where he may learn wisdom and be willing in the feeling of charity to believe that others may be right, although they see differently to what he may

as these are of stone they cannot be removed. Net a goul would live in the deserted town even if the board and lodging were free, so relenties is the force of aroused public opinlon in Ireland.

Here, then, is a man whose tenants have laft him to go to a new town that they have built with great labor, who makes the monstrong preposition that he will fellow them there and prevent them from trading among views with the Minister of Finance, and it is themselves, and he asks the courts to enforce this doctrins-in other words, to recapture the slaves that have escaped and return them to a state of bondage, . It is tions. significant of the way in which public opinion in England regards this man that newspapers there say that this destrine of his strikes at the very foundation of modern commerce and political economy, and if the courts find he has any such isudal monoply as he imagines himself to possess, that Parlament would wipe it out of existence in

twenty-four hours. Who is Smith-Barry, and how did he arouse the public ire which has exhibited itself in se signal a manner ? He is a large Iaded proprietor living in Cork. He lives in Foata Castle, an ivy-covered medizoral structure in a large and beautiful park looking out on the River Lee. In fact the grounds cooupy a whole island about as large as Staten Island, A high stone wall surrounds the demesne, cutside of which runs a public read, from which the traveller can ace miles of ancient trees in the park and a wide, pretentions ledge-gate, emblazoned with the family coat-of-arms. The writer, passing there one day last summer, saw a beautiful steam yacht lying at anchor in Loch Mahon, while the red flag was fluttering from the battlement of Foats Castle, denoting to the country side that Smith-Barry was at home.

Some years ago Smith-Barry entered Parliament as a Parnellite and Home-Ruler. He was a man of unbounded secial 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 barenet. Seeking reelection, he was overwhelmingly defeated. He then committed that most fatal of all mistakes for a public man, to carry his public professions into private life and make a peranal affair of politics.

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. To this end he got up a syndicate of English noblemen and would-be aristocrats, who put in his hands a large sum of money to buy the Ponsonby estate, which was then unloaded on the shoulders of Smith-Barry for a good deal more than it was worth.

Then he asked Mr. Ballour fer a regiment of soldiers to help exterminate the Irish. Mr. Balfour said that while he would like to Montreal, all these simultaneously, with the 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. In mond was replaced by Hon. Mr. Justice fact. the Tory Government could not afford Ramsay, a Protestant, who in his turn was to have anything to do with the scheme. Then Smith-Barry went at it alone, and by Justice Monk by His Honor Mr. Justice ne means and another managed to evict

morals, beth parties in the Hense found | Chrysler is the mess scoepiable candidate hands to make the legislation as perfect as possible, withent epening the door to black. mailers, The ensotments in relation to the pretection of girls working in factories were alse passed at the request of the trades | servative party. That it has the sympathy, unions. During the present week the law relating to Banking, will again be before the House. The bankers have had several interto be hoped that the law, as finally passed, will be such as to give ample security to the public without orippling our monetary institu-

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 argency of this observation will be felt when attention is directed to the state of things now existing, and which ought not to be allowed to continue, in this Province. At the present mement two of the most important offices in the gift of the Provincial Government are vacant. We refer to the Schrievalties of Montreal and Quebec. The former was held by the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauvean, a French Canadian gentleman, and rumor has it that his successor will be Mr. L. O. David, M. P. P. for Montreal East. No one has a word to say against the appointment of Mr. David. The suggestion has been received with favor by the press and the public generally witheut distinction of political proclivity. Would it be so were the name of an Irish Oatholio o gually gualified prapaged for the position lately vacated by a Franch Canadian ! We venture to assert that such a proposition would be laughed at. The other office of sheriff, in the city of Quebec, was held by an Irish Cathelic, the late Hen. Charles Alteyn, and although the name of a staunch Liberal and lifelong supporter of the party, Mr. Matthew Hearn, Q C., has been whispered in connection with the position, Quebec despatches inform us that the place is being offered to the Hon. Mr. Gagnon. This we contend is not tair play. There can be no difficulty in finding a good map, in our ranks, to fill the position vacated by Mr. Alleyn's desth, and Mr. Matthew Hearn, Q.O., or some other gentleman of his race and creed. sught to be appointed to that lucrative office. It is always unpleasant to raise the cry of race and creed in connection with appoint ments to office, but duty compels us to point out a few facts that will not fail to strike the reader, and justify us in alluding to this subject at the present time. Not so many years ago the Irish and English speaking Ostholics held amongst other places of trust the follow. ing :-Hen. Judge Drummond, Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. S. C. Monk, same court, Hon. G. Alleyn, Superior Court; J. P. Sexten, Esq., Recorder of the Oity of eccupancy of a seat on the Superior Court

Toronto where he can carry out the programme of the Equal Rights party, which he has adopted and made his own. Looking over the names on the requisition to Mr. Hay we find that his candidatare is supported by Orangemen and the more fanwith a few Freethinkers to give variety to an otherwise very one-sided combination of irreconcilables-irreconcilable in all things save hatred and opposition to Ostholicity. The determination of the Conservative party in Onturio to Anglicias the French-Canadians resident in that prevince constitutes a powerful reason why they should vote for the candidate of the Liberal party. That a large number of them will do so is quite prebable, although the Government can bring pressure to bear in Ottawa that is hard for the poorer voters to resist. When, to use a significant local phrase, Mr. Mackinteeh was drowned in Olarence creek" in the last federal election in Russell, he made the mistake of abusing the French-Canadians in his paper, the Ottawa Citizen, and he has been unpleasantly reminded of the fact in the present centest. His action then should admonish them with regard to his attitude new, and they should not neglect the

opportunity for teaching him the lessen he deserves. Bat the mere personalities of the candidates are insignificant matters compared to the great principles at itake. A severe struggle is impending in Ontario and unless the Cathelics, French and English-speaking, unite in resisting the attacks now being made upon them and their institutions they will have nobedy but themselves to blame should the Orange conclave that deminates the Conservative Oppeeltien in Ontario obtain power in that province. Usually it is not politic fer Catholics to unite in support of one or another of the two great parties, but when they find one of them tsking ground and advancing propositions destructive of their constitutional right, selfdefence and self-preservation must compel them, if they have a spark of manhoed, to anatain the opposite party. This is the ^situation in Ontario at present. No sophistry can obscure the issue, and the sooner our people make up their minds to a steady, determined course the batter it will be for] themselves and their children. For these reasons we will be glad to see Bench by Hen. Justice Doherty: What fs the position to-day ? Mr. Justice Drum-

Mr. Chrysler elected to' represent Octawa 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.

private opinions of each other, publicly expressed, have become the most monoton lies in the attitude assumed by the Ontarie, wing of the Conservative party lewards the of contradictions. The world was kept agog Osthello Church. It is impossible to separ. by their advortising sgents while they were ate that wing from the main body of the Cenplaying hide-and-seek among the unmentionable, because unprenouncable, savages of a support and counsel of federal Conservative land which Mr. Stanley now gravely informs leaders in evident, therefore, every vobs cast us is " of no commercial value." They for Mr. Mackintesh is practically a blow evidently did not know their business as exstruck sgainst Catholic rights in Ontario. plorers, or they would have discovered Selo-The same men who will rejoice in the election man's mines and verified the tales of the of Mr. Mackintosh, should be be returned, biggest stery-teller allve. Better still they will be found by his side in the coming proweuld have found beeming towns where forvincial elections working with might and tunes were to be made out of corner lots. main to place Mr. Meredith in a position at Had they the civilization of Africa truly at heart they would have done this, and before long the negroes and Arabs would not ewn a corner let or any other let, except, perhaps, a six-foot lot, in all the Dark Continent. But then the exploring and rescaling business would be ruined, and they would have te go atical among the Presbylerians and Baptists | to work again to carn an honest living. How is it that since the days of Herodotus those

African explorers have been so strangely constituted that they could never speak or write coherently after they returned to civil'zation. Perhaps if the work of exploration were laft to the missionaries-the only men who appear not to lose their heads-it would be better for Africa and the patience of mankind.

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 orush 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 baying placed them and him in a decided minority, he has been compelled to yield to the wish of the Emperor to bring these now dorminant parties into harmony with the government. This can only be done by the government giving way on those point , whereon Bismarck bitherto insisted. It is a ourieus evolution in German politics that the traditional Conservative and Liberal parties should almost disappear to make way for the Clericals and Socialists. But, if we extend our gaze to other countries, we will find that the same tendency is apparent throughout all continental Europe. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Pope, Cardinal Manning in England, and Cardinal Gibbons in America have taken a decided stand on the aide of the workingmen, and the government of Germany having first tried to crush the Centraliets and failed, then tackled the Socialists and failed again, and being unable to play one off against the other, is forced to sail with the popular current. Yet it is evil dent that Centrialists and Socialists cannot null in the same boat for any length of time. Their differences are fundamental and the struggie between them must soon begin. By beth of these parties constitutional government and representative institutions are regarded as contrivances whose inadequacy to By the Centraliats they are tolerated, while the Socialists regard them as a necessary but

distraction there would be. There would be one satisfaction, however, the agony would be soon over, and the old machines would probable he 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 ouncil chamber.

The above appears in the leading Conser. vative ergan of this city. Of course we do not mind anything a weathercook 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 be not do so before the general election the situation will become semewhat awkward for him in these constituencies where there is a casting vote denending on those whose claims will, in that event, be neglected.

WHITECAPISM 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 palliation for anything savering 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 centained in the report of the accident to the steamship City of Paris. She was reputed to have been the fastest vessel afloat-the mest reliable of what are called "ocean grey. hounds." But in a moment she became a sinking wreck. Machinery is not everything even en shipboard.

EVEN the Spaniard has learned to strike. When will the world understand what the workers are saying ? All the labor for some 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 DECESSARY.

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. Raffslovitch, a Parislan finanoier.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL-No WOMAN could fail to be interested in such a magaz neas The Ladiea' 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. Mrs. Frank Leslie, for example, points the way to success for Women in Business Life ; Augusta Prescott tells How to Take Oare of Kid Gloves; Ellen Le Garde urges Woman's Need of Exercise ; Emma H. Houper tells prospective brides how to buy A Wedding meet the requirements of a more perieot Orafis for \$200; Heien Jay gives the most civil zation has already been demonstrated. Orafis for W. Bishop tells women what will be the hats and gowns worn this summer amateur photographers will revel in a helpful article by A. Bogardus, the picneer of New York photographers; Dr. T. De Witt Taltemperary part of social evolution. But the May Day Moving ; Mary J.H. Ime gives a good glimpse of Domestic Life in Egypt ; D. H V. Wurdeman tells women How to Choose Eye-glassies ! Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, M. ud Howe, Mrs. A. G. Lewis have novels and stories, and there are still more than twenty five articles which we cannot mention here for want of space. Surely a magazine which gives to any woman for One Dollar a year. The Journal is published at 433-4335 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa

Mr. Smith-Barry.

eee.

English illustrated papers and English correspondents have given plotures and accounts of the catabliahment of the new town of Tip perary which have conferred a netarlaty upon Mr. Smith-Barry which will damn him to sternal fame.

With the facts of his atrocious porsecutions of Irish tenants our readers are already familiar; they also are aware of how the people of Tipperary town left it to bim and the bats and owls, and are now happily demiciled in a town of their own. But as a recent correspondent has pointed out, they had not thought this tyrant capable of the malignant enmity which he has since displayed, for Smith-Barry new propounds the menatrous dectrine that he and he alone has the right to permit the holding of a market in that part of the country, and that no market shall be held anywhere but en his land. He claims this as a hereditary privilege, saying that it comes down from the Stuarts, and that the original grant from the King to his ancestors contains a clause to this effect. He will appeal to the courts to enforce the monopely.

mere calculated to bring the iniquities of the land-helding system into relief than this. This man Salta-Barry loses an income of 250.000 a year by the going away of his ten. been interpreted. In fact they cannot now laft on his hands is absolutely

some tenants and eprage the populace, already much excited.

He had meanwhile been industrious in making speeches and writing public letters of a nature well calculated to arouse apgry 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. It is said that Michael Davitt originated the clover scheme to start a New Topperary. It not only enabled the people to "get square with Smith-Barry," but gave them a new booming town at a greatly reduced rental. The property on which the new town is built was leased for a nominal rental for a long term of years, and the contracts for building the town-out West it would be called a city-were given out to big Dablin contractors. The difference beaween the old rent and the new will, it is said, pay for the buildings in a very few years, and meanwhile the builders hold a mortage on the preperty.

The story of Tipperary will not be without its moral effect on the Irish landlerds who own tewns. Not every man can afford to of the District of Quebeo, instead of giving loss £ 0.000 a year, and Mr. Smith-Barry, it the office te a fellow-countryman and co-reis thought, will have to give up his fashionable town house in Park Lane, overlooking Hyde Park. He is as far as ever from being made a baronet, while some leading Conservatives who went into his syndicate are enquiring if they will get any of their money back.

Meanwhile the Waterford Railway is preparing to extend its track to New Tipperary, while ghost; are said to walk the streets of the old town and only the hoot of the owl is heard at night. It will probably be a mass of ruins within a very few years.

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. The most important legislation in the House of Commons has been the amending of the Oriminal law. Certain changes asked for by the Trades and Labor Councils, and workingmen's associations of the country have been granted, in relation to the law of conspiracy. Trades upions and It would be difficult to imagine an incident | others may now pass regulations, related to strikes, and adopt measures for self protection, without coming within the wide scope of the ban of conspiracy, as it has heretefere worthless, and the bown cannot be turned in ganizations. In so far as the law is amended,

Bould a French Canadian, and to-day a have no Catholic, Irish or English or Soutch on the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec. Hon. Justice Alleyn was

succeeded by Hop. Justice Church, Hon.

replaced at his death by the late Hon. Justice Mousseau, whose place is now filled by another French Canadian ; Mr. Sexton, Recorder of the city, was succeeded by Mr. De Meatigny, and His Honor Mr. Justice Doherty now remains the only Irish Catholic in the Superior Court of Quebec. Had any other element in our Province been similarly treated there would certainly have been an outburst of indignation, and a protect that could hardly have been ignored, and bot's indignation and protest would have been fully justified. What we ask from the governing bodies in this country is fair play and acthing more. We ask no man to be placed in a position for which he has not the ability and reapactability required, but we do say, and point out with all the force at our command, that in the recent past we have been ignored without justification, and the latest instance will be the appointment of Mr. Gagnen er Mr. Semebody else to the position of Sheriff Antoine ceases to be represented by either of them. ligionist of the late lamented gentleman who formerly held the position.

Ottawa Elections.

By the retirement of Mr. Obristie on the day of nomination of candidates for the representation of Ottawa city in the House o Commons, the contest has been narrowed down to three aspirants. These are Mr Chrysler, Liberal; Mr. Mackintosh. Conservative, and Mr. George Hay, Equal Righter.

Considering the questions new agitating the country and the apparent determination of the Conservative party in Ontario to interfere with the Uathelic system of education and the Separate Schools, it would seem to be the daty 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 Oivil Service alone in an enermous power in the hands of the government and is invariably weilded for all it is worth, while the hordes of hangers on are always anxious to demonstrate their devotion to the powers that be. But should Mr. Hay remain in the field and both French ants, squal 52 a \$351 loss of \$1,000,009. The be indicted for any offence not prescribed by and English-speaking Catholics, be true to statute; in connection with their labor or internetiver. Mr. Chrysler can be alcored by a

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. Hail. They said that before long another candidate would be found.-Gazette, April 21st.

perhaps those whose alleged laughter it presumes to report may laugh at the wrong side of their mouths before this centest 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. Perhaps, again, it may be surprised to learn that the situation is such that nothing but forbearance on the part of the majority allows those whe laugh on both sides to imagine they can settle between themselves which sert of Protestant, Tery or Liberal, is going to represent St. Antoine. But we would advise them not to laugh till they are out of the weods and not to push the forbearance, to which we have alluded, toe far. Only a word has to be said and St.

The Irish National League of America.

Mr. Henry J. Oloran has returned from attendance at the meeting of the executive of the Irish National Lesgue of America. He reports a full attendance and good representation of the several states and Canadian previnces. The most gratifying fact brought out at the meeting was the proof adduced of the perfect unity and discipline of the Irish people in America as well as in Ireland. The League on this side of the water is working in perfect harmony with the home erganization. The reports of the treasurer, Rev. Father O'Rellly, and the secretary, Mr. Sutten, were

found satisfactory in all respects and were left open to the closest inspection. The next meeting will be held at Baltimore yet been put to is that which an eccentric in-

fn 1891. dividual proposes in his own case. In order Down to the present date the most gratithat there may be no disputes over his will fying success has attended the efferts of the he speke it himself into the machine, He Lesgue in the Old Country and the prespect 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 obeyance for the present,

Is we had any voice in the matter we worthless, and the town cannot be turned in ganizations. In so far as the law is amended, good majority. to a far my while she buildings are upon it, and easy for the formation of Soranton, and Miss Rose Langon of Soranton, and Miss Rose Langon of Soranton, and Miss Rose Langon of Soranton, and stay there, Their Dominion elections what a delightful state of Drifton,

ideal cherished by each is radioally antago nistic. Thus Garmany has taken the lead in forming the lines on which the political struggies of the twentleth century will be conducted, The prospect here opened up is profoundly interesting, and the questions proposed for solution the most momentous to Perhaps the chief Conservative organ and mankind.

> NEGOTIATIONS appear to be progressing fevorably at Washington for the settlement of matters in dispute between this country and the United States. It is to be hoped that the treaty, which is expected to be the result of these negotiations, will be all that its promoters anticipate and "acceptable to all the high contracting powers." The presence of a Canadian Ministor of the Orewn at Washington hes tended to allay the suspicion that Canadian interests were not sufficiently represented. Our astute neighbors have on so many occasions proved thomselves too clever for British diplomate that such suspicion was not unnatural. The reported action of the United States Government in reference to the Behring's Sea affair is, however, a good indication of a reasonable temper, and if the same spirit animates Mr. Blaine with regard te other matters in dispute the anticipated conclusion is not impropable. It would be a cause for very sincere regret among a numerous class on both sides of the line were such a result not reached. It is in the interest of the Empire as well as of Canada that the most perfect good understanding should prevail between the Republic and the Dominion. Such an understanding is also of the first importance to all the eastern, northern and western states, which are largely dependent in several ways on Oanadian facilities and trade connections. If an equitable treaty be concluded through reasonable concessions on both sides it will be hailed with satisfaction from east to west.

An Imbecile Policy.

The Ottawa Government, by raising the duty on live stock to 30 per cent, has invited retalis tion that would practically ruin Canadian farm-ers, who sell millions of dollars worth of sheep, cattle and horses in the American market every Last year Canada sent the States \$2,159,000 of horses, half a million dollars of cartle, nuc horses, half a million dollars of cattle, nine hundred thousand of sheep, a million and a half dollars of eggs, and all bhis trade is going to be imperilled, and in many cases desuroyed, for the sake of a trade of a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Every farmer in the Dominion sees one of the most valuable por-tions of his whole business jecpardized and exposed to a prohibitory tax for the purpose of enabling gentlemen opposite to indulge in a little claptrap and catch a few votes. If the gentlemen opposite suppose their action will not be taken by the Americans as a challenge, they show an ignorance of the temper and feeling of the Americans as complete as that which led them within a few years to what Sir Charles Tupper described as the verge of war. If the present finance minister does not know what he s doing, he had better consult the late finance minister, Sir Charles Tapper. That gentleman went to Washington, and on his return said Oanada was on the verge of a commercial war. He came back and found his friends opposite attempting to embark in one or two instances upon the policy on which they are now embarking, and he took them by the neck and com-pelled them to do what the minister might declare to be traitorous and treasonable. The declare to be traitorous and treasonable. The present finance minister did not display that grip in dealing with his colleagues or his better sense would lead him to imitate his predecessor and eliminate this objectionable provision.

In the Convent of St. Rose de Lima, Carbondale, Pa., on the 8th inst., eighteen young ladies renounced the world and were invest ed 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 Passionist and other priests. There were many visitors from other cities. Those who took the vows were : Miss Mary McDenald of White Haven, Miss Cartharine Wynn of Reading, Miss Mary McNamara of New York, Miss Mary Gallagher of Oarbondale, Miss Mary Brice o Dritin, Miss Winfred Sweeney of St. Josephs, Mies Eille Cavanagh of Soranten, Miss Maggie Heslin of Pittston, Miss Hannah Demond of Williamsport, Miss Catharing Oanney of Soranton, Miss Bridget Kane of Dushore, Miss Elizabeth Bigly of Manayunk, Miss Bridget Darsuy of Dashore, Miss Teresa Notil VI THEVILL STICLEMENTS Holiban of Susquebanns, Miss Mary Deskin

also made his own funeral sermon to be ground out on the occasion of his burial and wound up with a hymn, to be sung when he is being laid away. This is what might be called bottleing one's self up for futurity. MOWAT and Mercler are no fools. By

bringing on the elections in the two provinces on the same date they will spike a good many gune. II Bir Jenn Macdenaid would only

ABOUT the oddest use the phonograph has

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Archbishop Cleary's Oircular.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: The recent circular of that noted master of reasoning and rhetoric, Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, to the Very Reverend and Reverend Olergy of his Archdiocese, has furpished Montreal's religious firebrand, the Daily Wilness, with a new theme for the exercise of its famatical but impotent fory towards the Cathollo Church. Being used to groveling in the leathsome dungeon of error, the nitra-Protestant editor cannot comprehend the utterances of the Princes of the Church of Christ, and when a distinguished Arobbishop speaks to his flock with that authority handed down to him through the long and unbroken line of Apostolical successors, he becomes utterly lost in the diffusion of Christian light and faits, and can only see through the dazzling rays with an eye thickly veiled over with batred and bigotry towards the Church-that Heaven-born Institution which has watched the birth and death of nations, preserved society, maintained social order, and kept alive the body politic when all earthly powers of preservation had fallen to pleces in their human weakness and insig-nificance. This precious exponent of Protestantism thinks that the Catholic Church (the Darbarians in the middle sges, and converted nations from Pagan idolatry to the Christian faitb) is a Church from which people need to be delivered; but he has yet, with the rest of Protestantism, b learn that, were it not fer the Divine mission which she slone was appointed to fulfil, and far the fulfilment of appointed to fulfil, and fer the fulfilment of hich she was indued with power to resist until the end of time the gates of Hell, the social fabric of the universe would have failen to the ground centuries ago, and the barbarians, who swarmed over Earope and were swept back only by the voice and power of Mother Church, would have made the Pro-testantism of to day an impossibility. The grateful and un Christian being ! To what depth of degradation and shame hath thy vaunted spirit of Christian charity and goodfellowship failen i Must Protestantism be kept alive by the ignorance of these who follow in the footsteps and adopt the methods of spostates who cut themselves loose from the Church that they might gratify their passions and indulge in their own glorification? The Wimess should learn that falsehood is a dangerous weapon, and especially so when those indulging in it endeavor to brand others, and greater and more truthful men, with the orime of which they them-selves are alone guilty. His Grace Archbishop Cleary did not utter a falsehood when he called the public schools Protestant. They are and have been Protestant in Ontario, "as every one of the priests whom he addresses, and every one of the parents is and a boliday. but the Government of a boliday. But the Government is a boliday. But the Government is a boliday. whom he proposes to enslave well knows," to use one of the Witness's choice expressions. They read Protestant prayers, employ Protestant teachers who are not always mindful of the anaceptibilities of Oatholic pupils, and appoint Protestant Laspectors of the James L. Hughes stamp, who court notoriety by frequent attempt: to impose their bigoted frequent altempt: to impose their orded with Orange views upon every one conn-oted with their Pretestant schools. The Witness need have no concern for us. The C.tholic Church and the Catholic scheols will live en during the Catholic scheols will be the Catholic scheol will be the Catholic scheol will the ages through which it and its precious editors and correspondents will be called upon ty eleep in oblivion. And as to the circular itself "which has caused so much traordinary about it, and will continue to be traordinary about it, and will continue to be guided in all matters of faith and morals by

packing house now includes all the depart-ments. A statement of grievances will be pre-sented to, the firm on Monday, RIGHT HOURS CONCEDED IN CHICAGO.

OHIGAGO, April 19.-The conference between the arbitrating committees of the striking car-penters and the new Boss Carpenters' Associ-ation to-day, failed to bring about a settlement, although it was expected by many that it would. The question of wages was but briefly discussed, and will be left for adjustment to the next meeting. The new association has recognized the Carpenters' Uoion and granted the eight hours, and now the only question to be settled is that of wages. This, it is expected, can easily be settled.

BACH FOR ALL, ALL FOR BACH.

SCOTTEDALE, Pa. -- Men employed at the Mer-rell and Wheeler coke plants of the Cambrian Company quit work to day for the re-instate-mens of a discharged man. There are 500 men at these works, and they intimate they can stand a siege of many weeks.

ETBUGGLE WITH BAILWAY COMPANIES.

PITTSBURG, Ps April 20.-Special committees appointed by the executive committee of the Federal Railroad Employees called to day at the railroad offices in the city to see what the companies were willing to do. The committee reported this morning that the proposition to advance the wages of day conductors to 24c per hour, night conductors 25c. per hour, day brake men 18c. and night brakemen to 19c. per hour had been offered to the Grievance Committee by the superintendents of all railroads entering the city except the Baltimore & Ohic and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. All of these pro-positions were considered separately by the Federated Executive Committee and the Local Grievance Committee, and each one in turn was unanimously rejected. When the meeting adourned to night there was such a hopeful feel ing among the men as has not been equalled the trouble began. The most claim now that the railroad officials have virtually recog-nized the federation and one point has been gained.

AUSTBIANS DEMAND EIGHT HOURS.

VIENNA, April 20.-The workmen in the mines and iron works of the Pragas Industrial Company and the Austro-Alpine Mining Company have demanded the eight-hour day, and if the demand is refused they will strike. This important movement indicates that a general strike throughout the empire is almost certain, and grave apprehensions provail. The excite-ment among the laboring people is so great as to make it certain that extensive demonstrations will occur on the first of May.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS BEADY FOR AN EMEULE. LONDON, April 21.—Owing to the prevailing strikes and the certainty of trouble on M-y day the Austrian Government has ordered the concentration of strong forces of troops at the disturbed centres and has arranged to reinforce the already formidable garrison at Vienna and in the suburbs of the capital.

WAB ON WOBKING WOMEN.

in Ostrau, Moravia, have crossed the Prussian frontier, and ben Czech agitatora have been placed under arrest by Prussian officials. German and Austrian anarchists are reported to be in London seeking funds to prosecute the agita tion.

MILL OPERATIVES LOCKED OUT.

Already 17,000 epinners and weavers are un-employed in Mulhausen, Germany, and a com-plete shut down of every factory in the district is looked for.

ONE EFFECT OF MINERS' STRIKES. M. Fassioux. Belgian minister of railways,

posts and telegraphs, has demanded au extra credit of \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of the railway system during the ensuing fiscal year in consequence of the enormous increase in the price of coal resulting from the recent strikes in Belgium and the prevailing mining troubles elesewhere.

A STRIKE OF SPINNERS.

Two thousand spinners at Newry, Ireland, have struck for an increase of wages. WORKMEN WABNED AGAINST PARADING.

VIENNA, April 21.- This city is placarded

tacred functions are filled by ecclesiastics of Irish extraction or of Irish birth. In a word, the Oatholic Church in the States has been founded, fostered, formed, for a magnificent future, by Irush exiles. We may safely surmise that at present there are in the States 50 000 000 to 50 000 600 of

are in the States 50,000,000 to 60,000,600 of people; we may likewise venture to state that of these from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 are, probably, of Irisu blood or of Irish birth. Among every half dozen Yankees there is at least one bound by some ties to Ireland. And now comes the question-" Is the Republic in any way deeply indebted to these Irah sitizens? Have they with their large number, high social standing, great places of trust, contributed aught to her glory or addeded aught to her commercial greatness, refined her social taste, or assisted in laying the foundation of the real happiness of her people, the seal se-curity of her laws, the influence of her divine virtues, which more than anything else gives power and permauency to a naissant and mighty nation ? The answer is unquestionably affimato scan the present state of American affairs to feel certain of this.

Death and Funeral.

Saturday, April 12th, at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., John A. Finnegan died at the age of 18 years and six months after a short illness of only three days. He was a pupil of the Euglish Commercial Graduating Class and President of St. Patrick's Literary Society.

Death found him well prepared, for he passed peacefully to the Lard with the most edifying piety. The souvenir of his pious end is a powerful consolation for his parents, professors and college companions, in the profound bereavement caused by such an unexpected death. The College faculty and students were present at his last moments and could not refrain from shedding abundant tears. A first Requiem High Mass was celebrated in the College chapel on Sunday morning. The decorations and singing made a profound impression upon the large attendance. Many of the principal citi-zens of Rigaud joined in the mourning of the College by being present at the Solemn Service which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Proth, assisted by the Rev. Father Marleau as deacon and the Rev. D. Grenier, S.D., as abbdeacon, former professors of the regretted deceased.

In the afternoon the College faculty and students accompanied the corpse a certain distauce. On Tuesday a second Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O. Joly, C.S.V., President of the College, at St. Anicet, the native perish of the lamented deceased. The Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Prefect of the Commercial Courses, was present at the obsequier.

Notwithstanding this unexpected death and he unfavorable state of the reads, a very large number of people joined in the funeral proces-sion, a token of the sympathetic feelings of the sion, a token of and sympathetic teenings of the people and in what re-pectful esteem Mr. Thomas Finnegan and family are held by all their neighbors of near and far. Certainly this is a credit to Mr. Finnegan and the population of Hantingdon county. "Honor to whom

honor is due." The Rev. President and Prefect returned to the College corrying with them an everlasting souvenir of the kindness generosity, sympathy, and politeness of the Irish people of Huntingdon county, a great many of whom they had the pleasure of meeting. "Union and neigh-borly sympathy" seems to be their motto. Our most respectful and heartfelt condolence is extended to the bereaved family. Since the foundation of the College, 40 years ago, this is the second death that has occurred there, and the first in 15 years.

A CLASSMATE.

The Federal Veto Power.

OTTAWA, April 21 .- We are evidently to have a big debase upon the Federal power of veto, for this evening Mr. Blake gives notice that on the motion to go into committee of supply, or of ways and means, he will move in amend-ment to strike out all the words after "that" and insert the following :----

It is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn accasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to educational legislation, important ques-tions of law or face may be referred by the xecutive to a high judicial tribunal for hearing and consideration in such mode that the supporties and parties interested may be government without cause now realize that they represented and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the executive. This proposal is somewhat upon the lines of the contentions of the Equal Righters, that the Jesuits' Estates act should have been referred to the Supreme court or the Privy council, and meets with acceptance in some quarters as like ly to relieve the Government from the responsibility of decision in knotty cases.



L. E. N. PRATTE,

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existing is there such profound and prolonged study of the questions to be answered ; and, so far from any problem being solved by the opin-ions of one, however important ecclesiastic, it employs the united thought and application of the Sacred College in its solutions. There is not probably in the entire world another such case of grave and multiplex deliberation on moral questions."

AN EQUAL RIGHT'S CAT'S-PAW

How it is to be Used in the Coming Elections. It is related that a few days ago a centleman who has never taken an active interest in political affairs, and who has no special sym-pathy with the Meredith party, was astonished at receiving a letter from a politician high in the councils of the Tory party demanding a large subscription to the campaign fund now being raised to aid Mr. Merediab at the coming general election for the Ontario Legislature. The writer made a most pathetic appeal for as-sistance, and his statements disclose a con-spiracy between the Dominion Government and

the Tories in the Ontario Legislature to get possession of the government and resources of the Province by means of race and religious cries, subsidies from the Federal treasury and wholesale bribery. That the anti-French and anti-Catholic cries have been raised in Ontario in the interest of the Macdonald-Thompson-Langevin government is now clearly established

The writer of the letter before referred to says that it is necessary to overthrow the Mowal Government to insure the success of the pre sent Federal ministry at the next Dominion election ; that the Conservatives expect to lose considerable support in the Maritims provinces because of the increased duties upon floar and otherarticles ; that they do not hope to do more than equally divide the province of Quebec, and bhan equally divide the province of Guebec, and that, thereform, the great struggle must come in Ontario. The contest in Ontario, he says, will be doubtful, unless the present Provincial Government can be outed, and its patronage ersured by Mr. Maredith and his friends. The chances of defeating Mr. Mowat are discussed at length. The Tories hope, so this pleader for boodle says, to capture some constituencies by means of the cries raised by the Meredith party about separate schools, the French language the Equal Rights movement, and "Romisi aggression" generally, which cries he hints will be dropped as soon as Meredith is placed in power less they should play hob with the party in the Dominion contest. Then it is stated that Mr. Mowat has created dissatisfaction in the older portions of the province by refusing to grant subsidies to any rail-ways excepting those designed to pro more colonization and that Sir John Macdonald proposes to adopt a contrary policy and grant liberal subsidies for roads in the thickly populated sections of the province The writer concludes by stating that unless he re ceives an unfavourable response to his appeal for money in a short time, he will draw up in the gentleman appealed to for \$1,000. The the gentleman appealed to for \$1,000. The cries raised spainst the Ontario Government, he fears, will have little effect, unless the Tories have a large campaign fund with which to influence the "floaters." The Ontario Govern-ment have been warned of the plan of campaign adopted by their opponents. The fact that a accoved by toelr opponents. The fact that a gentleman who cares very little about politics, and upon whom the Tory party have no claims, has been asked to give \$1 000 to the bribery fund, indicates that an enormous sum is to be raised, and a desperate effort made to buy the Mowat government out in the interest of the federal mini-ters. The Equal Rights men who have been milled into attacking the Mowat

must not, with a view to obtaining their ende, be guilty of any injustice to their fellow men. What is of importance to them at this moment is to learn wisdom from theorisis which has just anded It any large proportion of the duck-laborers of Liverpool-say first thousand-wish iscorers of Liverpool-asy first thousand—wish to oppose the power of capital, let them in the future put by part of their earnings and account-late capital. Let five thousand dock-laborers, where it is possible, put half-a-crown or five shillings a week asds, and, instead of building up the fortunes of a few brewers and liquor dealers, let them secure three or fur standarhips. This is not a dream, but a pra t cal scheme which would place them in a position to compate advantageously with any sieamatip company, and to carry on a successful struggle with capitalists.

THE TEBMS OF THE SETTLEMENT The following are the six points of the settle-

twelve to one; if the men work during the dinner hour and take their meal later they are to have an extra bour's pay.

2 The mea need not work more than pine hours at night unless willing so to do. If they do they are to be paid overtime in accordance with terms of the Employers' Association.

3. Union and non union men are to under-take to work harmoniously togeth r

4. The employers offer weekly labour with a week's notice on both sides as a substitute for the present cauch employment. Man accepting weekly terms are required to deposit a week's wages : a courty against lawing without notice, such week's wages to be deducted by easy in-stalments. No instalments to be asked for immediately after the strike. 5.— The men on strike shall be taken back

to work gradually as they are required, and are not to wear their badges while at work. **3**4G

6. The union is not to boycost Liverpool ships in other ports in connection with any quarrel in which Liverpool shipowners or dock labourers are not involved.

SPEECH BY MR. DAVITT.

A mass meeting of the men was held on Monday afternoon at Bankhall. There was a very large attendance, the men awaiting the result of the negotiations with keen interest. At about half past five Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. M'Hugo ascended the platform, and were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Davitt delivered an address, in the course of which he said :- They must as practical men of which he said :-- i by must as practical men recognize facts ; and considering their unpre-paredness for this strife, taking into account the lack of funds, sseing that for some reason or other the press of Liverphol was not with them, and finding that the public did not respond on their black of in the strife the deplets of their behalf, as in the case of the dockers of London, he thought, under the circumstances, bey would practically go in with some of the honors of victory; and with reference to what they had not won, nobody could point the finger ot contempt and say they had begged to go back. He would ask them honestly, in the inberest of peace, to enter into this agroement not to molest these men whom they called "black-legs," but leave it to work, skill, and fitness to settle that question in a very short time (hear, bear). That would regulate itself, and all the men would be employed all the socorr as they kep: this agreement in a straightforward and honorable manner. He had read with pleasure in the papers that morning the announcement that the police of Bootle had subscribed to their relief fund. They were not like the police in Ireland—they were alocal force, having local feelings and projudices; and probably if they could get at their inward convictions, they would wish them godspeed in this con-test for reason and right, (hear, hear) They had shown they were in hearty sympathy with them, and if they had a police force of that sort in Irsland they would treat them differently to what they would treat them not lish Constabulary. He would urge them not to accept these conditions unless they were willing to accept them honourably and keep them. It would be hard to him to know that they would say they would keep these condi-tions and learn when he went to London that up both hands. Nearly all present held up their hands. Mr.

Nearly all present held up their hands. Mr. the cause of bearing down, dyspepsia and Davits then put the contrary, for which about a chronic headache caused by weakness of the doz'n voted. Continuing, Mr. Lavits said blood. Three physicians attended her, but she blood. Three physicians attended her, but she blood were bledged. Most of them were his own countrymen, and when they made a pledge in the space of 15 days, with the aid of the lang purgative and preparation to attend the blood succeeded in conpletely curing her. I



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN AND

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, contomically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all othor reni dies and methods fall. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exurialite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, exter-nally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula. Soid everywhere. Frice, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, SL.5C. Frice, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 25c CHEWICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Discases."

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CERTIFICATE. MAY, 1887.

The undersigned for ten years suffered from a complication of diseases, which finally reduced me to terrible weakness and I was rendered incapable of attending to my aff its For a long time I had been cared for by several physicians but always without success. Finally I was reduced so low that for three months I was un-able to work. I was troubled with dyapepsia, infiamed throat, kidney disease and poorness of the blood. Seing that the doctors could do nothing for me I consulted Madams Desmaraistions and learn when he went to London that they had broken them. Such of course would be against their own interest. He would now ask those in favor of accepting the conditions read out by him, and who would agree to keep then honourably, to signify the same by holding they had broken the same by holding they had broken the same by holding they have been well ever since her birth from great weakness, which during three or four years was the cause of bearing down, dyspepsis and



Cry From the Wage Earners of Europe and America.

LONDON, April 20.—The eighteen district meeting convened in London to day by the Federation of Labor Unions to consider the eight hour movement, approved the position of the Union to hold a monster meeting in Hyde Park on May 1. The largest meeting to day was in Hyde Park and was addressed by several of the most prominent leaders of the short day movement. The chief speaker was John Wil-liams. Among other things he said: The workingmen have four holidays every year forced upon them, whether they want to observe them on the the said is a second secon them or not. These bolidays are primarily for the benefit of other classes than the working. men and his convenience has not been consider-ed in the matter. The one day that labor has asked for, May 1st, is now denied. We now propose to hold our May day holiday, however, whether the employers like it or not.

DEMANDS FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

LONDON, April 20 .- There are five labor organizations in London engineering the eight-hour movement for May 1st. Each will have its own celebration of the event, and all are hostile to one another, or at least there is no mutual agreement among them. Their demands differ, not only in detail, but in principle, and it looks now as though such a lack of unanimity will have a damaging effect on the move-ment. The differences among the various bodies are believed to be irreconcilable.

TRICKED BY EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, April 20.-The strike of the bootmakers is not yet settled, though some are expected to resume work to-morrow. The managers of the strike claim that the employers played a clever trick. In order to demoralize played a clevar trick. In order to demoralize the strikers they made a temporary concession and had the statement widely published that the strike was at an end. The object was to stop the danations of monay which were coming in from all quarters. This purpose was largely successful, and the concession was then repudi-ated, leaving the workmen in a worse position than ever. The mainters deline to the able than ever. The managers claim to be able, however, to maintain organization among the men until the situation becomes generally up, deratood and contributions again begin combe

STRIKE OF BOSTON PACKERS

largest labor employer, announces that men who take a holiday on May 1 will not be received back.

PARNELL ON THE LAND BILL

He Explains Why Me Opposes Mr. Balfour's

Proposition.

made nine years ago. He welcomed Mr. Bal the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayer would go in lend. those in authority in the Church. We want no Protestant interference, and certainly will submit to dictation from no Protestant quar-ter. LABOR MOVEMENTS. these being largely absentee landlords, to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer

brethren in the lurch. Mr. Parnell said he objected to the bill because it did not carry out what it proposed, while it exhausted the only frish credit available. He said : If the principle of the bill was to purchase the whole rebare, forty million pounds was ridiculously insdequate. Ireland contained fourteen million acres which, at poor contained fourteen million acres which, at poor law valuation, was a million pounds. At this valuation the total at 82 years purchase would come to 166 million pounds, which sum would be necessary to provide a solution of the land question. The true test of the worth of the guarantees provided would be for Mr. Goachen to take them to the London market and try to see what he could realize on them. The senur-ities, he said, cannot be real unless they effect a complete settlement of the question under local authority. Otherwise the scheme is a swindle on the English tax payers. He continu-ed in an elaborate criticism of Mr. Balfour's viewe, dealing with and contending against the edgesterment with Mr. Balfour's the advantages which Mr. Balfour suggested would accrue to the landlord and tonants under the bill.

Mr. Parnell suggested a proposal for a sub stitute for Mr. Balfour's bill, which he describ-ed elaborately. This morning's papers comment on his scheme, as a rule, unfavorably.

Mr. Gladstone will speak in support of Mr. Parnell's motion on Thursday.

Oeltic Influence in America.

(From the Westminster Review.)

The Irish in America are already counted by millions. They are scattered in large numbers in every State, from Boston to San Francisco, from Washington to New Orleans. They have from Washington to New Orleans. They have settled in immense numbers along the Al-legheny Mountains, by the shores of the iskes, and in the gold fields of the far West. In many States, the highest, the most important, and the most coveted positions are in the hands of Irish-men. Members of Congress; Senators, the great executive functionaries, the police, the bar, the bench are all largely recruited from the ranks of the Ostholic Church, which, as Macaulay observed, has been more than recompensed in the New World for, what, she has loss in the Old, which in point of numbers is the National Old which in point of numbers is the National Church of the States, and which holds out every BOBTON, April 79.—The Strike at Squire's Church of the future. The lottiest and most fact is that in no constitutional gov

Divorce Only for the Cardinal Sin

OTTAWA, April 21.-The first divorce divisions of the session book place this evening, the bills for the relief of Huga Forbes Keefer and of Coristiana Filman Glover being carried to a second reading upon a division of 54 to 21. When the Emiy Wasker case was reached, Sir John Thompson called attention to the fact that it was a departure from the rule which had been laid down in this Parliament that divorce should only be granted for the cardinal sin. He contended that the proof in this case was that the wife knew perfectly well the nature of the contract she was entering into, and that her sole claim to a divorce was that she had been disappointed as to her husbane's ability to support her. He could imagine no action of Parlia-ment which would bring upon it such dishonor as to grant this divorce, a sentiment which Sic John Macdonald approved by a hearty "hear, hear." He then moved the six months' hoist Mr. Mitchell and Col. Tisdale supported the bill, the latter believing that the rejection of the bill would lead to an agitation for the establishment of a divorce court. He contended that the mere fact that the girl was under age when she married was sufficient justification for the granting of a divorce. Sir John Macdonald supported the motion for the rejection of the bill. Nothing would redound more to Constant Nothing would redound more to Canada's discredit, would promote demoralization or would bring on the evils so potent on the other side of the line as to abandon our adherence to the principle that marriage should only be dis-solved for the cause of adultery and for that only There was to his mind a great deal of torce in the position of the Roman Catholic Church against divorce in any case, but he had always favored the dissolution of the marriage tie for the one cause, and would strictly oppose any further relaxation of the rule. He was opposed to the establishment of divorce courts, believing they had had a bad effection England, but if the Legislature should relax its rules he would Legislature should relax its rules he would favor the establishment of such a court, which would decide according to the evidence and by the law of Eugland. In his opinion marriage should be indissoluble accept for the cardinal

Messre. Davies, Weldon and Dickey also opposed the granting of the divorce and on division Parliament refused to grant the divorce by a vote of 70 to 35.

The roll of the English House of Lords con-tains 552 names, the Prince of Wales heading the list. The name of "Michael Lord Morris, a lord of appeal in ordinary," closes it. The-junior baron is Lord Saville. The Prince of Wales seldom takes part in the proceedings of the peers, except at the bidding of his mother, as in the case of the "Deceased Wife's Sister Bill," for which he voted twice. The roll of the English House of Lords con-

It is a great relief to read once in awhile a sensible passage in the writings of a Roman correspondent W. J. Suillman, writing from correspondent. the Eternal City to the New York Evening Post, says; "Out of Rome the greater part of the world seems to think that the pope settles the questions brought before him in much the the dissipations brought before him in much the same manner that the case of Russis follows, and that the decisions he announces are the out-competer with aspital. Even as workingmen a social addinates. All the competer with aspital. With capital. The forme of his individual o gitations; while the fact is that in no constitutional government now and that in no constitutional government now

re simply nulling chesnuts out of the fire for "the Jesuits" of the Ottawa ministry whom their organization was formed to combat. Their eyes have been further opened by the circulation of Dalton McCorthy's speeches by members of the House of Commons. The fight at the coming local el ction will not be between Mowat and Meredith, but between Mowat and his friends and Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and the power of the Dominion government.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITI And the Liverpool Strike.

Success of His Intervention.-Termination

of the Struggie.

(Liverpool Catholic Times, April 4th.)

Happily the Liverpool Dock Strike is at an end. On Tuesday morning the men recom-menced work, terms baying been arranged on the previous day by Mr. Michael Davist with the employers, ratified by the strikers. The people of Liverpool, without distinction of class or creed, are loud in their expressions of grati-tude to Mr. Davits for the tact, courage, and good sense he has shown in bringing about an arrangement between the contending parties. It is recognised that there are few men-if indeed any could be found-who could have brought their influence to bear on the struggle as successfully as Mr. Davits. and the only regree which now finds utterance in the great seaport is that his mediation was not invoked at an earlier stage in the strike. It is felt that if at the outset the questions in dispute had been left to the arbitration of Mr. Devitt on the one hand, and Mr. T. H. Ismay on the other, a just and satisfactory solution would have been found which would have saved much suffering and anxiety during the three weeks for which the strike has lasted. There is no doubt that the pleasant issue which has now been reached is due in a very large measure to the confidence reposed in Mr. Davits by both partner, His integrity and independence of character have won and compalled the respect and esteem of masters and men. The history of his life is before the public, and all are ready to admit that it is entirely free from everything that is mean, trucking or selfish. Whatever may be thought of his views, everybody perceives that he is one who has always not the courage of his convictions. When he differs from others-ever though they may be his warm friends and col-

leagues-he never hesitates to speak out his mind. It is admiration of this manly independence of judgment that has begotten that con fidence in him which has led to the settlement of the Liverpool strike. There are apecia reasons why we should rejoice at the termina tion of the dispute. A very large proportion of tion of the dispute. A very large proportion of the men on strike were Irish Catholics. To their lot fell hardship and suffering, and their interests were gravely imperilled. We fear, indeed, that in the minnds of some of the capitalists there is a deep ingrained prejudice against the Irish. They have been willing in the past to employ them in building up their fortunes by alavish labor, but now, when they are strong in capital and resources, there is a disposition amongst them averse to the employdisposition amongst them averas to the employ

ment of the very men whose toll has secured for them their present power and position. Now that the time has come for the men to study the lesson of the struggle they must see that the step which they took was ill r dvised. They had not sufficient strength or a combination powerful enough to enable them to maintain a protected

violation of the conditions they had agreed to then they might call upon him when it was in his power to assist them. But if they did not keep their conditions honourably, then he would never take one step to help them in a future struggio. If he had in any way served them or the cause of peace, he could assure them that knowledge would be his greatest reward while travelling back to London to attend to his own affairs (cheers).

Oordal votes of thanks were then accorded to Mr. Davist and Mr. M'Hugh, and the latter in responding said the strike was now ended, and if he had been consulted it would never have been entered upon. But he was wired for when things were in a critical condition, and he came in an emergency,

THE CONDUCT OF THE MEN.

Now that the strike is over it is only fair to say that the conduct of the men throughout the trying ordeal has been worthy of all praise. The military were brought into Liverpool to preserve the peace, but there has not been the lightest cause for their interference, the men all along maintaining a peaceful and orderly demeanor.

AN EXPRESSION OF THANES.

The Liverpool Mercury, commenting on the termination of the strike, says: Mr. Davist deserves the gratitude of the men, whose cause he esponsed with such signal success, and we have no doubt it is freely and heartily given to him. He has furthermore placed the entire community under a similar debt, for the mischievous and paralyzing effects of the strike ramified through almost every business artery in Liverpool.

Wedding Bells.

One of the most pleasing events of the season took place on Morday morning at half-past 8 o'clock in the R. C. Church at Granby, when Mr. J. S. Lowrey of Colobester, Mass., led Miss Maggie, fourth daughter of the late B. Cusack, Esq., to the altar. The ceremony, which consisted of a Nuptial High Mass, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Gill in the presence of a number of friends. The bride looked pretty and abbractive as usual. After the ceremony the party repaired to the resi-dence of the bride's mother, where a sumptuous dinner was served. The presents were valuable and numerous, evidently showing the esteem in which the young laiy was held by her many friends. We wish them happiness in their journey through life,

Gleanings.

Gladstone has published 299 books and pamph lets, not to mention innumerable newspaper and magazine articles.

It is said that nearly all the postal clerks and carriers who become thieves begin by stealing letters addressed to lottery agents, which they know are almost sure to contain money.

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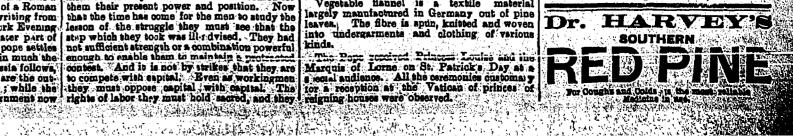
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Newfoundland's Precious Bait and What it will Cost all Fishermen.

HALIFAX. April 21.-Newfoundland's new regulation for the sale of bait is evidently de-signed to oripple the Canadian, American and French fisheries in so far as they depend upon Newfoundland ports for a supply of bait. The regulations provide in brief:-1. That all foreign vessels shall pay light dues every time they enter port ; 2, that they shall pay one dol-lar per ton license fee and shall be restricted to the purchase of one barrel of bait per ton of their registered tonnage. A license shall only be good for three weeks and cannot be renewed within that time. All foreign vessels shall be compelled to obtain a new license and pay the fee every time they enter a Newfoundland port. This is prohibiting the export and sale of bait under the protence of licenses, and strikes a blow at the Canadian and American as well as the French fisheries.

It has been the custom, for a few years past. of a firm in Buffalo to give away shamrocks on St. Patrick's day. In 1889 the supply numbered 2,000, and the demand so far exceeded the supply that at noon not one was left. This year, the number was increased to 5,000, and at 7,35-o'clock, Monday morning, the wheels of busi-ness were so thoroughly blocked by petitioners for shamrocks that customers could not be waited upon: At 9.30 o'clock the last of the 5.000 was given out and a card was put upon the door : "We have no more shamrooks. In 1891 an order will be placed for 20,000,"



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The boy whose heart is brave to meet All loins in the way ; Who's not discouraged by defeat, But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do The very best he can, Who always keeps the right in view, And aims to be a man.

Buch boys as these will grow to be The men whose hands will guide The future of our land ; and we Shall speak their names with pride.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

OHAPTER XXXIII. HOLDING & PARLEY.

It was some twenty-four hours subsequent to the return of the Lady Nora to K ldare Castle.

The drawbridge was still up, and old Dennis, the bridge-keeper, sat in the shadew of his doorway, keeping vigilant wat in upon the road that led from the mainland to the island. The servants and tenants, determined to defend their young lady in her right, had posted themselves as sentinels at intervals along the shores, determined to permit no hestile person to land upon the continued domain. The scene might have been a reproduction

of some incident of fendal times, instead of

an occurrence of to day. About the middle of the afternoon a carriage came swiftly along the mainland road, and draw up upon the apposite bank of the steep cut-off, while its astonished driver challenged old Dennis, demanding to know why the drawbridge was up, and how he was to drive over to the Island.

Old Dannis came out of his doorway, and steed upon his side of the bank, with half a dozen burly fellows at his back.

"Who comes there ?" he shouled, with an air of authority. "And what may ye-be wanting ?"

"To come over, av course," returned the driver, angry and bewildered. "What should I want, anyhow? It's a lady within as wants to go to the castle-" "A lady !" cried old Donnis. "Who may

she be ? The eld counters ?"

The question was answered by the opening of the carriage door, when the Lady Kath-lsen, the step-sister of the young Lady Nors, aprang out lightly, throwing back her well. Old Dennis was profuse in his apologies.

Aftar a brief parley the Lady Kathleen reentyred her carriage, the drawbridge was lewered, and the vehicle was permitted to cross to the island. The drawbridge was raised again, and lowered an hour or so later te permit the cab te return te the mainland, after which it was drawn up for the night.

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

Lord Tresham and the Lady Kathleen did not meet that evening. Contrary to the expectations of Nora and

Lord O'Neil, nothing was heard that night of or from the new earl, his mother, or Michael Kildare.

The next merning the Lady Kathleen and Lord Tresham met each other in the breakfast parlor, a few mements before the remaining members of the family made their appear-8100.

The Lady Kathleen was standing in the great bay-window overhanging the sea, in "unless the midst of the little greenery of potted alone !" plants and hanging baskets, when her de-

By the time the horses were brought harmi as inoffensive fellew, is over at Danrode her former favorite, a gentle gray, of some Irish breed. Lard O'Nell mounted Bombay, the horse lately appropriated for roughbred.

The good chaptain, whose sympathies were riding a shaggy pony upon which he was in fixing his gaze on the young girl, "you the habit of riding about the island, to visit should have devised a more skillful story the tenantry, his parishoners.

The little cavaloade swept down the arched, enciroling avenue toward the cut off, and a brisk ride soon brought them to the bridge house.

Here were drawn up two parties, one on each bank of the swift torrent. On the island side were old Dennis and a dozan allies. On the mainland were the Lidy Nors's guardi-an, his English lawyer, and her ladyship's onemiles.

The Lady Nora rode up to the very edge of the steep bank of the cut-off, at the head of her lit l party, and halted at the brink. Her face was bright, glowing, and plquant, as in her happlest days. The excitament of the present moment was an infinite relief, after her recent dreary experiences and the long, terrible, and anxious hours of suspense and waiting. She l'ked action, and she was impatient to begin the interview with her enemies.

Her bright, keen eyes roamsd over the epposite group in searching sorutiny. Old Shane's description of its members had been accurate. The courtess, in a dragglet habit, like a mad woman, as she rode up and down the steep bank, her restless, glittering eyes looking eagerly for some spet where she might sitempt a mad leap. The new earl was furious with rage, and was orying out in load shrill voice that he would have his rights. Michael Kildare, soft and gentle and dapper as usual, was trying, in vain, to southe the excitement of his noble client.

Sir Russel and Mr. Wedbarn were talking together privately and a little apart.

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

In reply to Lady Nora's bow, he inclined his head coldly, and then exclaimed harshly:

"What is the meaning of this wretched farce, Nora ? You voluntarily retired from Kildare Castle to give place to its rightful owner, and yet I find you here again, usurping Lord Kiliare's rights, and creeping like a thief into his house while he is absent. Is this conduct becoming a lady? Is it be-coming a daughter of the house of Kildare? I am shocked and mortified. If I had ever deemed you capable of such conduct, I should have declined, despite my friendship for your late father, to become your guardian."

The Lady Nora's cheeks reddened. "You have heard but one side of the story," she answered. " These friends will testify to the justice of my cause-" Sir Russel aneered.

"And what may their opinion in the case be worth ?" he oried furiously. "Your lover, Will Larry, is a penniless fellow, who is ready for any excitement or sensation. And the Lady Kathleen must be a fitting adviser, she whe cloped with and married a man, Santa, knows who ! Your present course is illegal, indelicate, and absured. As your guardian, I command you to have that drawbridge lowered !"

"And as you are ward. I utterly decline to have it lowered," responded the girl, island. We can hire his beat. Let us meet "unless you will guarantee to come over strategy with strategy. Do you not say 80 ?" "Do you diotate terms to me ?" ejsculated

around, the ladles were ready. The Lady Nora, habited in dark green, and with a low. orowned hat and floating planes, meunted her favorite Turcoman. The Lady Kat leen ny por mi-guided Nora this creating to any state of this creating to a form of the contract of the creating to any state of the creating to them

"Nonsense," orled Sir Russel. "Nora's false southan fall to the ground of themhis personal use by the new earl, and Lord t-lyrs I know you too well, my dear follow, Tresham was provided with a spirited the to believe you expable of planning a feel murder. And besides, what reason could the basest man have cancelved for the murder all with the Lady Nora, was also mounted. of Nora ? My poor Nora." he added sternly,

than this, if you desired to injure your kinsman." "Decidedly," said Mr. Wedburg. "Her

adyship shows a poverty of invention." Her ""All this is wandering from the main point," orled the new earl. "I want to get over on the island. "I have engaged my new household, but I was obliged to leave the persons behind, at we started in such a but persons behind, as we started in such a hurry. They must come on to-morrow. I don't want any brouble if I can help it, but I can't

have these people," he added insolently, "living in my castle, and keeping me out of my own, as well as putting me to the greatest inconvenience." "You are right, my lord," said Sir Russel.

"Nors, again I command you, lower the drawbridge."

"And again I refuse," said the Lady Nora. " As you doubt my word and insult me and my friends, we will not prolong this interview. If the new earl wants redress, let him apply to the law. I believe there is nothing else to say. Good-mornng.

She bowed haughtily and retreated from a battered hat and general disarray, did look the bank, her friends retiring with her into ike a mad woman, as she rode up and down the edge of the avenue, where they came to a halt."

Sir Russel and his party retired to a little distance from the out-off, and engaged in an animated discussion.

"It is impossible to leap the stream, said the baronet. " If it were possible, I would de so."

" If we could get into the castle by stratagem," suggested the new earl, "we should be in possession. And possession, you lawyers say, is everything." "A good ides," said Mr. Wedburn. "Once

in the castle, your lordship could make your own terms with the Lady Ners."

"We must enter the castle," oried Sir Russel. "This misguided girl must not be suffered to make her honored name a soundal to the whole kingdom. I fear her mind is astray, or that O'Nell has wen her over to some conspiracy. He does not want to let slip so rich a prize as Point Klidare. Did von notice how eager he was to corroborate Nora's testimony ? We must not suffar this great soandal. If we could get into the castle, I would take the girl under my guardianship again, and remove her to England."

"We must get in," exclaimed Redmond Kildare. "I have a plan. Let us pretend to give up the matter and leave it for the law to settle. Then let us pretend to return to Dun-loy. But, once out of sight of Point Kildare, we could go to Glenarm, or Gushendall, er Ballycastle, and procure boats. We could return in these to-night, and effect a

a landing---" "I have a better idea," interposed Michael Kildare. "If we retire, as his lordship says, those on the island will relax their vigilance, and we can easily land this very morning in broad daylight. The woods on the north side of the island will screen our appreach, and once on the island, we can creep up to the castle under cover of the rocks. It will

be easy then to get into the castle." " But the bosts ?"

"Ab, yes, the boats. One will be enough. And that we can easily get. There's a faher-man living on the mainland, in a lonely spot a mile or so beyond the north end of the

ronet, Mr. Wedburn, and Redm The be Sir Ressell augrily. "I will promise nothing ! Kildare acceded to this plan. The countess, When I come over, Mr. Michael Kildare and who had listened eagerly and in silence, added her approval.

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 short at an early age. be excouted by electricity under the new law in New York. Kemmler killed his mistress, Tillie Ziegler, in Buffale in March, 1889. The manner in which he will be excouted at Sing Sing prison, Jane 24 next, is as follows: The condemned man is ceated in a chair,

shaped something like a deck chair used on an ocean steamship, into which he is strapped, and a metal cap is fitted over his head. The cap covers the half of his head eppasite by his chin. The wire comes through the

cap and an electrode reats just on the crown of the man's head.

The criminal's feet are fastened upon a rest something like that used with a barber's chair, and the circuit is completed by wire connecting with metal plates applied to the

feet, The wires pass through the partition of the excention chamber into the adjoining room, where stands the dyname. At a given signal the executioner turns a lever like a hideous exaggeration of a telegraph key, closes the circuit, and the deadly current passes through

Now comes John Muir, a scientific man, who has been making practical explorations in Alasks and of the Bebring strait and sea regions. In relation to the bridging of Bebring strait, which has been generally ridiculed, Mr. Muir thinks will yet be arcomplianed, and says : "Secutor Stanford's ses and yet have 100 feet of it left above the water. This shows how easy it would be to bridge the straits. The only trouble would be from floating iceburgs, but that could be easily overcome by the constructing swinging bridges like they have across the river at Chicago. In this way the strait could be kent

clear all the time, and trains could run right along." This obstruction thus overcome, the day is not distant when a continuous line of railroad will be extended from New York and Boston on the American Atlantic coast around the world by way of Babring strait to Liverpool and Lisbon on the European Atlantic coast. Then Oitizen George Francis Train could complete the circuit of the globe in thirty days. Here is a prollic field for Henry Villard to display his organizing

The Japanese use paper every instant The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper. Do you want a piece of string ? Tear a sheet of paper, roll stuck on this opening with a grain of rice.

rangement in wemen than any medicine can ours. During growth there, must be amply sleep if the brain is to develop to its full ex-tent, and the more nervous, excitable or precoctous a child is, the longer sleep should it get it is intellectual growth is not to come the premetric at indet il, or its life to be out

MAY DAY RIOTING EXPECTED. Austrian Citizens Fear Trouble.

LONDON, April 16 - The present outlook throughout the continent for a peaceable observance of May day is much more favorable,

although there is a likelihood the day will be marked by disorder in some localities. In Germany the attitude of the working class is less formidable than elsewhere. Though there may be spasmodic autompts to create riots in larger towns, the German workingmen are not unanimous in favor of a general demonstration on that day, but on, the contrary, s large majority are opposed to it.

In Austria, however, the situation is different, and it is almost certain there will be trouble there, the responsibility for which must rest on the Government. The weak submission of the authorities at the recent riots in Vienus, Pesth and other places has emboldened the working men to increase ther demands, and riven them confidence that they will be complied with, The feeling of the better classes against the Government, arising from its neglect to sum-mon the militia and effectively quell the dis-

orders, is increasing with their appreheusion that the authorities will again demonstrate their incompatency.

O'Dougharty of Derry.

In its new Blahon the diocese of Darry is girdle of steel around the earth via Behring possessed, it is quit sevident, of a learned and sea is a perfectly feasible scheme. Behring patriolio spiritael guide. He made a charm sea can be bridged. It is only thirty miles ing address to the young ladies of the Con across in the narowest place, and there are vent of Mercy Schools, delivered en March three islands at any along it. This would 28th. It contains the mirrer of true Irish divide the bridge up inte fear divisions. But. womanhood. After describing what their besides this the water is very shallow. In ideals ought to be, he strengthened his ap-many places it is not more than twenty feet peak by recalling the traditions of the Irish deep. I undertake to say that if a man were strong enough to take one of California's red-ald, "when female education did not comwool trees in his hands he could put is down prise so many branches as it does at present. any where over the 600 miles of the Behring Irish ladies did not fail in the accomplishments of the age in which they lived. They plied the distaff, they worked embroidery, they practized music, and, to the strains of the harp, they sang of their country's herces, of her sufferings, and of her wrongs. Thus did they help to fan the flame of patriotism. and to keep burning at the same time the fice of faith and virtue, Imitate their example; remember that you are lrish girls,

and that you have a Faith to guard as well as a country to love. Leave not the spirit of patriotism to your fathers or your brothers only, but rival them in your affection for the dear old land." The cause of Faith and Fatherland is safe in the hands of this pious and patriotic Prelate.

His words to the students of S'. Columb's College, on April 1st. were as elequent and patriotic. He told them what the sous of St. Columb should be. "As you are the heirs of the Fatu of your fathers, be, to, the heirs

of their patriotism and their learning. If you love your constry as Columbkille did, like him you will strive to exait her among the nations by your erudition and pour piety. On the young generation it depends what the fature of Ireland is to be. Would you wish to see her once more the Insula sanctorum et doctorum? Would you wish to see her the mart of commerce, the seat of learning, the home of sanctity ? Then act we'l your part and you will help her to att in those glorious The pane is truly wanting in transparency, | ends." Readers of these eloquent words will have no need to have explained to them what a powerful instrument of National regeneration a system of education would be, under which appeal could be made to all the motives to which the Bishop of Darry has appealed, and under which those motives could be strengthened by a culture both national and religious.

To Direct the Labor Movement.

BERLIN, April 16.-The German trades unions

A NATURAL' REMEDY FATHERKOENIGS Epileptic Fits, Failing Sick-ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervoseness, Hy-pochondria, Melancholia, inebriety, Sleepiessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinat Weakness.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-erend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under bis direction by the KUENIG MEDIOINE CO., Chicago.

TERRIBLE ATTAOKS.

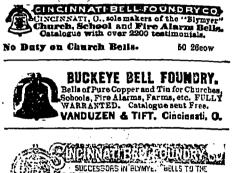
ALAMOSA, Col., Jan., '89. My wife was broubled with nervousness about

My wire was troubled with nervousness about one year before she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and at that time had very severe attacks of spasm, convulsions, and pains in different parts of the body. When in this state her lower parts of the body. When in this state her lower j we would act violently and set sometimes, rate her torgue, breath heavily, then short, then seemed to stop entirely, get a wild look in her eyes and rolling around, then stop some-times, is would take 2 men to hold her in bed, the are and be would trawn and he a for otherwise her body would cramp and be so for 2 hours. She took but 2 bottles of the Nerve The which cured her entirely of all these torments which myself and wife gladly testify, had the desired effect.

D. S. MoGILLIS. IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence

Street. Agents : - B. E. McGalE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LTONS, Cor. Bleury and Oraig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6 00. Large bottles \$2 00, or six botvles for \$11.00.

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BREAKFAST

"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 Gocos, Mr. Epps has provided our brack-fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to discase. Hundreds of suble mala-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fast abaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plond and a properly nourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

genius and financial ability to a high degree. USES OF PAPER IN JAPAN.

it between the fingers ; it requires a streng wrist to break it. The handkerchief throws away after use is paper ! The partitions dividing the houses paper ! The panethrough which an indiscreet eye looks at you is paper ! er not at all transparent, and the Japsnese, especially the ladies, who are just as curlous as they aro in other countries, are none the less embarrassed to see, without troubling themselves, what is taking place outside. The method is very simple—one finger is passed through the paper ; that is all 1 When one has had a good look, a small plees is

The yakounine hat passing is paper : the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, sing-

the condemned man. BEIDGING BEBBING STRAIT.

frauded lover came in.

Both started—both turned pale. Then Lerd Tresham came forward and gave Lady Kathleen his hand, and their eyes met. How both had changed since the night of that fatal marriage on the lonely Scottish shore ! There were gray threads showing plainly in Lord Tresham's hair and beard, and lines had been graven under his eyes and at the corners of his mouth-lines wrought by care and sorrow, which no after joy would ever obliterate.

And as for her, poor Lady Kathleen ! she was pale and thin and anxious, and her pure azure eyes, so rare in their deep, soft, exquisite celoring, had a sorrowing, piteons expression that went to Lord Tresham's heart, inflicting a pang like a knife wound.

"We meet again, Kathleen-and thus !" said Lord Tresham, trying to smile. "Sorrow has left its footprint upon your face, as on mine. Kathleen ! Where is the villain who has wrought us all this harm ?"

" He has fled !"

" Fled ?"

"Yes. He has gone to the Continent, or is on his way there," replied the Lady Kathleen, withdrawing her trembling hand from Tresham's clasp. "He is a fugitive from justice, my lord."

"Lord Tresham looked amazad, but the Lady Kathleen was spared the pain of further explanations by the entrance of the Lady Nora, soon after fellowed by Lord O'Neil.

The little party still lingered at the break-fast taile, Lord Tresham and the Lady Kath-isen silent and troubled, the Lady Nora, buoyant in spirits, with brave light glowing in her sunny eyes, and a resolute smile on her scarlet mouth, and Lord O'Nell smiling, yet grave, when old Shane entered hurriedly, announcing that a party on horseback had arrived on the opposite side of the ont-off, and were demanding to be allowed to cross to the island.

" There's only a few of 'em, my lady," explained old Shane, with considerable excitement. "But these few are strong. There's the old counters, acting as mad as a March hare, and the new earl, fuming and swear ing, and Mr. Michael Kildare, soft and palavering, and Mr. Wedburn, the English lawyer, talking law, and Sir Russel Ryan-"

The Lady Nera caught at the name of Sir

Russel, "My guardian has arrived ?" she said. "I am anxious to see bim."

"And he is anxious to see your ladyship," returned Shane dryly. "He says, 'Tell the Lady Nora that this absurd farce must proceed no further. Tell bor,' says Sir Russel, at Olondakin. I rescued the Lady Nors 'that I command her, as her guardian, and in from the wretched cabin of Rough Fogarty the name of the law she has ontraged, to on the Down coast. Every word she said I lower the drawbridge and yield the castle te its rightful owner.

haughtily.

I wish I could have an interview with to gain one. Once the draw bridge is lowered, my enemies would rush across with him." "Yeu can talk with him from your side of "Yet I assure you, Sir Russel," said

the cut off, Nors," suggested Lord O'Neil. "Let as make a party and ride to the bridge this 'preposterous' assertion is true. Find bouse, and held a parley with these peo. the man Fegarty and compel him to tell you ple." The Lhis seeming to all the proper course, the

This seeming so all the proper course, the Again the listly Dublin is wyer held up his the sporting aditor is in his office is that ago every one flads out how much he or is the tago every one flads out how much he or is the sporting aditor is in his office is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the requires, the ago every one flads out how much he or is the requires, the requires, the requires, the requires, the requires, the requires is necessary. Eight ontside marking the baseball scores on the heurs sheep will prevent more nervour de-

the earl will cross with me !"

"Then you'll stay where you are for the present, unless you fall back on Dablin or England," said the Lady Nora ceelly. "This matter of the worship of Point Kildare must be settled by the law. And until the law awards it to Redmend Kildare, I shall re-main in possession !" awards it to Redmond Kildare, I shall remain in possession !" "But the proofs are clear enough that Red-

mond Kildare is the rightful owner," said Sir Russel. "Having once resigned in Lord Kildare's favor, you are committing a folly, and worce, in thus returning." "My dear guardian, I wish I could explain

y design guardian, I will a collained the Lady Nora. "But, Sir Russel, I de not defy yeung heiress. "This man, Redmend Kil- Vour authority. I honor and esteem you dare, is not the 'rightful owner' of the castle and estates. His preefs look well enough, and may cenvince a jury, but I assure you, Sir Russel, on my bonor, that I overheard Michael Kildare tell Redmond Kildare that there was a flaw known only to Michaeland in virtue of this flaw Redmond Kildare has neither moral nor legal right to these

estates or to the title, Sir Russel looked astonished, and glanced at the little Dablin lawyer.

The latter rode forward toward the baronet, with an expression of mingled grief and surprise, as it seemed, on his soft, smooth, gentle face.

"I--I am surprised !" he said, in a bewildered sort of way. "Nors, you must have been dreaming ! I never made such a remark -never ! How could I, when it is so false ?"

"Hypecrite !" said the Lady Nora contemptuonsiy. "You know I speak the truth. You know that you carried me from your house to a miserable prison at Clondalkin. You know that you hired the man Fogarty to kill me ?"

The little lawyer held up his hands in

horrer. Sir Russel Ryan orled out impatiently, augrily.

"Nors, cease such base accusations !' he commanded. "Can you expect us to believe such falschood ? I have known Michael Kildare all my life. He is one of the gentlast, the kindest and softest-hearted of men. He bribed a man to kill you ! This is of a peice with your melodramatio action of pulling up the drawbridge, Murder is gone out of date. This accusation puts your first assertion at

ite just value i" "It is true, Sir Russel,' said Lord O'Neil impetiously. "I saw this prison of Nora's at Olondalkin. I rescued the Lady Nora will yoush for."

" Perhaps you overheard Michael Kildare The young Lady Nera's cheeks flushed plotting to kill his young kinewoman ?" "No

"I thought not. Michael Kildare has Sir Russel, apart from these pretenders," she shed tears on the way to this place, tears of said, "but I apprese it would be impossible leve and pity for this misguided Nora. He

> Lard O'Nell, with stern emphasis, " that the truth.

Michael Kildare and Sir Russel then rode back to the brink of the cut-off.

The Lady Nora and Lord O'Neil came out upon the opposite side; to hear the conclusion

recourse to the law, and he will obey her. One word as to myself. Do I understand not go far beyond those figures. your ladyship as defying my authority as your guardian, and refusing to go with me to England ?" reduced by 620 feet by compression. If the

ocean were incompressible the level of the surface would be 116 feet higher than it is at "I cannet leave Kildare," replied the present, and about two million square miles yenr authority. I honor and esteem you of land would be submerged. You know papa wished me to remain at Point The most recent observations as to the

Kiliare, and I must stay here ust | I am legally ejected. But I shall be glad to see you amount of heat the earth receives from the here slone, Sir Russel, at any time. Perhaps, sun show that in clear, pleasant weather 631 in a private interview with you, I might conper cent. of heat is absorbed by the atmosvince you of the truth and justice of what phere and only 361 per cent. reaches the soll. I have alleged." This figure rises in Ostober to 41 percent.

Sir Russel waved his hand impatiently.

and sinks to 28 per cent in January. "Hold yourself prepared for a legal eject-ment," he said. "And remember the law has upon the growth of plants in the Alps gives me a parent's control over you, which and Pyrenees result in proving that height is found to produce modifications not merely in control I shall claim unless you have a new guardian appointed, which I am perfectly willing you should do !" the shaps, but in the thickness, of the back, the color of the leaves and flowers, and even

He withdrew from the bank and galloped along the highway, and his companies fol-lowed him. They took the road to Dunloy. Convinced of the genuineness of their retreat, the Lady Nora and her friends returned to the castle.

Unce wall beyond all view from Point Kilsurmounted by an inverted image of itself, vertical in the heavens, and looking like a dare, the little Dublin lawyer turned inte a cross-road, and led the way up the coast toward the fisherman's hut he had mentlonad.

"We have done well," he said. "We have thrown Nora and her friends off their guard, and we can easily effort a landing on the island. We shall soon reverse the order of

things, and have matters our own way." The little party galioped on, convinced they were about to outgeneral their opponents.

Ah ! if they had but been able to read the future.

(To be contlaued.)

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchits, Oabbarh, Ashma and all throat and Lung Aff-ctions, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Depility and all Nervous Complaints, after having beau ed its wonderful ourstive powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, bhis recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, namus this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Ro-charter W. Y. 28-(heow ohester N. Y. 28-10-eow

ing a cadence, through therain ; the garment of the boatman who conducts you on board : the tobacce peach, cigar case-all are paper Those elegant flowers ornamenting the beauti-ful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robe collars which are taken for crape-paper !

Investigations into the effect that altitude

in the anatomical structure of certain organs.

The leaves especially become thicker at great

beishts, and their faces often have a double

Parisians were lately treated to a rare effect of mirage. The Effel Tewer was seen

NOTES.

are discussing the question of forming a joint central committee, which shall possess the sole powers of ordering strikes, determining whether such movemente are justifiable or feasible, conducting negotiations between employees and employer, and in fact assume the entire direction of labor movements. Upon this committee every trade will be represented, and its de Prof. Thomson says that the dynamo of the cisions are, by the terms of its creation, to be fature will develop from 2,000 to 3,000 horse final. There appears to be a general sentiment in favor of the formation of such a body, and power, and as there is prastically no limit to Its increase, he sees no reason why it should the discussion of the matter is confined to the details rather than to the principle. The depth of a sea about six miles deep is

ST. JAMES, GIBSON, CO., IND., Nov., '88. The Rev. J. J. Merkel of above named place writes that he is very much pleased with the effact of the Pastor Koenic's Nerve Tonic for DOTVONSDOBS.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chamists, London England,

ROPS TREATED FREE, Positively Gured w many thousand cases. Curr patients pronound have cured many clouded takes. From first dose symptom repidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of it symptoms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of tes monlate of mir. TEN DAYS treatment FREE you and sudous cures. TEN DAYS treatment FREE you and that, send ten cents in samps to pay postage. Joint Joint DEL IL BL GHEECH & BOAN, ATLANTA, 62

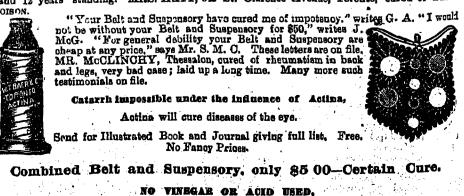
Advertise in "THE TRUE WITNESS."



All diseases are Onred by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

The base of the image lost itself in the up clud which gleamed like silver. The sun was shining across the haza to the laft of the tower and contributed an additional effort of tower and contributed an additional effort of to fulling eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, oured of intermittent fever in tea days, one year's standle; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis S. For a fich weil able to get his work in commend us to the shark every time. Io Balten the other day Professor Wickertham, while diske to ga shark, found in its tomach a dophin weighing 128 pounds, 43 fish, a decomposed seel, a human arm and four human logs. A rare phenomena is reported from St. Malo. Reconny during the siturnoon, he tween 4 and 5 oldok, tores and were seen a 1 the a row a little abaye the western human The real sun, which was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to, shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with was in the cett to a shone with us with a dividual and the was in the cett to a shone with us with the offillancy, while the center dividual and the site of solutions in the shone with us with the offillancy, while the center dividual and the site of a site in the site of a standing. MISS E M. FORENTH, 18 Brant Street, curred of BLOOD weeks by Actina. MISS E M. FORENTH, 18 Brant Street, center of BLOOD weeks by Actina. MISS E M. FORENTH, 18 Brant Street, center of BLOOD weeks by Actina. MISS E M. FORENTH, 18 Brant Street, center of BLOOD weeks by Actina. MISS E M. FORENTH, 18 Brant Street, center of BLOOD we



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W. T. BAER & CO.

Sanitary Volunteer, up to the fi teenth year, most young propie require ton hours, and Trumble (to office boy)-Oan you tell me if until the tweet tech year nine hours. After the sporting editor is in his office ? Office Boy-He shats get, any offic. He's she requires, though, as a general rule, at

duplicate centinuation of the real structure. The base of the image lost itself in the up-

contro, shone with unworted brilliancy, while | Poison.

layer of cellules.

from its exportors duried rays of prismatio

colora. Some recent statistics of sleep, though they may not prove anything of importance, are activesting. Suscents aleap larger and are less tired than ether men. The time needed

to fail asisep is about the same in all three classes-20 8 minut ... for men, 17.1 minutes for students, and 21 2 minutes for women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who are frequent dreamers and light

elespore to fall asleep, than persons of oppl-site characteristics. According to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAT THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headacho, partial dealnoss, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bothe of NasaL BALM. Bo trarned in time, neglected cold in bead results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat BALM is cold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing ENLERDE & CR. BEDEVILLE

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, DHT: Beware of Initations similar in name. 14-44-90w



Urging Girls to Marry.

The tendency of some foolish married women to persuade young women to regard marriage as the chief end of life is thus dealt with by the Pittsburg Chronicle. Telegraph : Any one with an intelligence above the grade of an idiot ought to know that a bad marriage is about the most unfortunate thing which could befall any woman, and that it would be infinitely better to remain single than recklessly marry just for the sake of marrying. No people ought to know this better than those who are already married, and yet the women who are meat miserable in that relation endeavor to goad prudent young women into precipitate engagements. A self-respecting maiden will not unduly occupy her mind with thoughts of marriage, and she will do well at the outset of her career to observe men with disorimination, and not be betrayed into imprudence by the foolish chatter of clier women. She is the hest custodian of her own happiness.

Grand Duchess Alexandrine.

The Grand Dachess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the sole surviving sister of Emperor William L., was nora during a b-il at the royal palace. Quaen Louisa and her grand mistress of the robes, Osuaresa Von Vess, left the ball suddonly and actual soly shortly after the dancing had commenced, soil the entertainment proceeded without inter ruption. Toward midnight the countries suddealy returned to the ball room arrayed in a dressing gown, and, regardless of court ett. quette, hurried up through the maze of dancers to the king, to whom she announced the birth of a daughter.

Portuguese Royal Jealousies.

The young king of Portugal is growing exceedingly corpulant and splonetic. Ho displays neither mental nor physical caergy, unless to shoat in the preserves at his country seat. His wife, who is a claver and enorgedia woman, sees his throne slipping away from beneath him, and can do nothing to avert the catastrophe. Her relations with the queen mother are exceedingly strained. A short time ago the elder of the two royal ladies found ber daughter-in-law engaged in trimming a bonnet and bluntly exclaimed "When I allowed my son Carlo to prapose for you, I did not intend he should marry a milliner. The heads of the Hoose of Braganza, hofora him, nave always married princesses and no. tranes women. Your family lost the throne

cades, the blessoms, however, including common garden flowers, wild flowers, the rare a broad such tied on one side, usually on the el-borate occasions and for general afternoon wear.

Black and gold and black and red are favorite color combinations in the large Span-ish hats. The palest of yellow is called glueten, then paille or straw, ebenier, ble d'or and old straw. Black is fast experiencing a renewal of popularity for costumes of slik, satin broads and fine wool and also the still popular net dresses. Pale gray gowns are very fachicnable and are especially effective when trimmed with black. Pale Parma violet with much blue in it is likely to be a much favored shade in cashmere and solidcolored chailies. Among the green shades likely to be popular the coming season are vacue, a beautiful golden green ; magnolia leaf, a deeper tirt ; dracens, similar to the old gaslight green ; prairie and oncumber, which describe themselves; Enphrates, a doll blue green, and plantalo, a pole, grayblue green. The newest blue shades are boatman's blue, the ever-popular navy, king. fisher, a light, clear peacook blue, myosotle, deeper than sky ble, and Niagara, a muddy blue, which is incorrectly named.

Solid bead galloons are revived, and some have a narrow, rain fringe attached to one edge. Black lace is used to trim dresses of black revale silk. Among the recent importations of passementeries are skirt fronts, petticoate, bordere, Figaro jackets and sleeves. Flat gold braid or galloon, from oneborders, Figaro jackets and third of an inch to two inches wide, is used to trim many of the new gowns of velvet or wool. An effective trimming for children's frocks is plain gross grain ribbon sewed on flat, and herring bone or feather stitched with s lk of a contrasting of lor. Colored sashes will be worn with black dresses, the newest and most fashionable being of plaided silk fringed, very voluminous and most of them very handsome.

The tea jacket is a comfortable fashion which is considerably favored just now. The waist of a tailor made gown may be removed at tea time and replaced with one of these dalnty jackets. Wasking skirts of sensitly longto, which and insterial are receiving considerable attention by ladies fond of outdoor exercises in the country. They are three and ous half yards in width and reach only to the apkies or a little above. Rough serge or the so-estied blanketing are the usual maveriane, cither in dock or light gray. The juster matches and the costume is completed og a umall sailor hes, neat collar and tie and trick-noled, flat-heolad boots, laced or battoned and very high in the lag. Rumor has it t as French gowns are to be made with three while flounces covering the entire skirt and will be accompanied by shoulder capes primmed with two or three fluences set on full to give breach. The bodice of the hour in perfectly plain on the back and elaborately trimmed in frent.

Teo Long Without Food,

The coll habit of going without food is one from which many people autter in the present hurrying age. Men sit about in their offices, women ruch about at their shopping, and hota basame so absorbed in their interests that the period of hunger is allowed to pass, and the period of fatigue and depression to set in. The worst of it is that ence the second stage is reached the desire for food is gone, and effor many hours' abstinence the man or roman la top (xainated to digest a meal when they get it. To avoid this extreme, it is only accountry he take the most light and rapid re-part during the huppy stage. A glass of milt or marely a biscuit while hungry will prevent the after loss of appetibs. And yet cashy prefer to rula their health rather than -rouble to turn into a resturant and urink a glass of milk.-Hospital.

foulards, and the same idea extends to bre- (cinnamon, a little grated or chepped lemon) tirely novel to the courts of that state and of psel, and a quart of Indian meal. Warm the milk and molasses, and stir them gradually productions of the hot house and variant into the milk and molasses in turn with the sorts of foliage. Flowered silk muslin, with suct and Indian meal ; add the spice and lemon peel, and stir all very hard together. left, with sleeves and frill and plain silk. Take care not to put in too much Indian muslip, are to be much worn by young girls. meal, or the pudding will be heavy and solid. One of the most popolar materials for the coming season is crepe de chine. This is ex-pected to take the place of India silk for all and tie it up, leaving roem for the pudding to swell. Boil it for three hours. Serve it up hot, and eat it with a sauce made of drawn

butter, wine and nutmeg. When cold it is very good out in slices and fried.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EGYPTIAN EGGS.

Apropos of Egyptology, which is fashionable just now, the farmer and the practical woman of affairs may take a lasson from modern Egypt in hatching ohickens. Un-der the shadow of the pyramids, there are immense hatching establishments which turn out little chicks at the rate of five hundred thousand every year ; and the whole chicken crop is estimated by competent authority to be more than twenty millions of chickens per year.

By all the principles of political economy sn inquiry ought to be instituted into the Egyptian method of incuputation, so that we hear in the United States should have at any rate chickens enough for home consumption, instead of importing, as we do now, more than sixteen million dozen of eggs every year.

When one of the youngest nations has learned something of this subject from the oldest nation, then every family may, perhaps have what Henri of Navarre wished for his subjects—a chicken in the pot.

FLOWERS,

Amongst all the pleasant things of life-and the all-bountiful hand of Providence has scattered the path of our days with innumerable pleasant things, if man would but enjoy them-amongst all the pleasant things of life, there are few more pleasant than a walk in the flower garden before breakfast on a sunshiny morning. To see those mule and still, though not motioniess creatures-we mean the blossome-opening their painted bosoms to the beneficent rays which give them their color and their loveliness, welcoming the calm bleesing of the light, as if with gratitude, and seeking, in their tranquil state of being, for nothing but the good gift of God, might well afford a monitory lesson ; for everything in nature has its homily, to us, the eager bunters after fictitious erjoyment. How calm do they stand in their lovelinese, how placid in their limited frait:on of the eloment: that nourish them-how, in their splandid raiment, do they sparkla in the san, how do they drink up the cup of dew, and gratifully give back honey and perfume in return !

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 of the slow gravit; creaming methods, instead of forcing it out at the rate of four miles a minute, while it is freeh and young, has curious notions in his bead. The much vaunted private dairy butter of the world is most all made through the gravity process of raising the cream, and if passably clean and pure, will make butter good enough for those who simply equeam; but there was never a can of the cleanest of such milk set, that the cream separator could not extract from it more offensive matter than can any iced creamer on the earth .--Hoard's Dairyman.

SOWING SEED FOR GREEN FOOD,

If green food is to be grown from kale, tarnips or lettuce, the seed may be expeneive. Those who use changeable yards, sow oute, rye, sweet corn or sorghum, turning the hene on the plot as soon as the green food is two or three inches high 10 [018 quite a large amount may be grown with but ittle labor, as no cultivation of the crop is necessary, any weeds or grass that may appear only assisting to afford a variety.

high moment to the owners of horned catil . The case originated in a complaint entered by the local agent of the sou sty for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals before Justice Peter Toussiant against John Au. tin. a farmer of the town of Highland, of oru-l and unnatural treatment of some of his dairy oattle in sawing off their herns. The proof of the alleged offense was complete, and the justice pronounced the defendant guilty and fined him \$50 and costs,

Cauliflowers are superior to cabbage in every respect for the table, and can be grown as easily.

Paint spiashes may be removed from window panes by a very hot solution of sods, using a soft flannel.

Strongthen vinegar by freezing it, and then remove the ice which forms on the surface ; the water of the vinegar only freezing. Corncobs contain more potash than wood.

If they are used for fuel, and the ashes saved, it will be the most economical mode of dirposing of them. Judgment in planning and arranging the work to be done will accomplish more than

the amount of work itself. System and regularity save work and time. Hogs ought to be fed regularly even dur-

ing the summer, but a good feeding place should be provided, as it is not a good plan te feed hege grain of any kind on the ground. A Ridgewater, P., physician says that

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 3:0 pages, royal svo. Beautiful binding, enbossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. II. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL, from the National Medicail Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.Dr.Parkerand a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentialy, 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 nedvice should be directed as above. olive oil is an antidote for rattle-snake poison. Helf a dozen tablespoonefal are sufficient, he esys, to cure any enake bite. The French method of administering castor Should keep a box of McGALE's FILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As

oll to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up ; when it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly.

Seeds of beets, carrots and paranips are slow to germinate. They may be made to swell and sprout quickly if placed in a fladpel bag and moistened with warm water daily. Some gardeners mix the seeds with fine earth before placing the seeds in the bag.

No experienced planter would ever think of planting trees with braited and mutilated roots. When the roots are damaged at the time of lifting the tree, the mutilated or bruised part should be cot off with a sharp knife, so that the wound may present a clean, smooth surface. The healing process is in this way accelerated, and the risk of damage by fungoid growth lessened to a large extent,

Recent experiments prove that salt is a necossity for fowls, and that when it is supplied them they keep in a better condition and h lay a larger number of eggs. Sult is one of the constituents of eggs and must be provid ed. Of course an expess of salt is injurious, but it the soft food is seasoned with it benefit will be obtained from its use better than in any other way. Make it a rule to give your fowls a proportion of salt in the food two or three times a week.

[The following song was sung at the St. Patrick's Day Banquet in London, by the author, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., to the air "So Early in the Morning."

> Say Sandy, John, and Paddy, A braw and bonnie laddie, A grand old guide is he.

> > At the Ac Tuesday, M . V 13, 1899. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Irish Marriages and Deaths. THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VIDALITY

How Lost! How Regained.

KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervons and Physical Debility, Imparities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTEDVINALINY SUNTOIDEMISTERIES

EVERYBODY

an Anti-Bilions Pill, they cannot be equaled.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION !

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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Terrent and the second second second second

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature for Rducational an

wamming popular vite. Its MANNIOTH DRAWING Ander plane Semi-Annually (June and Recented al. 1992) its GRAVIA SENGLE ANDERIA A. ANTI-AN-INC Place in each of the other termination of the year, and are plateous in paradry 1 the Academy of Butte. New Selignes for

FAMED FOR TWENTY YNARS.

For Integrity of its Decovinger and

Prompt Payment of S'rizen.

Astested as follows:

We the undersyned Banks and Santors will, as all Prize drawn in The Louissand Stati Later - monol. Way be presented at our occustors.

R M. WALMSLEY, Press. Laussee on Water 713

PIERIE LANANX, Pres. HIGH Sudies of the

A. BALDWIN Pres. New Private Galtheters

CARL RORN, Pres. Sulon National Science,

Charltable purposes, and its franchise that a purt the present State Constitution, in 1879, by above whelming pepular vale.

THE TIENCE

OF LIFE

directed as above.

box.

MARRIED.

MURPHY — CRONTN — At the pro Castedral, Mariborough street, Dublin, T. F. Murphy, Kilkenny, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Cronys, Eq., Friats Hill, Thomastonn

WOOD-HAUGHTON-March 20, at the Raptist Chapel, Harcourt street, Dublin, William Wood, of Listowel, county Kerry, to Florence Nightingale, second daughter of Richard S Haughton, 43 Bleomfield street, Dublin,

DIE D.

BOLGER-March 17, at her residence, Bally-honoricken, co. Kilkenny, Mrs. Anne Bolger, aged 75 years,

aged 75 years. BUTLUR-Ab her mother's residence, York street, Dublin, Mary Josephine. aged 19 years, culy daughter of Margaret Butler. CONNOLLY-March 4, at Ballinahowne, Dro-mere West, Mary Councily, relict of the late Junes Councily, aged 72 years. Conwar Councily, aged 72 years. Conwar - March 20, at the parochial residence, Ballyeroy, the Rev. M. A. Conway, PP. Concannon-At her residence, 22 Upper Mounts sh. D blim, Marie Concannon (are Countees de Lusi), widow of the late Henry Concannon, Q.C. Q.C.

CULLEN-At the residence of her daughter. Mrs. Connor Swords, Mrs. Mary Cullen, in

the Soth year of her age. CANROLL - March 26, at Mornington, Drogheda, aiter a short illness, Mr. John Carroll, DCOLY-March 25, at his residence, Newbridge

street, Burr, King's County, Francis Douly. DOYLE-March 21, at his residence, 2 Spital-DOVLE-March 21, at his residence, 2 optim-fields, Thomas Dayle, Becand eldest son of the late Patrick Dayle, Dublin, aged 43 years, DOVLE-March 23, at Millwalk, Holywood, co. Wicklow, Miss Julia Doyle, at an advanced

ago. DWYRR-March 26, at 52 Westland row. Dublin. Acthur E. Dwyer, youngest son of Joseph and M. Dwyer, aged 15 months. Dragan-March 15, at Ardee, Edward Duggan,

ex Sergeant, Constabulary DowLING-March 25, at Blickrock, Cork, Alice

Dovelage, daughter of John Dowling, Pier View, Blackrock.

EGAN-March 27, at his residence, 59 Rathgar rand, Dublin, Daniel J. Egan, 45 Summer hill.

FITZPATRICK-March 24, at her bother's resi-Sence, Ballallen, Sandyford, county Dublin, Bedgee Teresa, your gest daughter of the Dec Hugh Fitzpatrick.

FILMERALS-March 26, at the Marer Miseri-cordiae Ho pital, Dublin, Edward Fitzgerald,

10 Pits merits. FREEMAN- March 16, at her regilence, Castle arree, Kells, county Menth, Rosanna, relict of the late Michael Freeman.

Fright and the second arrentian. Fright-March 15, as the residence of her in some Hor. P. J. Fagan, PP., Kilber, co. Secth. Film hole M. Fagan.

Forth, Falls 1995, M. Fagan, Printam Markab 51, an her residence, 4 Con-models to see, Gasville avenue, Dublin, Mrs. Markab and Foldmin. Garage - March 20, an the Whitworth Hapital, North Brunawick street, Dublin, Josenh Gregan, after a short illness, aged 22 1997 yrara.

GARGAN -Moreb 11, at his mother's residence, D umbar, Kingscourt, county Cavan, John

Gargan. Hows Harch 19, at 120 Victoria street New Breas tan, Kaut, England, James J. Howe, To R. M. S. I., rget 67 years. Hard MD - etarch 19 as Lieupers house, Trales,

Broaven, and the set of years.
Broaven, and tever, Richard Haggard Esq., LL, B., as if B4 years, iddeed son of Stephen Hag-ers, Eq., Clerk of the Crown and Peacefor Socies. Enq., Clerk of the Crown and Peacefor Socies. Strend 10, at sea, Nicholas Johnston Socies. A string Blyin, at Dubbn.
Broaven & Barch 10, at seale Hill house, Tergenure, Der M. (1997) and Bagle Hill house, Tergenure, Der M. (1997) and Jadd.
Remass - March 21 of the residence of bis son, Baltysens, county Mayo, Thaddens Kering, in der Wich verschlas, az Delvera Park, Shrule, of influence and the last Balters of Mr. Thomas Krating.
Kandum-Au the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's resp., Delvin, Microst, only Form of the Inte-

e as , Debin, Michael, only son of the late Michael Known, J the Moster of the Bricklay-

GRAND MORTHEY BRAMING, KINSLI-Murch 20, a. 6 Merrien place, Dallin, serer a t di ne illueas, Julia Kewell KAVANAGIE Merch 21, Mary, second daughter de Star Kennich, Douglas stress, Curk. Kather des las residence. Seneschalstown, Bergera Barthelomow Kelly, in his 91st Kurn Morch 19, at Stonehouse, near Louth, Roy, Publick Koor. K soon-Moren 25, at her residence,78 Cork st. Fusing, Mrs. Keiga, Lawing, Mrs. Keiga, LAWER- March 19, at her residence, 12 Hud-Bonda terner, Bray, county Wicklow, Mrs. 1950 J. aler. Monosey M. ch. 16, ab the residence of her droghter, 49 William street, Limerick Redee, edited the late J. F. Moloney, T. C, ar d 37 stars. Motural Morech 8, at hor residence, Mork-Mekose - March 27, at Belrebin. Dondalk, Mekose - March 27, at Belrebin. Dondalk, Mara, widow of the late James McKone, Eq. March 26, at the Cottage, Ardfert, county Kerry, Eliza, reliet of the late Dr. Mahony. Mathany. March 24, at his residence, Knock-t 266, Patrick McConn. aged 80 years. McKon - March 19, at her residence, Rossan,

"We do hereby certify that so, supposed the art of generals for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Dean en-of the Dorshiang, State Lottery Company, and in preof the house and control the Drawing characters, and som manage and control the Drawing. themseters, and that the same are conducted with housety. Formers was in good faith report all parties, and a surface with Company to use this certificate, which is sufficient the Company to use this certificate, which is sufficient out signatures attached, in it advertise a substitute of SANDY, JOHN AND PADDY. JA Early

The night is wearing fast away, We see the dawning of the day ; The "flowing tide" runs bright and free, And bears our cause to victory, Ten thousand thanks to Gladdy,

He's England's pride, and Scotland's joy,

Old Ireland loves the white baired boy ; His name is sweet through all the vales, The hills, and plains of gallant Wales. Then, hip, hurrah for Gladdy, Say Sandy, John, and Pad'y,

PAW A honn

by its checke-paring economy. Buy your bonnets, and since you must be atingy, he so The fact is that the In some other way." queen mother has been so long the severeign lady of the land without a rival that she cannot bear to see herself supplanted, least of all by her daughter-in-las". Moreover, she prefers her second son, the duke of Oporto, and would like to see him on the threne.

Nemesls in Pettleoats.

The reign of the present autocrat of the Russias has been clouded from first to last in a most singular way by the agenics of the weaker sex. Ho had been but a few works on the throne when the first public execution of a woman in Russia for half a century took place. Sofia Petrovaka, the intrepid and high-born ally of the Nihilliats, marched to the gallows with the heroism of a stoir. She had been concerned in the dynamite plet that ended the former Alexander's life. Singular spectacle it was for the world.

This woman, whose father had been a blat councillor of the ministry of the domaic und whose grandfather had been minister of the interior under Nicholas I., proudly boasted that she had given the signal to Hartman for exploding the mine under the Imperial train, and had also waved the handkerehief to Kulsakof -- a signal that summoned the Czar from earth.

From that day to this Alexander has found the most dangerous of his source foce in the ranks of the educated and well-bern women of his realm. Plate that would stagger the courage of a man are conceived and executed with incredible nerve by Rassian women whose accomplishments and family pedigrees are unquestioned. One of these was Mmr. Sigida, whose brutal treatment at the infornal Kara mines has aroused the wrath of Christendom.

It might pay the present besotted occupant of the Russian throne to remember that the original Namesis was a woman. Her descendants are still conducting the retribution business in Russia.

Fashion and Fancy.

Ladies who are found of novelty will wear oloth coats of gray blue, light stem green or the delloate Parma voilet shades. The newest canes of black lace have a yoko and Medici collar of velvet or bengeline of any preferred color, from which the platted ince fells nearly to the walst. Short capes of light oloth rival jackets as comfortable spring wraps. Young girls have taken to wearing a protty cape for an evening wrap, which is draped across to the left shoulder in Scotch fashion. Such capes are made of white eiferdown cloth, or very pels pink, with a gold cord at the edge and an arrangement of loups and knots of cord seemingly fastening the drapery on the shoulder. Cloth jackets for spring are out long and close-fitting over the hips, with high coilsr, and moderately full alcoves, sot high on the shoulders. Oups coats with loose fronts, the close cuirass couts and jackets with vests are the shapes most largely imported,

Silk-warp mohairs and orystallets are charming for summer gowns. Every known shade can be matched in surah, Amorg the obcicest India silks now shown are those with violet grounds or with long-stommed violets scattered upen black grounds. Small howers in groups of two or three toge ther,

Useful and Domestic Receipts.

If you want to keep your house free from met : never put down your carpet till the floor is theroughly dry.

For roll f of heart-barn or dyspepsis drink slittly cold water in which has been dissolved a reaspoorfal of salt.

Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants. The miorobes that cause disease do not flourish in strong sunshine.

A little salupatre, or carbonate of soda, mixed with the water in which flowers are placed, will keep them fresh for two weeke.

It is claimed that the julce of a lemon, quaczad into a strong cup of coffee, will first immediate reliet in neuralgio headscho.

Never have a dark carpet and wells in a com that is deficient in light Oaly aparts of forty-five pounds when two years old, and mains open to the outer light will stand gloomy tonus in the accoration.

Have two or three small knives for paring vegetables, apples, oto., and they will be found much easier to use than the medium size, and do the work easier.

Always keep carbolle acid convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants and inenot destroyers than can be used. A small quality need only be applied at a time.

Where woeds persist in springing up as fast as they are out off, kerosene oil may be pourod on the plants; the effect will be to de troy them.

F ty foods are the most useful in bronchitis, consumption and nervous disease. Hard brain work uses up a great amount of force, and this is largely supplied by the concumption of the fats, etarch and angar.

For mosquito or pant bitze use a solution of slum water as strong as it can be made, adding one-fourth of aromatic vinegar and one fifth of glycerine. Shake well before using. It will instantly cure the bite. Bail one onnes of fixxseed in a pint of water, strain it, add an onnes of rock candy, some honey and the julce of three lemons. bail again. Result-a nice old-fashioned ough medicine. Drink it hot as you can bear it.

ORANGE CUSTARD .-- Peal and silce six oranges, put them in a deep glass dish with alternate layers of sugar, and let them stand for two hours. With one plat of milk and the volks of three eggs make a soft-bolled cushard sweeten and flavor with grated orange peil When, it has cooled a little, pour the custard over the oranges. Serve cold with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs.

Few people know how to cook water. The secret is in putting good fresh water into a clean kettle already warm and setting it to boil quickly, then taking it right eff to use in tos, coffee and other drinks before it is spoiled. If it is allowed to i team and simmer and evaporate until all the good of the water is in the sir and the lime and iron and dreges are left in the kettle, it is very bad.

INDIAN PUDDING .- To make a very rich Indian pudding you will require a pound of the best suet, chopped very fine, a pint of particularly violets, primroses and daties are molasses, a pint of rich milk, four eggs, a at Monticello, New York, there came up, on low out as the present one. Lawrence Amer-acattered over the surface of the newest large teappointal of powdered nutmeg and application for a new tria', a case that is en.

THE CHERRY TREE SLUG.

In a recent paper Prof. Lintner spoke of the ravages of the cherry tree slug, Eriocam oa cerasi, and said there was no need of such destruction of foliage by this pest as had been reported to him, for his larve can be readily destroyed by spraying the tress with hells-bore in water, an ounce of the powder to two gallens of water, or by dusting the follage withfreeh, air-setaked lime.

DOMESTIC TURKEYS.

There are six breeds of domestic turkeys in the United States, which are known as the brozze, the Narraganseit, the black, buff, white and slaty. The largest of the bronzo tarkeye, raised principality in Rhode Island and north Stonington, Ct. tt ains a weight yearlings twenty pounds.

BREED AND FEED.

There is much in the breed, there is much in feed, and there is more in the feeder than either. A good feeder will do fairly well with a good brend and poor feed, or with good feed and a poor breed. But a good feeder putting good feed into a good breed is the some of perfection in dulrying.

NAIL THESE TO THE BARN DOOR.

"Who enters here leaves pipe behind.' The horse will be all the beiter for workng his way through the winter.

The man that knows the right use of a horse blanket is a first-class horse-man.

Too many horses eat up during the wister all they have earned during the summer. The horse blanket saves feed and flesh-

as substance is used to make animal heat. Keeping matches in any other receptacle than an iron or tin box is tempting Providence.

Some people think a farm animal is like a postage-stamp-no good until licked. They are sadly mistaken.

The farm horsee having only light labor, and not much of that, during the winter, should have less grain and more roughness than during the summer.

The men that puts iron bits in horses' mot the in very cold weather, without first warming the bits, has already too much of the savage in his composition.

FERTILIZERS.

It is equally cortain that money invested in fertilizors or fertilizing materials is frequently thrown away through ignorance of the wants of the soil to which the fertilizer is to be applied. A soil on which any oft he plant-forming elements is abundant and in an available form requires no such element in a fertilizer. It is only those elements which are deficient in the soil that must be supplied, and until farmers have learned some easy and practical method of determining the character of their soils the profit from tertilizors, home-mixed or otherwise, will prove an uncertain quality.

TO CATTLE DEHORNERS.

At the session of the Sullivan county court

A grand old chief is he.

The toiling millions of our land Got priceless blessings f.om his band, He knows the way, and has the will, To make their fortunes brighter still. Sing out the praise of Gladdy, Say Sandy, John and Paddy, A braw and bonnie laddie, A brave old man is he.

Full soon he'll end the wrong and shame To Ireland, done in England's name ; And make good will and peace to reign Through all Britannia's wide domain. Our hearts go out to Gladdy, Say Sandy, John, and Paddy, A braw and bonuie laddie, A lov'd oid man is he.

God grant him strength, and length of days, And bless his righteous works and ways, And give him all his hears holds dear And give bim all his near hous career. To brightly crown his great career. May God be good to Gladdy ! Say Sandy, John, and Paddy, A braw and bonnie laddie, A Grand Old Man is he. -Dublin Nation.

Napoleon's Wise Words.

An eminent author, commenting on the attitude preserved by Nupclson towards Religion as a power in the State, says :

"Napoleon regarded philesophy 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 oitizen alene while religion takes possession of the map.' Morality without religious dogmas is like justice without tribunals. The sages and philosophers of all ages have increasingly manifested a laudable desire of teaching what is good and reasonable; but have they been able to agree as to what is good and reason-able ? Since the admirable "Offices" of the Roman Consul, have any discoveries been made on morals by the efforts of science alone? Since the dissertations of Plato, have the doubtful points in metaphysics been lass numerous? It is, then, the interest of human governments to protect religious institutions since it is through their influence that contolence interposes in the affairs of life, and society finds itself placed under the powerful protection of the Author of nature."

WUOLEN MANUFACTURES COMBINE

in prenouncing Nasal Balm the sovereign remedy for ostarrh. Mr. Horatio Collier. Woolen Manufacturer, Camerontown, Ont., states : Nasal Baim is the only positive remedy for out with that I ever used.

Advertiser-Oan't find my advertisement in your paper this morning ; what's the

trouble ? Editor-Don't know. Put in a "Lest" advertisement and it will probably turn up .--N.Y. Hereli.

Editor of Spicy Society Paper-Yes, the Slanderer will appear in a new dress next waek.

Blinks-So ! Well, I hepe it will not be so them immediate relief.

100.000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Huive- \$10; Quarters (5; Tentha \$2; Twentistha \$2

LIST OF FRIGES

LIAT OF FUZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

100 are..... 099 099 do. do. 1919 (1901 Norg.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are ret in titled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

879 For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write lexibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your realdence, with Etate, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mull delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M.A. PAUPREN.

New Orleans, Sa.

R M. A BANPHIN. Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY OFDER isoner by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Uraf or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters con taining Currency to

NEW OBLEANS BATS STAT. SASE

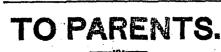
REMENSION that the payment of Prizes 1: GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL FRANK of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, howare of all initiations or anonymous schemes. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of fraction of a Ticket RESURED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hapren to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a presitive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozon to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre paid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa-



Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. It they suffer from Colic, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use DB. An editor calls himself we, because he CODEBER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give thinks be's two. He's beside himself, you

county Covan, Mary, relict of the late Owen McKeen MARONE--Flarch 24, at his residence, Trim.,

Pariek Malon, E.q., C. F., aged 71 years NoLAN-- Worch 20, at 7 Tullow street, Carlow, Oacy- Nolon, the eld and faithful servant of Mrs. C therine McDouvell.

Mrs. C. therine McDonzell.
Mrs. C. therine McDonzell.
Nicclas-Marth 15, at Belmont, Navan, co. Meath, from blood poisoning, John Patrick Nicolla, Surgeon, in the 35th year of his age.
O'RERLY (Morch 37, at 1 Shamrock Villas, Forcess, Dublin, Jane, beloved wife of Hrary O'ReTly.
O'CONNON-March 20, Castlebar, county Mayo, John O'Conner, Merchanth, aged 82 years.
O'BREN-March 25, at 10 Bessborough parada. Morabala, and a systeme. Dublin, in the

ich, Mennoldea ant avenne, Dublin, in the 89 h year of Lis see, Mr. Denis O'Brien.

Consett - March 22, at his late residence, 19 Londard streen, West, Dublin, Harry, yenngesteen of the late Mr. Heary O'Con-

PHELAN-March 25, at Kilmanahan, Clonmel. Ellen, wife of Thomas Phelan, and eldest daughter of Wm. Bubler, Park, Knocklofty, Clocmei.

PHELAN-March 25, at his residence, Lis-function, Cirgheen, co. Tipperary, M. H. Phelon.

POWDERLY-March 21, at her residence, Lusk. Bridget, daughter of the late Thomas Powderly. Powen-March 14, at Ballygriffin, county Cork,

Michael Power, formerly of Labbically. PEPPARD – March 26, at Leinster, street, Athy.

Michael Peppard. PRESCOTT - Murch 19, at her residence, 81 Marl-

borough stre-t, Dublin, Miss Eliza Prescott. STLVANNI-March 21, at her residence, 59 South

Mall, Cork, Mrs, Monice Sylvanni. Smith-March 23, Pat Smith, Orosedrum, co. Meath, sged 34 years, second eldest son of

TOOKEE-March 20, at his residence, 15 Liberty

Walsh, late Superintendent of the Tele-

FITS - All Fits slopped free by Dr. Kline a Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline; 931.

ace,—Plander.

Pat Smith, Garrysallagh,

graphic Department, Leeds.

Arch St., Phila. Pa.

CABLE GOSSIP.

Home Rule and Social Reforms Pressing for Logislation-Stanley Chooses to be Bespet of Congo-Enthusiastic Celebration of Primrose Day In Londov.

CIMING BOUND TO HOME BULE.

London, April 19 -B t'i Liberal and Conservative puliticians who have sounded the Lendon constitutencies on the question of Irish Home Role declare they are thoroughly convinced that that a large majority of the electors are in favor of the concession. Many of the latter party are therefore resolved to support a measure granting the major part of the demands of Ireland, but decline to discuss the subject further until the time comes for voting on it.

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 fully made up, and all that tends to throw fresh light on the problems affecting the housing and feeding of the poor, public sanitation, education, recre-ation and the like is welcomed by the great mass of the electors, who are eager to do what is right, but are proplexed by the conflicting claims of sympathy and economy. This is a class of subjects that dees not appeal to Mr. Gludatone at present, His faculty of throwing his whole nature into whatever he has in hand is balanced by a singular inability to attend to two things at once. In his mind, if nowhere else, it is true that Ireland holds the first place, and until the question of home rule is disposed of ne other pelitical problem will have any conalderable share of his attintion. Besides this, he is strongly opposed to Socialism, whether that term is used to express the doing by the State of what properly is the function of the individual, or the taking by the State of private property for public uses. It is true that in accepting

THE LIMEHOUSE PROGRAMME.

as it is called, Mr. Giadstone has gone further in a socialistic direction than his friends dad thought possible, but he still re- Mr. Heaton makes no objection to the Aus-gards with the utmost misgivings the growing trailan reduction, but merely objects to reendency to invoke the intererence of the iduction being confined to that colony. State in maiters which have heretofore been left to private enterprise.

SCOTLAND MOVING FOR HOME RULE.

The proposal of a scheme of land purchase view of doing something to satisfy this deliament are soliciting the support of other members and have received assurances of aid from many Libersls, Nationalists and Radiosis for the bill recently introduced entitled the land purchase (Scotland) bill.

The oblect of this measure is to empower local authorities to acquire land and to facil. itate the sub-division of large holdings in Scotland. In the first instance the land proposed to be acquired is not to exceed in exof Scotland and possibly on behalf of the farmers of Eogland as well.

STANLEY VICE-KING OF CONGO.

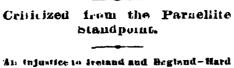
In the present aspect of the case it is re I ful of people of the territory. garded as a great deal more probable that Mr. Stanley will became the Governor of the Conge Free State than that he will enter the British service. As Governer of the Congo in any capacity to which the British could



DIVISION BETWEEN BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

A proposition has recently been broached for the partioning between Prussia and Belgium of the little neutral district of Morfor Ireland has already stimulated the demand B igium of the little neutral district of Mor-for similar legislation in Scotland. With a senet, better known as Altenberg, lying between the two countries named. The district mand, a number of Sontch members of Par- has been governed by a joint commission of Belgian and Prussian officials, and has paid taxes to both Gevernments. The arrange-ment has been a cumbersome one, especially in view of the smallness of the district, the entire population being less than 5,000 persons. It has therefore been considered advisable to divide the st.ip between the two countries, but the people of the little territory, it now appears, are not so neutrol as the form of this Government would indicate, and elapse before much larger proposals will be is evident from this that if their status is to of Scotland and possibly en habilit of the contenance the years to become Relations. age. The matter is, however, to be governed by considerations of international convelience rather than the prejudices of the hand-GLADSTONE AND PARNELL TO SPEAK.

Great interest contres in Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Balfour Land Purchase country he would exercise more power than Bill, which the Irish leader is expected to offer when the deb to is re-summoned toassign him, and he would be able to govern morrow. Mr. Gladatone is expected to make with an absolutely free hand. Mr. Stapley an important speech in support of the amend-recognizes the fact that King Leopold has the mert, and as it will be his first appearance morrow. Mr. Gladetone is expected to make ment, and as it will be his first appearance first claim on him, and the implicit confi- since the recess there is sure to be a large able, but necessary, for it is contrary to readence which that monarch bestows on him is attendance and an appreciative audience. a suffictent guarantee that no interference The possibility that Mr. Parnell will also with his government would be offered. It is speak adds to the interest. He is heard so rarely and there is so much mystery about ceive his commission before he leaves Brus- him that his sit speeches are regarded as remarked events. As for Mr. Gladstone, he now altracts, not only by his great fame as a stateman and erator, but also by the fact everyone realizes that the privilege of hearing him must soon, in course of nature, be a thing



BALFOUR'S LAND ACT

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

o the Irish Tenant and the English yaxpayer.

LONDON, April 18 -In an interview to day with a representative of the United Press, an intimate friend of Mr. Obarles Stewart Parnell gave that get tleman's reasons for oppos Mr. Balfour's land purchase bill. He iog said Mr. Parnell considered it a bad bill from every point of view, not only bad, but to a great extent ridiculous. Considering the matter from the point of view of the Irish tenant is may be said at once, that the propesal is one to rob the tenart who is foolish enough to buy up his own property in his holding. This object is attained in the first place by taking into account, in calculating the amount of purchase money which ought to be advanced in each case, the whole of the helding, that is to say, the tenant's interests, as well as that of the landlord

THE RANK INJUSTICE OF THIS PROVISION will readily be soon when it is remembered taat by the admissions, not only of every Royal Commissioner that has ever enquired into the question, but, even of ministers them. asives, the interest of the tenant now, in many cases, exceeds that of the land!ord. As a second device for obtaining the object in view, viz.,

CONFISCATION OF TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS and the puffing of the landlords' interest, is that of not taking account of the fact that rent continues to be assessed, and, so long as the Healy clause remains, will continue to be assessed on the tenants' improvements. It is net easy to understand why every attempt made by the Irish party in Parliament during the last few years to amend the Healy clause and thus carry out the original intention of the framers of the act of 1881 has been reelated year after year by the present Government. With the Healy clause amended and rent ceasing on tenants' improvement, no device that could be invented would have availed to give a fictitious value to Irish lanolords' property. With the Healy clause unamended and the Land Courts continuing to assess the tenants improvemente, it was easy to bring a measure without, at first sight at least, outraging the principles of justice. The represents-tives of the Irish tenants in the House of Commons will never, if they can help it, allow any land purchase bill to pass which is based on such an iniquitous attempted rebbery. From the point of view of social order it is not only not a measure for settling the land question and removing the cause of agrarian crime and agitation, but it is calculated to have the opposite effect. If the bill passes there will be

THREE CLASSES OF PEASANTS ;

(1) Holders owning land as purchasers under the Ashourne Act, whom we may call the Ashburne tenants. (2) The tenants owning land under the Belfour act, whom we may call Balfaur tanante, and (3) tonants holding land at a rent, either judical or non-judical, These tenants will be placed in an unfavorable position as compared with the first men tioned. The Ashburne tenant will have his iand at a reduction from the present rate of, roughly speaking, 49 per cent., whereas, the Balfour tenants, under Balfour's peculiar arrangements, will, the first five years, hold his land at a reduction of about 25 per cent., and ordinary tenart will be paying a rent which will be equal to the old rack rent fixed by the Land Commission. The meaning of all this is that

EVERYTHING WILL BE UNSETTLED :

that agitation will become not merely desir-



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. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lation: is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurions chemicals. Sold by Dregoide 50 etc. me hottle Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.





I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT

ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A FOUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & FOWNE, Belleville.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET GEOTATIONS. FLOUR GRAIN, &c

cias having advanced to \$6 per case, Messina, \$3.50 to \$4, Florida \$4. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 11,538 bbls, against 16,227 ubls for the week pre-vious. The market has developed considerable strength the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week, and prices are 20c to for the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week are stored at the during week are during week a STRAWBERRIES .- Sales were made yesterday

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

have been sales of Canadian in pails at 8gc, and

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER -- Receipte during the past week were 444 pkgs against 690 pkgs for the week pre-

vieus. There is an easier feeling in new but-ter, and sales are reported at 170 to 180, with a

few fancy tubs commanding more money. In cld stock there is a little steadier feeling on the

best qualities, sales of Western having trap-spired at 10c to 13c for Lower Ports and New-

foundland account. One lot of selected report-

ed at 14c. An Eastern Township shipper was in the city to day endeavoring to dispose of a

lct of old butter he had shipped in cn consigu-meat. Thinking the commission house was re-miss in its duty be offered the butter all round

the market, but could not succeed in selling it,

when he returned to his commission men and

asked them to take it to account at 8c, but they informed him that they were not speculating just now. A few lots of roll butter are coming in and meeting with good demand at 16c to 18c, there being a ready sale at the inside figure. We support the the inside figure. We

quote: New Butter, 17c to 19c; Gream-ery, fall, 19c to 21c; do summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, fall, 15c to 17; do summer, Sc to 12c; Mcrrisburg, fall, 15c to 16c; do summer, Sc to 12c; Brockville, fall, 15c to 16c; do summer, Sc

8c. to 11; Western, 10c to 14c; Renfrew, 9c to 12c; Ioferior, 8c to 9c. CHEESE - The only bu-inees of any import-

ance refers to local sales at 101c to 111c as to quality. A few lots of new fodder cheste have

been turned out in the Brockville and Belleville

sactions, but there will be no quantities offering

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

will be deluged with hen fruit

Ontario.

per lb.

unchanged at 5c to 10c.

ities from \$10 to \$10.50.

Eggs .- Receipts during the past week were

BRANS-Market du l under slow demand. In

jobbing lots occasional sales are made at from \$1.45 to \$1.55, and round lots are quoted at \$1,40

Turre is a good supply still in first hands in

prices remain unchanged. Extracted, 95 to 10c as to quality. Comb honey 140 to 15c for

white clover in 1 lb sections. Backwheat boney in comb 13c to 14c, in lb sections.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.-Supp'y good.

HCPS -Canadian hops are stronger in tone

with mo-e ecquiries, and recent sales reported at 17c to 2% per 1b. Old hops are quiet and

HAY.—The market quiet, but prices remain steady; timothy is selling from \$8 to \$8.50 on brack; ordinary from \$6 to \$7. and fancy qual-

FRUITS, &o.

APPLES.-The reason is now pretty well over, but fancy spies and russets are bringing \$5 to

\$7 per bbl, some quoting even high r figures tor single barrels of fancy fruit. Poor stock, \$1

LEMONS. - A steady feeling pervades the mar-ket with sales all the way from \$2.50 to \$3 50 as

Co quality, ORANGES.—The market continues firm, Valen-

HONEY-Demand is quiet, market dull, but

Western is quoted at 24 to 9a.

NEW CABPETS just received at S. Carsley's : handsome patterns in Wilson velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Tapestry Brussels, Wool, Union and Jute.

Western is quoted at 2% to 9c. Oanada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Ohiosgo short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$16.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Hame, city cured, per lb, 114c to 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8% to 9%: Lard, Canadiao, in pails, per lb, 8% to 8%; Baron, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, 00c; Tailow, common, refined, per lb, 4c to 4%. S. CABSLEY'S for lace curbains, from the very cheapest to the best real lace.

S. CARSLEY is showing very handsome sateens and chambrays this spring.

CARPETS I CARPETS 1 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,

5-FRAME BRUSSELS

Choice selection of New Goods in this stand. ard, well known Carpet. There is nothing to equal it for wear and appearance. BORDERS TO MATCH. Brussels Stair Carpets to match.

WILTON VELVET CARPETS. Wilton Velvets in light and dark grounds,

with handsome borders. RUGS 1 MATS |

Rups and Mats to match Carpets in every make, size and shape.

CARPETS ! CARPETS ! TAPESTRY.

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. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

A now make of Carpets which is equal in appearance to the best 5 Frame Brussels. BORDERS TO MATCH.

Stair carpets to match all widths.

RUGS ! MATS !

Rugs and Mats to match all Carpets in every aize and make. A NEW LINE.

Scotch Worsted Plush Rugs and mats with handsome raised Borders.

ALL COLORS ! ALL SIZES ! Cocos Fibre Mats in all sizes, with or without Wool Border and Scraper

SPECIAL MATS.

Made to order. Letters or Emblems inserted. S. CARSLEY.

WOOL.

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

UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the yard or in Equares, all sizes.

JUTE CARPETS,

BZESWAX.-Prices remain farm, but the mark-is very dull, Quotations are from 24c to 25c by the yard or in square, all sizes. \$1.50-MONTAMA ART SQUARES-\$1.50. Sugar is selling in round lots at from 7c to 7c per lb. Syrup is quoted at 65c to 70c per tin, and in the wood sales are made at 5½c to 6c

CHINA MATTING. For Summer Residences and Seaside Cottages,

All Colors Cocoa Matting "Manilla Matting. SKIN RUGS.

A choice selection, all colors and sizes.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

CARPET SWEEPERS, with all the newest improvements, patented in America SMYRNA RUGS.

Several lines just received, very cheap, every nize and color.

S. CARSLEY.

OILCLOTHS. OILCLOTHS. LINOLEUM, Just received, a large shipment of BEST OILOLOTHES, 4 yards and 8 yards wide.

FLOORCLOTHS. Well sessoned FLOORCLOTHS, all widthe,

Very choice patterns in our new LINOL-EUMS this Spring. Light and dark grounds,

therefore believed that Mr. Stanley will resels.

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. The of the past. mayor of St. Gillies, a suburb of Brussels, is responsible for the unfortunate occurrence. and has succeeded in covering himself with ridicule and possibly semething worse. Contrary to the expressed wishes of King Leopold, the suburban functionary attempted to hold an independent reception in honor of A number of Irish American characters are Stanley, and his persistence in opposition to the remonstrances of the King's representatives caused a riot, or rather a series of ricts, resulting in many broken heads and a large number of arrests.

CELEBRATION OF PRIMROSE DAY.

Lenden was literally painted yellow yesterday in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. The statue of the Tory statesman was completely cover-Italian and promises a large sale. ed with primreses, and the crowds in the vicinity were so dense that the services of a large auxiliary force of police were brought into requisition to clear the square. The entire celebration was under the auspices of the Primrese League, whese membership, it is announced, has reached the number of 907,000.

DUCAL SUPPORTERS OF THE IRVINGITE CHUBCH

weeks with the Duke and Duchess of Norththumberland, at Albury. There is lit:le to interest the general public in the domestic arrangements of this excellent family who have inherited the possessions and assumed the name of the historic Percys. But what is really curious about the Northumberlands and their fam: ly is the fact that they are the head, front and backbone of the Irvingite Church. The Dake and Dachess are wholly given up to the maintenance and progagation of their mysterious tenets. They spend enermously en religious works and live in hourly expectation of the close of the present dispensation.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

"Lord Percy is not lass devoted to this religion than are his parents, and has induced The re-trial of the case is set down for an early his wife, a daughter of the Dake of Argyle, to join the Irvingite body. Albury is the seat in Sarrey which the Duchess of Northumberland inherited from her father, the celebrated Henry Drummond, who was himself one of the founders and ohlef props of Irvingiam. Here still lives the venerable Woodbouse, the last surviver of the twelve "apostles" raised up under the ministry of Edward Irving. He is of advanced age, and his death as involving the extinction of the restored apostolate will deal a crushing blow to the theoretical completeness of the Irvingite system. The Irvingite Church, in Gerdon Square, near Euston Station, is the figest piece ef modern [Gothic architecture in Len-den.

REDUCED POSTAL BATES FOR CANADA.

new postal regulations with Australia as in-dicated by the budget. It is glaringly un- or constructing it in Canada.

WM. O'BBIEN'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. The beok, which is entitled, "When we were Boye," is a historical story and deals specifically with the Fenians. brought into the plot. The book has been well received and the reviewers have treated it solely on its merits, without the slightest reference to the political character of the work or the political leanings of its author. The Daily News regards it as the equal of the best writings of Lever, and the Pall Mail Gazette expresses the opinion that it will impress the English people with full confidence in the dignity characterizing the new Irish era. The work has been translated into French and

CHARGES OF INCONSISTENCY.

LONDON, April 21.-The Daily News has spring 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. At that time those gentlemen were followers of Mr. Gladstone, and are on record as having in the strongest terms compatible with their rhetorical attainments condemned the bill Earl Percy has been spending the past two as a measure framed in inequity and launched

in injustice. To these gentlemen the News proffers the advice that they would do well, in promers the advice that they would do well, in order to avoid stultifying themselves, to compare their utberances on that occasion with those of which they have deliver-ed themselves in support of Mr. Balfour's scheme, and hasten to make the necessary modifications,

CHARGES AGAINST & BRITISH M. P.

Miss Hains has secured a new trial for her action sgainst 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 venerable defendant still adheres to contention that the action is to black-mail him, but the public verdict is against him, as his relations with the plaintiff and other women are matters of comment. day.

The Amendment to the Patent Act.

OTTAWA, April 21.-Mr. Patterson (Essex) this evening gives notice of a bill to amend the Patent act. It is proposed to amend section 37 to read as follows :--

Every patent granted under this act shall be subject and be expressed to be subject to the condition that such patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and de termine 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 Mr. J. Henniker-Heaten, M.P., has writ-ten a letter to the Times on the subject of the invention new postal regulations with Australia as in

ion to suppose that one man on the other side of the road can held 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. The land question would thus be opened afresh, and the idea that things could be mended in time by the gradual extinction of the purchase system is illusionary. No man will be satisfied with the prospect that in the however, claim that they can be bought at course of time he will be as favorably situated \$4.65. Low grades, it is said, have not adwill be satisfied with the prospect that in the as his neighbor, especially when what he vanced in price proportionate to that of the wants is not prospective but immediate relief. better qualities. Western millers are very The discontented will also reflect that his bullish as the price of wheat have give up to The discontented will also reflect that his more fortunate neighbor owes the superiority of his position to agitation, if not to violence, and it would not be surprising if he took it into his head that the shortest way to the bestering of his position would be

TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Mr. Balfaur in short by his bill, which provides only for the gradual transfer of the preperty to the tenants puts a direct premium, not only on agitation, but en violence, and is thus destructive and not conservative. Accordingly the last state of Ireland will be worse than the first. For the first time it is proposed that not the individual tenant, but he ratepayers of Ireland, shall be responsible for the failure on the part of the tenants to pay the installments of loans which may be advanced to them for the parchase of their heldings. Among the guarantees which are provided is for instance that of the county rates struck by the grand juries especially for the purpose. In other words, abouid any number of the tenants in any district of the county fail to pay the install ments, the result will be that the grand jury will levy a rate calculated to produce the amount of the deficiency. Not only tenants of agricultural but also

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 distriots is the balance of the Irish Onurch surplus fund. It is doubtful in the first place whether this supposed surplus exists, but even if it does it is security of the most doubtful character, when the church surplus consists of payments of tithes and charged by the landlords. When the Church Act was passed the landlords were given an opportunity of redeeming the tithes rent charge within a certain number or years. In so far as that opportunity has been availed of the church funds are of course a substantial reality, for they have taken the shape of actual cash in

hand.

A Properly Conducted Paper .- Hare-Do you pay on publication for spring poetry ? Editor-No ; we publish on payment-a 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 lesn on an editor's shoulder when he's at work. Distribute your weight mere generally by straddling his neck, -Oil City Blizzard.

50c per bbl. higher. Strong bakers are firm at \$5.10, and some holders are asking more money. The sdvance in the price of Manitoba wheat has been the sole cause of the rise in strong bakers. A lot 1,000 sacks of Manitoba strong bakers was sold in Glasgow a few days sgo at ls advance on previous sales. Straight rollers are firmer and higher, but prices are more or lers nominal at \$4.75 to \$5.00, a sale having been made at the outside figure. Some dealers, having 95c and \$1 00 per bushel in some districts. Patent winter, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Patent spring,

85 40; Straight roller, 84 70 to \$4 80; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4 00; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.10; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Ottario baga-superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario baga-fine, \$1 40 to \$1.60.

WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 12,885 bushels, against 19,958 bushels the week previous. Manitoba hard wheat is firmer, and 7c to 8c higher. quotations being \$1.15 No. 1, and \$1.18 for No. 2. The Chicago wheat market closed at 88c, which is 41c down from the lowest point.

MILL FEED .- The market is very steady for bran at \$16 50 to \$17.00 per ton. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to \$19, and moullie \$20 to \$21 per ton, lower qualities selling at \$15 to \$18. OATMEAL, &c.--Receipts during the week were 120 pkgs., against 253 pkgs. for the week previous. We quote : Standard in bags at \$1.70 \$1.80 and granulated at \$1 75 to \$1 90. In bb.s. granulated \$3.75 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled cats \$3.70 to Standard at \$3.00 to \$3.70. Longed base \$3.70 to S1.00 per bbl, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bass. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90. CONN-Receipts during the past week were 1,214 bush., against nil last week. Prices are higher in sympathy with the advance in the West, No. 2 Chicago mixed being up to 50c to 52c net bushel dury paid

52c per bushel, duty paid.

PEAS. - Receiv 1: during the past week were 12,939 oushels against 11,564 bushels for the week previous. The market is quoted a little firmer at 690 to 70c per 66 lbs. in store, and at 72c to 73c afloat, the sale of a round lot being made at the outside figure for May delivery. OATS. - The market is firmer and higher, sales of Ontario white being reported at 35c to 36c per 32 lbs. and 33c to 34c for Quetec, the sale of a few car loads being reported at 35c to 34c, some holders asking higher figures. Receipts during the week were 14,234 bushels. BARLEY.—There is a much better demand for export to the United States, and quite a num-

of sales have been made in the West for Buff ilo, Albany, New York and Philadelphia, Here prices are steady at 48c to 600 as to quality. Feed barley is quoted 1. 42c to 45c. BUCKWHEAT.-Market steady at 38c to 40c

per bushel Ryg.-There is some enquiry, and prices are

quoted at 50c to 52c. MALT.-Market quiet. Ontario at 68c to 70c per bushel delivered here in small lots.

SERDS.-Canadian timothy firm at \$2.30 per bush, American at \$1 75 to \$1.85 as to quality, Red clover 7 to 8c per lb. Alsike 11c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red

PROVISIONS,

top 50c to 75c.

POBK, LABD, &0 .- The provision men have had an exciting time since our last report, one well known pork dealer stating that he wished a repetition of such profits as he realized on the sport would come once a week. Sales of Cana-dian short out mess pork have been made at \$16.50 to \$17. It would cost \$16 to lay down Western mess pork here to day. In lard, there

at 5e to 6e per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES -Market steady at the recent advance, sales at 12c, quotation 12 to 12gc in all widths. per la

DATES- Quiet and dull at 50 to 60 per lb. VEGETABLES.-Market well supplied, prices generally easier. Bermuda cabbages \$3 to \$3 50 per crate, Bermuda tomatoes \$1 to \$1 10 per box. Lettuce 75c to \$1 per dozen. Asparagu 500 to 70c per bunch. Bermuda onions \$3.50 per box.

COCOANUTS .- The market is fairly steady a \$4 50 to \$5 per 1(0 BANANAS - Receipts heavy with sales at S

to \$1.50 per bunch. POTATOES .- Market easier, sales of car lot

60c to 65c per bag, jobbing lot4 70c to 75c New Bermuda potetoes \$7 to \$10 per barrel Sweet potatoes \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH .- Green cod is in very slow de mand, and dealers are doing their best to wor it off, one car load being shipped back to th Lower Ports at \$2 per bbl, consisting of No. 3 and 2, and quotations range from \$2 to \$3 pe bbl. Large fish in drums are offered at \$4 Labrador herring are steady at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. Some enquiry is reported from the United States, but has as yet resulted in little or n business. It is hoped that stocks will soon b worked off to outside points, although it is an mitted that low prices will have to be submitted to. In dry ccd, sales have been made at \$4 per quintal. The amount of business is of course Very limited at this season. OIL-At St. John's, Nfld., yeal fat is selling

at \$1.60 per cwt., which we believe is 400 higher than last year. The English market is also better, so that prices will rule higher than last spring, Newfoundland cod oil cannot be im ported under 37½c per gallon. A few hbds were sold at 35c, and we quote 35c. Cod liver oil is quoted at 45c to 60c for Newfoundland Seal oil 50c to 52c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week endin April 19th, 1890, were as follows :---Oattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calver

- Car		DLOOP;	Triffic.	Uni 1 08.	
	415	55	771	325	
Over from last week.	20		.,		ŀ
	435	55	771	285	
Left on hand	2	••	••	••	

The receipts of cattle at these yards for week were not large and though prices were if any thing lower, trade had a fairly brisk tone, all being well cleared out, top prices for atook good beeves being about 41 ots per 1b.

Good demand but small receipts of sheep hogs plentiful, calves cheaper, large numbers o

mostly poor quality We quote the following as being fair values: Castle, Butchers' good, 4½ to 4½ ; Butchers med., 3½ to 4c; Butchers' culls, 3c to 3½ c; Sheep and lambs, 4½ to 5c; Hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Calves, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

The receipts of horses at these stables fo week ending April 19bh, 1890, were 331; left over from previous week 19; total for week 390; shipped during week 163; left for city 74 sales for week 62; on hand for sale 91. The hore trade at the stables during the pas

week has been fair, sales large but no highe prices. We have on hand some very fin workers and drivers and three car-loads to arrive on Monday. There are a number of American buyers in

town and a good trade is looked for.

5 to \$8 s day. Samples and duty FREE. BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mic

ĝC.	GREEK DESIGNS.
	Tile patterns. Persian patterns.
e8	OILCLOTHS.
50 er	
us	For Dining-rooms, Halls, Kitchens, Offices, Hotels, Studios and Stores
50	EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
	Eperienced men sent to take plans, cut and
at	lay all Oilclothe, Linoleums and Carpets. Mod-
\$ 1	erate charges.
ψL	S. CARSLEY.
ts	\$ 5.15.
jc.	FANCY CLOTH DULMANS, worth \$8.
el.	S6.15.
	FANCY CLOTH DOLMANS, worth \$9.
	S11.40.
le-	FANCY CLOTH DOLMANS, worth \$15,
r k	
he	STYLES TO SUIT EVERY BUYER.
1 er	S. CARSLEY.
4.	FANCY CHECK WARTERPROOFS, 95c
er	
ed	LAST SHIPMENT.
no be	\$7.20.
d-	Spring Dolmans, White Lace, worth \$10.
ed	\$10.00.
er	Basket Cloth Dolmans, worth \$13.
E 8	\$11.40.
g	Spring Dolmans, White Lace, worth \$15.
er	CAN BE HAD IN ALL SIZES.
80	S. CARSLEY,
80	1
n- 8.	PLAID WATERPROOFS, ALL SIZES, 55.
er i	TRAVELLING WRAPS.
d.	
	LONG WRAPS WITH 3 CAPES
	LONG WRAPS WITH 4 CAPES
	LONG WRAPS WITH 5 CAPES
og	This importation being larger than previous seasons enables us to sell them twenty five per-
8.	cent cheaper.
	S. CARSLEY.
	ENGLISH WATERPROOFS, \$1.25.
k	
¥ 7-	TRAVELLING PALETOTS.
11	
)r	CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON
<u> </u>	If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S
p, of	
	If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTONS
B:	won't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPER
78	TON'S is not.
to	On Clapperton's Spool Catton,
	Strength and smoothness are combined,
	And on a simple wooden spool
	The best of Thread ycu find,
or	CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.
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1765. 1767. 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET