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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 29, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

AN OLD, BUT ALWAYS NEW, TALE.

Description of a Pilgrimage to the Famous Shrine.—An Historic Resume.

ANNA T. SABLIER.

More than two centuries ago, Monsignor de Laval, the illustrious Bishop of Quebec, gave this remarkable testimony as to the devotion towards St. Anne, then existing among the people of New France. "We confess," he says, "that nothing has more effectually assisted us in bearing the burden involved in the pastoral care of this infant diocese, than the special devotion manifested by the inhabitants of these countries towards the good St. Anne, a devotion which we are confidently assured distinguishes them amongst all other people."

This devotion has increased proportionately with the growth of that infant colony. In 1665, the Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation, who as follows from Quebec: "Seven leagues from here," she wrote, "is a village called Petit-Cap, where is a church of St. Anne; our Lord has wrought great wonders there in favor of the mother of the most Blessed Virgin. The paralytics walk, the blind recover their sight, the infirm, whatever their infirmity, are restored to health." So wrote the saintly religious in the latter part of the seventeenth century. So it may be written now near the close of the nineteenth. Somewhere, about 1648, the parish of St. Anne may be said to have had its origin, when the Fathers of the Society of Jesus said Mass and administered sacraments in improvised chapels. They were, indeed, its first pastors. There is a tradition, tolerably well authenticated by the finding of certain remains, that many years subsequently to this date a chapel had existed. The tradition further asserts that at a remote period some Breton seamen, in fulfillment of a vow made when in peril of shipwreck, had constructed at Petit-Cap, some distance from the present Basilica, a rude frame building as a shrine to St. Anne. In 1558 a pious inhabitant, in gratitude for some favor received, gave the ground for the building of a church, the corner stone of which was laid by M. d'Alleboust, Governor of New France, and the site of the church solemnly blessed by the Vicar-General of Quebec, M. Vignal. It was begun by M. Thomas Morel, at that time cure, and completed by M. Filon. Care is recorded from the very beginning, the first being that of a laborer, Louis Guimont, who, suffering from a malady, went in a spirit of faith to place three stones in the foundation of the new church. He was instantly cured. These and many other authenticated prodigies are related in a pamphlet, "The Miracles of Anne," published some ten years after the

### FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH

by the cure, Thomas Morel. In 1665, Father Henri Nouvel, a Jesuit missionary, received from the Cathedral Chapter of Caracas, in France, a relic of St. Anne, a portion of a finger-bone. Scarcely was the church erected when pilgrims began to flock thither. The savages were no less numerous nor no less devout than their French-Canadian brethren. The pious traditions of the spot were borne to them in their distant settlements by Jesuit Recollets; and they came from the far extremities of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from the shores of the great Lakes. On these occasions multitudes of canoes covered the surface of the water, in the neighborhood of Beauport, and such was the fervor, we are told, of the children of the forest, that they were known to drag themselves on their knees from the landing-place to the church, no inconsiderable distance. In 1787, the church was almost entirely rebuilt, pilgrimages became more numerous than ever, and for nearly a hundred years cures and prodigies of various kinds were multiplied. A few years ago, it became necessary to rebuild once more. This time the bishops of the province called upon the faithful of their respective dioceses to assist in their work. The result is the truly magnificent temple, which has replaced the rude frame building of the Breton Mariners. In 1876 His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, amid a great concourse of priests and people, solemnly transferred the relics from the old church to the new, the church warden carrying a copy of crimson and gold over his head, while the elders of the parish bore the picture, which so long had hung above the main altar, and others disputed for the privilege of carrying one of the crutches or other ex-voto. The hearts, which had been presented by the bishops of the several dioceses, were also transferred, to hang before the new shrine of the Saint, as they had done before the old. In this year of 1876, on the 7th of May Our Holy Father declared St. Anne to be the special Patroness of the Province of Quebec, without detriment to the title of St. Joseph as Patron of all Canada. It was the good fortune of the writer to visit St. Anne's on two occasions, the first being that of a public pilgrimage, which is well worthy of description, the second privately, when there was more opportunity for detailed observation. One bright and warm July morning we boarded the steamer, which was waiting at the wharf, in Montreal, to convey the swarm of human beings to their pious destination. With those then on board, and many who joined us at various points along the route, I learned that every form of human misery was there represented. The St. Lawrence was gloriously blue and bright as we set sail

OVER ITS BROAD BOSOM.

The vivid sunlight of a typical summer day lay on the wharves, the custom house on the ancient church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, which was the first stone edifice erected in Montreal, with the figure of Mary looking out over the waters. Villemarie was a city worthy of its name, that morning, with the towers of Notre Dame rising boldly into rivalry with the verdure-clad Mt. Royal.

Between four and five we reached Quebec and a market boat soon carried us off, and in less than two hours, landed us at St. Anne's. We went straight to the convent, where the feminine portion of our party were hospitably received. The convent is under the charge of the gray nuns, as these daughters of St. Vincent de Paul are familiarly called in Canada. It stands upon an eminence difficult of ascent to man and beast, but affording a magnificent river view. In the bright moonlight of that night at St. Anne's, I looked out from the upper gallery of the convent upon the vast expanse of the St. Lawrence, the low-lying shores opposite, misty with distance, and the hills of the Laurentian chain extending southward as far as the eye could reach, and there was nothing to be desired in beauty of prospect. The village of St. Anne proper consists of but a single street, extending along the river bank, and on the slope of the mountain, the people numbering some one hundred and fifty families, give a total of eight hundred communicants. These simple inhabitants know little or nothing of the great world. They keep the primitive customs of earlier days, and poverty, drunkenness, and crime, are almost unknown amongst them. The church, recently created a Basilica of our Holy Father, is the centre of life in that little village of Beauport, and many of the houses bear some outward sign that they are prepared to offer hospitality at very moderate prices to pilgrims. The church, the presbytery, and the sacristy, occupy a conspicuous portion of the village street. In the rear of the latter is a species of sloop, where pious objects and mementoes of the spot are sold. On the opposite side of the street is the chapel of processions which stands upon the site of the former church. It is constructed out of the pictures, more quaint than beautiful, usually representing escapes from shipwreck, or the like. One, consisting of a group of miniature portraits of the queen of France and her children kneeling before St. Anne, is probably of

### SOME ARTISTIC VALUE.

The altar is extremely ancient. The chapel itself being on a height, bears some resemblance to the Scala Sancta of St. Anne d'Auray. The presbytery is a handsome cut-stone building, erected by the Redemptorist Fathers, who have been the guardians of the Shrine since 1878, and to the zeal and courtesy of whom pilgrims are so much indebted. The Basilica is 200 feet in length by 100 in breadth and gives the impression of being much larger. The interior decorations are rich and in a somewhat florid style. The lateral chapels, that is to say, the decorations, as well as the altar and statue in each, are owing to the generosity of individuals, or of communities. That of St. Francis Xavier is the work of the Oblate Fathers, another of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, another of the diocese of Three Rivers. The Stations of the Cross, each one a fine basso-relievo, are given by families or individuals. In the sacristy, among other objects of interest, is an engraving presented by the celebrated French Canadian writer, the Abbe Casgrain, to the Redemptorist Fathers who are in charge of the parish of St. Anne's. It is a very ancient engraving, and as the quaint device inscribed upon it declares it the true portrait of Friar Digne Pelletier, a lay brother among the Recollets, who died in odor of sanctity in the mission of New France, in 1669, and whom God has honored by various miracles. Over the high altar hangs the well-known picture of St. Anne, attributed to Le Brun. It represents the Eternal Father, with St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin, having two pilgrims at their feet. Below are the arms of the donor, the Marquis de Tracy, at that time Viceroy of New France. The picture was given in gratitude for a narrow escape from shipwreck. A silver narrow escape from shipwreck. A silver primitive days, was presented by M. de la Chenaille another of the worthies of the French regime in North America, and a silver reliquary, by Monsignor de Laval. A crucifix of massive silver remains in eternal remembrance of the Cal of New France, the Sieur d'Iberville, the most distinguished of a family of heroes, who won their laurels both by sea and land. In the sacristy is still shown the chasuble worked by the royal hands of Anne of Austria for this sanctuary d'outre-mer. It is richly wrought in gold and silver, red being the groundwork. The vanda hand of time has touched it but lightly, although the brilliant court, within whose circle it was fashioned, has faded almost into a myth. This, with two pictures painted by Luc Lefrancois Recollet, who died in 1655, and presented to the church by the Bishop of Petra, are

### THE CHIEF MEMORIALS

which bear date in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. Amongst the more modern ones, besides those already noted, is a gorgeous banner, used on state occasions, and presented on St. Anne's Day, 1875, in the name of himself and a Day, 1875, in the name of himself and a number a subscribers, by Six richly gilt non Caron, of Quebec. Six richly gilt hearts hanging around the shrine contain the names of the chief benefactors of the church in the respective dioceses of Canada. Three of the principal fam-

lies of the parish are represented by gorgeous stained windows in the chancel. Thus the old and the new are ever blended at St. Anne's, and names and memories remain interwoven with it which are also imperishably connected with the history of Canada; for, amid the hosts of pilgrims that have worshipped there, came Laval, the Baron-bishop of the proud line of the Montmorencys, who sacrificed the splendors of a luxurious life at court to evangelize the children of the forests; came de Tracy and de Fontenac, d'Iberville and d'Alleboust, with the devout chieftains of the Huron or Algonquin, as well as the Jesuit heroes, who have made the very name of New France immortal, and the Recollets, who, so brief their stay, though so hard and perilous their lives, have seemed to guide, shadow-like, through early Canadian annals. The Basilica contains two sacred relics of St. Anne, the first, a portion of the finger-bone already mentioned, which is declared to be neither of wool nor linen, but of a tissue between the two, and enclosed in a rich reliquary, guarded by angels in gilt, and adorned with real precious stones. The second relic was brought from Rome by Rev. M. Laliberte, Cure of St. Michel de Bellechasse. In the central nave stands the statue of St. Anne, of great height, and placed upon a pedestal, so as to be seen distinctly from all quarters of the church. Around it are displayed a bewildering number of offerings made to the shrine, each one in gratitude for some favor received, jewelry and other valuable ornaments, hearts of gold and silver, spectacles, stails and crutches. Of the latter there are four pyramids constructed of the same height as the great pillars of the church. One rarely enters the Basilica at any hour of the day without finding in prayer at the base of the statue some of the afflicted, and by their earnestness of mind, and the fervent clasp of their uplifted hands, realizes that faith is there. Never did that calm, majestic figure of St. Anne appear more impressive than in the dusk of an August evening, when we answered the summons to night prayer, usually recited aloud at half-past seven. The church was dim, except for the light of the sanctuary lamps, and the faint reflection of a dying sunset, playing in ghostly fashion through the naves. It was still; only the subdued voice of the religions, in the pulpit repeating the night prayers

### BROKE THE SILENCE.

The worshippers were few, compared to the multitude who thronged the edifice at morning; but they seemed intensely earnest. I took away with me that evening my most distinct and most solemn recollection of St. Anne's.

I have said nothing, as yet of fountains, one in the square outside the church, of cut stone, surmounted by the statue of the saint; the other, more primitive, in front of the ancient chapel. These fountains have been truly a stream of living water. Numberless beings, stricken with varied infirmities to which humanity is subject have come thither to be made whole. Thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine every week of summer, or as long as navigation lasts. They come from busy centres of American commercial life, where one might suppose the nineteenth century and its material spirit entirely prevailed, and the hard hands of toil are clasped at the feet of the Mother of Mary. They come from brilliant scenes, where life wears its holiday garb, and hands that have only touched the roses of existence, are uplifted, in supplication. Miracles are seen on the occasion of every pilgrimage. They have become so frequent and so numerous as scarcely to create a surprise. The account of authentic cures are published every month in the Annals of the good St. Anne. Deaf mutes recover speech and hearing, the lame walk, and the blind see. Nowhere has the power of God been more abundantly manifested. Truly, "God is wonderful in His saints," and as if to confound the unbeliever, with his favorite objections of faith cures and nerves and imagination, children in arms, toddling little ones are constantly the object of the good saint's protection. In September, 1887, the crown of gold, the gift of Leo XIII., was solemnly placed upon the statue by His Eminence, the Cardinal, in the presence of a great multitude. The faith of the people seemed at that moment recompensed. Two hundred odd years of devotion to this glorious patroness, in which the Dominion of Canada has outstripped la nouvelle France, was then sealed with the approbation of the highest authority upon earth.

During the last ten years there have been at this Shrine 984 organized pilgrimages; 777,694 pilgrims; 675,445 Communions, and 25,014 Masses.

The number of pilgrims during 1890 was 105,672, and of these 20,000 were from the United States. In the same year there were 108,575 Communions and 3,696 Masses.

Most of the pilgrimages take place in June, July, August and September. Over 60,000 pilgrims visited the shrine in last July and August.

### Movement of Remains.

The translation of remains of the three Jesuit fathers, Jean de Queen, Francois Du Perron and Jean Liegeois from Beaudouin cemetery to the Ursuline chapel will take place about the middle of May with great ceremony. The bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa will be present.

### Personal.

Rev. Father Martinez, assistant general of the Oblate order, is in Montreal on a visit of inspection of the houses of the order. After leaving Montreal he will inspect all the Oblate houses in America.

## PARNELL'S DELEGATION.

### AN EPISCOPAL CONDEMNATION.

A Pastoral from the Archbishop—Father Dowd's Address on the Subject.

On Sunday last at High Mass, in all the Irish Catholic churches, a brief pastoral from His Grace Archbishop Fabre was read, exhorting the faithful to abstain from attending the proposed meeting in favor of the Parnell movement on the 8th of May next. His Grace instructed the pastors of the churches to make the necessary comments, so that his meaning might be perfectly understood. The reading of the document in St. Patrick's called forth the following remarks from the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., the venerable pastor of that church. He said: My brethren, I hope what I have to say will not give pain to a single member of the congregation. In any case I only discharge a duty that I owe first to my Archbishop, and in the next place to you. Our Archbishop forbids certain meetings announced by the journals, and commands me to make you, my parishioners, to well understand why you should take no part in them, and why you should not encourage by your contributions a movement strongly condemned by all the bishops of Ireland. In trying to obey my Archbishop I believe sincerely I will be rendering an important service to you, whose happiness is as dear to me as my own life. I wish you first to understand that this letter of our Archbishop is read to day in all the Irish parish churches of the city as well as here. Now I invite you to give your special attention to the remarks and explanations I have to place before you.—Since some time there has been a movement in Montreal on the part of a few persons of little influence to introduce the delegates of Mr. Parnell into the city. Some days ago the individuals concerned in this project took a step in advance by fixing the 8th of May next for the holding of a public meeting, at which several delegates of Mr. Parnell are to appear in order to explain and advance the object of their mission. It is well known that the object of the mission to America of those delegates is to collect funds in order to carry on, with success, the warfare commenced by Mr. Parnell in Ireland against

### THE GREAT MAJORITY

of the representatives of the country in Parliament; against the great majority of the population of the country at large; against the immense majority of the priests of Ireland; and against the unanimous decision of the bishops and archbishops of faithful Ireland. This is the warfare intended to be strengthened and propagated by the meeting of the 8th of May. The object of this meeting is, therefore, bad and wicked, and must be condemned, as well as every similar meeting by sincere Irish Catholics just as it has been condemned by our Archbishop. The fact is plain; the delegates of Mr. Parnell come here as the agents of a faction, composed of a small minority of the Irish people. What is the object of their coming? It is to ask you to give them your money in order to maintain and extend the spirit of faction amongst the minority they represent. They ask your money to enable them to keep the wounds of poor Ireland open and bleeding as long as possible. Coming to us for so wicked a purpose, we cannot and will not receive them. Let dear old Ireland send us a message of her wants, let her message be carried to us in one voice, coming from her tried and trusted sons without division; then her message will be received and her wants relieved now, as often before, though to relieve them it should cost the one half of the last shilling her children possessed. The advice of your Archbishop is generally sustained by that of the most enlightened and patriotic of the friends of Ireland in Canada, even in the United States. Therefore, my dear brethren, I exhort you in the name of the Archbishop to abstain from attending the meeting in question, and to refuse to encourage in any way the unpatriotic and irreligious mission of the Parnellite delegates. I am unwilling to enter into any of the details of the miserable case of Mr. Parnell; but, so unguarded and so wicked are the expressions used, in reference to the

### ACTION OF THE BISHOPS

in the matter, and by persons the least qualified to judge, that I must say one word about it. It is true that all the bishops of Ireland, without a single exception, condemned Mr. Parnell. What was the reason of this condemnation? The reason of it was, the repeated commission of a crime of the blackest dye, made public in a court of justice, admitted by the silence of the culprit himself, and followed by not one word of regret or repentance. For this crime the bishops, as the organs of the church of Ireland and the official protectors of its morality, declared Parnell to be unfit to hold the place of honor as a leader over a Catholic, a chaste, and a religious people. Could they do less? Could they condone, even by their silence, such a crime without insulting the brave sons and wounding the pure hearts of the daughters of Ireland? Will it be said that the bishops exceeded their jurisdiction in condemning this odious crime? Are they not by their sacred office the guardians of the Ten Commandments, one of which proclaims: Thou shalt not commit adultery. No, they did not step beyond their authority; but they did stand firm in the position God placed them in, and they grandly executed their sacred trust for the honor of the Church of God and for the protection of the morality of their flocks. Now, my dearest brethren, I will conclude my

remarks by again charging you to abstain from attending the projected meeting and from taking part in any other proceedings that would place you in opposition to the judgment of the bishops of Ireland. You are now happy; you are united together in the bonds of holy peace and harmony. Watch over those blessings and keep far from the limits of your city that accursed rancour and division which this Parnellite mission wishes to transplant from poor afflicted Ireland into your midst. Pray for the bishops of Ireland that God may always guide with wisdom, and pray for our brethren at home that like our ancestors they may always reverence and obey their bishops, who have to account for their souls.

### A NOTABLE CONVERSION

To the Catholic Church.—Mr. and Mrs. Parsons Lathrop Received.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop and his talented wife, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, have joined the Roman Catholic Church having been baptized in New York on March 19, by Rev. Alfred Young, C.S.P., and confirmed two days later by Archbishop Corrigan. Mr. Lathrop is well known in literary circles in Boston, where he resided for a number of years. His wife is a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of Concord's most brilliant literary stars. In a letter to Mr. James Jeffrey Roche of this city, Mr. Lathrop reviews briefly the reasons for his change of faith, and these doubtless, operated to influence his wife. After asserting that no suggestions had ever been made to him in the matter, he says: "The attempt to inform myself about the Church began with the same candor and receptiveness that I should use towards any other subject upon which I honestly desired to form a just conclusion. Notwithstanding that education had surrounded me with prejudice, my mind was convinced as to the truth, the validity and supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church, by the clear and comprehensive reasoning on which it is based. And, while the reasoning of other religious organizations continually shifts and wavers, leaving their adherents—as we now see almost every day—to fall into rationalism and agnostic denial, the reasoning of the Church, I found, led directly into sublime and inspiring faith. This union of solid reasoning and luminous faith I cannot discover elsewhere. In carefully examining the matter I observed that expositions of doctrine were presented by the Catholic Church

### IN A POSITIVE MANNER

with a confident appeal to the intellect; and her replies to attacks made by adversaries impressed me as remarkably calm, thorough, free from malice or abuse, and imbued with a profound spirituality; strongly contrasting, as I hardly need remind you, with the prevailing tone of those who resist or disparage her divine claims."

In closing, Mr. Lathrop said: "The Church revealed itself to me as broadly liberal and gentle towards all mankind; thus worthily justifying, in my estimation, those titles of Catholic and of mother church by which she has always been known. Moreover, the present active and incessant spirituality of the Church does not stop short with this life, or end in that pagan acceptance of death as an impassable barrier, which one meets in Protestant denominations. It links together religious souls of all periods, whether now on earth or in the world beyond, by a communion which is constant and transcends time. Those with whom our mundane lives have been joined in bonds of personal affection, or by the higher interests of the spirit—those whose visible presence God has taken from us for a time—do not cease, in the Catholic Church, to be still one with us, in heart and soul. Neither, in this communion, are the saints forgotten merely because their human careers were ended long before our day. The Church retains all, living or dead, in a great company which connects earth with heaven at every moment. This is what one might naturally expect, if Christianity and the spiritual are supreme."

### A Distinguished Convert.

Sir Andrew Stewart, ex-chief justice of the Superior Court for the province of Quebec, was confirmed yesterday by Cardinal Taschereau in the chapel attached to the palace. His Eminence was attended by Monsignor Paquet and Rev. Abbe C. Arsenault.

### An Anniversary.

A Pontifical mass will be sung at the Roman Catholic cathedral on Friday next, the 18th anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Fabre. The ceremony will be preceded by the installation of the new canons of the cathedral.

### C.M.B.A.

Branch 153 of the above association was organized at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., last week by District Deputy A. H. Spedding, assisted by Bros. Lamarche and Fitzgibbon. The following is a list of the officers: Rev. director, Rev. A. H. Couture, P.P.; president, G. B. Lamarche; first vice-president, Edward Kenny; second vice-president, Calixte Dorais; recording secretary, F. X. Crevier; financial secretary, Cyrille Bisson; treasurer, J. B. Lefrivre; marshal, Ulrich Bisson; guard, Martin Plouffe; trustees, N. Oubonneau, John D. Fitzgibbon, George Bertrand, J. E. Gauthier and Edward Kenny.

### Irish Famine Fund.

The Hon. Edward Murphy, treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of five dollars (\$5.00) from Mr. Patrick Reynolds of this city, in aid of the Irish Famine Fund.

## SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

### ARCHBISHOP FABRE'S MANDATE

Some Serious Words on the Lack of Attention to Sunday Duties.

A pastoral letter on the better observance of the Sabbath from Archbishop Fabre was read and commented upon at all the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday morning at Grand Mass. The letter produced a great deal of effect, and forming the subject of conversation in all Catholic families. No special places of amusements on Sunday are expressly and formally forbidden. The letter is a very lengthy one and is replete with copious extracts from the Bible on the observance of the day. His Grace says: "One of the duties which our pastoral charge imposes upon us, and one of the most rigorous, is that of watching over and preserving intact the faith and the faithful observance of the rules of Christian morals amongst the flock confided to us. If, for vain motives, we neglected to raise the voice to point out the dangers which may threaten the faithful under this double aspect, we would be responsible before God for all the harm which might result to the souls; we would incur justly the wrath which the Lord threatens the mute and pusillanimous guardians, who leave an entire liberty to the enemy. It is that we may not deserve such a terrible reproach, and also for your spiritual welfare, that we come to-day, our dear brethren, and point out certain abuses, and even certain disorders against which we cannot speak too strongly, because they tend to nothing else than to destroy in your souls the reign of the Catholic faith, and in society itself religious habits, which are the safe-guard of public morality, which have been transmitted to you by the profoundly Christian spirit of your fathers. In the first place our dear brethren, we must remind you in a solemn manner to-day of the Third Commandment of God, explained by the Second Commandment of the Church, and which orders you to sanctify the Lord's Day. Though, by natural right, man, who owes to God all that he is and all that he has, is held to consecrate exclusively to His worship a certain portion of the time which is granted him on earth, a positive Divine law from the beginning fixed the day of the week which should in a special manner belong to the Lord. This was the seventh day, in memory of that having created the world in six days, the Lord rested on the seventh. This day is called the Sabbath, that is to say, rest, and God gave it as an authentic sign of the alliance which He contracted with men for their sanctification." Then follow Biblical extracts, and His Grace says

### THAT CHRIST REMOVED

much of the severity which existed under the law of Moses regarding the observance of the Sabbath. Christians are obliged to leave off all mercenary work on Sunday and to attend Mass, and spend the day in religious observance. "What is specially forbidden on that day is all that is opposed to the holiness of the day and to the respect due it; to spend it in profane and dangerous amusements; to change a day of prayer into a day of sin and scandal; this is what most offends the Lord, and the disorder which most excites His wrath against men." After an extract from St. Antonia His Grace proceeds: "Will Sunday then be reserved for all the bad which could not be done during the week? Must the Lord's day be converted into those of Satan; must the solemnities, the exterior practices of piety, be soiled and confounded with public amusements filled with danger, judged and condemned in themselves as being the cause of the spiritual ruin of a great number? No, our dear brethren, and your religion revolts against this idea; you wish, we are sure, to conserve for you and your country a reputation for piety and morality so justly acquired, and we may count on the generous support of all to remove from amongst us all the deplorable abuses which in these latter times have sought to obtain a footing here. We, therefore, again denounce and condemn absolutely on Sunday the clandestine trade in intoxicating liquors, frequenting saloons and reunions more or less numerous, in which young men and fathers of families, victims of the plays of chance, pass long hours in forgetting their duties, their souls, their God, and exposing themselves to the loss of their conscience and their honor. We prohibit equally on Sunday those pious, pleasure excursions, organized for the public, with a view to speculation, and which, like experience proves, are mostly always occasions of licentiousness, drunkenness, rows and other guilty acts. We particularly deplore that kind of amusement lately introduced in Montreal, and which, by the advertising of innocent concerts and promenades, the growing invited, at great cost of advertising, to public places, there to witness dangerous and perilous exploits, and acts, contrary to morals, in a word all that is seen in modern dishonesty, and these spectacles are not only given without scruple on Sundays and holidays, but again an hour fixed for religious exercises, to turn the people from church amusements to them."

### LOVE ALL FIRST

It is time to oppose to these modern formal defenses, based on the Lord's Day and the obligation of attending Mass, we are to watch over and preserve the







THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

IMPETRATION OF THE MASS.

SHORT SERMON FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

He hath made a memorial of his wonderful works.—Psalms.

While the saintly Bishop Cheverus was in Boston, he preached once in a Protestant church at the request of its pastor, a learned and good man. His subject was "The Real Presence." At the conclusion of his discourse the Protestant minister crossed to where the Holy Mass was being celebrated and in awe-struck tones said: "I wish you were here to see and receive daily the Son of God, you must be a very good man." The bishop naively relates that he kept silence. If all that you read and hear about the Holy Mass be true, dearly beloved, it would seem that we should maintain a discreet silence when questioned about our appreciation of its precious blessings. The moment when a Catholic realizes the value of the Mass marks an epoch in his spiritual life. His attendance at Sunday Mass is more devout and loyal; a desire to assist at daily Mass is awakened, and if not efficacious throughout the entire year, is so at least during Advent and Lent. He can appreciate the sentiments that inspired the Saints to endeavor to hear as many Masses as possible. Devotion becomes strong and substantial. Abundance of graces develops his soul. He is as swift as the warm spring sun, as bright as the throbbing earth. To his end, he is brethren, you cannot receive too much instruction upon the Mass. It is indeed a complete memorial of the wonderful things the Lord has done. To us it is a constant source of surprising manifestations of the love of the Sacred Heart—an interpretation of that verse in St. John's Gospel—"having loved them, he loved them to the end." Even when applied to ourselves to a study of the workings of the love of the Sacred Heart, endeavoring to assist us in the Mass, we see, dear brethren, that your own affection and gratitude would draw you to a more frequent assistance at the Holy Sacrifice. Consider, then, briefly, the benefits that come to you through the Mass. First, if you regard the Mass as a personal offering to the priest or the Father who really concern his oblation it is all the more of any good work and from its efficacy these effects are in the highest degree. For those, therefore, assisting at it in a state of grace, it is a most efficacious, deserving of an increase of grace with a corresponding additional degree of glory; it is a satisfactory for the broad of temporal punishment begotten by sin; it is a powerful, or able to obtain by the power of intercession every divine gift truly profitable or useful to us. Even for those who assist at it, though in a state of mortal sin, while it can bring neither merit nor satisfaction, it has hidden power to obtain graces by intercession.

Since the power of impetration is much affected by the worthiness of the one interceding as well as by his past offences, and since it is liable to be hindered in its effect by the obstacles raised by the divine justice. The more numerous and more worthy, therefore, the number of intercessors, the more likelihood of requests being granted. Inasmuch, then, as the Mass is offered by the priest delegated by the Church and acting in her name, the desires and needs of the faithful are presented to God by the Church, always holy and pleasing to Him. Hence, as far as the Church is concerned, the impetration is surely efficacious. However, from the very nature and conditions of prayer for others, the intercession of the priest in the Mass for individuals does not always infallibly obtain its effect.

The most powerful effects of the Mass, therefore, are in the fact that it is the personal action of Christ. For as you know the priest is an instrument while Christ, in this as in the other sacraments, is the Principal from whose dignity and personality all the power of moving God that the Mass possesses is derived. It is well to remember that Christ does not merit in the Mass—His power of acquiring merit ended with His earthly life. In the Mass He simply applies for our benefit the merits that he earned. Nor does the Mass directly forgive sin or even increase the sanctifying grace in our own souls as do the sacraments. It would be untrue to say for example that if a sinner assisted at Mass and possessed or conceived attrition that he would thereby be justified. But as far as direct action or benefit to man is concerned the Mass is effective, inasmuch as it possesses the power of propitiation and impetration. For it appeases the Divine wrath against man, either because of sins not yet remitted or because of the unpaid punishments due to remitted sin. These impel God through vindictive justice to inflict evils upon us or at least to refuse us further and fuller spiritual aids. By pleading God's anger the Mass renders Him inclined to bestow benefits upon us. For the most part these are spiritual, although often-times when conducive to our salvation we receive temporal favors likewise.

Through the Mass, therefore, sinners' hearts are touched and they receive the grace of true repentance and reconciliation with God. We receive abundant help in our struggle against the temptations that surround us; either in the shape of more efficacious graces to enable us to resist, or even such aids as will lessen the assaults and even do away with them. At Holy Mass the pure young girl in the fresh innocence of her soul can pray for and obtain the grace of prudence that will enable her to escape the pitfalls all around her; God's protect-

ing grace as a mantle will enfold her; as it will seal her eyes and ears to sights and sounds of danger; keep the roses of virtue blooming in her heart as the signals of modesty burn on her cheeks. Here the young man can pray for and receive the firmness of faith, the integrity of heart that will keep him loyal to God and to Church, chaste, dutiful, honest, upright in spite of the evil associations that surround him. Here the youthful mother and the aged matron will find the strength and wisdom they need for the proper conduct of their homes, the education of their children, the maintenance of harmony and peace among all the dissimilar elements that make up home; the inexhaustible patience, the unlimited capacity for suffering; the tireless endurance; the consummate diplomacy; the gentle forbearance that make our mothers wonderful and to be revered; the comfort and consolation and affection that are often denied them at home. Husbands and fathers will find in the Mass the justice, the tenderness, the consideration for others, the strong reliance on God, the courage they need to fight the battle of life and guard those entrusted to their care. The sustained will feel the gentle insistence of the pleading of Christ's blood, and will gain strength against relapse; the innocent and pure will find in the Mass a well-spring of zeal and a burning fire of love, that make them invulnerable. All will find the Mass a great power to make them advance in the spiritual life, directing their thoughts to works of charity, enabling them to secure the conversion of heretics, schismatics, Jews and infidels; to obtain the grace of perseverance; to increase their future glory. They will learn by future experience that the Mass throws around us the special protection of God's providence in spiritual and temporal necessities. Those who go daily to Mass can testify that when they are absent from one cause or another, they feel a sensible deprivation of God's protection.

The fact that in the Mass Christ prays to the Heavenly Father not only through His delegate, the priest, but also that when He is really present. He intercedes Himself for men, is an additional assurance that these benefits shall be bestowed. It must be remembered, however, that we cannot always infallibly secure this or that petition for which we ask in the Mass. For although the prayer of Christ is infallibly sure of a hearing, yet the conditions required in praying for another may not be complied with. The one prayed for, since he possesses free will, can oppose obstacles to the graces offered him; or on the other hand, the object prayed for may not be in conformity with God's will; and hence the prayer and impetration of Christ are not directed to that, but to something that He knows will be salutary.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

Practices of Our Holy Religion.

It is a sad thing to think that Catholics should get tired of their holy religion, and find its beautiful practices dull and lifeless. Yet, so it is, and Mother Church knows full well and compassionately the weakness of her children. Like the wise father of the family mentioned in the Gospel, she is ever bringing forth from her belt treasure new things old and old, and spreading them before the eyes of her little ones, that so, perchance, she may awaken their interest and inflame their love. She knows that we are ever desirous of change, and that the most delicious food falls upon the spiritual appetite by its sameness. Hence she is ever varying her offices and devotions; at one time she directs our attention to a Mystery of Our Lord's life and death, at another to a corresponding one in the life of His Blessed Mother. Now she celebrates the triumph of a martyr and anon she joins her hymns to the choir of the Virgins. She has divided the year into five great seasons: Advent, Christmas time, Lent, Easter, and the long period between Pentecost and the recurrence of Advent, when she proposes to our meditation each blessed action and word of Our Lord's public ministry. She has, in like manner, assigned special devotion to particular months: January is dedicated to the Holy Infancy; March to St. Joseph; May to Our Blessed Mother; June to the Precious Blood; August to the Sacred Heart of Mary; October to the Holy Angels; and November to the Souls of Purgatory. If we had the wisdom which the children of light ought to have, if we wished to abound with spiritual joy, and so make our sojourn on earth a foretaste of heaven's everlasting rest, we would model our private devotions, during each ecclesiastical season, on the public ones of the Church.

The Vatican Observatory.

The Observatory of the Vatican is now completely finished, and daily observations are taken. The instruments are all of the newest kind, and have been furnished by Richard Brothers of Paris. The observatory itself is just over the library in that part of the building called the Torretta. Telescopes of various kinds and powers are also to be found in the observatory. The dome in which the big equatorial is to be placed is finished; it has been built on the top of an old tower at the furthestmost end of the garden. This old tower was built by Leo III, and was used as a watch-tower, it being close to the old wall of the city. One of the chief aims of Leo XIII in re-establishing the Vatican Observatory was to enable Father Dezza and his assistants to take part in the work of the highest importance to astronomical science. The work is the preparation

Wives! Sons! DAUGHTERS! We will send you for three months... POULTRY... MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHEEP... CONDITION POWDER

of a colossal photographic map of the heavens, for the production of which arrangements are being made by an international congress of astronomers now sitting in Paris. The enterprise is one of the most gigantic ever undertaken. The proposed map is to be made up of something like a thousand separate sheets photographed at different points of both hemispheres. An idea of the magnitude of the task is furnished by the fact that it is necessary to explore an expanse in which no fewer than forty million stars can be reckoned. The work will extend over a period of three or four years, and if it is successfully accomplished the astronomers engaged in it will be able to hand down to future generations an exact record of the firmament as seen from this planet at the close of the nineteenth century. The part taken by Leo XIII in this undertaking is worthy of a Pope whose Pontificate is already distinguished by so many memorable deeds.

The Holy Cross.

A Catholic correspondent of the Newcastle Leader writes: "Among the relics of the True Cross, what is probably one of the largest pieces in the world is now in the Ursuline Convent, Cork. It is said to be about seven inches in length, and was given by Pope Pascal II to Murtagh, King of England. The part taken by Leo XIII in this undertaking is worthy of a Pope whose Pontificate is already distinguished by so many memorable deeds.

An Irish Farm House.

In one of his letters to the Scotsman on the potato plague in Ireland, James MacDonnell gives a description of the dwelling house on a small farm which he visited high up on the McGillicuddy Reeks in County Kerry. I was hospitably invited to join at the family dinner of one of those Kerry mountain farmers high up on the reeks, he says: "It was a comfortable house of the class, one long room, quite fifteen feet long and ten or eleven wide, with a central floor and hanging chimney. Chairs with straw-woven bottoms made comfortable seats. In one corner near the easy turf fire was the dinner table, with its plentiful supply of potatoes and milk awaiting the hungry family of eight. The opposite corner was the happy hunting ground of a fine big white sow and her splendid lot of little ones. A very handsome sow she was, of the large Yorkshire type, almost good enough for Smeaton's Spencer limited. And she was as well-mannered as she was handsome, and a good disciplinarian to boot, for during the dinner I could not but admire the irreproachable habits of that happy porcine family. The dinner-table was covered with a piece of canvas, and in the centre was turned out an inviting heap, a huge potful of well-grown Champions, with their jackets burst just as they ought to be, and as floury and as well flavored as the most fastidious Irishman could desire. With these potatoes ad lib, and a bountiful supply of milk, the rosy children and growing lads and lassies made a very hearty meal. The mention of milk will, no doubt, interest dairy authorities, who are now so plentiful and who would, perhaps, like to know something of the dairy management on an average farm on the Kerry mountains. There are eight cows of the small Kerry breed in this dairy, and there is a good market for the produce. It is all consumed on the premises. Little attention is paid to the system of setting, for it is not allowed to sit long. Fastidious dairy authorities would say that, in the circumstances, it is just as well that this should be so. The milk-house is a spacious cupboard right over the corner assigned to the social sow and her numerous tribe of young ones.

For bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headache and dyspepsia, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sassaaparilla.

"Now, Jane, get those clothes washed. What are you standing idle for?" "Please ma'am, I've put the self-washer soap in to the tub."

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Fruit Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

One isn't obliged to appear before the grand jury to indict his thought.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These remedies are unequalled throughout the world for bad legs, wounds, foul sores, bad breasts, and ulcers. Use! according to directions given with them there is no wound, bad leg, or uterine sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Many poor sufferers who have been patients in the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no benefit from their treatment, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, piles, and diseases of the skin there is nothing that can be used with so much benefit. In fact, in the worst forms of diseases, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

Rev Mr. Winkwunk—My hearers, I shall have to ask your indulgence for a few minutes. I forgot my manuscript and have sent my little boy for it.

His Son (coming in)—Marm couldn't find the writin', but here's the book you copied it from.

Rich is he whose lightness of heart hangs not upon the heaviness of his purse.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE is no more. The great military genius that did so much for Germany died peacefully, at the age of ninety-one, on Friday last.

The entry of Mr. Curran, M.P., into the Cabinet of the Dominion would give the Irish Catholics live representation and the Toronto Globe is most anxious that they should have nothing of the kind.

Mr. HUNTER, M.P., has introduced into the Imperial Parliament a bill ostensibly for reforming the divorce laws. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, has astonished his followers by deciding to support the measure, against which they firmly believed, his religious convictions would cause him to make a firm stand.

The attitude of neutrality adopted by the Irish press on this continent, in relation to the present crisis in Ireland, is the only one that is likely to induce the people in the old land rapidly to close their ranks and become one united party again.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

To-day His Excellency Lord Stanley, our Governor-General, will open the seventh Parliament of the Dominion. The Government, it is generally supposed, will have a majority of about thirty members, quite sufficient to ensure the carrying out of their policy.

unless he be forestalled by the Government taking the initiative, owing to the name of the Minister of Public Works having been mentioned in connection with the alleged irregularities, but, it is generally supposed, that the present session will be short, and that little legislation will be offered in connection with tariff changes.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

The Toronto Catholic Weekly Review reproduces our remarks published in last week's issue upon the subject of the proposed testimonial to Brother Arnold. We have no doubt that what we wrote will meet with a cordial endorsement in Toronto.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of a number of the old pupils and friends of Rev. Bro. Arnold, of St. Ann's Brothers' school, it was decided to present him with a purse as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held. As it would be impossible to reach all who have in the many years of Brother Arnold's successful career as a teacher and director passed through the classes under his charge, the committee ask you to make known through the columns of your widely circulated journal that the presentation will be made about the 10th May, 1891.

THE U. S. NAVY.

The State of Louisiana put on high and mighty airs when its right to lynch offenders was called in question and made the Federal authorities in the United States distinctly understand that they could not interfere in the local concern of the sovereign people of that or any other commonwealth of the union.

"antagonist, Italy, has a very strong navy, that for a sum very little greater France has a superb navy, and that for about double that sum Great Britain has a navy that could whip creation, and that the United States the while for all its spending of such a gigantic amount has not a navy, in any proper acceptance of the term, but only the mere nucleus and promise of a navy, then are we driven rather in self-abasement to ask what has become of the money?"

SOME WISE WORDS.

We are not aware for what, if any, special branch of study Brown University, U.S.A., is established, but there can be no doubt that its students, as long as they are directed by their present head, will never leave its walls in any degree stamped with the brand of bigot.

A GROWING EVIL.

The Archbishop of Montreal has issued an address which must command the consideration of every thinking person. The prevailing inattention to the sanctity of the day, so evident on Sundays, is certainly a social evil which threatens a storm the consequences of which are not easy to calculate or pleasant to think about.

fruitful sources of demoralization which exists in the community. What might be an elevating and instructive institution is too often degraded into a reflection of all that is low, degrading and suggestive of evil.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Toronto seems anxious to maintain her ancient reputation for narrow-minded bigotry and the cultivation of violent fanaticism. The "County Lodge" has recently censured the mayor of Toronto for taking part in the proceedings connected with the civic resolution of condolence on the occasion of the death of the late Father Laurent, a priest to whose memory, we should have imagined, everyone who knew him would have spontaneously hastened to do honor.

BIGOTRY.

Sir Charles Tupper is reported in the Globe as having given expression to the opinion that he believed that if the so-called Liberal party had adhered to the principles laid down in the Malvern speech of the Hon. Mr. Blake, the party now in opposition would have been victorious at the polls.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

His Grace then exhorts all the faithful to observe the Sabbath, and to keep away from all the dangerous amusements which he has pointed out; to attend mass and other religious exercises, and in the interval to remain with their families so that "the day consecrated to God be one of thanksgiving and blessings."

voluntarily the moral direction of the priest. They are not conducted by leaders who are strangers to our religion or entirely unknown; they do not bind their members and are not bound by oath, and have not the ceremonies which recall the masonic rite; in a word, far from being to be feared by their organization, their principles, or their tendencies, they recommend themselves highly, as well by the sincerely Catholic spirit which animates them as by the spiritual and material advantages which they derive from them as well as their families.

CARD.

Life of John Boyle O'Reilly.

To the Irishmen of Montreal:— Messrs. A. T. Moore, John McGowan and John Mahony, representing Cassell's Publishing Co., of New York, are now in the City of Montreal. They intend visiting in the mid-summer months every Irish home in this city and hope to be able to place therein a copy of the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly."

OBITUARY.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death in New York of Mr. Thomas Buchanan, of this city, which melancholy event occurred on Saturday last. The funeral took place this morning from his late residence, Palace street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to the Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Mr. Michael Skelly, of Rawdon, died on Saturday morning, April the 25th, 1891, at that place, after a few weeks illness in the 57th year of his age. He was a justice of the peace and municipal councillor for many years, mayor for over 20 and postmaster for 30 years.

At St. Philomene, Chateauguay, the 29th of April, at 10 a.m., died, Matthew Bannan, aged 77 years, with all the blessings of the Church and surrounded by his children and friends. His wife survives him after 45 years of happy wedlock and a prosperous life. He and she both came from Ireland with their parents in 1827.

O'Kane Cameron, the great Glengarry piper, died recently at his home in Greenfield, being 82 years of age. He was a remarkable person, and from his proficiency must have come from a race of pipers.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

Lord Knutsford's Bill in Parliament To Support International Obligations.

LONDON, April 27.—In moving the second reading of his bill known as the Newfoundland Coercion bill in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Knutsford, secretary of state for colonial affairs, contended that the bill did not interfere with local questions in Newfoundland nor with the independence of the Colonial legislature. He also said it was a matter of Imperial obligation that the arrangement affecting the fishing rights of France should be as binding upon the colonies as upon the Empire.

The Earl of Kimberley said the Newfoundland Government ought to have been notified of the Imperial intention in regard to Newfoundland. The present position of affairs demanded that the bill ought not to be carried further until the Newfoundland Legislature had further considered the matter.

Thanks from Omagh, Ireland. At a meeting of the Committee, formed in connection with the erection of a new Catholic Church in Omagh, held in the parochial house, Omagh, on Sunday, 12th April, 1891, the Very Rev. B. McNamee, P.P., V.E., presiding, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

A Donor. LONDON, April 27.—In a letter Mr. Gladstone says the statements made by Parnell in Clonmel that Gladstone and his colleagues first deprecated and afterwards approved the plan of campaign for party purposes are entirely without foundation.

Nearly Poisoned. TORONTO, April 26.—It was announced on Saturday in the evening papers that Mrs. J. C. Smith, on 92 Isabel street, and Miss C. Todd, her guest, would render solos at the morning and evening services of St. Paul's and St. Basil's churches. Neither lady sang. A report of passing St. Paul's shortly after the hours of Mass to begin noticed a number of ladies standing upon the sidewalk near the church conversing in a most excited manner. They were approached and asked the cause of their apparent perturbation. The answer was astonishing: "Why, Mrs. Smith has been poisoned and is dead." The ladies had each a different tale, and that the proper version of the affair might be given the reporter hurried to the residence of Mr. J. C. Smith on Isabel street.

No Catholic family should be without THE TRUE WITNESS. It is especially designed for the Home Circle, and its columns contain some of the finest writings by eminent authors in prose and poetry. The Youths' Department and the Miscellaneous matter, is very carefully arranged. The subscription is: City, \$2.50; Country, \$3.00.



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LE PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Prince Edward Island. The East Lambton license commissioners have cut off all shop licenses and refused licenses to four hotels.

for land along the Grand River. A council of the Indians will be held on their return, when the information they have secured will be laid before the whole band and action taken.

A telegram from Calgary says a prairie fire on Friday destroyed houses, barns, a threshing, 150 bushels of grain and a large quantity of hay and straw belonging to Wm. Cullen.

A GREAT WARRIOR DEAD.

Von Moltke, the German Conqueror, Answers a Sudden Call - A Noted Career.

BERLIN, April 24.—The death of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has been announced. His death was very sudden and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart.

The funeral, if the Count's requests are followed, is to be strictly private, but it is thought possible that the Emperor will override the dead soldier's wishes in this respect and that his funeral will be made the occasion for a grand military display.

EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

Of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.—An Appeal to the Faithful Throughout the World.

The following appeal to the Catholics of the world has been forwarded us from Italy for publication:

On the 19th of February, 1893, the Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII will complete the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. This day, one of happiness for the Holy Father, will bring delight to his devoted sons, will be a festival of holy joy for all the great family of Catholics.

It is sufficient to announce the festival which will be celebrated in February, 1893, to cause the most ardent wish to arise in the breasts of Catholics to see it surrounded with all becoming splendor and to take part in it with enthusiasm.

With this object the Holy Father was asked that the general permanent committee of the Opera dei Congressi e dei Comitati Cattolici might have the honor and satisfaction of saying the first word to Catholics on the coming episcopal jubilee.

After such encouragement the Committee cannot hesitate to make an urgent appeal to Italian Catholics in behalf of the approaching commemoration, and at once to make known their proposals for the celebration of the festival.

To work, then, and all who are joined together by one and the same love and hope, unite now in this holy work for the glory of God's Vicar, and for the good of our country.

To those who from all parts of the Catholic world conducted pilgrims to the feet of the Supreme Pontiff on the occasion of his sacerdotal Jubilee, to those who gave us such noble examples of energetic Catholic action, we send our earnest petition to make our appeal known and to prepare new demonstrations for the approaching episcopal Jubilee of the Holy Father.

We commend the work which has now been begun to the most loving heart of Jesus, and we place our hope of seeing it crowned with success in our Divine Redeemer and in the protection of the most holy Virgin of the Rosary.

CONSPIRACY UNMASKED.

Sir Charles Tupper's Article on the North American Review. New York, April 25.—The May number of the North American Review contains two important articles on Canada, one from the pen of Sir Charles Tupper, entitled "The Wiman Conspiracy Unmasked," the other by Lord Lorne, entitled "Canada and the United States."

Brought face to face in the recent campaign with the electors, Sir Richard Cartwright declared that the Opposition would not take the United States tariff, and repudiated his own heathen, Farrer. Mr. Laurier went further and denied that their policy of unrestricted reciprocity involved discrimination against England.

A Complicated Affair.

Quite a stir has been created in political and legal circles in consequence of its becoming known that Dr. Mousseau, M. P. for Soulanges, and a man from the same county named Bray had been committed to stand their trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

A Sad Affair.

St. Joachim, while hunting in Labrador last Saturday week, ran across a little shanty, in front of which was a human foot. Entering the log, he found a man lying on a luncheon of eggs. He was almost lifeless and nearly insane by his sufferings.

Opening of Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, has been called to the Senate. Hon. Senator Laocoe has been appointed speaker of the Senate. As previously announced in the public press Mr. Peter White will be the next Speaker of the House of Commons and it is also definitely settled that the Deputy Speaker will be Dr. Grandbois, of Trois-Rivières, Quebec.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Despatches received here from the commanders of the British columns advancing upon Manipal show that the British troops are now within 10 miles of Manipal, the capital of Manipal.

columns advancing upon Manipal show that the British troops are now within 10 miles of Manipal, the capital of Manipal. A body of cavalry sent forward on reconnaissance has regained the main body of the British troops and report that the troops found the country ahead to be deserted.

SMIL, April 24.—The British column advancing on the Manipal, under General Lockhart, reached a large native settlement in the Behagri valley. The British force halted when within sight of the settlement and sent scouts forward to inform the Manipal that the British generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes.

The First Steamer.

QUEBEC, April 27.—Among the steerage passengers by the Sardinian were 250 boys and Rev. Mr. Bridger, representative of the Church of England Immigration Society. Six Catholic boys were of his party from Mrs. Joyce, bound for Ottawa.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig Street, Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed.

Purify Your Blood.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

100 Doses One Dollar. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apolitecians, Lowell, Mass.



DR. J. C. WOOD'S BABY FOOD. It is the best food for infants and young children. It is perfectly adapted to the stomach and is easily digested.

Remington TYPE-WRITER.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington (7) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either.

Altar Wine!

AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company.

FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames, Engravings, Pastel Paintings, Chromos, etc.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS.

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig Street, Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed.

WANTED. By the Scholastic Municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, No. 1, female teacher holding a first-class elementary diploma for French and English languages.

La Grippe. LONDON, April 27.—The influenza epidemic is becoming of an alarming and more severe type in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In many villages of the counties every household has been attacked by the disease, and deaths are coming much more frequent.

A Dreadful Crime. NEW YORK, April 24.—About last night a man and woman were found in the East River hotel, a third person (Catherine) slip and Water Street man's entry in the book, reading "lo and wife." The man was disrobed while the woman was disrobing.

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The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER XI Continued.

Although only twenty-one years old in years, he was thirty in knowledge, and knowledge had not saddened or deprived him.

"I shall," he said to himself, "laugh rather than weep when there is no harm in laughing and there is no virtue in tears."

"And tell us how you get the gold out of the mine?" asked one of the fishermen that evening.

"Well, you see, the mine isn't a very splendid place by any means. Where I shovelled was a narrow strip of sand at the side of the hill. We dug up the sand, put it into a gourd, tin pail, bucket, old boot, what you will, and then wash it until all the sand is gone and all the gold is there."

"And all the gold is there?" repeated the questioner in reverential awe, as though he stood in the presence of the gold, and found in it a very close resemblance to Lord Clonmore and Father Murtogh in one, and felt bound to call the yellow metal, "Your Reverend Lordship," or by some other compound acknowledgement of his abject inferiority.

"And are you never robbed?" inquired another.

"Sometimes. Not often. It's an unpleasant and unsafe line of life, that of digger-robber. You see, he pulled a revolver out of his pocket. "You see that chimney-pot on Fahy's house? Now watch!"

He raised his arm and fired. The woman screamed at the report.

"You can't see much of that chimney-pot now, can you? Well, every man sleeps with his gold near him, and if another man comes wanting his gold, why, he generally gets lead instead, and lead inside the skin is neither wholesome nor pleasant."

"John Lane?" said Edward Martin, very seriously. "I hope you never did any harm to any one with that thing in your hand?"

He regarded the weapon with an expression of the strongest disapproval. "I am afraid so," Lane began, and he commenced. "You must take everything into account, sir—the situation, the temptation."

"I don't know anything about what you are speaking of; but did you ever do any harm with that thing?"

The listeners waited impatiently and somewhat nervously for the reply. They had no liking for that weapon, and they by no means relished the idea of this young man, with his light notions of life, sending bullets flying around in that way.

"What a strange fancy for firearms ran in this family! No one else at Killard ever had a firearm except those Lanes. If he had shot a man out there, they should be very sorry, for they rather liked young Lane, now that his ways were pleasant and wholesome and free."

In answering the question, Lane hesitated a good deal.

"Well, sir, to tell you the truth, I— I don't pretend for a moment to say I was justified in what I did, but I'll tell you all about it."

The villagers gathered closer round. Martin's eyes were fixed on the young man's face; Mrs. Martin waited in breathless expectancy; and Mary looked as though she should swoon at the details of the resulting deed. He went on:

"You see, although I had no strong grounds for distrusting the man, still I didn't like the look of the thing, and the only time I did any harm with lead was in this way: I was sitting one evening, and all at once I began thinking of my old dislike. I looked suddenly round and down. Right under me! 'Ah, by Jove!' said I, 'here's a chance!' and I raised my rifle and fired."

"The people shuddered."

"Well," said Edward Martin, "and pointing towards the village, 'and I hit and smashed Fahy's chimney-pot, but upon my honor I'll buy him a new one when I go to Connemore.'"

"The woman laughed heartily at the relief and partly at the joke; the men smiled and felt a little betrayed, yet young Lane's light and joyous manner had won the people, and when the little meeting broke up the neighbors said nothing but good words of the returned exile."

Mary could not yet decide whether the change in John was for the better. One John had gone away, another had come back. Somehow it seemed as though there was no possibility of deciding the question. One thing at all events, seemed quite certain—it was a most wonderful improvement to have him back again."

"Ah! if Mr. Heywood had only lived to see John! It was so great a pity that the good kind old man should have left them for ever on the very day their John came back. Whether John's personal appearance had improved for disimprovement might be subject of doubt; there could be no question of the improvement in his manner. How gay and light-hearted and pleasant he was. He would not shun his now, or give her cross words, but would sit and tell all about foreign places, all about his adventures and the wonderful land of gold from which he had so blessedly returned. It was so good to have him back again. Of course to-morrow would be a fine day."

And with such thoughts, now and then sobered by recollections of the sad morning rite, Mary Martin—no longer little Mary, but tall, fair, golden-haired, blue-eyed Mary Martin—went to sleep. The next day Tom was despatched to the Bishop's Island with news of the son's return; but he came back with sadness in his face, as far as sadness could be expressed on his dull, impassive countenance. David Lane was as resolute as ever in his determination not to see his son.

"We cannot help it," said the young man, on hearing the Fool's report. "Why he should have such a horror of me because I am not like him, afflicted with deafness, I cannot understand. It must be some superstitious idea communicated to him by my old grandfather."

For weeks the bright days went rapidly by for Mary Martin. She could not realize how she had passed her time before John's return. When he came into the room, the very chairs and table became different. There were also other changes which were visible to her, but over which she spent no thought. Of old, he had shunned her, and she had sought him; now he sought her, and she, as it seemed unwillingly, and in obedience to an impulse she could not account for, drew somewhat back. But they were much together. They walked along the cliffs and down the beach; and one day, when he had been about a month at home, he took one of her father's curials, and made her go with him for a sail.

The bay and ocean, the ragged bar and yellow beach, were drowned in the rich warm light of June. The blue water leaped and danced and sparkled, showing a thousand mirror-faces of silver to the sun. The white foam rose and fell softly against the warm brown rocks and cliffs. Not a cloud was in the heavens, and a light, sweet, cool, salt, sea-breeze crept over the long even swell of the Atlantic, faintly, as though it knew what attainment it should make for its present green, when it got inland among the green woods and rustling orchards.

The wind blew from the sea, and a curial cannot tack, so John Lane had selected the very one in which Edward Cahill went to the island by night. He pulled out a few miles, keeping the girl interested with his travels and adventures in distant lands. The strange sights he had witnessed in China, and the exciting incidents of his Australian life kept Mary alternating between wonder and fear. She had read his old friends, the books of travel, and knew something of China, but nothing of the ever land; even when she did happen to know a little, it was so astonishing to have before her a man who had seen those things. It was so much better than a book. She could question him freely and fully, and it was best of all that he was a John.

When they were about three miles off the land, he ceased pulling, and put the boat about. Then the two sat in the rounded stern of the sail spread over the frame, for there was no thwart. Disposing of the weight in this way caused the boat to rise out of the water, and the hollow, thus exposed to the sea breeze, acted as a sail. An outburst over the side did duty for a rudder.

"What a delicious, lazy, good-for-nothing life! The laughing now, Mary," said the young man, stretching himself luxuriously, and drawing his hat down over his eyes.

"Yes; but, John, you worked very hard while you were away, all these years." Her hands were clasped in her lap, her elbow rested on the gunwale of the boat, and her eyes were fixed sadly on the water running by.

"No, not very hard—that is, of course, plenty of hard work had to be done; but then, when you have the music of big excitement and a panorama of new scenes for accompaniments, you don't feel fatigue."

"I suppose not, John." The voice now showed a trace of the sadness. She thought, "Was he already tired of Killard and them?"

"For instance," he said, "one evening, just as daylight began to fade, and it doesn't get long about that kind of thing, I swung my arm out until it lay parallel with the sunset glow. 'I was laid dead with heat and a heavy hot day's work. I was on the point of giving up.' 'Well, said I to myself, 'I'll turn one more shovel, and leave all ready for the wash in the morning.' The shovel scraped against something, and when I turned up the sand there shone a lump of gold as big as a spade. Yellow gold, Mary, shining to the light." He looked towards her and dropped his arm. "Yellow gold, just the color of your hair."

The hair was blowing freely in the breeze, below a linen sun-bonnet, pulled down over the face until the white neck was visible under the deep flap curtain behind.

"Oh, this gold! that he was always dreaming about! This gold, which in some unknown way kept his father's heart, too, would it be the cause of any misery to John, as it had been the cause of his grandfather and father?"

"Then," she asked aloud, "did you get much for that piece, John? It must be exciting."

"Well, I worked with two other men; we worked the same claim, and went equal shares. My share of that nugget was four pounds—four pounds for turning one spadeful of earth! Why, no curial with four men ever had such a take of fish as that nugget in a single night."

"It's very, very wonderful, John! And was that the biggest piece you ever found?"

"Yes. The biggest piece I ever found. But Bill Hartley, the Englishman, found a bigger, and I got six pounds for my share of that. We were very lucky—very. Every one said so. Do you know I have a good deal of money now, Mary? Guess how much?"

"I couldn't, John. You know I couldn't."

"A thousand pounds." "A thousand pounds! A thousand pounds! In amazement. Then, with a quick glad look at him, "Why, you can live like a gentleman all your life now, can't you, John? That's more than all Killard ever had. Killard! why, they isn't as much in Connemore, and I tell me, is there more in Limerick?"

"It is not so much as you think, and there are single shops in Limerick with ten times as much in them. It sounds a great deal of money in Killard; but in the world it isn't a drop, and no man could think of settling in life on it."

"And—and?" she began, with tears in her soft blue eyes.

"And in a couple of months I'm going back again to get more."

"Oh, John!—Oh, John! you want—you won't go away again?" and she covered her face with her hands, and sobbed hysterically.

"Yes, Mary," he said very tenderly,

"I must go away again to get more gold the color of your hair. I must get all the gold I can the color of your hair."

"I hate gold," she cried passionately, "and if my hair is the color of it, I'll cut it off, every bit."

"Don't do that. But cut off just a tiny bit and give it to me, and I'll keep it with the ribbon you gave me the last time I went."

"No. I'll give you nothing if you go away. I'll give you anything if you stop."

"Don't cry." He put his arm around her, and drew her very gently towards him. "Don't cry, Mary; and when I come back next time I'll give you a great big share of the gold I bring; and, Mary, darling, all my heart, my love."

"I don't want your gold, and I don't think you can bear the sight of me. I do believe you went away because you hated me; and if you go again, I'll think the same and worse. Oh! it will be ever so much worse, after—after—" She broke out into sobs once more.

"You do not quite understand me. Let me say a few words. When I first went away I don't think I cared much for you, but somehow, I didn't throw away that ribbon. As time passed, and a little home-sickness came upon me now and then, I began to think tenderly of Killard, and all the village people, and your father and mother, and you, Mary. At last, I don't know how it came about, but I began to imagine you grown up when I returned, and all at once, while I thought of you as a big girl, a woman, it seemed as though I should be very kind to you when we met. So the matter lay in my mind for a long time. Then, as I grew nearer to a man, I often asked myself, was anything further likely?"

She had ceased to cry, and had taken her hands down from her face, and was looking at him in wonder, though she could not believe he had troubled himself so much about her while he was away.

He took her hand and drew her still closer to him.

"And when I got home, and finding to me in the house, ran up to my favorite nook just to have one look from the dear old seat before going to the village to look after you. I had firmly resolved to make myself known to you one day, but I had spoken to my first friend, I found a little girl, very beautiful and twenty miles from my place, I did not know Mary. Since then I have learned to know a mother and a daughter, and a May so sweet and precious to me that I often think I am just a little more able to be in her heart. Well, this second Mary gave this new John when he comes back again."

"Have I—Have I—don't understand. What do you mean, John?"

"Will you, my own darling, Mary, marry me when I come back?"

"Mary, you John!—Mary, you! Oh! I am not allowed to ever see her face, not for fashion's sake, but for amazement, and that she might try to think, but he had her hands."

"Yes, Mary, you will, darling, and I'll try to be very good to you as good as ever I can be. Say yes."

"But, John, I never thought of such a thing. Indeed, indeed, I never did."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONSUMPTION CURED.

And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novis, 520 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Catholic Woman.

In the midst of the agitation which is upon us with regard to the introduction of woman to public life, there are a few reflections which ought to have some weight. As a cold matter of truth, woman has a right to be all that God intended her to be when He created Eve and her daughters as the helpmates to men; she is not of less importance to men, she is not of less importance to her religion or her country than the original type of humanity. He is of more importance and uses of strength in his department of life, but surely his strength is not more effective nor his mission more noble than the obligations and duties of woman in her sphere. He would render himself ridiculous by forsaking his work for the care of household and kitchen, and nursery, and she would make herself, we think, an anomaly by infringing on the public avocations of man. But all the while the masculine women of the present day are urging legislation after legislation to fasten on their sex the most suicidal policy of the nineteenth century. The Catholic woman of our land occupies a dignified, elevated, and confident standpoint; she knows that the true and consistent action of her Church, as the champion and protector of woman's rights from its first establishment to the present time, is a sufficient assurance of its future course, and she has no cause for fear that an institution through which the Almighty says the moral forces of the world so potently as to bring to naught the raging of the heathen and render all the factional efforts of Protestantism powerless, will prove a broken reed for support in the hour of danger. How tenderly and anxiously the Church guards with impatient and zealous care the rights, the honor of woman. If her vocation leads to a life of holy celibacy, she lends the help of prayer, and the many noble institutions that dot our land are as so many impenetrable fortresses of purity. If her happiness is best suited to the honor of marriage, she demands the most devoted love and constant care from the husband and in the perils of maternity her voice is a ways lead in supplication for the distressed wife that her pains may end in joy. But when we read the Catholic woman who is anxious for suffrage at the ballot-box? She would know that she has everything to lose and nothing to gain in such a movement. It would be in vain for her to forget the influence of her Master: "Then shall he render thy husband's power, and she shall have dominion over thee."

The Irish Census.

On Sunday, April 5th, the census for Great Britain and Ireland for the decade 1891 took place, and at all events as far as Ireland is concerned, undoubtedly will do a sad limitation of the population. Ten years ago the country had a population of 5,114,283 persons. Today it is estimated that the number will fall to about 5,000,000 short of that figure. Not for the past three decades has there been anything like such an enormous decrease. It was only equalled and but two comparatively small extant surpassed in the period immediately following the famine, when in the course of ten short years the country lost upwards of 2,000,000 inhabitants. Every census taken for the past forty years shows a steady falling off in the population, and contrasting the four latter periods, it would be found that between '51 and '61 the decrease was 225,055; between '61 and '71, 304,230; between '71 and '81, 238,197; and between '81 and '91, 493,092. With the exception of the latter figures, the others have been taken from the census reports, and with regard to the last these are based on the quarterly estimates furnished to the Registrar General and may be presumed to be substantially correct. On the constabulary of the country and Dublin Metropolitan Police the duty of census-taking has devolved, and it has been computed that at least four thousand constables have been engaged in the work. The particulars to be obtained this time are identical with those requir-

ed ten years ago—the number of persons staying in every house on the night of census day, the age, sex, religious profession, &c. Special arrangements have been made with regard to jails, work-houses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other public institutions, while provision has also been made for obtaining returns with respect to houseless persons staying in any house of which account will be taken.

An innovation in the forms is a column in which those speaking Irish, or both English and Irish, are to state the fact, and it will be of interest to learn how many there still remain who can speak the old Gaelic tongue. This column was introduced on the motion of Mr. T. Sexton, M.P. To the officials in the Registrar-General's office will be entrusted the work of arranging, tabulating, and summarising the returns. In this they will be assisted by an indoor staff consisting of 100 boy copyists, and 80 men and 10 women clerks, with an outside staff of 25 men and 25 women clerks. The returns for the smaller counties will be first published, but it is believed that before the are presented to Parliament at least 18 months must elapse.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and blood-building medicine.

Youthful Genies.

The greatest captains of ancient and modern times both conquered Italy at 25. Youth, extreme youth, overthrew the Persian empire. Don John of Austria won Lepanto at 25, the greatest battle of modern times. Gustavus Adolphus died at 38. Cortez was little more than 30 when he gazed upon the golden cupolas of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died at 32, all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age. John de Medici was a Cardinal at 39. He was Pope Leo X. at 37. Two Lenatis, John and Gm. Walter, they worked with young brains. Pascal invented great work at 16, and died at 37—that fatal 37, which reminds of Byron. Richard died at 37. Kromer was secretary of state at 38. There are Bellingsdale and Pitt, both ministers before other men have either reached, or was in practice and afterwards general at 24. Arqueviva was General of the Jesuits, and colonised America before he was 37. To the young reader, then, we say: Be up and doing, working, striving, and playing, laborably and energetically, but remember that any effort is fruitless without the blessing of God.

In Bed—Out of Bed.

If there is any pain more excruciating than neuralgia, it is yet to be found, and such may have been the experience of Mr. D. C. Simons, who writes from Lowell, N. Y., U.S.A., February 2, 1889, and says: "I suffered six months with neuralgia in the hip; was confined to bed three months, used bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. Have had no return of pain in four years."

To mortify a passion, no matter how small, is a greater help in the spiritual life than many abstinences, fasts and disciplines.—St. Philip.

Cautery is a forerunner of Consumption. The prompt use of Nasal Balm may save you from an untimely grave. It has cured others; it will cure you. Try it.

The arrows of envy and detraction do not pierce the hearts of those to whom they are directed before first piercing that of Jesus Christ.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

The Weekly Paper is the Best. Advertising, like the holy state of matrimony, is not to be entered into thoughtlessly. It is a serious, a weighty matter. It means an expenditure of thought, time and money. It is the very lungs of business, and they must be kept in a state of perfect health to bring in and out perfect breath in the shape of money.

For over twenty years, in England and America, I have been a general advertising agent and I can speak from a varied and sometimes exciting experience. Experience does! I have been taught that all kinds of business may be advertised profitably in weekly and monthly periodicals, and only certain lines in daily papers. The reasons for this would appear to me to be almost self-evident, but I will give them here in the briefest possible space.

To begin with, any bargain or snap sale must, of necessity, be advertised at once; and so the daily paper is invaluable. Then, again, standard goods, like soap, Pears' Soap and Van Houten's Cocoa, always derive benefit from daily papers. That is because the names themselves are trade-marks and the public gets sight of them and does not care for the remainder of the advertisement. Certain cheap goods, also, must be advertised in daily papers. The goods themselves are as ephemeral as the papers. But to get the very best results for the very best goods, always use first-class weeklies. They charge less than the dailies, in proportion to space, circulation and life; and they live for seven days, it must be remembered.

For staple goods, for special articles, for proprietary remedies, brands of cigars, flour, wine, and canned goods; for carriages and harness; for furniture, seeds, plants, sewing machines, pianos and art goods; for shoes, soap, perfumery and toilet articles—in fact, for everything, except bargains, a weekly paper is better than a daily.

A first-class weekly, with a circulation of from five to twenty-five thousand per week, is a better advertising medium than any daily. Its circulation is among the purchasing class, it lives one week, its appearance is more attractive than a daily's, its matter interests the thoughtful, watchful careful man and a man, and its power with its reader surpasses the short-lived, hastily read morning or evening paper.—Ellis Northam to Figaro.

As a precautionary measure, Nasal Balm should be kept in every house. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Cold in the Head and Catarrh. Sold by all dealers.

Falseness always endeavors to copy the mine and attitude of truth.—Dr. Johnson.

Montreal : : : : ROOFING : : : : Company, GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephone—Bell, 130; Federal 192. Post Office Box 709.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes, SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

11th Monthly Drawing, May 13th, 1891. Prizes, Value, . . . . . \$52,740.00 Capital Prize, one Real Estate Worth \$15,000.

LIST OF PRIZES. Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and another amount.

Approximation Prizes. Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and another amount.

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10 1/2 o'clock A.M., at the Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being leaved.

WHEEL OF PRIZES.—In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

DRAWING OPERATING.—The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The series of City numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a small prize worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 281 to 331 inclusive will each be entitled to a small prize worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 1234 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will each be entitled to a small prize worth \$10.00.

NOTE.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawn and repeated by the 140 Approximation Prizes of \$15.00 and \$5.00. For example: If the Number drawn be the 17,000 prize ends with 30, then all other tickets where the number ends with 30 will be entitled to \$5.00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 10, then all the tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of one three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets to be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or delivered in a bank or collection. It is allowed to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of 5% per cent.

REMARKS.

Tickets sold for drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid only to the actual owners on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be necessary to write on the ticket the name of the holder. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their possessors are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequent change of hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual owner may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be avoided.

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number. Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada Telephone 2876.



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE WHANGO TREE.

A NONSENSE SONG.

The wiggly bird sat on the whango tree, / Nooping the tinkum corn, / And graper, and graper, alas! grew he, / And cursed the day that he was born. / His name was whango, and his voice was rum, / As curiously thus sang he, / "Oh, would I'd been rained and eternally / Claimed on this whango tree."

MOVING MOUNTAINS.

A most curious event is said to have happened in the year 1571, in Herefordshire, England. On the 17th of February, which was Saturday, at six o'clock in the evening, the earth began to open and a hill with a rock under it, making at first a loud howling noise, which was heard several miles off, lifted itself up to a great height and began to travel, bearing along with it the trees growing on it, sheepfolds, sheep and cattle that happened to be grazing on the hill at the time. It left a gap in the ground about fifty yards broad and one hundred long. The size of the hill was about twenty acres at the base. Passing along, it overthrew a chapel standing in the way, removed a yew tree planted in the churchyard from the west side to the east side, and with the same force it thrust before it highways, sheepfolds, hedges and trees. Tilled ground was made pasture, and pasture was turned into tilled ground. The hill continued to move by fits and starts from the Saturday evening until the noon of Monday, when it stopped, having in that time moved a distance of over a mile. A like circumstance is reported to have occurred in Dorsetshire in 1758. A field of over three acres in extent at Bickmore moved bodily a distance of some five hundred yards. The trees and fences upon it were but little distant off, it knocked down a church and sundry dwellings on another field; crossing the highway to Heme, blocking it up, and there it stayed. These curious earth-movements are alluded to by many writers of the period, and gave rise to no end of litigation respecting property rights. In the royal archives is an exact account of three events which are described under the heading "Prodigies of Nature."

WILLIAM TELL.

The Government of the Canton Schwytz has ordered the suppression of the legend of William Tell in the history books in use in the cantonal schools. All good Swiss will observe this decision with displeasure. The Canton Schwytz is very wrong; at least it should have consulted the opinion of the country. William Tell certainly existed. That patriot was a poor peasant of whom the popular imagination has made a hero, and with reason. It is proved that he was one of the leaders of the Swiss revolution of 1308, that he was the son-in-law of Walter Fürst. He was present at the battle of Morgarten, 1315, and died in 1354 at Burglen, being treasurer of the Church of that borough; of this there is no doubt. The only history contested by some historians is that of the apple. This is the tradition: Having refused to salute the hat which Gessler, governor of the country for the Duke of Austria, had caused to be elevated on the square of Altorf, he was, they say, condemned to die unless he succeeded in hitting with an arrow an apple placed on the head of his son. He did succeed, but, nevertheless, guarded as a prisoner, he was sent to Ruzschach, a strong castle on the Lake of Lucerne. Gessler accompanied him. During the crossing, a violent tempest having arisen, Tell was unbound and put to the rudder. He saved the bark, and arrived close to the shore, he leaps on a rock, and thrusts the bark back with his bow. Being ambushed in a narrow pass leading to Ruzschach, he killed Gessler with an arrow shot from a bow which, with much trouble, had managed to bring with him. This heroic deed is not impossible, and has ascertained that so much bitterness should be shown in denying a page of our history, transmitted from generation to generation for centuries, and which has been honored. The proof of the general depression is the subscription opened to raise a statue to him, and which has already received the sum of 30,000 francs. I would add that William Tell is the hero of a drama by Schiller, and of Russia's first opera—Translated from *Le Petit Journal Suisse*.

THE STORY OF ST. GENEVIEVE.

Many many years ago a little shepherd-boy, her flock in a country we call France, but which was then known as Gaul. That beautiful land had passed through many vicissitudes, and its people had once being heathen; but for more than four centuries it had been under the sway of Rome, and its inhabitants were mostly Christians, speaking the Latin tongue, and having the manners and customs of their conquerors. All their towns were given Latin names, and the city we know as Paris had then the Roman name of Lutetia. It was a fine town, though by no means as large as it has now become. The barbarians of Europe did not at all approve of the conversion of the Gauls to Christianity and civilization; and partly for plunder and conquest, and partly to show their lofty disdain, they would at every opportunity sweep down upon the people who had once been Romans like themselves, and leave an awful trail of carnage behind them. It was at a place now called Xertre, about two miles from Lutetia, that the little shepherd boy was born. The name by which he was christened was one so difficult to pronounce that we will speak of it in its French form, Genevieve. She was a sweet child, and from her babyhood seemed destined for some singular and holy career. When she was about seven the good Bishop Germanus stopped at Nunnerie on his way to Britain, and all of the villagers flocked around him to listen to his words and receive his blessing. Among the crowd his discerning eyes found one little face; and, calling Genevieve to him, he bade her sit down by his side, and gave her some kind advice and a copper medal marked with a cross. From that time the child felt more than ever that she was one set apart to do God's will in some uncommon way. In the year 451 that terrible man who called himself the Scourge of God—Attila, the Hun—led a host of his savages and made a descent upon Gaul, with Paris for his goal. Now, there was not in all the world an enemy dreaded like Attila; and the people of Paris were panic-stricken and started to run away, carrying with them as many of their household effects as they could stagger under. But little Genevieve begged them to stay and defend the city; and, taking her position on a bridge over which they were hastening, she told them that if they would go back and pray to God, He would keep Attila away and save their city. They were so indignant at her persistence that they wished to throw her off the bridge into the river. But at that moment a messenger came from St. Germanus, bringing a present to the child in whom he had been so interested; and the people, loving and respecting to good Bishop so much, turned back as she commanded. It was not long before news came that the Romans, calling to their aid the Goths and Franks, had met Attila and his hordes at Châlons, and driven them out of France. Some time after this the Franks, who had helped the Romans to save Paris, made an attempt of their own to take the city, and were actually pounding away at its walls. They might have withstood the assault, but the paucity of hunger became fierce, and starvation is as deadly to a garrison as the pikes of a savage foe. Again Genevieve, a taller girl now, went to the rescue of her people. Alone, in a small boat, she rowed down the Seine, past the painted warriors on the bank, who were so astonished at the sight that they did not harm her; and called upon the people outside the walls to go to the rescue of their besieged countrymen, which they did. At another time even holy Genevieve did not succeed in saving Paris; for while she was in the country the Franks at last seized the town, and the first news she heard was of its capture, and that many of its best citizens were to be put to death. So it is not strange that when Holy Church numbered Genevieve among its saints the people of Paris, which she had saved three times, took her for their patron. She lived to be an old woman; but before she died she saw the son of Hilperik become the Christian Clovis, and the walls of the Cathedral of Notre Dame begin to rise; then, with a prayer on her lips, she passed to her reward. A beautiful church—the Church of St. Genevieve, sometimes called the Pantieon—has been raised in her honor, and she has given a name to two religious orders. Her tomb is in the chapel of St. Genevieve, attached to the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, and easily accessible to devout travellers. —Francesca, in *Avr Maria*.

What is Heaven?

It is not a locality which really makes heaven. It is not streets of palaces, braided robes, golden crowns, which constitute the royal possessions of the blessed in the kingdom of God. Nor is it anything in the order of natural perfection and felicity which constitutes the essential beatitude of the saints, although all this natural beatitude actually accompanies and completes the supernatural glory and beatitude which is their highest and supreme good. This supreme good consists in the immediate vision of the Essence of God subsisting in the three Divine Persons. It is something unspeakable and inconceivable by us in this mortal state. Faith gives us an obscure apprehension of it, and grace awakens a longing for it in the depths of the soul. But in the popular description of heaven, and the meditations of ordinary Christians on the future happiness which they hope for, it is almost entirely the natural accompaniments of celestial glory and beatitude which are set upon, and chiefly in material language, analogies derived from this present world and human life. Hence, it is so difficult to explain in popular language the idea of the state of endless happiness, much better than anything to be found in this world, and yet infinitely inferior to the state of absolute and divine beatitude which is the inheritance of the adopted sons of God. The Tomb of Pius IX. The Italian Catholic union, on the invitation of Count Aqueneria, has constituted a commission for collecting in Rome old rings for the completion of the monument to Pius IX. in the Basilica of San Lorenzo outside the walls. It is desired to have the monument completed for the centenary of the birth of the great Pontiff. The commission has taken the name of *Commissione Romana incaricata per il Centenario di Pio IX.*, and has elected as its honorary president the Cardinal Commendatore Filippo Polli, who has accepted the post. The commission is composed of many well-known Roman gentlemen. Show yourself kind and affable, never familiar; familiarity is generally followed by contempt. Sympathy has in its own right a singular power of soothing the moral sufferings of the fallen or unfortunate. Mortify yourselves every moment of the day in common things, to alone for your sins.—Mgr. d'Orleans de Lamotte.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A FANCY SCREEN.

A straight piece of India silk is required, upon which is traced and embroidered a design in quaint colours. It needs very little stiffening when ready to be made up, and is simply sewn into a light bamboo stand sold for the purpose, when is often enamelled coral pink, or any colour that will correspond with the silk. Should the frame be made of real bamboo it will look better left the rich brown colour natural to it. An India silk sash is draped across the top and down the sides, and bows and twists of ribbon are added where necessary, to make the work look as if it is tied to the frame.

WASHING BLANKETS.

In washing woollen blankets, to avoid shrinkage, do not have the different waters of widely different degrees of heat, and do not apply soap directly to them. The best way is to dissolve two tablespoonfuls of borax in hot water, and add the solution to a tub half full of very hot water; put in the blankets and let them remain one hour, stirring often and rubbing with the hands, but never on a washboard. Squeeze them out of this suds, prepare another water of the same temperature, containing but one tablespoonful of borax, and enough fine white soap to make a nice suds; immerse the blankets, and repeat the same process of cleaning as at first. Afterwards rinse through two clean waters of the same temperature as the others, and dry.

ROOM DECORATION.

Paper daddos, and even daddos of matting or straight ones of any sort, are (says Florence Fenwick Miller in the Illustrated London News) becoming less fashionable than "curtain" ones of soft silk, which are the latest idea. These are gathered to form a heading, and provided with a series of little rings placed amid the gathers so that the heading conceals them. The daddo rail (which is indispensable) is supplied with a corresponding supply of tiny hooks beneath it, and the curtain daddo is hung upon these. It has a pretty and graceful effect; but it is more suitable for the country than for a smoky city, except for people who can renew it as often as required. The least suspicion of being soiled or tumbled is quite disastrous to such a decoration. Friezes of a similar description are also seen, but the difficulty of shaking the dust out of them regularly and frequently is much against them practically.

HOW TO WASH THE HAIR.

For washing the hair, says The Ladies' Home Journal, a small piece of kitchen soap put in very hot water until a thick white suds is achieved, is best. Use this suds and to cut out the dust, and after that, wash the soapy water out of it thoroughly with clear water that should be very hot, holding your head over a basin and letting it be poured from a small pitcher. Dry the hair first with towels, and then do not braid it while it is damp, but have it either fanned until it is dry, or, if possible, stay in your room and let it hang loose until it is free from all moisture. Do not be induced under any circumstances to use a fine comb upon it; it is death and destruction to the hair and not good for the scalp. If there are obstinate spots of dandruff, rub in a little vaseline and brush that place well the next morning.

THE KITCHEN.

COMPLAINTS.

24 oysters, 2 lb. bacon, 2 lb. buttered toast, 1 teaspoonful pepper. Cut the bacon in thin, small slices, and roll each piece up. Drain the oysters from their liquor, and place the liquor in a small saucepan. Take six small wooden skewers four inches in length. On each skewer place a piece of bacon, then an oyster, then another piece of bacon, until there are four oysters and four rolls of bacon on the skewer. When each skewer is prepared, place them in a quick oven and bake seven or eight minutes. Cut the toast into long, narrow strips, and boil the oyster liquor, pour a little over each piece of toast, sprinkle over a little pepper. Place the toast on a very hot dish, and on each strip place a skewer with the oysters and bacon on it, and serve at once.

BREAD.

2 lb. flour, 1 oz. yeast, 1 pint tepid water, 2 tablespoonful salt. Place three pounds of the flour in a large basin, and sprinkle over it the salt. Place the yeast in another basin, and moisten it with tepid water. Pour the yeast and water into the centre of the dry flour, and stir altogether with a spoon. Cover the basin with a clean towel, and set it in a warm place to rise for two hours. At the end of this time sprinkle over the half pound of flour which remains, and knead all well until the dough leaves the sides of the basin clean. Turn the dough, then out on a board and knead it a little longer. Cut it now into four or six loaves. Make each piece up into a small loaf, place it on a tin, and again set it by the fire to rise for half an hour. Bake the loaves then in a rather quick oven for three-quarters of an hour.

BOILED CELERY.

2 heads of celery, 1/2 oz. butter, 1/2 oz. flour, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 1 large pinch pepper, 1 pint milk. Take the outer leaves from the celery and let the central part soak in a basin of cold water for an hour. Place the celery now in a large saucepan of boiling water in which a

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

tablespoonful of salt has been dissolved. Boil the celery for half an hour slowly. Melt in a saucepan the butter and the flour, stir both well together, then add by degrees the milk. Stir all together till boiling, add the pepper and salt, and boil for two minutes. Take the celery from the boiling water, place it in a vegetable dish and pour the mixture in the saucepan over.

The Arms of Ireland.

The ancient times Ireland had a coinage of her own, nullified about 1825 by an act of Parliament, when the coin of England became current in Ireland. The Irish coin had a bust of the reigning sovereign, and on the obverse a harp surmounted by a crown with the word "Hibernia" over it. Ireland had been noted from all time for the number and excellence of her bards and minstrels, who were wonderful performers on the harp, which came to be known as the national instrument. Up to 1172 Ireland was an independent nation, and her banner bore a rising sun, which gained the poetical title of "the sunburst." Henry VIII. changed the arms of Ireland by placing three harps on her heraldic shield. This design is found on the Irish coins of Edward III., Richard III., and Henry VII., and was really the armorial bearings of Ireland from the reign of Richard II. to Henry VIII. The harp is surmounted by a crown to show that Ireland, subject to England, had been a monarchy.

Sir Francis Murphy.

From Melbourne comes the announcement of the death, in his eighty-second year, of Sir Francis Murphy, the first of the four Irish speakers who have presided over the Parliament of Victoria. A native of Cork, he studied medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, and then crossed the Channel and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Emigrating to Sydney in 1836, he then Governor of New South Wales—a patriot of his own—Sir Richard Bourke appointed Mr. Murphy medical officer in charge of the southern district of the colony. There he seized his opportunities, became a successful sheep farmer, resigned his appointment, and had good bye to medicine for ever. In 1847 he foresaw the coming greatness of Victoria, transferred himself there, developed into a wealthy squatter, was returned to his first Parliament, and sat in the Speakers' chair for fifteen successive years—the longest term on record in colonial annals. He is one of the leading financiers of the present Victorian Constitution, and he has passed away just when it and all the other colonial constitutions are being put into the Federal crucible. His knighthood dates back to 1860. The surviving ex-Speakers of the Victorian Parliament are Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Sir Charles McMahon. The Hon. Peter Lalor, the last of the quartette, died a couple of years ago after having twice refused knighthood.

The Mummy Pen.

The present mummy pen, which is exciting so much attention in some quarters, was first introduced into Europe in 1871. The previous one made its appearance in England many years before, along with the mummy wheat, the seeds having been discovered by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, an Egyptian explorer, in a vase supposed to be 3000 years old. The pens were removed from the vase by Mr. Pettigrew, the Librarian to the British Museum, and by him given to various friends to plant and rear, a feat successfully accomplished. The produce was said to be edible and of excellent flavor, consequently the earlier mummy pen became pretty generally cultivated. The kind, however, we more particularly allude to here is the one introduced in Europe in 1871. An officer in the British army (Major General Alexander Anderson) happened during the year to visit the tombs of Pharaohs, and, in the course of his explorations, to come across some seeds of peas and wheat in the hands of the mummies, which he carefully preserved until he reached Europe. He gave seeds of the pea to a friend in Guernsey, and others elsewhere. The Guernsey friend succeeded in raising plants from the seeds, which flowed very freely. This, then, is reputed to be the origin of the mummy pen, which has found its way into hundreds of gardens during the current year. In habit of growth it differs from all of the cultivated peas, the upper part of the stem being broader, fasciated or flattened, and the lower part being round and very slender. The flowers, which are white, pink and crimson, are borne at the top of the stem, forming a dense head of blossom, extremely pretty to look upon. The upper part, cut off with a foot of the mainstem attached, makes a lovely object when placed in a vase, and on that account the mummy pen is sure to be largely grown in this future.

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MEMORIAL WREATHS, and Crosses of Natural Flowers, embroidered by MRS. J. CONSTANT. STUDIO: 210 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN. 1-7

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PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION.

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MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment.

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COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder IS PURE, HONEST GOODS.

Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

A MASSACRE. South American Civilization - A Terrible Condition of Affairs.

PANAMA, April 24.—Mail advices from Chili say 500 Government troops and 800 revolutionists were killed in the battle of Poso Almonte, in which the Government forces were defeated. Five thousand men were engaged. Two hundred and thirty-four wounded men were taken to Valparaiso. The Government forces lost all their artillery. The cavalry, 700 strong, took no part in the combat, but fled with the routed infantry. The soldiers, it is alleged, while drunk, violated the bodies of slain women. Provisions were recently so scarce in Iquique that \$20 was paid for a can of milk, and beef sold at \$10 per pound.

The Peruvian consulate is daily besieged by hundreds of Peruvians seeking provisions for themselves and their families and the means of returning to the north. The officers and crews of the rebel vessels state they have bound themselves not to lay down arms until they hang President Balmaceda in the principal square in Santiago.

A correspondent at Saratoga writes that on the morning of February 3, upwards of three thousand workmen collected at Pozo Almonte in order to proceed to Iquique and make a formal representation respecting the scarcity of provisions. Shortly after they reached the works. Manager William Johnson gave them ten barrels of biscuits and 1,000 tins of preserves, which were distributed among the strikers. They remained there that night, and on the following day, sent some of their leaders to Negreiros. There more men were to be collected.

Suddenly, however, a train appeared, loaded with Government troops, under Martin Larraín. Without halting or parrying the troops opened fire on nine hundred defenceless workmen, women and children. Shortly afterward the forces marched forward and killed all the men. Meanwhile, the men from the Negreiros works with the commissioners from Hamiroz, returned to their houses. Otherwise they might also have fallen victims. Some who escaped from the slaughter took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After these deeds had been committed some 800 men were arrested and of this number eighteen were murdered. The Chilean Government and the Chilean rebel authorities have both shot several persons. Among the number was Aníbal, a Government officer, who was shot when the rebels retired from Ovalle. It is impossible to tell where these proceedings will terminate. It is stated that when the Government forces retired from Pozo Almonte on Tuesday they shot all the prisoners they had and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. Appeal to the House of Lords—Effect of Sir W. Whiteway's Address.

LONDON, April 25.—A statement was read by Sir Wm. Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-General of Newfoundland, on Thursday at the bar of the House of Lords. Sir William detailed the objections of the Newfoundlanders to Lord Knutsford's executive bill, and concluded with the following proposals, which he said ought, in the opinion of Newfoundland, to be accepted by the Imperial Government as a solution of the existing difficulties. That the Newfoundland Legislature pass immediately an act authorizing the execution for this year of the modus vivendi and of the award of the arbitration commission, together with all the treaties and declarations under instructions from the Queen's council. That further progress of the Knutsford bill be deferred until the passage of the above act, and that the present arbitration agreement shall not be allowed to operate beyond the lobster question without obtaining the prior consent of Newfoundland, in which case the colony shall be represented on the commission. That Newfoundland desires that the agreement be unconditional arbitration on all points that either party can raise under the treaties. If this can be arranged between Great Britain and France, Newfoundland will ask to be represented upon the Arbitration Commission, and will pass an act to enforce the execution of awards of the commission.

Sir William Whiteway added that the Newfoundland delegates regret that up to the present moment these proposals have not only not been accepted, but that no hope has been held out that they ever will be accepted. Their adoption, he said, would immediately cause the excitement in Newfoundland to subside. The Newfoundland Premier added that if the Knutsford bill became law it would have to be enforced upon a resentful people, but if the proposals of the Newfoundland delegates were adopted every good object of the bill would be easily and pleasantly attained. The enactment of the bill would leave a rankling wound in the hearts of the colonists, and would establish a precedent which would ever give a feeling of insecurity to every self-governing colony. "In offering on behalf of the Colonial Legislature," continued the Premier of Newfoundland, "to enact laws providing for the honorable fulfilment of obligations of an exceedingly odious kind we are animated by a spirit of patriotism and devotion to

the empire. Persistence in the passage of the bill, therefore, will be a poor return for the faith in Parliament which animated the Newfoundland Legislature in sending us to the bar of the House of Lords."

The Newfoundland delegates have received many encouraging promises of support from peers and members of the House of Commons. Sir William Whiteway considers the prospect of the acceptance of the delegates' proposals favorable. Besides having the support of the bulk of the Liberals the feeling of many Conservatives is strong against pressing the Knutsford bill.

Irish in Australia.

The suggestion of the Pall Mall Gazette that "it would not be unprofitable to trace all the disaffected Irish who have gone to distant lands there to distinguish themselves," has prompted a colonial correspondent to jot down the names of a few of the "Irish rebels" of forty years ago, who emigrated and achieved distinction in the Australian colonies. Perhaps the two most noteworthy were Wilson Gray and the Hon. R. D. Ireland, Q. C., both of whom were imprisoned by Lord Clarendon, the Balloon of the era. Wilson Gray, the brother of Sir John Gray, the founder and leader of the Liberal party in Victoria, sat for Rodney in the Parliament of that colony, lives in history as the greatest of Australian land reformers, and died a judge in New Zealand. Mr. Ireland also became a prominent Parliamentarian in Victoria, was three times Attorney-General, and died a leader of the Australian Bar. Among the other Irishmen who followed Sir Charles Gavan Duffy into exile in Australia, were Hon. Edward Butler, who became Attorney-General of New South Wales under Sir Henry Parkes; Hon. R. S. Anderson, Minister of Justice in Victoria; Hon. Michael O'Grady, Minister of Public Works, and Judges Bandon and Macaulay, of the same colony. Victoria, in fact, has had two ex-Irish "rebels" as her Prime Ministers—Sir Gavan Duffy and Sir Bryan O'Loughlin. The latter, who organized and drilled a company of Carri-surgents in '48, is freely mentioned as the next Agent-General for Victoria in London.

Irish-Australia has lost a distinguished leader in John Murtogh Macrossan, Colonial Secretary of Queensland, and one of the founders of the Australian National party, who died on March 29. He was a native of Donegal, where he was born in 1832, the son of a tenant farmer. He emigrated in the height of the gold fever, and having become a mine leader, was elected to the Queensland Parliament in 1865. He was one of the representatives of Queensland at the convention which is at present sitting in Sydney, drafting the constitution of the proposed Australian Federation. Mr. Macrossan was the only Catholic on the Federal Council in 1890, and is the only one, we believe, on the present Council. He was described by the author of "Problems of Greater Britain" as "one of the shrewdest men in the colony, a subtle reasoner, a quiet, incisive speaker, and for some time the leader of the Northern Separation party." He was a supporter of the movement for the liberation of the land of his birth, and gave great help to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., during his mission to Queensland.

The Situation in Ireland.

The New York Sun says:—The recent incidents affecting the press acts of home rule are these: North Sligo has followed the lead of North Kilkenny and rejected the Parnellite candidate; Mr. Parnell himself has declined a challenge to contest his own seat for Cork. On the other hand, the ex-leader of the Irish Parliamentary party is becoming more and more the spokesman of the extreme revolutionists, while, on the other, he is receiving the clandestine support of Tory voters. What do these events foreshadow with regard to the next general election and the likelihood of Ireland's obtaining home rule?

That an understanding now exists between the Tories and the Parnellites is clearly evident. In North Sligo, as in North Kilkenny, all the Tory votes pointed to Mr. Parnell's nomination. Should he contest Cork, no one would doubt that most of the 3,000 Tory votes in that constituency would be at his disposal. Evidence of another kind was furnished on Thursday night in the House of Commons, where the Parnellites supported Mr. Balfour's Irish Land bill, although this was strenuously opposed by Mr. McCarthy's followers. If this understanding

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing...

ing is maintained—and it is clearly for the interest of both parties to the understanding that it should be—the effect upon the next general election in Ireland can be calculated with a close approach to certainty. Of the eighty-five Irish seats carried by the Nationalists in 1886, it is probable that the Tories, with Mr. Parnell's assistance, will gain ten. On the other hand, they will help him to carry a small number of seats, variously estimated by well-informed persons at from five to ten. It results from this computation that the friends of Mr. McCarthy will command from 65 to 70 seats in the House of Commons. That would be a decided majority of the whole Irish delegation, and would fairly be regarded as the authentic voice of Ireland.

We are, therefore, quite unable to understand why so many of Ireland's true friends should look upon the present situation as a hopeless one. If Mr. Gladstone wins in Great Britain at the next general election, it will be by virtue of a tidal wave such as swept him into office in 1880, and it will matter little to him whether the McCarthyites control eighty-five or only sixty-five Irish seats. Why, then, should he not keep his word? We have no doubt that he will keep it.

ROME SHAKEN.

A Tremendous Explosion in the Holy City Causes Great Damage.

ROME, April 23.—At about 7 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook this city to its foundation, spreading terror and dismay on all sides. The people rushed affrighted from their homes into the streets. Houses rocked and pictures fell from the walls, thousands of panes of glass were broken, crockery was shattered, furniture was overturned, chimneys crashed down on the roofs and in some instances toppled over into the streets. The cupola of the house of parliament immediately after the explosion shook violently and then collapsed with a crash which added still further to the feeling of horror which had reigned throughout Rome. All the thoroughfares were strewn with bricks, stones, splinters and other debris hurled there by the force of the powerful concussion which had caused Rome to totter on its foundations. People of all ages and conditions were rushing, pale with fear, about the streets. Rents and cracks appeared in the walls of the houses, the plaster fell from the ceilings and general desolation prevailed. In many instances people were thrown from their beds by the shock. The general opinion prevailed that Rome had been visited by an earthquake and that a second shock might reduce the city to ruins. Finally, when something like order had been restored, the real cause of the explosion became known. It was discovered that 25 tons of powder in the immense powder magazine at Pizzoni's Pantaleo, four kilometers from Rome, had exploded, and that it had caused enormous damage to the neighboring fort which was filled with soldiers. The officer in command of the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the final explosion, and hastily ordering the soldiers to leave the fort, he succeeded in averting a terrible disaster. As it was, several persons who were in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion were killed outright, and a number of others were more or less injured. The explosion created great

ALARM AT THE VATICAN.

All the windows of the Pope's library were broken and a number of precious relics were destroyed. In addition many valuable panes of colored glass in the principal vaults of St. Peter's Basilica were smashed to pieces. The handsome stained glass window over the altar of St. Peter was also broken. At St. Peter's church all the stained glass windows were damaged. In fact the damage done at this church was so great that the building has been closed to the public while the details are being cleared away and the work of temporary repair inaugurated. Much of the destruction wrought by the explosion is irreparable, as the valuable works of art which have been destroyed cannot be replaced. Many of the stained glass windows shattered were the works of celebrated artists who flourished hundreds of years ago, and though in some the windows can be repaired in many other cases their historical and artistic value are destroyed forever. Many valuable relics in the monastery of St. Paul have also, presumably, fallen to the lot of the explosion. The Pope had just concluded the celebration of a low mass and was engaged in prayer when the explosion shook the Vatican buildings. So severe was the shock that His Holiness tottered and would have fallen had not one of the attendants sprung forward and caught the venerable prelate in his arms. His Holiness has now recovered from the shock he experienced. The investigation made by the military authorities into the origin of the explosion shows that it was caused by the accidental explosion of some shrapnel shell. A few of the people who were injured at the time of the explosion and who were taken to the hospitals have died from the effects of the injuries they received.

Sad Drowning Accident.

St. John, N.B., April 24.—While a row-boat with a dozen young people was returning from a dance on the west side of the harbor early this morning the spring tide drove it aboy the bow of the steamship "Dominion" and despite all efforts two young bodies were drowned. A third young body was rescued in an exhausted state. Strange to say all the young men of the party escaped. There are strong rumors of cowardice on the part of the men, but they are denied by the steamboat hands, who took part in the rescue. The tide where the accident took place was running at a moderate speed.

Sugar Beet Culture.

Mr. Wilfrid Skafie, president and manager of the Beaver-Beet Root Sugar company, called last week upon the Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. John Curling and Hon. J. A. Chapleau to impress upon them the advisability of the Government giving encouragement to the cultivation of sugar beets, which he believes can be made a paying industry in Canada. Last year Mr. Skafie imported from Germany a quantity of beetseeds which were distributed among the farmers of On-

tario, with a view to determining the suitability of the soil and climate of the province for the cultivation of sugar beets. Last fall R. H. Lawler, of Toronto, collected some seventy odd samples of beets grown from the seed and forwarded them to the Central Experimental farm, where the chemist, Professor F. E. Shutt, M.A., analyzed them and reported that the samples "indicate a very fair factory beet, and all things being considered, compare well and favorably with those of other countries," and that, "both as regards yield per acre and richness in sugar, with a more careful cultivation, sugar beets may be raised in Ontario fully equal to those of Europe and the United States." Mr. Skafie believes that in view of these results the Government would be justified in lending encouragement to the cultivation of sugar beets.

Tenant Relief.

DUBLIN, April 24.—At a meeting here today of the Tenants' Defence League, at which Justin McCarthy, Michael Davitt, Thomas Sexton, T. D. Sullivan and others were present, a resolution was passed declaring that as Mr. Parnell had not replied to McCarthy's proposal to release the Paris fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants, the whole sum in the association's hands, amounting to £4,000, should be immediately voted to relief.

Retaliation Threatened.

VIENNA, April 24.—The Fremdenblatt and the Neue Freie Presse, in commenting upon President Harrison's speech at Galveston, agree that a European Zollverein is the only answer to American protection. The Fremdenblatt suggests that European nations look to the African and Asiatic colonies for goods which they have hitherto bought from America.

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVE TONIC. For Nervous Weakness, Headache, Dizziness, etc. Our Pamphlet for authors of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address on receipt of a few lines of postage. Poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Imperial Patent Office of Vienna, and is the most reliable and most effective remedy for all cases of nervous debility and is now prepared under his direction by the KÖNIG'S MEDICINE CO., VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Grain.—The market continues firm. Course grains are in fair demand at firm prices. Flour.—The market is steady at the present advance. Flour is in fair demand at firm prices. Butter.—New butter is coming in freely, and prices have a lower tendency. Cheese.—Seventy-two cases of new cheese have arrived in the city. In new folder cheese contracts have been made in the Belleville section of the city for April, May, and June. Eggs.—The market is firm, and eggs sell at 12c and the choicest at 12c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES HEARN AND HARRISON. Sole Importers. 113 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. DOES CURE CONSUMPTION. In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper, sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

"PERSIAN LOTION" FARMERS MARKETS. The following is the price of... Grain—wheat, 1.25; corn, 1.00; barley, 1.10. Eggs—fresh, 12c; old, 10c. Butter—cream, 20c; salt, 18c. Cheese—Swiss, 25c; American, 20c. Meat—beef, 10c; pork, 12c. Fruit—apples, 10c; oranges, 15c. Hay—10c per ton. Straw—5c per ton. Live Stock—cattle, 10c; sheep, 8c; hogs, 6c.

Smuggling. QUEBEC, April 27.—The schooner sent below last week by the Government to hunt for smuggled whiskey, returned to port on Saturday night from a bootless errand, although she had a strong force of men aboard. It appears that they landed on Isle-aux-Coudres, and discovered a very large store of contraband cigars and liquors of all kinds, valued at \$60,000, but that they were prevented from seizure by the Island population, who were armed to the teeth, and being well primed with whiskey defied the officials. The only capture effected was one barrel of rye whiskey.

Good News From the Prairies.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 26.—Telegraphic reports received from points along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway as far west as Calgary and between the boundary and Prince Albert are to the effect that two-thirds of the seeding has been done, and that early sown wheat is up two or three inches. Considerable spring ploughing has been done. The area of wheat sown exceeds that of former years by from 15 to 20 per cent, and by 10 to 15 per cent, and barley by about the same acreage as last year. The season is from two to three weeks earlier than last year and the ground is in excellent condition.

Naval Warfare.

PAIS, April 27.—Advices from Chili via Buenos Ayres state that during the battle at Caldera five torpedoes were discharged at the Chilean insurgent war vessels, sinking the monitor Huascar as well as the Blanco Encalada. President Balmaceda's fleet, after administering this severe lesson to the insurgents, returned to Valparaiso without having sustained any damage. Further news received from Chili is to the effect that the warship Florence, which up to the present has been loyal to President Balmaceda, has gone over to the insurgents. It is also stated that the President is in dread of being poisoned. To such an extent does this feeling prey upon his mind that he will not partake of any food which has not been prepared by his own mother. The latter, consequently, prepares all of the President's meals.

An Extraordinary Proceeding.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Gladstone has decided to support the Divorce Reform bill, introduced in Parliament by Mr. Hunter. This fact has amazed the Liberals, who believed he would oppose any extension of divorce as a matter of religious principle. The bill entitles a wife to dissolution of the marriage in the event of adultery or four years' desertion on the part of the husband. The bill will be debated May 1 and will probably pass, but when carried to the House of Lords it is certain to be rejected, as the bishops will combine against it.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—The market continues firm. Course grains are in fair demand at firm prices. Flour.—The market is steady at the present advance. Flour is in fair demand at firm prices. Butter.—New butter is coming in freely, and prices have a lower tendency. Cheese.—Seventy-two cases of new cheese have arrived in the city. In new folder cheese contracts have been made in the Belleville section of the city for April, May, and June. Eggs.—The market is firm, and eggs sell at 12c and the choicest at 12c.

COME EARLY!

Some early on Tuesday morning as we expect a big rush. All marked at such prices that cannot fail to effect a speedy clearance.

Great HOSIERY Sale

TUESDAY, APRIL 28th.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. ALL SIZES. MERINO, COTTON, THREAD, SPUN SILK. ALL FULL FASHIONED. Less than Half of Manufacturer's Price.

TO-MORROW MORNING APRIL 29th.

Great HOSIERY Sale

Prices from 5c Pair up.

This will be without doubt the greatest sale of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery every held in Montreal. All to be Sold at Desperate Prices. One great feature of this immense stock is that the assortment contains ALL SIZES.

which you cannot get as a rule. Goods are sold at such reduced prices.

Great HOSIERY Sale

ENGLISH HOSIERY.

At S. Carsley's, Notre Dame St., commencing To-morrow Morning, 28th. Great Bargains in spring Hosiery at less than half of manufacturer's prices.

S. Carsley's. Notre Dame Street.

S. Carsley's Column

IMPORTANT NOTICE

GREAT HOSIERY SALE

Having purchased a large stock Ladies' and Children's fine Hosiery from an English manufacturer, we will offer the same for sale in our Hosiery Department.

To-morrow April 28th

The stock consisting of fine English goods, Ribbed and Plain, Ladies' and Children's full fashioned, at LESS THAN HALF MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

S. CARSELEY

Great HOSIERY Sale

This valuable stock amounting to THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS will be displayed on the Hosiery counter for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, April 28th.

ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES PRICES:

5c per pair. 8c per pair. 10c per pair. 15c per pair. 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c per pair. S. CARSELEY, Notre Dame St.

Great HOSIERY Sale

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

THE WHOLE STOCK.

The whole stock is marked at the same rate, viz.:

Less Than Half Manufacturer's Price

Every effort will be made to serve as and in order to do this, extra salesmen are engaged, and an

EXTRA COUNTER

given for the sale of this stock.

S. CARSELEY, Notre Dame St.

Great HOSIERY Sale

The following are some of the make of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, comprising this immense stock:

Scotch Merino, English Merino, Ballbrigan Hosiery, Boys' Strong Ribbed, Girls Fine Ribbed, Brilliant Lisle, Extra Fine Finish Cotton.

All marked at the Same Rate

Less Than Half Manufacturer's Price

S. CARSELEY, Notre Dame St.

Great HOSIERY Sale

This immense stock will be offered for sale TUESDAY MORNING, April 28th, and contains a large assortment of fine Colored Hosiery for Ladies' and Children's wear, from one of the best English manufacturers.

COME EARLY!

Some early on Tuesday morning as we expect a big rush. All marked at such prices that cannot fail to effect a speedy clearance.

S. CARSELEY, Notre Dame St.

Great HOSIERY Sale

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