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VOL. XLV.. NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS ADVISERS

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED BY HON. JUDGE CURRAN.

A most important judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Curran on Friday afternoon. The point at issue was the refusal of Rev. Father Dubuc to answer a question which he considered would be a violation on his part of a professional secret. The following is the full text of sinstical studies were prosecuted at Cape the judgment:

ETIENNE OUILLET VS EUSEBE J. B. SI-COTTE. -This is an objection raised at enquete by a witness, the Rev. Louis Napoleon Dubuc, one of the assistant priests of St. Vincent de Paul parish, in the city of Montreal. The action is for slander, and the rev. gentleman is called to testify to a conversation he had with detendant concerning plaintiff in the month of September last. Beingsworn, witness states that he is one of the assistant priests, as just mentioned, and then declined to answer any further questions, without giving any reason for his refusal. The Hon. Judge presiding at enquete last term very properly ordered him to answer the question, "Whether he knows defendant, and if he did not pay him a visit during last September."

Witness was then under the erroneous impresion that his sacred character relieved him from giving any testimony in the case at all, without assigning any reason for his reticence. This is made clear from his statement in answer to the tollowing question:

Q-Will you give your reason for not answering?

A-I have no reason to give. I cannot answer you. I am on oath and you ought to understand.

Being asked whether, on the occasion of his interview with defendant, any reterence was made to the plaintiff, witness again refused to answer, but assigned the following reason:—"I refused to answer the other day for the following reason: My relations with Mr. Sicotte were those of spiritual director and re ligious adviser. I received his con-tidential communication under the seal

of professional secreey."
So that witness thereby invoked Article 275 of the Civil Code of Procedure, which, referring to a witness, says :-- "He cannot be compelled to declare what has been revealed to him confidentially in his professional character, as a religious or legal adviser, or as an officer of state when public policy is concerned." I am the chiraction of St. Peter as the centre of the Chair of St. Peter as the centre of ourselves to the region of general principles. construction placed upon the above cited. article. Religious advisers, whether they be priests, parsons, or rabbis, who receive, from those who consult them in their religious capacity, statements made in confidence, connot be compelled to divulge in the witness box the subject of such confidence. In this case witness has sworn that the whole conversation he had with defendant was under the seal of professional secreey, as his religious adviser. I hold that witness is not bound to answer. That, in my opinion, is the law. Taylor on Evidence, referring to the effect of the rule in England, which exempts the legal adviser, says:

"The rigid enforcement of the rule, no doubt, occasionally operates to the exclusion of truth; but if any law reformer feels inclined to condemn it on this ground, he may be reminded of the language of the late Knight Bruce, L.J. who observed: 'Truth, like all other good things, may be loved unwisely, -may be pursued too keenly,-may cost too much. And surely the meanness and the mischief of prying into a man's confidential consultations with his legal adviser the general evil of infusing reserve and dissimulation, uncasiness, suspicion and fear into those communications which must take place uselessly or worse, are too great a price to pay for truth itself."

As in the Province of Quebec, our law covers the religious as well as the legal adviser, the foregoing remarks apply to clergymen as well as to the legal profession. It is unnecessary to enter here more fully into the subject which has been treated in the same spirit by many English, French and American authoritics. Under article 275 in Foran's Code of C. P. many authorities are cited as well as the jurisprudence of the Province. I shall merely direct attention to the remarkable case, Rev. Kolmann, reported at full length in Pykes' Index, Advocates' Library, and the case of L'Abbe Pierre Fay, Cour de cassation. December, 1891. The main motive of the judgment is as

Soring that ministers of religion are legally bound to keep the secret revela- type, on hand-made paper, is bound in tions made to them by reason of their calf-skin with heavy board sides, with functions; that for Carbolic priests there | clasps, center and corner pieces and is is no necessity to distinguish whether in a good state of preservation. It is in they had knowledge of the facts through the Latin Vulgate and is richly illuminconfession or outside of that sacrament; ated. A certain educational institution that 'ais circulastance would not change of this country offered \$350 for it, but the enture of the secret of which they are the depositaries if the facts were no title-page, but in the end they have a consided to them in the exclusive oxercirc of their ministry; that this obligatien is absolute and for public order.

The objection is maintained. Witness cannot be compelled to answer.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Toski a bullet fired by the enemy entered his mouth. As a picturesque finale he immediately swallowed the bullet without receiving any injury.

BISHOP RYAN DEAD.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BUFFALO SUCCUMBS TO BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 10.—Bishop Ryan died at 6.30 a.m.

The Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan had been seventeen years a priest and twenty-eight years a Bishop. He was born in Almonte, Ont., January 1, 1825, was reared in Pottsville, Pa. and was educated by the Lazarists in St. Charles Seminary, near Philadelphia. His eccle-Girardeau, and at Perryville, Mo. His ordination as a priest took place at St Louis in June, 1849, the late Archbishop Kenrick officiating. After his ordination, the young priest was made a professor in the seminary from which he was graduated, but at length he took up the labors of a missionary and for a dozen of years he preached the Gospel in various parts of the country while attending to ne labors of Visitor to the Lazarists' offeges of the United States When Bishop Timon died, Father Ryan was preferred for the Bishopric, and obeyed the summons from Rome. His consecration as Bishop of Batfalo took place in November, 1868. At his decease, Bishop Ryan had under his charge about 165,000 souls, 200 priests, 76 parochial schools, 157 churches and two ecclesiastical seminaries. He was always a vigorous and energetic worker and death came slowly but insidiously from Bright's disease.

UNITY.

WHO WILL BE THE LEADER?

If ever the Anglican church is reunited to the Church Catholic, it will hold the name of Lord Halifax in perpetual remembrance. No prelate could show greater zeal for Christian unity than this titled layman, and no apostle could labor more patiently and wholeheartedly. It must be said, too, that he understands the issue better than most non-Catholics. His article in a late issue of the Pall Mall Magazine closes

with these hopeful words:
"Who will be the leader in the return to unity. Must there be some one manitest leader? Can there be any permanent union without some one strong centre? We do not know what the providence of God may have in store for His Church-what things, new or old, He may bring forth from the treasures of His wisdom. But, if I may express my own personal conviction, I should now easiled upon to rule on the objection, ltappears to me there can be only one in a high degree the qualifications for during all nature elections as good citirigid hold on every principle once laid theretore, we repudiate in advance all down with a wonderful facility in apply-

and patience, for I am considering my subject rather in its human aspect. For some centuries the Church of Rome has been repeatedly negotiating the reunion of various members of the Eastern Church. The results have been disappointing, but disappointments have their lessons. Surely it is not for nothing in the designs of Providence that the Roman Church has gained these stores of experience, ready for use when the time for action comes. When the determination of Christian men to seek peace and ensure it has reached its due development, they will find ready to their hands all the resources of the Apostolic See, whose venerable occupant is even now calling them to a wider love, rousing them to a greater energy, inspiring them with new hopes and the

power of unfailing prayer." We believe that the American view of the English aristocracy is none too high. But if there are many titles worn by men of the stamp of Lord Halifax, the American view sadly needs revision. Noble is who nobly does. Lord Halifax is a true nobleman.--Ave Maria.

THE OLDEST BIBLE.

The Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, of Wilkinsburg, president of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, writes thus to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette:

"The oldest bible I have seen reported so far was printed in 1522. Now, I can beat that by just forty-four years. I have a bible in my possession that was printed in 1478, and it has long been waiting for an older friend of the same species with whom to have a talk about the deeds of the days of other years,' but has so far waited in vain. It is a large folio volume, printed in Gothic that is no price. Those old books had colophon the style of which will be seen below. The printers of those days below. The printers of those days below. The printers of those days below. The local famous Franco Irish soldier, lieved that the end crowns the work. The local famous Franco Irish soldier, lieved that the end crowns the work. The local famous Franco Irish soldier, lieved that the end crowns the work. The local famous Franco Irish soldier, lieved that the end crowns the work. lieved that the end crowns the work. The colophon of this veteran reads thus, translated into Latin: "In the year of the incarnation of the Lord, one thousand four hundred and seventy eight, on the fourth ides of November, (November 10), this very remarkable work of the Old

of Nurnburg, by Anthony Coburger, a citizen of that town, through whose unwas born Nov. 5, 1483; hence it will be seen that this bible was printed just five years before he was born. I have a number of other old books, for example, the complete works of St. Augustine in five volumes, printed in 1502; the works of John Chrysostom in tour volumes, printed in 1557; certain works of Car dinal Belarmine in four volumes, printed in 1603. These are in Latin. I have also 'The Sermons Before the King.' a small quarto volume in English, dating from 1699 to 1709. Besides many other old books, I have devotional works in German that have been in the Lambing family since 1722."

MGR. EMARD'S PASTORAL

UPON THE DUTIES OF THE ELECTORATE IN THE FORTICOMING ELECTIONS.

Mgr. Joseph Medard Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of that diocese respecting the general election to be held sooner or later in the Dominion of Canada. His Lordship reminds the electors that the honest exercise of the franchise is a Christian act and one that should never be made subversive to corrupt or unpatriotic influences.

"Take notice," says Mgr. Emard, " we do not wish to interfere in party quarrels and divisions, although we do not consent to the abdication of that right possessed by all citizens, viz., to loyally make known our opinion upon matters which concern the public good. We have not become as strangers in our country and this we proclaim to-day. It is always our right; it is sometimes our duty, in our expacity as citizens, to pronounce ourselves upon questions affecting the temporal welfare of the people, and which concern the future happiness

of the country. It is also very rare that Parliamentary elections take place without discussions on mixed subjects viz., as regards political and religious faith, and touching the rights of the church or of public morality. In such a case how can you refuse your spiritual pastors the competence to declare in an authentic manner what one must believe and practice in religious matters?

"For the moment, however," Mgr. Emard goes on to say, "desiring to observe in the whole course of this letter complete neutrality, and recognizing THE INTLUINCE OF WOMEN AND OF THE that each shall obey the dictates of his conscience, we declare that we do not wish, either by counsel in our civil capacity, or by the voice of episcopal interpretation of our words that may be ing principles to cases. . . . I do made in favor of any particular party or not speak of the higher qualities of taith cancidate."

His Lordship says that it is the duty of the people to support the most worthy and the ablest of those who seek their suffrage, and exclude from their choice all men who are unworthy of their confidence. After giving more good advice. he says that it is very useful to read newspaper articles and to listen to speeches in order that such arguments may be carefully weighed and considered. Then His Lordship proceeds to condemn any candidate, or agent, who shall use corrupt means or intoxicating liquors in order to bring about a party triumph at the polls. The Bishop also warns his people against the terrible abuse which is made of the oath. The name of God, terrible and holy, should never be pronounced, except with the most profound respect. A positive and solemn affirmation should suffice in all ordinary cases, for a citizen's word of honor should be of such reputation as to be acceptable without further discussion. Perjury, declares the Bishop, is an abominable outrage against God, whose sacred name is cited to the support of falsehood and in-

His Lordship likewise advises the electorate regarding their conduct on and after election day, and especially con-demns the too free use of intoxicants.

IRISH LAND BILL.

INTRODUCED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE BY GERALD, BALFOUR.

London, April 13.—Mr. Gerald Balfour. Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the new Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons to-day. It is of much wider scope than that of Mr. John Morley, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late Liberal Government, and is upon the principle of purchase by the occupying tenant being the ultimate solution of the land question.

DEATH OF GENERAL O'NEILL.

A GREAT FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIER.

The recently received mails from Europe brought the intelligence of the teenth French Army Corps, who died suddenly on the evening of last St. Patrick's Day, at Montpelier, France.

By birth, Gen. O'Neill was a Breton, of Irish ancestry. He was born at Peillac, in the department of the Morbihan; en-General Sir Horatio Sirdar, of the Egyptian army, is Irish by birth, having been born at Crotto House, near Tralee, control to the honor and glory of the land won a captained in 1870 for his born ing new vigor and control to the honor and glory of the land won a captained in 1870 for his born ing new vigor and control to the honor and glory of the land won a captained in 1870 for his born ing new vigor and control to the honor and glory of the land won a captained in 1870 for his born in great land won a captained in 1870 for his born in great land won a captained in the department of the department of the department of the department of the department, as a private, in ity.

was also in the fight at Villa Evrard, and in the murderous affair of Buzenval. His tiring industry the work was brought to | Coloneley was won after twenty-two a happy conclusion. Now, Martin Lather | years' service, and he obtained Brigade rank in 1888, and was sent to command | tress is only, to a limited extent, originthe Alpine Division. He rendered military honors to President Carnot the last time the President visited Limoges, and | increased effectiveness of the press is due soon after was appointed Division General at Montpelier. His life in the army had been uphill until be went to Tunis, where he did much to reform the administration and discipling of the French forces in that province. Nobody, it was said, knew better where the shoe pinched in the French Army than did Gen. O'Neitl. He looked after the interests of the men under him, and, as a conse quence, his soldiers swore by him, and were ready to follow him anywhere.

BISHOP O'GORMAN.

CONSECRATION CEREMONIES TO BE PER FORMED BY CARDINAL SATOLLI, ASSISTED BY BISHOP KEANE.

His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, assisted by Bishop Keane and Bishop Marty, wil: consecrate the Right Reverend Thomas O'Gormon, D. D., as second Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at St. Patrick's Church in Washington. The impressive ceremony will be attended by the many triends of the Burke. bishop-elect. The sermon on this occasion will be delivered by Archbishop

Bishop O'Gorman was born in Boston. leaving there while quite young to go with his parents to the North West. The greater part of bis-life with the exception of the time spent abroad in his education and a few years connection with the Washingtion University has heen passed in Minnesota. Among his contributions to Catholic Literature is a History of the Catholic Church in the United States" which has been published and found favor at the hands of the critics. He was Professor of recent Ecclesiastical History at the Catholic Uni-

The diocese of Sioux Falls comprise ill of South Dakota and was creefed in 1889. Besides its parochial schools, which are attended by 1,200 pupils,there are five academies, fitty churches, an orphan asylum and nine charitable institutions. The Cathelic population numbers 30 000

LAY ACTION IN CHURCH.

PRESS DISCUSSED BY REV. FATHER

Rev. Father Slevin delivered his last lecture vesterday evening in the Gesu-His subject was "Lay Action in the Church " and his conference was given in the name and for the benefit of the Father has been endeavouring to lessel Catholic Truth Society. What would if not to de troy. successful leadership. She combines a zens and good Christians. Once for all, Truth Society, he said, is the fact that men around them are abusing their powerful talents and means for the furtherance of evil, while the morfavored children of evangelical light and well-eing too eften content themseives with surveying the difficulties without striving to overcome them. The Catho lie truth, which is their divine heritage. should naturally lead them to more rigorous action and to wider disseminating of the blessings of that truth, with its usual attendants, light and liberty. It was the dominant feature of the early Christians, who no sooner learned the soul-enlarging doctrines of Christianity and enjoyed the heart-rejoicing peace and contentment which Christianity gave them, that they in turn exerted themselves in order to procure for others the enjoyment of similar blessings. It must be well understood that, when we speak of lay action in the Church, we exclude all undue interference in the principles of the morals, leaving that to those whom God has destined for that exaited end. But your aim and endeavor should be centred in your genuine spirit of loyalty to the Church in protecting your own inalienable rights, in throwing what light you may on social problems and in doing what lies in your power to instruct and aid those less fortunate than

yourselves.

The world is growing better, but it is not due so much to wealth or to business enterprise, as to the influence of good mothers and gentle women. It is natural for man to endeavor to please those he loves, and for the sake of the esteem and good graces of those on whom his affections are centred, he will endeavor to rise to her social and moral plane. An intelligent, good, moral woman is a potent factor in the all-embracing powers of civilization. The idea and place of woman, says Gladstone, has been slowly and laboriously elevated by the Gospel, and their full development has constituted the purest and most perfect protest that the world has ever seen against the sovereignty of and devoted to her God, her hurband, the her home, and not like the anomaly that | a is soon to darken the world and threaten noble womanhood with a sendback movement towards barbarism.

Woman has played a most important part on the stage of life from the mobondage into which she had been thrust. The monasteries of England, Ireland and France were nurseries of erudite

history. Government by newspapers, says a late journalist, seems pretty nearly to have been realized at the present time; obviously the influence of the al and creative. Its seeming sway is, in fact, the sway of public opinion. The to its improved facilities; firstly, for illuminating the public mind, and, secondly, for the organized and concentrated expression of that public mind. B the press be the educator or it structor of the general public it is of all necessity that those who form such an important staff be thenselves deeply veried and profoundly imburd with orthogony risciples both of civil and religious econmy; otherwise, after the example of the blind leading the blind, instead of direct searching and free, sincere discussion the columns will teem with vagaries an frivelities, without speaking or the tirades of abuse and slanderous insinue ions against the Church, her pastice and

FATHER TOM BURKE.

BEAUTIFICE HIGH ALTAL GOSTORAD IS TO THS MUMORY.

The Dominican Clerreli of Galway has ecently dociented a magnificent bigh altar to the memory of Father Ton

The ceren ony was performed 1: Bishop of Cork, himself a member of tebrder of St. Dominic, of which Father Burke was the brightest ornament. The Bishop or his native city of alway cele rated the Solemn High Mass that lot lowed. The chief of the Order in behand, sowers and the virtue of one whem His Holiness binself described as a Prince amongst the preachers of the Church.

ST. PATRICK'S.

On next Sunday evening, at 700, one of the "White Fathers," as they are called, will deliver a most interesting discourse on the Great, Schara, and Central Airies or the work being carried on tiar mode of living of the Arab tribes. n Issionaries redains ice a lant Medenis I into the Church. Hitmer office was conbe most happy in its. The work smooth in the amount patron of a number of Manithe basels in constant. After with s > 1 to a associations. ne described as well as the depterable. eithers of the slave made, which the Holy-

'dark'' comment and its mysterious ne habitants may be anticipated.

The coelectors for the next force San Lays are Messrs, James O'Shanghae say Thomas Believ, Timothy Martin and J. McEachran.

THE CARRA, OF CANADA.

Amongst the assessment companies eported upon by the Dominion Suscrite dent of hisurance, it is pleasing to see the Cathelic Mutual Benevolent Association of Canada at the head of the list. The total amount paid by members last year was \$166.545. New cer tificates 1463. The amount of certifi cates new and taken up, \$1,971,500. Number of certificates in force on 31st December, 4805, 40,403. Net amount in force, \$16,166,500. Number of certificates become claims, 89. Net amount become claims, \$155,758. Claims paid, \$148,568 and no claims resisted. The above showing, from official figures. must be highly gratifying to the members of the Association.

MGR. FABRES PASTORAL VISITS,

Archbishop Fabre has fixed the follow ing dates for his pastoral visits :--June -- Vercher, s. 1; Controls, ur. 2. Ste Theodosie, 3; Ste. Judie, 4; Verennes, 5.

Longuenii, 8; Boncherville, 9; 8t. Hu bert, 10; St. Brano, 14; St. Ba-ile, 12; St. Jean, 14; St. Baise, 15; St. Velentin, 16. Lacolle, 17; Sherrington, 18; 80 Cypricu, 19; St. Jacques le Mineur, 20; St Phillips 21; Laprairie, 22; Repentigny, 25; St. Sul-pice, 26; E/Assomption, 27; St. Paul Ermite, 28; L/Epiphanie, 29; St. Roch,

July-St. Lin, 1; St. Henri de Mes-couche, 2; Lacheraie, 3; St. Coastant, 6; St. Isidore, 7; St. Remi, 8; St. Michel, 9; St. Edouard (t) Uscadie, U; (t. Luc, 12) Chambly, 15 a

At a near t even by given by the Pugelesy was born and lived for some National Club of Toronto, Mr. Gilbert years at Baltimore, Md. He had been Parker to Conglete Toyelist, was the | married twice, and had two sons by each force; a woman is never more a woman gaes: the every gardy wife, the left his second wife twenty than when she is a woman pieus, chaste every the gardy of days dealing with years ago on account, so he declared, of weren comittee of Canadian literand its projects, showing how its har qualities grow out of the state ie coordy, and pointing out what ing hopes there were in the future. z literary products in Canada a mis-

ment that Christianity led her from the focture, he looks at it the other way, since it prevents the pressure of conventional ideas embodied in the magazines | Upon this property he obtained heavy from forcing a uniformity of treatment, mortgages, and in this way made over women. Women in many instances which is hostile to free and spontaneous \$1,500,000. have been the promoters of higher aspirations by their personal attainments and their labors in the cause of human-duce one man who will startle the world. Scheme was The power of the press is daily acquire spirit of the country—the brave sky the day while he was worth over a million.

SIR JOHN SCHILLTZ DEAD. A PIONIER OF THE NORWAYST PASSES AWAY

Winniero: Men., April 13,-A telegram was received here this atternoon from Mexicoaumouseing the death of Sir John Schootz, ex Lientebant-Governor of Manitoba. The news was a great shock to the people of Winnipeg and the West, Only two days ago a letter was published from Sir John stating that the climate of Mexico had considerably improved his health, and that he was about to leave for home, feeling tunch better than he had for years. Sir John had arranged to take up his residence at Edmonton in the Far West, the people of that district having tendered him the nomination for Par'i ment at the forthcoming general elections. Flags in Winnipeg are at half-mast, and there are many signs of sincere forrow at the passing away of one whose faith in and loyalty to the West never wavered, and to whom the country, particularly in the early years of its history, was deeply indebted. remains will be brought from Mexico

Winniques. A state funeral is proposed HIS CARLEER.

and interred in at. John's Cemetery, at

In 1870 Dr. Schultz returned to Manitobarby the Dawson route and Winnipeg River, and, at the first general elections, the was chosen to retresent Lisear in the House of Commons which sent he held until 1882 when be was elevated to the Senate. While in Parliament he took an betive part in the discussions in the Hense of Commons and Senate on Inthe Very Rev. Fatter Lyons, delivered I dian, land, probibition and other Northan elequent and thriding tribute to the [west matters, and was chairman of the committee of the Senate on Northwest food products and of the commuttee upon the resources of the Mackeezie Basin. There was an overflowing congregation, [On July 1st, 1888, he was appointed Lieutement-Governor of Manifolm, an other he filled with fact and dignity, retiring on the appointment of his successor, the Lieutement Governor, Hon. J. C. Patterson, in September, 1895. He was among the Canadians in the Queen's Birthday heners of 480%, being created a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his services in the now for many years by the secrety found of the Canadian of by the late Cardinal Lavigerie, of Kribwest. He was Captain of the French Algeria. The habits and petroliar Ride Contrary from 1871 to 1874, they made of living or the Arab reits. a member of the 1 victure Council for who ream in and about the great description for the Tycomics sometimes will be described, as well as them be ket pointed at member of the Dominion or success attending the efforts of the Barrl of Health a r. Monitoba and the Northwest Territories in 1879, and one log the Board or Governors of the Manisidered practically three saide, but new then Medical Board. He was President methods row in the are already bearing for the Southwestern Hallway of Mani-

NINE LIVES LOST.

TENTES WATER A POST - NO POBLIS YET

Carr Histor, Val. April 10 Captain Jobs. Frames and his soc. Percy of Washington, D.C., were drowned to-day with their crew of seven colored men. Captain France was renewable his sturgeon nets located on the const just below Virginia Beach, Va. The overn swell has been very heavy for the past two days, due to easterly weather off shore, and this afternoon when the captain was making a trip to the fishing grounds several unusually heavy breakers came suddenly upon the frail craft. The first and second breakers were passed all right, but the next, which was unexpected, and unusually heavy, struck the little craft and capsized it, drowning att hands.

Captain Fannee's son, Frank, saw his father and brother. Percy clinging to the bottom of their boat and ran to Seatack life saving station for help, but before that crew could reach the unfortunate men all had disappeared. None of the bodies has been recovered.

A MILLIONAIRE MISER

DIES OF STARVATION.

John Pugelesy, who was found dead in the back cellar of a tenement house in New York, has been living for the hast live months the life at a hermit in a miserable tenement callar, which he rented from a janitress. He spoke neither to man or woman,

never went out by day, and cooked for himself the little food, which he bought during his occasional nightly peregritions. The floor of the miserable place was

littered with crasts of bread, books and bones, and upon a broken down ceach lay the body of the old man, in a tearfully enuclated condition. He had evidently died of starvation.

Pagelesy was bern and lived for some her extravagance.

During the war he owned a ship, which was sunk by the United States government for carrying contraband of war. The ship was worth \$40,000, and he has stend of considering the small market been suing the government for restitu-titerary products in Canada a mis-tion ever since. After the war he came to live in Brooklyn, where he bought a large quantity of unimproved land.

He was a shrewd speculator and spent very little money. When his Brooklym scheme was exhausted be returned to He will color literature with the whole his carpenter work, receiving \$250 a

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

HIS VISIT TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLOXY.

PRESS AND PEOPLE PAY TRIBUTE TO HIS GREAT ABILITY-HIS MASTERLY EXPOST TION OF THE HOME BULE QUESTION-HOW THE BRISH QUESTION COULD BE SETTLED.

The Australian papers to band contain many references to the movements of Mr. Blake. The arbitration in which he was engaged had been an irritating subject in New Zealand politics for a long time. It was a dispute about the terms of a land grant by the Government to a railway company. The Government and the company each chose an arbitrator. and Mr. Blake was chosen as umpire. When the day of trial arrived the arbitrators could not agree as to procedure and finally the umpire decided to hear the case alone and on the evidence gave his award, finding for the Government on all points. The Wellington correspondent of a Sydney, N.S.W. paper thus spoke of the matter :--

"Two men come very well out of this prolonged and tedious battle. One is the Premier, who has stood from the first in the forefront of the fight with the company and to whose firmness and coplete mastery of the details of an unusually intricate and complicated business the victory is no doubt to some extent due; the other is the arbitrator, the Hon, Edward Blake. Mr. Blake is an interesting figure. For many years prominent in Canadian politics, he is now a home rate member of the House of Commons. Judging from a really fine address on the Irish question which he has just delivered in Wellington, I should say be must be a calcured and impressive speaker. He is certainly a most agreeable and refined gentleman in neighbor 166. In New Zudont to 14. privite life. In New Zealand he has won colden opinious by his coolness and acamen and rire combination of strength and courtesy in the conduct of the Midland arbitration case. To the taction, yet masterly, way in which he hundled the learned com selengaged, and to his determined exclusion of needless and irrelevant issues and evidence, is due the winding up of the Midlan! case in a month, instead of its prolongation through three times that Another correspondent said :-

" Mr. Bake, the implie, has already created a great impression here. He is a man of evi tently remarkable power. and his conduct of the case up to now has been masterly. In physique and appearance is is of the Daniel O'Connel type, and that he pessesses the gitt of oratory was most markedly demonstrati ed at the Devitt necting here the cher day. He was seated on the platform with the Ir micr and others when a was recognized by the audi noe, and after Mr. Devict helfinished there we a storm of cries for 'Blake,' At his he came forward and made a little impromptu speech, which was a perfect gene of its kind—the best imprompto Speech I have ever heart on such ar

On the eless of the arbitration proposiconsider sponse to many requests. Mr. Bloke spoke of several places on the Home Rule question. His address at Angklard was an executingly Incid and sserate exposition of the hopes and one of Home Rulers. A striking passage in this speech was as follows:-), thus, be sath, take the Country ϕ Decayl. Is repulation was 185,000 of whem 142,0 0 w re Reman Cath II's. steady Nationalists. The Grand Jan were every in no them Protestant and Unionist, mostly Fundlor Is and landfor is agents. Of the sixteen cess con-Juctices, thirden were Protestants and Unionis's. The two county surveyors, with scharies of £400 and £500. So riff were all Protestants and Unionis . Poor have grandians were elected, on as sor jound or anchise, with a curoulative vote, and r which the landlords w readle to everbear the Cathelies and braters It am rulers who were thus placed in a n incrity is 6 to citle books, or which | in the the vast and rivewere Protestants and diors co-Unicals s. I Donegal Union, for ex | the w number tive en's out of twenty elected in her governions were tatholiss and home residently the most rath a matron, the mass, the dance ty sener, the rail ving efficer, the porter, bline [] wir all protestants and Unionises. On contracting a most and his death in the the poor say of Pectors, three wer. Pro [16] ha t stants and Unit mists. The County Court Jungs, the Clerk of the Pence, the

bers was one Protestant home rater. elected, of course, by the Catholic Nationalist majority. Now let them take the County of Waterford, with a population of 97,000, of whom 92,000 were Catho-Fice and 5.000 Protestants. Twenty-one of the Grand Jury were Protestants and Unionists, two were Catholics and Unionists. There was not a single Home Ruler. Nearly all the officials were, as in Donegal, Protestants and Unionists. But the member in the last Parliament was a Protestant Home Ruler. Then there was the County of Tipperary, with a population of 173,-000, of whom 162,000 were Catholics and 11,000 Protestants. The position of the Grand Jury, and of almost all the officers, was the same. For example, there was the Cloumel Asylum, the 21 Governors of which were composed of sixteen Protestant and three Catholic Unionists, and only two Catholic Home Rulers, while of the inmates, as one would ex-

was monopolized by a small minority.

And yet in Donegal, amongst the mem-

the results are about the same. As a general result, summing up the Grand Juries in these five countres, with a population of 660,000 Catholics and 73,000 Protestants, there were two Catholic Grand Jurors and 114 Protestants. Yet with this state of things existing at the present day in Ireland there were people, the so-called Unionists, who opposed Home Rule on the plea that the religious convictions of the minority under Home Rule government would not be respected. (Laughter) These men talked as if there was no religious oppression now. (Applause.) He said there was. (Cheers.) Why, the whole anti-Home Rule struggle now in Ireland, from Dablin Castle down, was to keep up the ascendancy, both in a religious and a political sense, of a small minority. If the Protestants of Ireland, and he spoke as a Protestant, were handled as the Catholics of Ireland were being handled now, what would they say? (Applause.) What wouldn't they say? (Laughter.) He would ask every self-respecting Protestant to reverse the figures he had quoted, and then to give an honest judgment (Applause.) This was the condition of things some people wanted to maintain in Ireland. He said at once that he wanted to destroy it. (Cheers.) The Irish difficulty would soon be settled if the English people applied two maxims, "Put your-selves in our places -(applause) - and, secondly. Do unto others as you would be done by.' (Cheers.)

ST. BENEDICT.

REV. FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN

TELLS OF THE LITT AND DEATH OF THIS GREAT SMINT, IN HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE TRISH (ATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SO-

At last week's literary conference of the trish Catholic Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's Parish, held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander str et, Rev. Father James Callaghan lectured on 'st. Beggetiet, the founder of Western Monasticism." A delightful programme of song and recitation precided the leeture. The weekly conferences of this society have come to be looked forward to with mach pleasure by a large number of the paris: ioners, the attendance last We he - tay eyening being the largest of the seas at. Mr. J. Patterson, B.L. presided, and introduced the reverend lecturer, or whose able and interesting. decours the following is but a short

"St. Bess it is was born of the noble and weathy family of the Lords of Ner-i , is the Latin Province of Umbria A.D. (80). At the age of fourteen lings. He was also one of the mest tender. se quited the naisy city of Rone. where he mad been prosecuting his makes the tach, and withdraw to the Apender M. mains as far as Subi ico. my nations of cast of Rome, a rugged cottover obligg the Anio and offering he vomes a steil only a narrow, thickly or adjac cave. He dwell standed in ors in these lonely wilds A D 729. To the interval he sought to or in a neighboring ablay. r-t-r area gly invited by the resi-Phonesis lent in the or that purpose alone, yet he tailed to seeme assert or compliance to the regalar and anstere mode of living the mas, and retired to To State of is own a few hom. At his return | ranch parts of the words Cathere tion the advisorable bermitage. He built for their are munodation twelv in anstocieco acticolg al twelve morks in each. It is write his male traking mes with real of spacess, but it began to begin a brough the machinations of

a journal and alcolomember in the com- that of Dr. Arthur Muclonard, the head monity. Caramay, poison and even a arene to to so rave the morals of the young rections were resorted to be comsermations has inter Hopeless in ais or deavors to arrest the progress of the evil the servant or God abundance a year, the Secretary of the Grand the enterprise and I t for Monte Cissino, there, the Selicitor to the Grand on the commes of Samulum and Compary, the Clerk of the Crown, and Subculed s preside in these quarters. The wid Applie her his temple, sacrid is and sacrifices. Benedict work. ang rome true Gei.

la loo' a numerous followmen, he bil the foundaby at aminent monastery in

to a lived as visit from To it is. Ourogoths and confors, and the only rs, namely, the clerk correct best of Greece Tyou have the most rate matron, the more, the dance of the or only he said to or and air ody, he said to the doctor and the dispensary do ters for all accesses of military renown

- 1 di sordr waizh, heasked sugar to the chapet where his Crown Sater or, the Registrar, the Rais are red sixty a find sixty had been him dead Magastrac, were all irrotest data and look a to only befor . Stanling on the Gent Magistrate, were are recognized.

The hists: Of the das less of the Proceeding the consequence for the relief his hands to wile two trive and wild signif Her, and some were only a very Heavy and the red one prayer more on

nowinated makes the late Liberal GeV and establishments. A.D. obs. this that the whole county government, his time by 1,252 years. It has been at all times the guiding stirit of the Benedistinction order and the fundamental principle or casis of action in every new monastic order founded in the Church since the time of St Benedict. Passive obedience to the superior as God's representative, or in other terms a thorough setting aside of all self-will, was the fundamental principle in St. Benedict's

code of monastic legislation. It was not enslaving to the inferior, for it was accepted freely and spont meously is, in the main, the fault of the parents by him. It was not fluttering to the more than the children, who hear so by him. It was not flattering to the ambition of a superior, for he was under little warning against mixed marriages. the obligation of consulting his whole so little denunciation and deprecation of community on matters of deep concern their dangers and miseries. If young and asking advice of the elders and people did hear, as often and explicitly others of minor importance. No privi- as they ought, the sense and doctrine of lege was extended to any one in the monastery through consideration of his form- they would be a far rarer calamity than er rank or fortune in society. Rich and poor were put on the same level, and Plenary Council of Baltimore, exhort anyone who prided in his proficency at a trade or any art was lowered for hu-mility sake down to the coarsest kind of least once a year and in forcible lan-

lived absterniously and chanted in and cemented by God's blessing. So many instances. We doubt if any canchorus Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sexte and None, Vespers and Complines

at the six canonical hours." A vote of thanks was tendered to the reverend gentleman, whose announcement of this evening's lecture, on "St. Basil," was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The new quarters of the Philopathian Literary Institute, Philadelphia, were formally opened by Archbishop Ryan on Thursday, April 9th.

The total Catholic population of the United States is estimated at nine and a half millions, of whom New York contains 860,000 and Brooklyn States half a million.

The Rev. John J. Ward, rector of the church of the Sacred Heart. Philadelphia. celebrated his silver jubilice on Good Friday, the anniversary day of his reception to Holy Orders.

Russia, it is announced, will adopt the Gregorian calendar in a short time and diseard the Julian one, to which she has clung so tenaciously. The Gregorian system went into operation in 1582.

Pope Leo, it is said, spent his childhood in the simple surroundings of Carpineto, than which none could be simder. Early hours, constant exercise. plain food, and farm interests made a strong man of him; with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy he was a great walker and climber.

The members of the Dreibund, Germany, are seemingly endeavoring to effect an understanding with the Vatican, with a view to counterbalance the French and Russian influence. It is believed that Germany will endeavor to scenre the election of a pro German Pope. the meeting of Emperor William at Naples with Cardinai San Felice and the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Vatican, are regarded as showing that the Popers disposed to a rapprochement with Germany.

The venerated Pontiff, Leo XIII., having entered fast month on the 87th year of his age, and the nineteenth of his Possibleate, we may remark that only three Popes lived to a greater age than eighty seven. The oldest was Gregory ix., who celebrated his 100th birthday and died in 1241. The long streigh was that of Pius IX., who field the office unirty-two years. Only nine Popes reigna for more than twenty years, and only nineteen over litteen years.

Cardinal Vaughan says of his prede esser, whem he knew intimately for erry years: "Cardinal Manning was not only one of the hobiest minds I have ver met, but one of the most patient and forgiving torough the restraint he kn whow to put upon his natural teelmarter and civilitation of ment; end or ne mest generous an i forbearing." And gain. Or all the men I have known. n do ever appeared to me so completely was highest. He lived for God and for softes."

FOREIGN NEWS INEMS.

Ex Senator Clari, or France, Is dead le was a some word a fed palater.

the of the greatest leaves of their victoria's existance is the commons on a got or in a "potry" set other er nes de nedale ct and microscript was received at

to rail Clearent has received handreds cappaients as arom persons admissis to crises the execution lext mentil of Adames. Among these requests was a the Psych a Neurologica, department os the National Bureau of Education, in Was, ing on. Dr. Macdonalit's princh as study has been among crammais. A report received from a mared sur-

gern on dury in Crina, contained the inormation that the black plague has orokep out in Hong Kong. For commerera reasons he said, the authorities have ad avored to keep the fact a scent, but the surgeon trainks the U.S. Government should be informed to guard against its etion at San Francisco. The mortality are need very great, persons attacked is the disease dying in three or four days.

· ne black plague, a bubonic diseas my shorer to the "back wath," view winen it is often confounded, is one included origination and virtues therms contigious altments known. It arst appear die the far East during

the Middle Ages. The exact nature of the disease is un-

Nothing in the history of other made dies approaches the sweeping mortality of the back death. In the great plague : Moscow in 1771 more than 10,960 perons oled in a single day.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

ATHOLIC PARENTS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST SUCH IMBELIGIOUS CONNECTIONS.

The frequency or mixed marriages is a crible biot upon the character of our Catholic community. It is sad to think with what facility Catholic parents consent to such irreligious connections, and with how little caution they expose their young people to social intercourse, where passionate fancy and the thoughtlessness of youth are certain to entail the danger of mischievous alliances. It the Church concerning such marriages, they are. Our bishops, assembled in the the pastors of souls to caution the work until such time as a notable reform | guage, against the evils that flow from mixed marriages."

pect from the relative numbers of the same population, 600 were Catholics and 30 Protestants. (Laughter.) In the coarsest kind of clothing, slept country Kerry, with a population of moderately, rose at two o'clock every morning, tilled the rough soil or cultists the Country Sligo, with a population wated the fine arts seven hours and 173,000 Catholics and 9,000 Protestants, studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population studied only two out of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the twenty four, and the Country Sligo, with a population of the Country Sligo, with a

great is the importance of marriage to the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, that, as it had God for its Founder tions while his case was in doubt, or so in the Old Law, in the New Law it was much to afford him consolation in the raised by Our Divine Lord to the dignity of a sacrament of the Christian re | him. ligion. Natural likings and instincts have their own value and weight, but they ought not by themselves be a decisive motive in so important a step as Christian marriage; nor are they a safe guarantee for the proper fulfilment of the high ends for which marriage was ordained. That Christian hearts and lives may be wisely and rightly joined, God must join them and religion sanctify the union; and though the Church some times permits the contraction of mixed marriages, she never does so without regret and without a teeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union and for the eternal salvation of its offspring."

Since marriage is the basis of the home, a Catholic marriage should rest on the sacred foundation of the sacrament of matrimony. Catholics should e married at Mass and receive the ptial blessing of the Church, which those do not receive who make religion secondary, and, for the sake of convenience, worldly fashion, or vain show, dispense with the nuptial Mass.

THE POPE ON ARBITRATION.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA WRITES, SAYING THAT THE MOVEMENT HAS HIS SUPPORT.

London, April 9.-The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed to the Chronicle a letter, of which the following is a translation :-- 'Among the most precious gifts the Divine Redeemer bestowed upon the world was that of peace, and no better description can exist than that peace should reign on earth. Justly, therefore, the Sovereign Pontiff, as Vicar of the Eternal Prince of Peace, desires, and cooperates with every effort towards the maintenance of concord and union of hearts among the nations. On this account. His Holiness, being informed by me of the earnestness with which you are promoting the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding international controversies and sate guarding the people from the periods of war, cannot but cause satisfaction. and expresses the wish that God will happity crown your praiseworthy efforts with success.

" (Signed) Rampolia,"

A NEW GREY NUNNERY.

A SUBSTANTIAL AND BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE BEING LEECTED IN STE. CUNEGONDE.

The Town of Ste. Canegorde, which has made great progress in every line, will be becutified by the appearance of a beautiful structure, which is now nearing completion. Very tew citizens nough living a short distance from Si-Sinegorab : have noticed how much the lown surpasses many quarters of the City of Montreal, especially, the subures ying in its vicinity. All the streets or payed and always kept in a clean and excellent condition. It passesses mun rous stone buildings, charehed and schools, whose architecture can only be surpossed by the more costly edifices of

Notwithstanding their passessions, the iown-paperse liberally tayored the project o er e ing an edrice that would be a and an ornament to any quarter of the city of Montreal or of any other city. The idea was first entertained by the late Rev. A. Seguin, ctiré of Si tuneg ade, but it reli to the lot of the on ractic Father F. X. E. Lerement to put it into execution. The structur was destined for the Grey Nuis. The good Sisters in their new home will nouse the aged and the infirm; they will also have charge of or hous; the dilidren of laborers and working people who will be unable to give sufficient are and attention to their little ones luring the day will be cared for by the auns. A boarding school for the better classes will also be established in the

The project is identical with that of he Grey Nuns, who are now established it the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets; the difference is that the new stablishment will cater only to the people of Ste. Cunegonde. This new office has been erected at the corner of Albert street and Atwater avenue. The exterior of the building is finished; the enerior will be completed in Jamen xt. Even at the present moment it is possible to note the grandour of the architec ture, though the style is modern. It is about the size of the desuit's codlege, on Blenry street, the dimensi as being : irom, 240 rest; depth, 50 feer; the two wings are 70 by 60 feet each. The build ing is vix storeys high, of stone, orac mented.

The interior will contain all modern appliances, though extremely plain and

substantial.

The c.s' of the entire building and grounds is \$150,000, wholly subscribed by the citizens of Ste, Canegonde. Th architect is Mr. MacDuil. The contrac tors for the stone work are Messrs. St Louis and son; for the brick work, Mr. Descarries: the heating apparatus and plumbing will be done by Messrs. Blouin, Desforges and Latourelle.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

MATRIMONY AND POLITICS.

(From our owa Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON April 10 .- It is well understood in political circles now that Benjamin Harrison is a candidate for the presidency. His position is unique in this relation. He has no bureau of operations, for he has no need of it. He is simply waiting for the plum of the

nomination to drop into his mouth. In the meantime, if he has any anxiety on the point it is obscured by the fact that other affairs of more immediate interest engross his mind. He is married to an attractive woman, and while other candidates are worrying he can forget everything of that nature in the bliss of

didate for President had quite so much event that it shall be decided against

KEEP THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Fathers and mothers can read with profit the following extracts from a letter written by that zealous advocate of Christian schools, Bishop Watterson of Columbus:—

Education is not the work of teachers

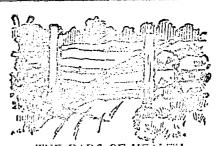
done, but the combined work of parents,

pupil and teachers. It is three-told, not only on the part of those who are to be engaged in it, but also on the part of the things which must be done. It consists, first, in the sanctification of the souls, and secondly, in the development of the minds, and thirdly, in the promotion of the bodily welfare of children; and if it is to be a thorough work, these three things must go hand in hand and be inseparable both in theory and practice, so that children may have not merely sound minds in sound bodies, but sound souls in sound bodies. To educate is to draw out, develop, exercise, train, and cultivate all the faculties, religious, moral, intellectual, and physical, to give as much completeness as possible to the child's whole nature, so that it may know what it ought to know, do what it ought to do, and be what it ought to be, in the sphere of life in which God places it. It is to form children into Christian men and women and prepare them to do their duty in life to those about them, to themselves, the family, society, their country, their Church and God, and to attain their eternal destiny in the life to come. This is the only correct and adequate idea of Christian education. This is the duty which fathers and mothers owe their children; this is the work which pastors and teachers must undertake towards those committed to their charge; this is the work which, as the years go on, children themselves are to be taught to engage in more and more intelligently, so that, with a better understanding of what is to be done, how it is to be done, and what end it is to be done for, they may turn religious instruction, spiritual exercises, secular studies, home discipline. school regulations, and everything else, to greater account in making themselves

all that God wishes them to be. That the work may be done more complerely, parents should make sacrifices to keep their children at school as long as possible. They should not take their dittle ones away and thrust them out into the world just when their passions are developing and the battle of life is for them beginning. There is a tendency in some places to withdraw children from the schools as a on as they make their First Communion or receive the sucrament of Confirmation. Nothing but positive necessity can excuse this; for it is just tuen that they need the utwest care and watch objects and a continuouse of the wise restraints of wholesome, school diser, line. It is just then that their mental faculties are exponence and that they are non-condition to profit beforeby the teaching and trability which are gayou. It is just then that they are entering more perfectly into their Christian lie; and if what has been already done is to From the its traits both in the intellectual. and the spirital order, then especially it is that the sound principles institled, the basons given, the good addits began, ! Eveloped and Arengthened by even more constant and care pit training than become. It you take a promising young tro, when the bads are swelling or the traft just forming on its prenents and warit from its warm and notive soil are: transplant it to a cold uncongenial place, you need not expect the fruit to ripen. And so, in a measure, may it be with emidren that are thrust out late the world before their time, and exposed to its dangers and tem, twices before they are strong enough to withstand them --N. Y. Catholic Review.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT. Elitor of the Comtext bier-What cerrible those it wit, by it we go to was

Editor or the Comic II Sporth-It will indeed. Where on earth such we get all our jokes and pictures ir mi-Pick



THE DARS OF HEALTH once down, discuss finds an easy en-

If there is a week spot in the body, dis-

trance.

ease-germs will find it. They will lodge right in that spot and unless they are driven out at once, will increase and multiply and grow into seriousness. Weakness is a predisposition to disease. Whether the weakness be local or general, it is dangerous. Good healthy strength all over the body is the best safeguard against disease. Debility of any kind is a direct invitation to serious sickness. The reason that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if taken in the early stages of the disease, is that it puts the whole body into a hearty, healthy condition. The poisonous tuber-cular matter is thrown off by the lungs, and the pure, rich blood coursing through them, quickly stops the inflammation, heals the broken membranes and makes the lungs perfectly strong and sound. Consumption is marked by wasting away of the bodily tissues and vice versa. A wasting of the flesh brings on consumption. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery induces the accumulation of sound, hard, healthy flesh. It increases the appetite and the capacity of the digestive organs for the assimilation of food. It is a purifier, a tonic and a powerful curative remedy, all in one bottle. All who will send their addresses, this notice and six cents in stamps, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive by return mail a large book of 160 pages, which tells all about the "Golden Medical Discovery."

baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN

On the Buty of Catholics in Regard to the Education of Children,

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop

of Westminster preached at the Church of Our Lady Immaculate, Limchouse London. What words had he, as their teacher, to speak to them that morning? The words he had to address to them were that as fathers and mothers they had obligations towards their children placed upon them by God Himself, on ligations in regard to which they could not make any choice. They could of course, decide whether they would discharge them or neglect them; G d respected their will, but God gave them no alternative that would be equally please ing to Him, and when He placed upon them the obligation of discharging their daty to their children they must been His word. If they were of their they must do their duty to their children, and if they and not do their duty it was because they were not of God, though they called themselves Catholics. If they were not of God they were of their lather the devil -that was to say, they lend taken the devil to be their father. Now, what was their obligation towards their calldren? The bodily maintenance of their offspring-tood, clothing, warmth at I protection-these, of course, they were bound to provide. He was not speaking of these for the beasts of the field, will and savagebeasts--lions, tigers and ice; cros; vermin-rats and even every kind of batasome creatures had care for their young, and ted and protected it until it was sufficiently grown to take care of itsell, such obligations they had, aistes beasts, birds, r pail's, and venomous things had such dispositions. But he was speaking of something beyond these obligations as disstincts-the obligation or Coal hid upon the carents to bring up their children in the I versions dge, and service of God. Fatters and methers were bound to make use of such means as were at their sisposal to dischar, e thair obligations, the means within mir reach were the catholic schools, and in that perish there were selected on and the capabilities awakened are to be each side of the great big way that ran through the perisa, to which they could send their children, so that prectically, they had senone at their doors. The erp sts and teacher- watered over these chools with singular care and sociotion; in them their children would be tought the way to beaven, and Catheller, in uts in that parish were bound to send their children to them. The obligation of sensing their children to a Catholic school impaid another obtivation, and that was that they were bound to assist the priest in making the necessary payments for the support of these schools. They knew that an agitation had been going on the ughout the whole of England, in order to bring pressure upon the Government to induce them to pay the whole of the maintenance of the children at Catholic servers. He did not think they would get an thing like a full and sufficient respinse to their demands on the theught they would be left very much as they were, with the obligation to find a considerable sum of money every year to carry on their schools. They had at get some little assistance, but he did not look for morely in the present state of political opinior, remains legislaure. Catholies, while how a to make use of Catholic schools, were under an e-di, ation to contribute what they could towards the maintenance of these schools, and this obligation as supplied to the capital expenditure. The debt of £100 resting ment he schools of that parish, rested, he could say, not so much upon the schools as up, in the rector of the mission, for though legarly it might be upon the school, morally it was upon the rector, who had made himself responsible to pay it. His Eminence concluded by an appeal for the schools of the parish, and by emphasizing his previous remarks on the obligation of parents to send their children to Catholic schools.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Professor-Margaret, please take that cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work.

Servant-Why, sir, you are sitting on

A GRIM REÁLITY.

Merchant (on discovering a man in his cellar)—Who are you? Stranger—The gas man. I have come to see by your meter how much gas you have used during the last month. Merchant-Good gracious! I was hoping you were only a burglar !

TO A NAUGHTY BOY.

"Tommy," said his father, "what is the resemblance between you and a dull razor?"

"Dunno, sir." You both need strapping."

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

DR. CAMERON, MEMBER OF FOR INVERNESS, N.S.; CONTRADICTS THE ASSERTION THAT THE NOVA SCHOOL LAW IS ACCEPTABLE | should say. TO THE MINORITY THERE.

The following remarks, taken from the debates of the House of Commons, were made by Dr. Cameron, to contradict the statement that the school system of Nova Scotin and New Brunswick are satisfactory to the Catholics there :-

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness, N.S.)—I desire to say but a few words on this question. I must contradict the assertion that the Nova Scotia law is acceptable to the minority there.

Mr. Laurier—Did not my hon, friend

hear the hon. Secretary of State, the other evening, say that it was passed with the consent of the Archbishop?

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)-If my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, will just allow me to finish my sentence, probably he would understand my meaning better than by cutting me short. They are not satisfied with the law as it exists. They may be satisfied, in a large portion of the province, with the administration of the law.

Mr. Laurier-Would the hon, gentleman allow me to ask him if he heard the hon. Secretary of State declare the other evening that the law, as it exists, was passed by him with the acceptance of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Roman Catholic members of the

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)—He was aware that this arrangement was arrived at between the majority and the minority, and under that arrangement the law has given general satisfaction in the province. But if my hon, friend from Albert (Mr. Weldon) will say that this arrangement practised in Nova Scotia will be established by law there and in Manitoba as well, he will concede a very great deal more than the law as it exists in Nova Scotia concedes. I call the attention of the House to the fact that there was a good deal of discontent with the law in Nova Scotia until this arrangement was arrived at, and under this arrangement, as practised in the of Nova Scotia, the law gives very gen-Albert says, it is largely discretionary on the part of the trustees to have religious exercises and to allow the Bible to be used as a text book in violation of

Mr. McCarthy-No. Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)-Yes: there is nothing in the law allowing it. Mr. McCarthy—There is nothing pre-

venting it. Mr. Cameron (Inverness)-And then it gives trustees power to have separate stated by the Secretary of State, that the schools where the majority desire them? To that I have no objection, I have no objection to religious exexcises taking place in Protestant schools, or to the Bible being used as a text book in Protestant schools any more than in Catholic schools, but I am in favor of separate schools for all denomi nations; and if the law gives satisfaction in Nova Scotia, it is simply because the majority administer it in such a way that it does not create any great friction in very many sections, but there are sections in Nova Scotia where it does The law in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are nearly the same. I hold in my hand the debates of the Nova Scotia Legislature in the session of 1870, and I find that on the very first day, after the Speech from the Throne was read, an amendment was moved to this effect, by | tollows: Mr. Purdy, of Cumberland:

"Mr. Purdy said that in order to pro-" vide information for the discussion of | " the address he would request the Gov-" ernment to lay on the table copies of all correspondence between Mr. Rand, " late Supt. of Education, and Inspector " Benoit and the trustees of the Arichat "schools. Also copies of correspondence "between Rev. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Rand. " Also copies of correspondence between "eral respecting irregularities in the public schools of Arichat."

The irregularities which existed then have been practised ever since under the arrangement made between the majority and the minority. But a Supt. lost his head, who insisted that the law should be carried out in its entirety and not violated in any section of the province. Consequently, the session began with the discussion of that question, and just as the Governor was summoned to prorogue the House, the question was still under discussion. During that whole session three-quarters of the discussion of the local legislature was on that vexed question. But, fortunately, under the generous treatment which the minority receive at the hands of the majority in Nova Scotia, a great deal of the friction which existed at that time has happily passed away. But it any person tells me that the minority would not prefer to have by law that which they now possess by the grace of the majority, he is very much mistaken. In some sections of Nova Scotia, I am sorry to say, although the law is permitted to some exty. As I have already intimated, it altogether depends upon the trustees. As fortune, she decided to pass the remainto New Brunswick, I find an editorial in the Union Advocate of 20th November, and quiet. A famous English actress 1895, explaining the manner in which the law of that province is administered, and I desire to call the attention of my han friend for all the attention of my han friend for all the attention of my han friend for all the first formula at the state of the second of the attention of my han friend for all the first formula at the state of the second of which he so ably and so well represents.

This refers to Newcastle.

Mr. Weldon—That is a long distance

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)—But his symmethy ought to extend to all parts of New Brunswick; seeing that it extends to the minority of Manitoba, according to what he has just told us. This Union Advocate, reterring to a large building put up by the Catholics of Newcastle,

speaks or itsus follows — the Ludies of the Congregation de Notre Dangwill next week make a third

in the presbytery six years, the Hobart property was purchased. From this residence they now move to the large and more commodious building, which has cost, including land, etc., some \$20,000.7

A very respectable schoolhouse, I

"The building can easily accomodate 60 boarders, while at least 200 pupils can conveniently gather within its walls. The Nuns, who are most accomplished teachers, give instruction in every department, from the primary to the gram-

mar school grades included." They use the school books prescribed by law, the same as in Nova Scotia.

"This convent is one of the very few educational buildings which, after the enactment of the public school system, has continued to live and flourish withgovernment or municipality. Our Catholic tellow-citizens pay a double tax, one the tax imposed by the school system, the other—which they voluntarily impose upon themselves."

concludes:

"We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the completion of this work of love, and trust that they may for a long time a system of instruction whose foundaare based upon our common Christianity, | mannerisms, hideously burlesqued. whose beneficial results will be visible in the rising generation "

Now, as they comply with all that the Now, as they comply with all that the with it the next day. "It may be the law requires, and as they cheerfully give making of her," he asserted later and religious instruction which they desire less positively, when he learned that she to impart either before or after school had become a victim of nervous prostrahours. I hope my honorable friend tion. from Albert will co-operate with other and give them his influence to secure what they desire.

Mr. Weldon--Why do they not get it now?

Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)---Because under the law schools are under the man- spair. agement of the trustees, absolutely, and if the trustees were ready to grant it they would have it. But they refuse them, they must submit to the law. But, it is not going to prevent separate schools in Newe stle, because they have already expended \$20,000 on a school building, they use the school-books prescribed by law, and they turn out more graded teachers in proportion to the number of cerning it was an excellent one. How-City of Halifax, and in the eastern part | pupils, I venture to say, than any other | ever that might be, she listened to him school in New Brunswick. That is a eral satisfaction. As my hon, friend from strong statement, but I have been a school commissioner since 1864 until the present time, and I think I ought to know something of this subject. As I was saying, anything satisfactory in the law in Nova Scotia is by the tolerance of the majority, and I am bound to say that throughout the province, with few exceptions which I hope will disappear, the law gives satisfaction.

Mr. Flint-I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it was not correct, as school law of 1864, introduced by himself. had the support of Archbishops Connolly

and MacKinnon? Mr. Cameron, (Inverness)--My hon. friend may be asking a question which I cannot answer. I was in the United States of America at that time, and as to the arrangement between them. I amnot a competent witness on that question. If he was in public life at that time, and knows the facts, let him say. Mr. Forbes-Were not you a member

of the House in 1867 Mr. Cameron—Yes

passed long before 1867. After several members had spoken, Dr. Cameron defended the "extraordinary statement," as Mr. Wallace remarked he made when he said he did not know one Catholic opposed to separate schools, as

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)-Will my hon friend allow me to explain? The term separate schools requires definition. My non, friend thinks that a separate school is one thing, and we who desire to have separate schools have a different idea of them altogether. If the schools in Windsor have no religious instruction imparted in them, if there is nothing prescribed by the trustees, or principal, or teacher, that is obnoxious to the min-"Bishop Benney and the Attorney-Gen- ority, of course, in one sense, we look upon them as separate schools. It is only where religious instruction is given in a public school that the minority desires to have a school of their own which may be in exact accord with the law of the province, and yet not have any religious instruction in it; but we call it a separate school simply because we are permitted by law to absent our children from the school where religious instruction is given to which we cannot conscientiously subscribe.

WHY SHE LEFT THE STAGE.

Mary Anderson's Retirement-How it Came About.

When Mary Anderson Navarro's book of "Memories" was published recently many people expected to find therein some account of why she left the stage. In this they were disappointed. tent to be violated, yet in other districts she cares to discuss. The generally acthey refuse to have it so done if the cepted theory was that the noted Ameritrustees are not favorable to the minori- can actress was very much in love with her husband, and that, having made a hon, friend for Albert (Mr. Weldon) to friend and ardent admirer a newspaper this, as showing the condition of things which exists in his own province, and I think not far from the constituency which he so ably and so well represents. This refers to N the earlier stage of Miss Anderson's professional experience he crivicised freely but kindly, ever contending that in time

> Markataticalisticalisticalisticalisticalis A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

move. They commenced to teach in she would become a great actress. One retired general-O'Byrne-comthis town some 26 years ago. They then occupied the presbytery. Having lived criticisms, which, indeed, were too often Guards during the Franco-German war the schismatic Russians have a devotion simply lavish and inconsiderate praise. Largely as a result of this Miss Ander- O'Grady (reputed for his good cartoson, in the course of a year or two, arrived at the comfortable belief that in vice and entered that of Chili, with the her work there was no room for improve-

ment. Matters were in this condition when she returned, much heralded, to Louisville for a tortnight's engagement. Her friend, the critic, had not forgotten her in the interval. He had tollowed her career with pride and hope at first, then with surprise, finally with a deep and abiding indignation. He asserted that Mary was spoiled. He understood the cause of it, and he decided to apply a heroic remedy. Miss Anderson was greeted in Louisville with a warmth befitting her position and the period of her absence. The audience that greeted her was large and brilliant. Her friends, out financial aid of any kind from the filling all the front rows, applauded long and vigorously. The next morning, with one exception, the newspapers spoke proudly of her reception and politely of her acting. The exception was the newspaper represented by her friend the This is from a Protestant source. It critic. Coldly, relentlessly, it showed the public Mary Anderson as she was, stripped of her uncarned laurels, and with all her imperfections on her head. It painted what she might have been to come reap the benefits derivable from and what she had become, and it illustrated the whole with a scries of pitiless tions are solidly laid, whose principles | pictures showing all the actress' little

"It will do her good," said the critic confidently, when the town was ringing

The malady took the form of a fixed reasonable Protestants in New Brunswick idea that she could not act, and that people could not endure seeing her act. and that she looked exactly like the pietures in her newspaper friend's story. Nothing could move her. Her family and physicians and friends were in de

> It was just here that Autonio Navarro saw and grasped the opportunity of his life. He had been at her feet, pleading his cause ardently but vainly for two years. He came again now. What his argument was one can readily imagine. He probably succeeded in convincing her that the public was ungrateful and that Commodore Vanderbile's motto conand married him, as everybody knows. and went away with him in search of peace and quiet.

IRELAND'S SCENERY.

SPLENDID SUCCESS FOR FATHER MICALLEN. Perhaps seldom if ever since the visi.8 of the famous Brennans to the old Nordheimer's Hall, nearly two generations ago, has such enthusiasm been manifested by the people in taking one of the delightful imaginary tours, through the Old Land as was everywhere evident in the Windsor Hail on Wednesday evening last, when Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's Church, was the Tecturer and the man at the helm. Every portion of the hall was filled, and as far as comparisons are concerned in relation to the attendance at the first stage of the journey, it was far in excess last evening. Father McCallen "does touch that electrie button so artistically," said a young ady sitting near The TRUE WITNESS repress it than the view appears to go through a process of vanishing which is really most entrancing." The tour last night took in Old Tipperary, with its lads and lasses, Kilkenny and its untame little feline creatures which are slandered for their lighting propensities, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow. The scenes were really exquisite and surpassed anything of the kind ever presented in this city. During the evening the choir of the Children of Mary in connection with St. Patrick's rendered several splendid Irish selections, the solos being taken by Miss McAndrew and Mrs. Gode. The gem of the evening, we may say, however, was the rendition by the Rev. lecturer of the famous martial Irish air, "The Minstrel Boy." The ap-plause was long and continued, and the Rev. lecturer had to respond to many encores. Mr. Beaman was at the limelight and must have been well trained in his duties. The second of the series of Irish tours was a real artistic triumph for its promoters, whose efforts for the amelioration of the poor and needy of St. Patrick's parish are receiving a true appreciation.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsa-parilla if you would always be well.

CATHOLIC TOLERANCE.

How intolerant the Catholics of Ireland are! The overwhelmingly Catholic constituency of South Louth has just sent Mr. "Dick" McGhee, a Protestant native of Lurgan, where he was reared among Orangemen, to represent it in Parliament. He makes the thirteenth Irish Nationalist M.P. who is a Protestfranchise the Catholic citizens. Yet the impression prevails in England that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule.— Catholic Standard.

IRISH EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent of a German-American Catholic paper says:

"Irishmen in America will be astonished to learn that the number of German army and navy officers of Irish blood and with Irish names is quite considerable, as the latest issue of the official Militar-Rangliste, shows. I have count O'Briens, O'Rourkes, Sullivans. O'Byrnes and McSweeneys among them. On inquiry I learn that some of these men trace their pedigree back to some Irish an cestor who did soldier service in Germany during the 'Thirty Years' War' (1618-48), but that others had Irish foreathers who remained in Germany after the seven years' and the Napoleonic wars. disease and Restores Health.

of 1870. Another retired officer, Major graphic work), has left the German serrank of Colonel

THE NATIONAL GAME.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN.

The Spring is now with us to stay and every lacrosse player has had his stick out from its winter repository and put into shape for the coming season, and soon the clash of sticks and the shouts to destroy the famous Madorua which of devotees of Canada's national game. will disturb the quiet of fields which upon, even by the Russians, as the during the past few months have fain i mighty protectress of the Catholic taith. covered with a mantle of virgin snow.

various leagues will have arranged satisfaction he got was the advice to schedules and other matters of importance, vastaudiences will fill the big stands of the Jacrosse clubs fields and cheer some player who will have done some pretty piece of play, and when the game is finished the old enthusiasts will gather together and discover a big difference between lacrosse as it is played now and in their time.

And yet how many people know anything of the origin of the game? The before a wondering public, is a swia! number is very small, and therefore a offence of which we have had several exshort sketch of Canada's national game will be insenson.

Although a few years ago an enthusiastic archeologist proved, (to his own j satisfaction of course) that lacrosse originated with the Phenicians, the Indians may be justly awarled the credit. of having invented the game.

Lacrosse in its crade state was just between a sport, and a combat dangerous to life and limb. In fact it was used as a means of strengthening the young braves and to accustom them to close combat with their enemies, and in the days before Columbus set foot on America's shor, a hacrossegame would have put to shame any gia unterial contest. however stirring, in Rome's proudest

of them used one goal. Any convenient required that the balk should be sent past the goal, and others that the gotishould be struck with the bail. In the far west the tribes used two goals placed. about twenty feet apart through which the ball had to be sent.

The training of the Aborigines, would seem rather peculier to a present day player. When a game had been arranged for the players were obliged to ale stain from all excesses and to eat as little food as possible. Every means were used to harden the horly. On the eve of the game the players would have a dance similiar to the military dance of the Greeks. Around a fire the Indians would gather. To the weird erooning of the squaws the young men would dince. The bodies were frantically wriggled and they would plunge into a convenient stream. Other ceremonies similar to those through which a young brave was obliged to go before being admitted to the council wigwam, were also inflicted on the aspiring player. They consisted princ cipally in being bound up with cords and scratched with the teeth of isn until the blood came. A truly pleasant experience

It was customary for the fair maidens of the Cherokees to give their favorites some token when the game was about to begin. What a pity the fashion has too been introduced in modern Canada.

The game was played by a number of Indians, Frequently a thousand men participated in a game.

They were not very gentle players in those days and broken bones were a feature of every game, while not unfrequently a player was killed.

The game has many historical associations. One day in June, 1763, a game was played on the clearing in front of Fort Michillimackinac, on the Ottawa, which was occupied by an Euglish garrison, by the Ojibway tribe. The gates were wide open and the garrison was thoroughly enjoying the game, which was an exciting one. Suddenly the ball was thrown over the wall, and pell mell the Indians rushed through the gates after it. In a moment "crosses" were thrown aside and tomahawks which had been concealed among the players' clothes took their place, and it took but a short while

to massacre the garrison. The association of the Indian and the Pale Face has resulted in the game being gradually brought to its present state, and its hold on the hearts of the Canadians is a strong one.

С. Т. Н.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., re-elected president; Dr Kennedy, first vice president; Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, second vicepresident; Mr. George Murphy, treasurer; Mr. P. O'Reilly, corresponding secretary; Mr. S. Cross, recording secretary, Committee-Messrs, James Meck, James ant, all of whom but two represent intensely Catholic districts. And this latest incident happened just at the time when the municipalities of Belfast and Derry had been trying practically to disfrance the Catholic districts. Not the framely to Catholic districts when the municipalities of Belfast and P. Tansey, M. L. Counolly, P. Wright, Wm. Keys, P. Reynolds, P. O'Neiti, John framely to Catholic districts. Lappan and John Mitchell. Grand Marshal, Mr. Wm. Davis. Physicians. Drs. Guerin Kennedy, Devlin and O'Connor.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of \$837, irrespective of 25 shares of Street Railway stock.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A remarkable incident, for which the judicions Tablet stands sponsor, is retated of the mirreulous Madonna vener ated at Wilma, in Russian Poland. "In February a Russian, who unfortunately ed three score of O'Gradys, McCarthys, can not now be identified, brought to the parish priest of the Ostra Brama chapel several very large wax candles, with the request that they might be kept hurning

> CREAT BATTLES are continually going on it, the human system. Hood's San parilla drives out

night and day before Our Lady's image. to the Madonna, and frequently bring offerings to the shrine; but, as it would have been improdent to leave the candles burning all night without watching, the sacristan was told to sit up in a room near by the altar. About midnight the watcher extinguished the candres. Asked next morning why he head done so, the man declared that in his sleep he had repeatedly heard the cry "Put out the candles!" and, with some natural reeling of awe, had done so. Upon careful examination, the candles turned and to be hollow and tiffed with gunpowder. There is no doubt an attempt had been made for so many centuries has been looked The parish priest informed the authori-And then later, when the solons of the ties of what had happened, but the only 'keep the occurrence quiet.' "-Ave

"A PECULIAR FRIEND."

There seems to be no difference of opinion concerning Mr. Purcell's book. "Cardinal Manning." The fablet says: "To ransack the drawers and the desks of the dead, and to fling the contents

amples in recent years, and is one for which, unfortunately, there is no ade quate penalty. The latest biographer of Cardinal Manning may plead that in his case there was no need to ransack the desks of the dead, and that aft the does ments with which he has stuffed his columes came legitimately into his posession. Let it be so. We have not the dightest wish to bring any accusation against Mr. Parcell; doubless he has reted in good taith, and in accordance with such lights as he has. Not the le's no man will read the sheredly private letters which are now thrown to the pubair without something of the uncomfort able teeling that he has been ear so drepping. In the exercise of what we uppose must be called his discretion Mr. Parcell has printed action of ly quivito letters which Cardinal Manning would have ent off his right hard rate a than give to the light, and to the else sequent possibile misurelerstandore Personal of that he was acting in the in corests of truth, Mr. Parceal has, in our opinion, not only violated the saucticy of life, and wounded the fixing, and wronged the dead, but has spoiled nes own purpose and in place of althography has given us a caricabare. And here it becomes necessary to probest in the strongest why against words which stradin the preface and are emissibly calcus lated to mislead. We read, " For a sike (biographical) purpose all his other diaries, journals, and a nobiographical notes, in accordance with his wish and will have passed into my possession." These words may easily be taken to mean that the late Carlinal bequeathed: contorted, and this was kept up for some his papers to Mr. Parcell, or in some way time. At the conclusion of the dance mentioned him in his will. Nothing could be turner from the truth."

It is interesting to learn, says the l'ablet, that Cardinal Marming's papers and correspondence-including their termous memorandum about the desaits. have been recaptured, from Mr. Paccell, ! The execut is took tegal proceedings. hist month with the double object of r covering the documents and restraining Mr. Parcell from publishing anything i more. Under the advice of Sir George taking to restore all the papers and meanwhile not to publish or to slow to others any documents which have not already appeared in the first edition of his book. But what a pity it is that what has been done now so well and so easily was not done long ago. We will not insist upon the obvious thought, but rather congratulate the executors in that at least nothing any longer depends upon Mr. Parcell's "discretion."

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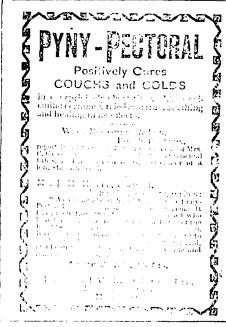
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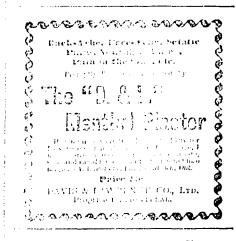
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TheOrder of the 'Union Fraternal League'

Having its principal place of business in the City of Boston, Mass., gives notice that they will apply ot the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun il to be authorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to Chapter 31 of 50 Victoria of the Province of Quebec. Montreul, 31st of March, 1896.

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A great deal is being said and writter

just now about the professional secret.

Every now and then an epidemic breaks

PROFESSIONAL SECRETS.

out in certain spots and the body politic is irritated over what seems to be a new question to the multitude, but which is as old as the hills in reality, and has suffered threadbare discussion in even the remote past. Across our borders, in looking over our exchanges, we find that the A.P.A., in many quarters, are raving over the confessional secret. It is denounced in every note of the gamut as the occasion of untold crime. What a pity that some of the leading spirits in that organization should not be presented with a primer containing the statements of eminent jurists in France, for instance, who are far from being friendly to the Church, but who speak of the very idea of forcing a clergyman to divalge the secret of the confessional or even the confidential statement of the person seeking spiritual advice as an unbearable outrage on human liberty, as subversive of public order and an intolerable tyranny. It would be a charity for some person to point out to them that Taylor, the great authority on evidence in England, where they give no privilege to anyone but the legal adviser, strongly hints that in his opinion the day is not far distant when parliament will go a step further and include the clergyman within the pale of the privileged. However, it might be a bootless task; those who live and thrive on appeals to passion and prejudice are not open to conviction, and the majority of their followers prefer being gulled to being instructed. The regard in which the sanctity of the professional secret is held in England may be judged from the finding of the jury, recently, who gave damages to the extent of £20,000 against a physician who had violated the confidence reposed in him by one of his patients. In our own province, where for years there was no question about the propriety of the professional secret as regard spiritual and legal advisors, the even tenor of our way has been more than disturbed of late. The able judgment of Hon, Justice Curran, which we publish in another column, states clearly, concisely and authoritatively what our law is, and in a short time our Court of Appeal will decide on another phase of the question in the case of Abbé Gill. Mr. Justice Jetté gave a decision which was accepted as sound, in the case of a Protestant elergyman, which went beyond the more recent decisions. In that case the minister had The subject came up in court and the Reverend gentleman was not unwilling to state what he had Jearned in confidence if the court so desired, but his Honor held that not only was the lady's communication privileged and the witness could not be forced to reveal it, but further, that it was his duty not to reveal such professional secret. With that broad liberality which characterizes the law of our province there is no exception made as to ministers of religion-all are on the same footing and all are alike bound and protected by the priests or ministers, it is based upon the highest regard for the safety of the state. Religious advisers are considered the guardians of public morals, and the greatest statesman that Canada has yet produced, speaking in England at a public banquet, said that the French Canadian clergy were the best moral police in the world. Clergyalso, if they be good and zealous men, Alas, vain hope! Selfishness, inter- Columbus, Ohio. By a vote of thirty- appeal for assistance, all race meetings, vexed points of her history. The ques- unostentatious generosity.

seek out in the homes of their people the them. Take away the sacredness of sel of the miserable victims worse than crecy surrounding the intercourse of pas- | before any interference on their behalf solation or advice, and an influence for the affairs of all those countries, in the can replace. The highest political wisdom enacted our laws on this subjects and our jurisprudence has almost uniformly been in accord with the spirit of our legislation. In other lands where an unholy agitation is now going on, before long, no doubt, conformably to the views of the most enlightened men in those countries, the laws on this subject, instead of being made retrogressive, to siastics. They do not base their hopes please ignorant fanatics or designing on mere worldly considerations. That, knaves, will have their scope enlarged and the fullest sanction be given to that They proclaim to all who will heed of the fine goes to the informer. wholesome and genial influence which may be exercised by the elergyman when those who seek his advice in their trials and troubles and secret afflictions know that their confidence can never be betrayed. As for the Catholic priest, no matter under what law he may live the secret confided to him in the Sacrament of Penance can never be torn from him, as ages of experience have proved.

HARMLESS PLAGIARISM.

The case of the New York Episcopalian dergyman, Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, who was charged with preaching a sermon which somebody else had preached [some years ago, has been disposed of by his prompt recognition of the original authority. This relieves him of the imputation of "unconscious assimilation," the scientific term for the very common | tional." practice of thinking things that someoody else has thought. But even if the clergyman in question had been guilty of this latter weakness it should not be imputed to him as an unforgivable fault. It is a thing that happens not only to clergymen, but to orators of all classes, to statesmen and especially to aspiring journalists seeking fame in the metropolitan field. In fact its existence is so common as to excite only gentle derision or the mildest sympathy.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It is nothing new to hear of corrupour share of clique rale in the city of ing with great vigor. The advocates of Montreal. Unity a few months ago To- the introduction of certain portions of ronto was the theatre of a scene which caused its citizens to blush for many of the aldermanic representatives, and, if studies, claim that if there are so many reports be true, the judicial enquiry disciples of Voltaire in France, it is in a failed to bring out the full extent of municipal rottenness. On the other side of the lines the investigation into police pressionable years by the questionable delinquencies, in New York city, is still character, from a moral point of view, fresh in the minds of all. Now, we have of the writings of the pagan litterateurs. a grandjury in Chicago, reporting from facts brought to their knowledge during their official sittings, that the city is in | compensated for by sound morals. For the hands of a corrupt ring, and that | years war was waged upon this subject, nothing short of a clean sweep will do but if we are to judge by the pamphlets justice to the situation. Last week the that have recently appeared there still elections for some offices and aldermen took place there. An attempt was made to stand up for good municipal government, which was only partially successful. During the day the city was the scene of many bloody conflicts; sticks, stones and the inevitable revolver were made to do duty. Many citizens were later and mainted, and the police force had its bands full in suppressing riots in several quarters. All this is not reassuring, and if popular government be on its trial, in municipal matters, many good citizens will come to the conclusion that the sooner some radical change is made in the mode of administration of civic affairs the batter.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The joint appeal of Cardinals Gibbons, Logue and Vaughan, to the Englishspeaking nations, in favor of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, in the interests of peace, is a document that will eminences point out, but the condition of affairs throughout the world, and the sigms of the times, give the appeal special significance. The Church has stated by the distinguished prelates, "Such a court existed for centuries. when the nations of Christianity were peoples. To-day, it is greatly to be code. This law is not a concession to | feared, the difficulties in the path of such a tribunal are almost insuperable. The spirit abroad is not the spirit of Christianity, but that of selfishness, pergovernments. Looking back only a few weeks, it will be remembered how the hearts of Christians throbbed at the the opening at Victoria Bridge. prospect of joint action by the great powers to bring about a better state of men receive the confidences of their things for the wretched Armenians, parishioners at their presbytery, but they daily being massacred by thousands. and of a practical character, comes from

national jealousy, intervened, and the after day. Despite the darkness of the outlook, which their Eminences readily acknowledge in putting forth their pleafor a peace tribunal, when they state. "We are well aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties," it will be well for every lover of peace to ponder over the document signed by three such eminent and fur-seeing eccleindeed, would be a rotten foundation. their voices:

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worldly in terests, your prosperity, your world-wide influence and authority in the affairs of The Catholic Church recognizes the legitimate force of such motives in the natural order, and blesses whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the well known character and will of the Prince of Peace. the Living Founder, the Divine Head of Christendom. It was He who declared that love for the brotherhood is a second commandment like unto the first. It was He who announced to the people the reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the beacemaker for they shall be called the children of God.'

We, therefore, carnestly invite all o unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective Governments by means of petitions and such other measures as are constitu-

No doubt, in the proper time, and in the way best calculated to insure success, the hierarchy and clergy will adopt means to give practical and tangible effect to the suggestions of the three great Cardinals. When that time comes the English-speaking Catholics, wherever they may be found, will give a hearty response to the appeal, made in so lofty a spirit and for so noble a pur-

FATHERS VS. CLASSICS.

The old dispute as to the exclusive use

of the pagan authors in colleges and ion in municipal affairs. We have had petit seminaries in France is again ragthe literary productions of the Christian Fathers, in the early years of classical large measure due to the effect made upon the minds of students in their im-They claim, that what would be lost in beauty of style would be more than remains much to be said on both sides of the question. Father Verest is a champion of Virgil. Horace and Cicero, and even his opponents admit that in his brochure he has made out a powerful case. They claim, however, that with all his ability he has failed to show that the pupils would not be better of a comparison between Christian morals and pagan ideas, even at the sacrifice of a certain amount of literary elegance.

THE return moved for by Sir Willia Hingston of all maps, reports, corresnondence, petitions, etc., respecting the guard pier at Montreal, has been laid on the table of the Senate. The return is a very voluminous one, composed mostly of copies of minutes and correspondence between the department of Public Works and the Harbor Commissioners. The first two documents are dated July 24, 1895, and are from the Department, hoping that expenditure will be decreased, and that the submismark an era in the history of the Church. sions of the Harbor Board's engineer been consulted by a married lady. This is not a new movement, as their can be considered and acted upon at an early date. Then comes under date July 31 an assurance that the harbor engineer's suggestions will be acted on. On September 11, Dr. Lachapelle, M.P., always been solicitous for peace. As transmitted Mr. J. A. Beaudry's report on a nuisance complained of by the Allan Steamship Company, on account of the discharge of the sewer in the united in one faith." Then, indeed, it Allan Basin. Mr. Beaudry said the was possible to have such a court, when | mouth of the sewer should be closed, as the Supreme Pontiff was clothed with it constituted a public danger to health. authority; when his words were listened | Before the construction of the guard to with filial respect by governments and pier the current carried away the sewage. This is followed by a communication from the Chief Engineer, dated October 1, endorsing Mr. Beaudry's views, and stating that the Harbor Commissioners are responsible, as the meating most things, but more especially | Government has no jurisdiction in the harbor. This is followed by a correspondence regarding the dimensions of

> ONE of the most significant signs of the times in the temperance movement,

eight to eight, the House has passed the erring ones to bring them back to the great display of pomp and power that anti-treating bill introduced by Omar P. path of virtue or to extend such advice was to awe the persecutors into more Norris, of Wood County. As will be as may be needed in the difficulties and human treatment to their subjects, van- seen by the vote, it met with little or no troubles that arise everywhere around lished like smoke, leaving the condition opposition, and Mr. Norris says he has been assured that it will pass the Senate and then become a law. The bill reads tor and penitent or that between the was mooted. How easy it would be to that whoever treats or offers to treat anclergy man and the simple seeker for con- indicate the trail of that selfishness in other person to an intoxicating drink, or whoever gives or offers to give to another good is destroyed that no human device | despatches that reach our shores day | person an intoxicating drink in any place where intexicating liquor is sold, is guilty of a misdemennor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than three dollars and the cost of prosecution for the first offence, and for the second offence he shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than five dollars and the costs of prosecution; and for the third offence he shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty five dollars and the costs of prosecution. One half

> THE Senate spent a whole afternoon's session in the discussion of a motion, by Senator Boulton, for a return of corres. pondence relating to the preservation of the health of the Canadian herds of cattle and other live stock. He spoke at considerable length on his motion, expressing the opinion that the scheduling of Canadian cattle was not an unmixed evil, inasmuch as it would make it necessary for Canadian cattle breeders to export fat cattle instead of sending store cattle, as formerly, to be fattered in England. Senator Cochrane said that the contention of the English Government that the reason why Canadian cattle were scheduled was because of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, was ridiculous, as that disease could not exist in any country without its existence becoming notorious. No fault could be found, he said, with the Home Government for excluding Canadian cattle from their markets as a protection to the British farmer. The real cause of complaint against the Imperial authorities was that they pretended that the reason for imposing the schedule was because of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia thereby branding Canada before the eyes of the world with the reputation of diseased herds when such was not the case. He thought the scheduling was not an unmixed evil, as we could now feed our cattle at home. Senator Boulton, after some further discussion, withdrew his motion.

Ax interesting and curious episode related in a work, entitled "La Crise Religieuse en Angleterre," edited by Father Ragey, a Marist (who has been honored by a letter from Cardinal Vaughan), and just published by Lecoffre, of Paris, shows that the reunion movement has been exercising no slight influence at Oxford. On the evening of May 26 last some forty students, members of the Association for the Reunion of Christendom, met at Christ Church College to discuss the letter of His Holiness Leo | the Duke of Argyle, congratulating bim | performances also give to a young man XIII. This date was purposely chosen because it was the Feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury, the Apostle sent to | hopes that nobody will suppose that the | ing. convert England by Pope Gregory the deplorable and ignominious failure of Great. The Abbe Klein, the distinguished professor of the Catholic University of Paris, who was present, spoke at considerable length, and suggested that they all join in the Apostle's Creed. The suggestion was adopted. Among its supporters was an Anglican elergyman, who declared: "There is not one here who. if he had lived at the 'Reformation.' would not have opposed it with might and main." Such a reunion is, at least, a hopeful sign of the times.

WE refer our readers to a correspondence published elsewhere in this issue, on the Manitoba School question. The writer seems to consider as timely the explanation given to the House of Commons by Dr. Cameron, of Inverness, wit' regard to the present school system of the Lower Provinces, which we also pubblish elsewhere in this issue. We endorse the views expressed. We cannot see how the simple good will of any section of our people should be looked upon as a permanent and satisfactory basis for the support of the rights and guarantees of any other class of our community. The question at issue is a constitutional one. The problem to be solved seems to be simply this: Should Catholics have any rights under the protecting mantle of our Constitution: And if perchance any such rights have been accidentally guaranteed in the past, should they be any longer respected? In a word, are Catholics to be eternally faithful and loyal and self-sacrificing subjects simply on tolerance? What says the country?

It is well to be reminded from time to time of the benefits of vaccination, and of the sad results of neglecting it. The cable informs us that the situation in Gloucester, England, where virulent small-pox is raging, is so serious that the Government is likely to take charge. Up to March 28 there were 700 cases, and 25, and the town is in a state of panic. The Dean of Gloucester has issued an

etc., have been cancelled, and all railway and holiday arrangements have been abandoned. The town is generally avoided, and other towns are instituting quarantines against Gloucester. The situation is due to the anti-vaccination views of the local Council, and now the citizens, including those who were violently opposed to vaccination, are rushing in thousands to be vaccinated.

THE Daily News and the Chronicle have reports from Constantinople, said to be on the best authority, that an Imperial irade has decreed the wholesale expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia, mainly French Catholics and American Protestants. It is still possible, says this report, by immediate pressure to prevent the execution of the decree, but no time is to be lost.

The Daily News says in an editorial on this matter: 'There is reason to believe that the Sultan has signed this decree but that it has not yet been issued. It is Lord Salisbury's obvious duty to leave no diplomatic stone unturned to prevent the threatened disaster. No doubt Mr. Riddle the United States Charge d'Affaires) will act with energy.'

The Chronicle thinks that the irade is aimed at the agents of the relief fund and is due to the fact that the missionaries have given publicity to the massacres. The Chronicle believes that Lord Salisbury could count upon French as well as American support in demanding the withdrawal of the frade.

A costly ostensorium, surpassed in value and beauty of design by one other only-that of the Vatican at Rome-has been donated to the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, by Mr. Bourke Cockran, in memory of his deceased wife. Dazzling to behold, it stands three feet high, composed of solid silver with a lunula of gold. The material used in its manufacture was Mr. and Mrs. Cockran's silver plate. One year has been devoted by skilled artisans to the construction of the ostensorium. There is also the thabor on which the lunula rests, and a chalice for the church of St. Ignatius Loyola, made from the same source as the vessel itself. It was designed in part by the priests of St. Francis Navier and in part by Mr. Cockran. Mrs. Cockran, nee Mack, was in life a devout church member. Mr. Bourke Cockran is one of the most effective orators in the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has been estimated that in Chicago last year \$40,000,000 were spent for liquors. It has also been pertinently added: What would this do towards settling the wage question? It would these advantages? Nine times in ten give 20,000 families homes worth \$2,000.

* * upon the work done by the Armenian Relief Committee. He says that he Europe to do her duty in Armenia will in any way diminish the force of the present appeal to Christian pity. It St. Louis College, St. Ann's Young Men's ought rather to enhance it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Sun, in a letter attacking Sir William Van Horne, says: "The man who is willing to surrender his American citizenship for money and title should be thoroughly despised." It would make quite a difference if it were a foreigner who had gone to the United States to make his fortune and became naturalized. Strange how easily some people's feathers are ruffled. Sir William will not lose many nights rest over the criticism.

Ex-Senator Walsh, of Georgia, and editor of the Augusta Chronicle, in occasion to give some evidence of their speaking on Religious Bigotry, refers to the Catholic Church in the following beautiful tea-service. The presentation terms: "It stands as a bulwark against socialism, communism, atheism and anarchism, and is engaged in every work linde address, replete with reminscences that tends towards the amelioration of suffering humanity, the education of the masses, the spiritual and temporal advancement of the people and the honor and glory of the Republic."

During the past few months a number of prominent Protestants have embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Among these announced during the present month is that of the Rev. A. Coleman, son of Bishop Coleman, of Delaware Diocese of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Coleman He was for sometime rector of St. Michael's Mission, Wilmington, a church of pronounced ritualistic tendencies. **

An inquiry into the claim of martyrdom of Mary, Queen of Scots, has been made in the Catholic diocese of Westminster. The matter is now before the since then there has been an increase of authorities in Rome. The Tablet, the 50 weekly. The percentage of deaths is leading Catholic organ, says that the question of her canonization is not one dealing with the life of the Queen or the herself to many people by kindly acts of

tion is purely if she died as a martyr to her faith. It adds that not even her enemies can deny her a martyr's crown.

MR. John Charlton's evangelical career culminated last week, when he read passages of scripture in the House of Commons as food for mockery in an obstructionist speech. The proper observance of the Sabbath is a desirable thing, but respect for the Bible decency demands from a man whose piety is kept so much in evidence.

THE Sacred Heart Review says that General Greely, who recently contributed to a Philadelphia publication a paper on 'The Personal Side of Washington,' with the view of showing in one portion thereof that the first president was friendly to American Catholics, has himself one thing to learn, to wit. that it is contemptuous to call the Catholic the 'Romish' Church." The habit is freely indulged in in Canada, and the rebuke is timely.

An exchange paper thus explains a new game called "The Editor's Dolight :--

"Take a sheet of ordinary writing paner, fold it carefully, and inclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, giving your name and post office address. Mail it to the manager and keep an eye on the editor, and if a smile adorns his face the trick works like a charm. Now is the time to play the joke.

The solution of this problem does not seem to be very difficult. We recommend a trial of it by those of our subscribers who may be desirous of receiving in return a beautifully illuminated post card receipt, in acknowledgment of their desire to encourage and help on the good work of a Catholic newspaper.

THE REVIVAL OF THE DRAMA.

THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED BY YOUNG MEN.

One of the brightest signs of the times is the distinct revival of the drama in the different colleges in the United States and Canada. Adaptations of Shakespeare, Moliere and other literary giants are being brought forward as they never have been before, with the result that young men of the present day have opportunities which were, for some reason or other, out of reach of their less favored predecessors. The benefits to be derived from parti-

cipation in dramatic performances are manifold. Correct pronunciation is one of them, and who will assert that it is a triffing one? Who has not been attracted, at one time or another, by the clear enunciation of some young man with whom he has come in contact, whose voice is under complete control, whose manner is self-possessed and whose carriage is easy and graceful? And when and how has he become possessed of he has attended a college or school whose professors and teachers have learned to coat the elocutionary pill with the sweet covering of dramatic glamour. These certain amount of self-confidence, which, with the advantages above described, paves the way for public speak-

In our own city we have colleges and societies whose directors have grafted the histrionic branch upon the tree of knowledge. We might mention Mount Society and the Young Trishmen's L. & B. Association in this connection. These organizations have done much to promore a liking for the healthy drama, and for so doing they deserve the approbation and appreciation of the public, for they are performing a work that will hereafter redound to the public benefit.

PRESENTATION

TO MR. P. REYNOLDS -- IWENTY-FIVE YEARS'

On Wednesday last Mr. P. Reynolds, well known in banking circles, completed his twenty fifth year of service in the City and District Savings Bank. The officers of the Bank, who hold Mr. Reynolds in high esteem, thought it a titting appreciation of his many services rendered to them, and presented him with a was made by Mr. Daly, manager of the Point St. Charles branch, in a happy of the past. Mr. Reynolds seemed very much affected when rising to reply. He thanked the officers of the Bank for their kindness, not only on this occasion, but for the courteous and friendly manner in which they had always treated him. An adjournment was made afterwards to the apartments of Mr. Reynolds, where Mrs. Reynolds offered the officers refresh-

THE DEATH OF LADY MOUNT STEPHEN.

LONDON, April 10 .- Lady Mt. Stephen died at a quarter to three this morning, succumbing to a painful operation she is only 30 years of age, and received his recently underwent. The sad event educational training mainly at Oxford. | caused_widespread regret in society, where Lord and Lady Mount St. Stephen were very much esteemed. The late Lady Mount St. Stephen, Annie Charlotte Kane, was born in England. In 1853 she was married in England to George Stephen, now Lord Mount Stephen. Until about five years ago she lived almost continuously in Montreal from the time of her marriage. She had no children of her own, but Lady Northcote, one of the most distinguished ornaments of London society, was her adopted daughter. Deceased was of a very kindly disposition, contributed generously to public charities, and endeared

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Protestant Ministerial Association,

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-In the Star of March 30 there appeared a manifesto, emanating from the P. M. A., on the subject of the Remedial Bill, now being agitated in par-liament. Said manifesto is formulated in a series of questions—nine in num-her—addressed to the Association, by

archy of the Dominion"

Answer.—It is certainly the sincere desire and demand of the Catholic hierarchy, who are the divinely appointed guides and teachers of the laity whether in Manitoba or elsewhere. They alone an emission or eigewhere. They atone can consistently adopt the words which the Master applied to himself, "He that entereth in by the door is the Shepherd of the sheep. I am the good Shepherd and I know Mine and Mine know Me; and the sheep follow the Shepherd because they know his voice, but a stranger --tor example the Protestant Ministerial the fence on a metaphorical sheep stealing foray

Question 2-"Why do the R.C. hierarchy persist in cailing the Government schools Protestant and Godless? What ground is there for calling them Protest-

Answer--Asschools under direct Catholic control and management are justly termed Catholic, so, pari ratione, schools under direct Protestant control and management are justly termed Protestant, I do not see any other answer possible for that part of the question. With regard to the other expression, no Catholic supposes Protestant schools to be godless in the sense that can without hesitation be predicated of the public schools of France, which may be termed Atheistic when they are not Masonic or Luciferian. wholly godless, are only semi Christian, because therein it is forbidden to teach, in whole or in part, the peculiar doctrines that distinguish Christanity from any other form of religion or worship, to avoid giving offence to some one or other of the numerous sects into which Protestantism is divided and sub-divided.

Question 3—"Do the separate R.C. schools produce a greater degree of godliness and Christian morality than our Government schools, and has the history of separate schools given proof of a higher (ducational standard than our Government schools?"

The latter root of this question is

The latter part of this question is rather difficult to answer, at least for me, having never occupied the position of general School Inspector, but the Catholie exhibit in Chicago lost nothing in favor of the Protestant side. But before rendering their verdict, if still in the state of incubation. I would respectfully remind them of the good old adage-"People who live in glass houses should my own part I believe that a large majority of the men and women we see around us, whether educated in Catholic or in Protestant schools, are to all outward appearance persons of good character and repute. I will even admit that many Catholies-invself inchided-who have had the advantage of a Christion, as well a literary education. are far from showing in their lines the Tru is it should naturally have produced; and I have no hesitation in asserting that many Protestants with whom I have come in contact during a rather long life, have set examples of morality, goodness and philanthropy which very many Catholics would do well to imitate. At the same time there are certain phases of immorality inherent in Protestantism from which Catholicity is ha, pily exempt, owing to the influence and divine authority of the hierarchy and enforce their choice of the education of priesthood. For want of this authority their children. The general satisfaction the Protestant clergy in all lands where they dominate, find themselves powerless to arrest the flood tide of divorce that in a special manner in the United States is threatening to overspread the land. They would do so no doubt if they could. The Bible, which they prochaim as their sole authority necessary, is too emphatic and uncompromising on this point to be misunderstood. (See St. Matthew, chap. xix , and St. Mark, chap. x.) Yet in this case it falls from their grasp useless as a sword broken off at the hilt, and instead of resisting, even unto death, the demoralizing demands of the crowd, they ignominiously bow to its sovereign licentious will,

That claims the right and power to force Its Minister to bless divorce—

Quam penès arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, and sanction by their ex-officio presence the sin of adultery. Where, I may now be permitted to ask, is the "Christian Morality" of the actors in this nefarious business, all of them educated in Protestant schools? Another instance of a deficiency of Christian morality is shown in the zest and exultation consequent on the mock-marriage of some apostate Catholic priest. He knows full well that the act is a sacrilege, because he has broken a solemn vow made to Almighty God at the time of his ordination. To allay his scruples and calm the sting of conscience he is told-from the Bible of coursethat "marriage is honorable in all and the bed undefiled." So it is, but he knows that these words of the Apostle | not been properly tried. I will prove

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what are termed the degrading superstitions of Rome. see if the text above quoted will confirm what we read in the inspired book of Ecclesiastes, chap. v. 45, "When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it, for He hath no pleasure in fools: pay that which thou hast vowed. Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldst vow and not pay."

When the Rev. gentlemen of the P. Min. Association so confidently formulated the question—"Do R. C. schools produce a higher degree of Godliness and Christian morality than Protestant the Rev. Dr. Smith, for answer, and reschools?" permit me to ask—From what ferred to a select committee with instruc-tions to report the result of their enquir-Mormonism chiefly derive its recruit? ies at a special meeting. The answers to Are they not the United States, England, those questions being so far withheld from the public, I have ventured, "like from the public, I have ventured, "like Catholic nation, perhaps no Catholic inunto a man running a race for a prize," to offer the correct solution. I do not engage to answer them all in due order, that modern abomination. The basis of Christian with the first but will begin with the first.

Question 1.—"Is the demand for Operation 1.—"Is the demand for Separate Schools in the Province of Manitoba the sincere demand of the the sincere de Christian morality consists in the love Roman Catholic minority, or is it the demand of the Roman Catholic hier-demand of the Roman Catholic hiercise Catholics not only from all civil but

from all service employment?
The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th questions hardly merit a serious reply. I will, however, answer the 6th in as few words as possible.

Question 6.-Did the Protestant minority in Quebec procure their privileges - as to Separate Schools - from the majority? Ans.—The majority in Que-hee never once objected to nor obstructed the arrangement as they do now in

Ottawa usque ad nauseam.
Question 9 - Will the Association Association—they follow not, but fly from him because they know not the voice of strangers" (St. John, chap. x) who enternot by the door but climb over the strangers that the strangers torial manifesto, I answer on my own responsibility. The Bible as a whole is not used as a text book in any Catholic School that I know of. It is considered in many places far above the comprehension of children, as for example the Apocalypse or Revelations, Ezekiel and many other books; but such portions as they are deemed capable of understanding with profit, whether in the Old or in the New Testament, are duly provided for their instruction. There is no objection, however, to adults reading it devoutly in the privacy of their homes. When inability to read or some other cause intervenes to prevent access to the full text of the Rible, all that is necessary to know and practice of Christian doctrine and morality can be acquired in the school of the Caurch. This divine But Protestant common schools, if not institution all Christians-the P. M. A included are bound to hear and obey. For it is written, "It any man will not hear the Church let him be unto thee as the heathen and the publican." One favor I have to ask in conclusion. If Leo XIII. as legitimate successor of St. Peter is not the "one Shepherd of the one fold, embracing in its bosom all tribes, tongues and peoples, I humbly beg the Rev. gentlemen of the Protestant Ministerial Association to tell me where else in the wide world it can with certainty be

A. G. GRANT,

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—The Manitoba School question comparison with the Protestant,—may, some of the latter that I could mention had, in volgar parlance, to take a back seat. With regard to the first part of the past few years, while at present it is the question, the Rev. Dr. Smith, no furnishing the battle field, for a desperdoubt, felt convinced that the select committee would unanimously report in favor of the Protestant side. But before at work seeking an amicable solution of this vexed question, and many suggestions have been set affort.

The system of education now in operation, for some years, in Nova Scotia be very careful in throwing stones." For and New Brunswick, has been repeatedly pointed out, as a model worthy to be copied by our legislators, in the important and far reaching issue now before our country

Now, Mr. Editor, it is a well established fact, though not generally known, that the Catholics in the Provinces down by the sea, are in anything but an enviable position on the school question, as far as our constitution is coneyrned. This fact was includy and force bly pointed out to the House of Commons, on March Mst, when Hon. Dr. Cameron, of Inverness, repeatedly arose-at times and interruptions-to explain the real status of Catholics on the School question, in the Lower Provinces. The debates of the House of Commons, on the above mentioned date, will show that in those two provinces Catholics have no legal standing to prevailing is simply a result of the good will of the majority, who toterate the violation of an unjust law, instead of insisting on its enforcement.

AN OBSERVER.

FOUND GUILTY.

BRENNAN AT BARRIE. BARRIE, April 10.-Michael Brennan was to-night found guilty of the murder of Mr. John A. Strathy on the 18th of February last, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Armour to be hanged on the 29th of May. After all the evidence had been received and the addresses of counsel and the judge's charge delivered, it took just 50 minutes for the jury to arrive at their finding. It was 8.40 o'clock when the jurors filed into the court with their verdict. The room was densely packed, and, although the result was expected, the crowd awaited with anxiety till the doom had been pronounced. The prisoner received it apparently unmoved, and hardly raised his eyes until asked by the judge if he had anything to say. Mr. Lount asked for a reserve case, on the ground of objections to the judge's charge, but this was refused.

A WILD SPEECH. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, Brennan rose, and, in a clear, prove my wife's infidelity. It is some thing awful the way I have been treated by that woman. She has tortured me beyond all reason. I have not been a had man, and I have not had a proper trial. All I ask is for my simple children, for whose sake I did not call proper witnesses. I assure you that I did what was right, and lask you as a man to give me a fair trial. I ask you as an honest and just man. I thought I could have got through with my trials without having disgraced my children. Give me an honest trial, and, between God and man, I will satisfy you?

His Lordship then delivered sentence. He said:—" You have had a fair trial, and have been nobly defended. Of the evidence adduced I have no doubt and heartily concur in the finding of the jury. The sence of this court is that you shall be taken from whence you came, and remain there until Friday, the 29th day of May next, when you will be taken to a place of execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The court sat at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the room, as on the previous day, was tilled with spectators, a number of ladies and clergymen being among

THE SHAMROCK CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, which was held at the young Irish cen's Hall last night, was a very enthusiastic one. In point of numhers present it surpassed any similar gatherings in the past. Mr. R. J. Cooke. the President of the Club, occupied the chair. After routine matters were disposed of, Mr. C. A. Neville, the Honorary Secretary, read his annual report of the workings of the Club, in which is the following reference to the League cham-

pionship:
"I regret to say the League Championship was lost during the year, but a glance at the record of the team will nevertheless convince you that it may be fairly entitled to rank as a successful season. The opening days of the season were marked by a few inconveniences to the team in consequence of the building operations which were being carried on at the grounds, but on the other hand the fact that the Club had entered upon the permanent possession of its new home, equipped with every facility for its members and supporters, and won its first match on that grounds as well as all subsequent matches during the season, compensated for any losses incurred previously. The members of the teams leserve the highest proise for the enthusiasa they displayed in attending the practices at the new grounds, and I from it necessary to say that at no period in the Listory of our Club, at least during the past ten years, was the attendance of active facrosse players so large as during the course of the past

Won. Lost. Draw. Won. Lost. Champings hip

The following players comprised the Senior team during the season: —C. A.

Neville, T. Moore, T. Murray, J. Tucker,
R. J. Wall, J. O'Meara, A. Hinton, R. S.

Kelly, P. O'Brien, John Stinson, T.

Dwyer, James McKenna, D. Danaber, E.
A. O'Brien, F. O'Reilly, captain. Your of the year (1895) amounted to \$6,370. exceptive also recommend D. Kearney 146, according to the following table: and J. McKeown, two members of the Young Shamrock team, to the consideration of the Directors of the Association for some slight recognition of their services to the team in matches during the season. During the year we had to mourn the loss by death of several line members of the club. First among the number Hou, Edward Murphy, an earn est and untiring advocate of the interests of our organization, also Ald. P. Kennedy, M.L.A., and D. H. Brady,

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Honorary president, William Stafford,

President, R. J. Cooke, re-elected, First vice-president, M. J. Polau,

S coud vice president, W. H. Kearney. Honorary secretary, G. A. Carpenter, Assistant honorary secretary, J. Pen-

Committee-T. Wall, L. Z. Bendreau J. Tummity, W. Larmy, M. Ryan, M.

Doheny, E. Quinn. Representative on Board of Directors to Association, M. Kinsella, J. Horbin, P. McKeown, W. H. Kearney, W. Snow.

Auditors W. H. Callahan, P. H. Bariley, M. J. Hicks.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN R. CONWAY.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of John R. Conway, eldest son of John Conway, Lock Master of the La-chine Canal, and nephew of the late CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF MICHAEL ent of the Canal system. The deceased was well known in this city and especially in St. Ann's Ward, where he was employed by Mr. C. F. Hart, Coal Merchant, during a period of ten years. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past year, and despite all the efforts of the best medical practi-tioners he succumbed on Wednesday evening. Mr. Conway received his educa-raise him, even if it be on a gibbet, tion at the Sarsfield School, Point St. Charles, and during his association with fear God and love their neighbor. that splendid institution was one of the His real name is Herman Webster that splendid institution was one of the brightest voys in his class He occupied | Medgett. He was born in Gilmanton, N. the position of confidential clerk and H., in 1858. His parents were and are hookkeeper in Mr. Hart's office, and had among the most reputable citizens of he been spared there is no doubt what that village. His father was postmaster ever that a brilliant future in commercial life awaited him, as he possessed all mother is a pious Christian. His brother those faculties which are calculated to has followed in the footsteps of his parassist the young man in commercial life ents. His two married sisters are living to mount the rounds of the ladder to the in Boston and are model wives and highest places. Mr. Conway, at the time matrons. Thus Herman was reared of his death, had made but the first steps under the influence of a Christian home in the journey which leads to the prime | and was surrounded in his early years of life, as he was only thirty-three years of age. His death will be regretted by a large number of young men in this city and also several leading cities in the United States, where he had a host of friends. The funeral took place from the residence of his father on Friday afterdo not apply to him when he is patted that I am not wrong. I ask you between noon at 2.30 o'clock, to Cote de Neis on the back as a brave good fellow, su- God and man for a fairer trial. I will Cemetery, and was largely attended. noon at 2.30 o'clock, to Cote de Neiges

PULPIT PLAGIARISM.

A NEW YORK MINISTER ADMITS THE CHARGE.

When Mr. Lee read Dr. Morgan's sermon it occurred to him that he remem-

merely because he was interested in the manner in which distinguished pulpit orators in New York, prepared their sermons, and because he had frequently found that according to the Monday morning reports, the sermons delivered here are a revelation in homiletical

In concluding his comments on the singular resemblance between the two sermons. Mr. Lee said :--" I cannot close without one little word of preaching. The 'shop' will intrude. That word shall be to my brother elergymen. Don't preach other men's sermons is your own If you haven't brains to write a good sermon yourself, go out of the business. Better be an honest teakettle rinker than a dishonest sermon tinker. However great may be the temptation to pilfer, although bishopries and other prominent places do scem to lie along that road, resist the devil -- not the printer's devil, but the other one-when ne calls out 'more copy.

The matter was called to the attention of Dr. Morgan yesterday. He said be was perfectly ready to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Putnam, but that it had been far from his intention to dedare that the sermon was entirely his

"Last week, being overworked, I found it impossible to finish the sermon which I had on hand for Easter Day, Just then I remembered the sermon which had so impressed me in the autumn of last year I bunted it up and read it over carefully twice on Good Friday evening and Siturday I dictated so far as it occurred to me for use on Sunday, I think that any candid mind will grant that I was justified in so doing and that there are thousands who read commentaries and books bearing on the matters they have in hand and who subsequently more or less repro duce the same almost literally."

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HOLMES' END NEAR.

Henry II. Holmes will be hung May 7. On that day he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the most heimous

He has been convicted of atrocities the blackness of which is almost unparalleled. He does not recoil at that blackness. He has absolutely no shame. If that were all he would not differ very materially from many of his fellow criminals. But he goes further. He actually glories in his infamy. A few hypocritical expressions here and there form the only tribute which vice proverbially owes to virtue. But it is easy to see that in his heart he despises mere raise him, even if it be on a gibbet, above the level of the humdrum folk who

but nothing really bad is remembered against him. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and went to school in the winter. He was exceptionally bright and studious.

The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan preached an eloquent sermon on Easter Sunday and the discourse was printed in full in one of the morning newspapers on Easter Monday. It attracted a great deal of attention, but the person who found most to interest him in its construction and phraseology was the Rev. J. T. Lee, of the First Reformed Church, of N wark, the same who declared some time ago that a very distinguished bishop of the Episcopal Church had "cribbed" almos an entire sermon and preached it as his

bered having read something very like it not long ago, entitled "Sermons Preached in the Church of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, by George Putnam, Minister of the Society." Mr. Lee turned over a few pages, and discovered on the ninety-eighth page a ser-mon which was exactly similar in thought and in good part identical language with the one which Dr. Morgan had preached on Easter morning. He immediately made copious extracts from the two sermons, and, placing these in the deadly parallel, sent them to some friends in this city, who made them

Mr Lee explained that he was acting literature.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Copper, Ibs		\$ 949,229 1,910,921
from ore, tons	102,797	238,070
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 $\alpha_{\rm NE}$ of the worst chiminals of this century to be executed may 7 .

of crimes.

for more than twenty-four years. His by refining influences. In those early years he was sometimes wild and wilful,

A. Lovering. He was twenty, she only eighteen. Having laid aside a little money he determined to take up the

study of medicine. His young wife en-couraged him in his ambition. First at the college of Burlington, Vt., and after-ward at Ann Arbor, Mich., he prosecuted his studies with unfailing devotion. It was at Ann Arbor, he says, that he conceived the idea that determined his

future. The sight of the bodies in the dissecting room made him think, "Why couldn't a body like that be paimed off as the body of someone who had been insured?" He communicated his idea to a fellow student. The latter agreed with him as to the feasibility of the scheme. Together they got up a plot that proved successful. The student had himself insured for \$12,000. A year later the student disappeared, a body was found, it was identified as that of the insured and the conspirators divided the spoils. But the ill-gotten money was soon dissipated.

When his villainy was discovered his wife left him, taking with her the little girl who was the only fruit of the union. in Terre Haute, ind., he committed other forgeries in conjunction with a man named Benjamin F. Pitezel. Pitezel was arrested, Holmes gave straw bail for him and then both absconded.

In the Centennial year Holmes was again in Chicago. In Englewood which is the Harlem of Chicago, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Fair Grounds, he had already built himself the famous mansion of horrors known as the Castle it was an ideal place for the commission of murder without detection. Here men, women and children were done to death for the money they had on their persons for Insurance that had been placed upon them, or merely because they knew too much and must be got out of the way. Without a tremor, without any real consciousness of gulit, he confesses that he killed twenty-seven victims in all.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit, It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:-

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." Thos. M. District Movement, Superior Court. CARLINO, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

\$2000 AND \$120.

On the 5th instant two valuable prizes were distributed by "The Society of Arts of Canada," 1666 Notre Dame street. One worth \$2000 to Mr. Charles Williams, 285 Mance street, and the other worth \$120, to the daughter of Chief Benoit.

A NEW HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Mr. Barry O'Brien, of London, is now preparing a history of Ireland. It will embrace all recent events.

return for board and attendance. Address A. B., There Witness Office, 233 St. James street. 39-1

NOTICE.

D. STEWART & CO.,

Cor. Mountain & St. Antoine Streets. HAVE REMOVED TO

Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets.

TELEPHONE No. 3835.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, LETTUCE, RADISH, TOMATOES, FINE APPLES,

BANANAS, BLOOD ORANGES

NAVEL ORANGES, STRAWBERRIES HAMS, 113c fb.

BACON, COOKED HAM, COOKED ON TONGUE. Choicest new made Creamery Butter. 24c per pound. POTATOES, another car load of Early Rose 50c per bag.

DAVIS'. Tel. 4458. - 2731 St C therine street.

Beautiful Carpets

Sec this Day's Hpenings at

FURNITURE.

THOMAS LIGGET'S

A caroud of Cobbler Rockers, and Library Chains seiling fast; price is deing it, at

THOMAS LIGGET'S

1881 Notre Dame Street.

Dame Marseilan Monette, of the City and District of Montreal, best this day, distituted an action of a property against her my bend, december Constantation, of the same

Hood's Pills easy to low court to take SAINT PILLER APPLIER A WILSON, All to be a Plaintiff.

Every Day and Every Week TELLS THE SAME STORY.

sale increasing affalong the line. We are preparing for a but Southward summer's Trade, and can teel it and a surround correct or.

7 (Remember one Suburban Deliveries take in the island of Montreal, North, South, East and West, of a sell the see, sension voided of the prepared to rattle out the both for Malesonieus, Porti S. Challes, Westiment, see Conceande and St. Henri "Every day in

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Gentral detects

NELEGIE DE WESTERN STEREN S TEMPLER'S SPARKELING STREET PLANT A Most Beliefons Wine.
Sparkling Saint Peray in quarts
Sparkling Saint Peray in pints 20

Pelce Island St. Augustine Communion Wine, guaranteed pure juice of grapes, registered at Ottawagi ——Per Case—— | Stand St. Augustine toninum on which guarant (en pure three streets expected at the control of the control of

The Choicest Butter made in Canada, in prints, in tins and in tubs, from the pick of the Eastern Townships Dairies.

HILLIURST JERSEY BUTTER in prints and 5 pound tins.

ISALEIGH GRANGE GUERNSEY BUTTER in prints, 5 and 10 pound tins, large and small tubs.

THE ASII CREAMERY BUTTER in small and large tubs, etc., etc.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON

The Very Finest Cured in Canada, and the Very Finest Cured in the United States.
Ferris New York Hams and Bacon. Armour's Chicago Star Hams and Bacon. Lawry's Hamilton, Ont., Best Hams and Bacon Fearman's Hamilton Star Hams and Bacon, etc. FINEST PASTRY AND BREAD FLOURS.

Quality the Finest. Prices the Lowest. Delivered to any part of the city or surrounding municipalities THE WHITE FROST FLOUR. WHITE FROST FLOUR, in barrels. \$4.75
WHITE FROST FLOUR, in balf barrels \$1.60
WHITE FROST FLOUR, in 25 lb bags 0.70 OGILVIE'S BEST FLOUR

On the Fourth of July, 1878, he married a charming and lovely girl named Clara FRASER, VICER & CO, 207, 200 and 211 St. James St.

WOMEN AND MONEY.

Times have greatly changed within the last 20 years in the general relation of women to money matters. The con-trol of money is a power which is more and more coming into their hands, and for which they should feel a deep moral responsibility. An earnest observer has remarked that the increasing responsibility thrown upon women in pecun-lary matters, more than anyother agency, is educating them out of many peculiarly feminine traits. It is the testimony of many bankers and business men that honorably disposed women are among their best and most desirable customers. This speaks volumes of encouragement and fully offsets the occasional woman upon whom business cares have fallen and who seems utterly incapable of comprehending the notion of a business engagement or a business transaction; who expects all sorts of privileges and immunities in business on the score of being a woman. No more disagreeable customer to have any business transactions with can be found than such a person. Women of this character discredit not only themselves but their sex. upon which they bring the repreach of their own weakness and want of perception of the true relation of things. They are the worst stumbling block in the path of woman's progress, and none feel this more keenly than clever and honorable women, whose ambition is to be just and generous in their business dealings: to have their words as good as their bond, and their bond worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

INFLUENCE OF PICTURES.

A room with pictures in it and a room without differ by nearly as much as a room without windows, for pictures are much time by taking a little, a loophole of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture where the fancy may for a moment revel refreshed and delighted. They are a relief to the jaded mirels: they are windows to the imprisoned thought: they are books: they are his-tories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

FASHION NOTES.

All shades of pink are extremely fash-

Shot effects are not as much shown and shot taffetas are only used for petticoats now.

In the chambrays there are two new and novel colors, a bright indigo blue and a rather smoky pink that borders on come up. peach blossom.

Swiss muslins are so barred with crinkled ribbon stripes in gay tints and dotted with silk between that the white ceases to be trying.

and patterned all over in Tersian designs with rose, green and violet prettily blended, are a retty enough to restore this abor," they would say, "and he is under not support to hashionable form no obligations to make his employer's when were accasion offers, says the New York Wait and Events.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

JIMMY'S COMPOSITION.

In a public school in one of the New England States, the teacher makes a practice of requiring "natural history compositions" from her pupils. She gives them as a subject something with which they are familiar, and tells them to write all they know about it. In this way she teaches them English orthography and natural history all at once. Not long ago she asked Jimmy, one of her bright hove if he know aparthing her bright boys, if he knew anything about ants; and when he said that he did she told him to write a composition about them. Here is the result of his

There is many kinds of Ants My ant Mary Jane is one of these kinds. She is genlly good natured and when she comes to see My Mother she brings me five cents worth of penuts and tells me Why James how you've growed but when I go and see her and dont only just wawlk on the Carpit without Cleening my boots she is orfly mad.

Ants like to give you Advice and scold at you like everything but their Hart is in the Wright Plaice and once I found a Ants nest in the woods I poked it with a stick and a Million Ants run out after me and Crawled up Inside my Pants and

Bit me like Sixty.

Ants nests are good Things not to Poke with a stik Ants are very industryous in Steeling Shugar.

I forgot to say that my Ant Martha lives in Main she has a boy of Just about my Aige and He can stand on his Hed Five minits and how Do you suppose he can Do It.

I Do not think of Annything more about Ants at presant.

TOBACCO A POISON.

No man of science attempts to deny that tobacco is a poison-a poison in relation to human organism—a rank poison, baneful and destructive. It has no assimilation with the process of nature -turnishes no blood, no muscle, and no bone-and when left to its legitimate action is completely destructive of the life-principle. Its poisonous effects are not always visible. It may seem to lie torpid in the system, as a viper in winter. Indeed, its effects may never be so visible in the immediate user as in his posterity, for, like a sea-monster, plunging

tobacco-users, when beset with diseases otherwise curable.

Its action is insidious in relation to both individuals and nations. It sometimes shows its malignity in a cancer, paralytic stroke or a sudden death; but its chief strategy is the sapping and mining process, narcotizing individuals and whole nations whilst unconscious of it. It must do execution somewhere! To reason otherwise is a solecism, and

ignores the whole doctrine of cause and effect. When a British peer, on the floor of parliament, said "My lord, in view of all the injuries tobacco has inflicted upon Europe, it is doubtful whether the discovery of America, which gave us that plant, has been a blessing or a curse," he presented a problem worthy the study of the philosopher and historian. - Geo.

WEARING OUT SHOE LEATHER.

""I have but one maxim for you," said a successful and wealthy merchant to a young man who went out of his employ to enter upon the study of a profession, and that is never to try to save your shoe leather, but always to be economical or the cloth that forms the seat of your

The young man pondered this bit of advice a long time, but he thinks that he never fully understood it until he had been at work in his profession for several

He found, indeed, that "worn-out shoe leather" was a good investment. It meant, for one thing, keeping up with the times by gaining information at first band. If he needed any facts bearing apon his profession, he said to himself, "I can buy them with a little shoe leather," and went out and saw the men who had the facts to give him

If he had waited for them to come to him, probably they would never have come. He could not buy the informa-tion with partalogu materiat. He saved

THE CORK STOPPER.

Strike the stopper in the water; down it goes, but immediately up it bobs. Strike it again. It ducks once more, but, with a bounce and a bob, there it is once more floating saucily on the water and looking at the clouds.

Every person needs a lot of that cork quality in his character. Disappointments may come and depress you. Don't give up, though, but come up, your back to the water and your face to the sky. Cardinal Moran had long before preceded After an unsuccessful trial, then try again. There may be a good deal of College, where under the late Very Rev. the cork element in you if you will only think so and give it a chance to exert itself. It is this quality that makes White net spotted with black, and rainfoad kings of brakesmen, generals of black net dotted with white, are the latest privates, learned doctors of students that were paumers, presidents of towpath boys, Be encouraged. Do not be a lump of lead and sink, but a cork to rise and the News wire me but every time. float. Never give up, but every time

EARNESTNESS.

A young clerk in a large mercantile house was conspicuous for the interest which he took in his work. His asso-The new challies, with tiney Dresden ciates relicuied his interest and enthubouquets of flowers on a light ground, slasm, and told him that there was no striped or dotted over with white satin | sentiment in ordinary business-"it did

> interests an absorbing passion. You will get nothing by it."

"I shall give my employers," he te

the ardor with which he served the business house inspired confidence. He was very soon promoted, and offered every chance of showing what he could do. Several years passed, and then he was taken in the could was taken in the could was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the could one day when he called at Bellovin one day was taken in the called at Bellovin one day was taken in the called at Bellovin one day was taken in the called at Bellovin one day was taken to the called at Bellovin one day was taken was taken into partnership, and the management of one of the largest business houses in the country was entrasted | the garden nightly.

"The fact is," said the senior member of the firm, when the co-partnership papers were signed, "you have been one of us from the day you came to us as an office boy. You have shown the same enthusiasm for our service that a soldier displays in fighting for his flag."

they are man's breath away when they did.

"Your lingers have been rotted off," they said, "by the beer you have handled."

TO THE BUSINESS BOY.

One of the first principles underlying success in business is thorough honesty. Your employer buys your time; the hours, therefore, for which he pays you do not belong any longer to you, but to him. If, therefore, you are due at the office at six, seven or eight o'clock, you owe it to the man or house employing the use of both members. you, to be at your post precisely.

It is better to be ten or lifteen minutes too early than even one minute too late. mind must not be wool gathering, while you have work to do, but you should devote the strength of your powers to doing whatever you are set to do, in the very best way. Sent on an errand, do not loiter; entrusted with a message, deliver it promptly and precisaly as it. You owe your employer attention; your deliver it promptly, and precisely as it Temperance Advocate. was given to you; charged with carrying a package dispatched to the post office or bank, go straight as an arrow from the bow to the place indicated, and return as promptly.

The boy who can be depended upon in

these regards is soon considered an excellent and valuable business boy, and will probably receive premotion.

Because thou hast been taithful in a few things," said the ruler, in the parable to the man with ten talents, "I will make thee ruler over many things."

A LOST DAY.

Watch those lads who are sowing in vine what they reap in headache and degradation. Night after night they degradation. Might after high they deep, moving out of sight and coming laugh with senseless glee, night after they up in the distance, so, in its malignant effects, this poison may appear in the poured forth; and daily the nerve and second and third generations. Many a strength of each carouser grow weaker. second and third generations. Many a devotee, who now sports with the idea that he is injured by the "weed," will but you may take the most shattered of curse the world with homely, scraggy, the crew and assure them that all is not irretrievably lost; his weakened nerve half bliotic grandchildren, totally ignor-irretrievably lost; his weakened nerve half bliotic grandchildren, doctors are

telling the world to-day that it is next to functions may gradually grow more impossible to heal the children of great healthy, his distorted views of life may pass away. So far so good; but never try to persuade anyone that the past for statistics in making an examination may be repaired, for that delusion is the of the figures relative to the annual very source and spring of lost days.
Once impress upon any teachable creature the stern fact that a lost day is lost forever, once make that belief part of his being and then he will strive to cheat following interesting details showing death .- Cat holic Times.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Blackpool, Cork, was dedicated, on March 15, by Bishop O'Callaghan.

St. McCartan, Monaghan, at an outlay of nearly \$10,000.

The "dynamiter" McCullagh, who has

been recently released from Portland prison, says that several of the dynamiters confined there have become weakminded.

John O'Leary, the Irish patriot, has finished the "Reminiscences of the Fenian Movement in Ireland." Mr. O'Leary carries his record of political events back to the era of 1848.

Judge Andrews opened the Carlow Assizes at Carlow last month by expressing his appreciation of the peaceful state of the country. Only two cases, said Judge Andrews, will be placed before you, and they are in their nature not serious.

Under the auspices of the Irish-American Society, a mass meeting for the purpose of devising means to relieve the Irish and Irish-American prisoners, was Simon Kelly, of Wechawken, Councillor John C. Skeily, and John Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, John Curtin Kemp and James F. Eagan, former prisoners, related their experience. One thousand dollars was subscribed, Mayor Fagan heading the list with \$50.

Very Rev. Patrick Foley, president of Carlow College, who has been nominated coadjutor to Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, the yenerable bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, is only 37 years of age, and will be the youngest member of the Irish episcopate, having been born almost under the shadow of the old cathedral, and the dost of his ancestors, a contemporary notes, rests in ground which St. Molaise and his monks made sacred. After receiving his preliminary education in schools where the late Professor Tyndall and him, Father Foley entered the Carlow Dr. Kavanaugh he read a very dis-tinguished course for the London degree, and he is, perhaps, the first graduate of that university who has become an Irish bishop. He was ordained priest in 1881, president, and subsequently on the promotion of Very Rev. Dr. Burke, to the pastoral charge of Bagnalstown, he became president. He is an eloquent preacher, and has mixed in public affairs since he became president of Carlow College.

ROTTED OFF BY BEER.

York Mail and Express.

surgeons has been called to the large number of bartenders that have lost

one day and begged the doctors to ex-plain the reason. He said his duty was to draw beer for the thousands who visited

The man was in perfect health otherwise, and it took the young doctors quite a time to arrive at a conclusion. But they did finally, and it nearly took the

Other cases of a similar nature came rapidly after this one, and to day the physicians estimate that there is an army of employees of saloons whose fingers are being ruined by the same cause. The acid and resin in the beer are said to be responsible.

The head bar-tender of a well-known

saloon says he knows a number of cases where beer drawers have, in addition to losing several fingers of both hands, lost

"Beer will rot iron, I believe," he added. "I know, and every bartender knows, that it is impossible to keep a

AN HONEST SOLDIER.

What a wave of restitution decuments would sweep across the threshold of many public institutions and other places if the greater part of humanity was seized with such a virtuous appreciation of the commandments as was manifested by an American soldier in the following letter addressed to United States Treasurer Morgan, Irono Westville, The faithful, attentive, apt boy will Conn. inclosing 30 cents in postage stamps: "I was a soldier at the time of the rebellion. I was on guard over the commissary stores and thoughtlessly took lumps of sugar from an open barrel to eat. I did not take much inquantity, but violated the principle of strict honesty. It is impressed upon me after all these years, that I ought to make resti-

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparita It is unequalled they may be of encouragement to half idiotic grandchildren, totally ignor-irretrievably lost; his weakened nerve Hood's Sarsaparilla I is unequal ant of the cause. German doctors are may be steadied, his deranged gastric for all BLOOD INCLASES.

MILLIONS IN SMOKE.

An American writer with a penchant consumption of tobacco in the United States, whether used in the form of cigars or cigarettes or in other aboniinable manner of chewing, furnishes the how millions of dollars are either gently puffed away into the elements, or twisted and curved in the mouth with an art which would made a baseball pitcher blue with envy.

To give an idea of the amount of

tobacco consumed in the United States, the following statistics from a trade journal are given: There were 3,744,-A new peal of belis will be shortly 281,160 cigarettes rolled last year—think placed in position in the Cathedral of it—against 3.246,038,220 during the year 1894. Of eigars 4,180,915,207 were manufactured against 4,206,032,374 in 1894. Chewing tobacco foots up to 256,160,504 pounds, an increase of over 8,000 000 pounds over the previous year.

This enquiring and critical statistician then indulges in a little illustration in a mathematical manner which is at once convincing: The "plugs" would take about \$,600 cars to freight them to New Orleans. The cigarettes if rolled into one would reach about seven and a half times around the earth, or about two-thirds the way to the moon.

A STATESMAN'S OPINION.

If I could destroy to-morrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England * * * we should see our taxes reduced by millions stering;

* * our jails and workhouses
empty; * * * more fives saved in held recently in Hoboken. Speeches twelve months than are consumed in a were made by Mayor Fagan. Mayor century by bitter and savage war. It is moderate drinking that produces the drink craze and that rouses it where it is inherited, and the drink slays at least 60,000 of our fellow beings yearly in the United Kingdom, not to speak of other evils that result from its use -- dos. Chamberlain.

EDUCATIONAL ITEM.

Professor of Languages-Are you well acquainted with your mother tengue? Mr. New Wed--Not so well as my mother-in-law tongue.--Texas Siftings.

Thousands of Others Have Made Similar Declarations.

A LADY COMPLETE-LY CURED.

This is not a temperance treatise, but | She Used Paine's Celery Compound,

The attention of the New York hospital REMARKABLE INCREASE IN WEIGHT.

People.

The surest and most positive cure in the world for disease is Paine's Celery Compound. It strengthens and invigorates the run-down system, and builds up quickly flesh, tissue, bone and muscle. No other medicine can so fully and quickly meet the desires of the sick and

It should be borne in mind that the seat of disease is in the blood and nerves. The peculiar composition of Paine's Celery Compound enables it to reach all the centres where disease is working, and it soon banishes all pain and trou-

At this season, Paine's Celery Compound is a heaven-sent blessing to every nervous, weak, debilitated and sleepless mortal. The diseases that have held men and women in bondage during the winter, can now be effectually removed by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

If you are truly and earnestly seeking for renewed health and long life, let the example of Mrs. Lloyd lead you to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial. You are certain to reap the same happy results that she and thousands of others have experienced. Mrs. Joseph Lloyd, of Gananoque, Ont., says:
"I feel it my duty to tell you what

Paine's Celery Compound has done for me, I was always a sufferer from nervous debility and very bad headaches, and found it impossible to obtain regular rest and sleep.

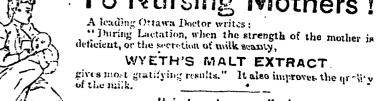
"Two years ago I read of your Paine's Celery Compound, and bought a bottle of it. After I had used it I found I could get rest and quiet. I have used altogether seven bottles and find myself completely cured.

"Your medicine purifies the blood and regulates the system; and I would not be without it in my house if it took my

"Before using Paine's Celery Compound my weight was only 100 pounds; now I weigh 141 pounds. Is this not sufficient reason for me to praise the Compound highly?

Before I knew of your valuable medicine I was treated by the doctors, but never received any good. Five of my friends are now using your great has done for me.

To Nursing Mothers!



It is largely prescribed To Assim Agestion,
To Improve as Appetite,
To Actuse Foot, or Consumptives, In Acryous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Plumbing * Heating * Gas-fitting

ALL KINDS OF TINWARE MADE UP.

Gas Stoves Repaired. • Stoves of all Makes Repaired.

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the Ne-plus-ultra of Life Insurance contracts.

The second secon FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO

H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager: : H. G. CORTHORN, City Agen. 207 St. James Street, Montreal.

WELLY IS

t is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its nateras color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incompavalided lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to reducting their twee, for it does not stain the skin and is mos which execute Cas of its most remarkable qualities is the provery a possesses of preventing he follows out of the hair, promoten i its growth and versering it it is likity. — Numerous and very destaring testimonicis from the moon TIENULES and other verses of good standing testing to the marvelous efficacy of Robson's HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolaia Lavaltrie

I have used soveral bottles of Robson's Hair Restover, and I cannot no oth rwise than highly praise the merits of this executest preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original wider and in addition accurate an incomparable pinney and insite. What pleases me mod in the Hestover is a smooth, obeginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourisiment to the mair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Bestovers of the day from an occumination of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restover is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this sud. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restover in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. havroitris. December 7 th. 1885.

traditions of Br G Desrosiere, St. Pany de Valois

These several persons who have for some years used Rosson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves are original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and an unlates at the same time its growth knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Rockers. I inderstand perfectly why this progention is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude 152,00m to exercise in a high degree an emol. Before and softening influence on the hair. It is shown to exercise in a high degree an emol. Before highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to propose its growth, and to greatly prolong its short its growth, and to greatly prolong its short. I therefore confidently recommend in the 12 Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons online hair is prematurely gray and who wish to comove this sign of approaching old age.

6. DESROSIERS, M. B. Pélix de Valois, January, 18th 1806.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING:

COTTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBUROH, 8CO I I AND Assots, \$39,109,332.64.

3 JORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENOLAND Capital, \$5,000,000.

KANTERN ARRUBANCE CO., of Halifax, N.S., Capital, \$1,000,000



1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Res
Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances
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moderate and returns prompt.
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Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps

Clothes, Wringers, &c. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan.

2087 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of Bleury.

they may be of encouragement to the of encouragement to there.

Torrespond to the seen what it is they may be of encouragement to the of the seen what it is they may be of encouragement to the seen what it is the seen what it

Y SAW them first in the crowd coming out of the church in Westland after early Mass-the father tall. gaunt, with hollow cheeks and weary eyes; the child with a little pale sweet face, in which youth and sickness were struggling for mastery, and sickness was, alas, too clearly winning the day. He walked on crutches and clung to his tather's side; and the father adapted his long steps to those of the little helpless feet, and bent over his child as if to protect it from all the world.

The next time I met them was in a tramear, in the far corner of which-his crutches by his side—the boy sat watching with wistful eyes the healthy laughing children who bounded in and out. 1 noticed that now and then he turned longing glances to where I sat in the opposite corner; for I had been to Killev that day, and had come back laden with country flowers, and, seeing how they pleased him, I at last said: "Tam sure you are foud of flowers;

take these." He eagerly stretched out his hands, such poor little thin hands! and his face grewradiant as he bent over the blossoms, foneling hem with his lips, and laying them against his check as tenderly as it they were alive and could reel his

ALTERNAS "They remind him of his mother; she too, love I flowers," said the boy's father; and the voice started me, it was so more and sad, and I thought I heard in it conces of pain and sorrow, and perhaps

Presently the ear stopped, and we all aligned. As I did so, a man brush of the room. by mesoroughly that he almost knockearns down, and as I am old and was we sy with my long journey, the shock came the Cartier he retreated, and, at more me feel folial and lowitheresi. Then I meand the cripped boy's tather

saying : "It is getting dark; will you allow us bego with you as far as your home?"

Transked him, and we walked some what we are delaying you; but the child can walk no faster; as you see, he is a

All, poor little fellow!" I answered: ar, accident, perhaps?"

No" said the man, in a lord stern voice, " net an accident! I did it : I crip : pad my own child."

Than't speak about it, fifter; don't ar about it? pleasing the boy. By Unjust speak of it; I will speak ." cried the man excitedly.

Not now, tather, dear?" "Big I tell you I must. It is my podsament. People pity mossil causes, tors judy do se-and she longlit rather to

ies Tourist Indeane."

No. O not" ogled the boy pared then. or his importanting the mided of them tired. in sourced; carry no.

A secure in stronged down at consecuted at a the evid in his arm, and as the on the entropied on the second made good by the legendard his well with man program coincand should story others, compared by a serious than it The fifth, I stall it

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where some some and the solution of the first solution of the so the social spectrum, we as proof and the social spectrum of the s in the was he lowed, and we considered there are in the weekers are the three every believe. But Cleary would not resistince."

me how, nor conjemnes no such drivier (*) one go be donned up with a Williams this . At the age of twen yether of a patient state. was this. At the age of twen with a department state, was seed, esteemed by try another an extended to the best of West of unitry girl, a sweet printe evan took are so in shared in the flowers of as played as the healts in her fitte evan the flowers to the

the latest and when there Wilde careed thought there was mathing on earth left. to wish for. "It went on fer three years -three happy years !-- and then, as ill lack

would have it. I met some triends or my buchelor days. I had been a favorite among them, for I could sing a good sing, and tell a story in a way that made people bough; and they orged me to join them in a merry-making they were going to have that evening.

"I said no; but they persisted, and

when I still refused they began to ridi-,cule me,"

Don't ask him, poor fellow!' said one: can't you see he hasn't his wife's permission? Who can tell how he would be punished if he stayed out without

Besides,' said another, 'he must go h me and rock the cradle. To think is all he's good for now!'
These silly jokes made me feel

shamed of my love for my wife and shild, and at last I reluctantly yielded. "Having gone once, I went again and again; my songs were encored, my sayings applauded, and I began to crave for this nightly excitement of drink and flattery, till at last I could not do with- you pain,"

out it. An evening at home now seemed terribly long and dull; my wife, too, was growing pale and silent, and had lost her old gay spirits, and I could not bear to witness this change of my own making. Once, even—thank God, only once!—I struck her. After that I was steady for a month, and the very first night I rejoined my companions I sprained my

to stop me on the road to ruin, for I lay in bed a fortnight; and as I watched my Mary, so patient and loving, and as I saw, too, how her old bright looks were coming back, I resolve Lover and over again, nevermore to yield to the demon of Drink. I was almost well, though still oblice I to lie down, when one of my friends, or rather enemies, came to see me. He was a good-natured, kindhearted man, whom drink was destroying, and he seemed really sorry at my

accident. "Cheer up, old boy, he said: 'yeu'll be all right in a day or two; and see, I have brought this to keep up your courage;' and so saying he produced a bottle of whisky from under his cont, and called to my wife to bring us glass s.

"She came in, looking as pale as death, and I could hear the glasses elicking as

she carried them on the tray,
'What?' cried my visitor, 'only two
glasses! Surely, Mrs. Cleary, you'll drink with us to your husband's recovery! "Poor Mary's cheek crimsoned, and

she left the room without answering. The end of it was that we finished the bottle between us; and then he left, declaring it had done me a world of good, and promised to return in a day or two

"But the spirits I had taken only made me crave for more, and I told my wife to fetch some more whicky from the public-house. At first she tried to reason with me, then implored me to resist the temptation, and at last declared she would not go.
"'If you will not go.' I cried, in a

rage, 'Willie shall!' The little fellow, who was only four, came running in at my call; but when he saw my face, purple and distorted with passion, he grew frightener, and ran crying into the farthest corner of

"In vain I bid him come to me, it vain threatened; the more angry I belist. I feared out of the bed and rushed at hun. God knows I must bave been mad with drink, and pain, and rage, for my strength. He struck against the but ne cries followed; he lay where he ted, silent and motionless; and Mars lifted him in her arms, and carried him

her eves eliled with him to the bespital decar and see ascertification relation with the Mente Management of the account of the second of logit was his only character recovers, the control Barrier Venstines, Americand at the end of two ments of the sold of the first and in a veil 4 isower stand

Oh too be a version, he can be early they had done off in their cover to dimensor so fit was the state of the fit himowry. It was and Societas. satural then terms in the few for the secbut one listering and from the first in of god to see my boy, of their subsection ed protect the mineral wear is a subject. that a stam come is also needs resersadification and depresently they. on storic verific broken, talkapen, to be The state of the provided to the state of th en de la companya de

The same of the sa

regard, how papers. I brought backs through the home were less as I had a ribe child and tops, and otherwise to be been paids, which have all for all to a little.

this throw his story, the painting tellon and this time Willie had been disked as which he seemed to look on us a kind of the fact that and this is what he tool in a little straightful and the seemed to be a seemed t The land, or kissing the force of the land, or kissing the force of the land, or kissing the force of the land of

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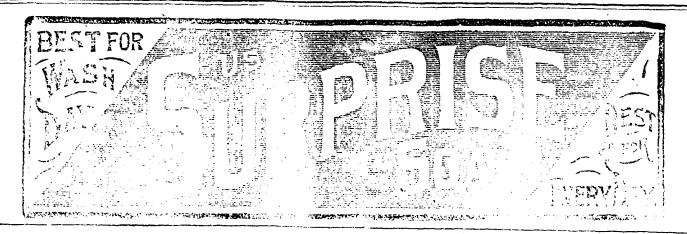
to see Cleary, thinking I might be ableto give some little comfort to the poor bereaved father, and as the door was ajar,] I glanced into the room, before entering, Witho's bed had been carefully arranged, a tree, the head boy answered: "A tree and on it were laid his toys, his books, is covered with bark, while a dog seems the last flowers I had given him, and, in to be lined with it." the midst of them all, his little crutches. Cleary had been working--working, 1 dare say, even barder than usual, to said Mr. Hardhead. "That is lovely, meet the expenses of the funeral, but he How?" said his wife. "Instead of going had turned away from his writing, and was sitting, with bent head and clasped hands, looking at the crutches. I think my coming pleased him, and he told me he was content, may glad, that Willie had been taken from so much suffering and sorrow. Before leaving I went to as if he thought I was going to kill him. the bedside, and bid my hand on the Little Daughter: I expect he's seen you

poor little fellow's crutches. "Let me take them." I said, "in memory of Willie; the other things will comfort you, but these can only give

City and District Savings Bank "Do not touch them," he cried almost angrily, "do not touch them!" and then he added more gently: "No, no, leave them there; let me see them always,

GET THE BEST.

The public are too intelligent to nurchase a worthless article a se oud time; on the contrary, they want the best! Physicians are virtually ankle, coming home tipsy. It seemed as unanimous in saying 1912. En ulsion is the best God were sending me these warnings form of Cod Liver Cit.



ADVERTISEMENT.

All the Latest Sovelfies.

Imported the throat the world' best makers and

affined benut less than we asside price .

WHILE PERMITTING TO THE STATE

A decided marrie We are shown Caroline

Tane, Drawe Process Chambers of Contraction with

All the Newest Colors.

and it in my lonely despair I feel tempted to go back to drink-to drown my sorrow as other men do-they will be a warning to me. The sight of them will keep me from sin, and then some day, when I die, we shall meet again. I shall see him once more-my boy-without his crutches -- London, League of The Cross Magazine.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

FOOD RESULTS ATTAINED DULING THE YEAR. The annual report of the Experimental farms was presented last week, showing the work done on the farms under the sontrol of the government throughout 'anada for the past year. There were 22 000 head of beef cattle exported from [Manitoba, which refresents a large increase over that of the preceding year, The crops on the Central Firm, Ottown, have been much better than those in other parts of the province on account twe version and hadains a coloring on of exce, fioral conditions of weather, broken a consent. The experimental tests which have been within ay carried at with many varieties (of to port the grain products have been con fair diducing the past sees, transitive results and about any increasing to value as the facts go med from each season's experiments are added to what hets beet. In them was New Blass with come a second gathered press us. In this was evidence, bridgers on Work, win Wintern Person deem of the serongest character is being obe brobacies accompatible of famous AM as-I seized him by the neek my boy whom I tain door reactive yield to rlines of t I love I - and thing him from me with a T ripering and other variable qualities of F the hashence. Thear, said be at last, bed; I heard the dull that of his falls, means of preparing the hard and the Glove, and the no stantiable time for sowing. As the turns are to entire apear to cally rapies so in the different degrees of calmets in the Exercising Chook Leaner (love entrance) away without a word, but at the door care do, the excher than or care repeats. she turned to look at my, and for the leverewh relass been existed in the ex- Dor's Devingor We have these there have first time I saw hate and contempt in per ments. Daries 1854 every is en i tered into this searche with sec inhear is "The doctor who was attending to be a mar 2500% composition of the pair my to the three soon after and to kether Chroma many that's with the varieties of

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A NATURALIST.

The class in natural history being

asked the difference between a dog and

"I saved a hig pife of money to-day,"

to law with a man for what he owed me

Mother: I wonder what makes that

dog afraid of me? He always behaves as if he thought I was going to kill him.

MONTREAL

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at its office. St. James st.,

TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

for the reception of the Annual Report and statements, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,

I let him have it."

whipping me-

Some Point and England Figure 1 stands storgers. we called bring blands in . Not one to the control of the control of possessing the control of t or english of will profit the constant. The constant of the West inflorer and 2345 St. Garaceme St.

TREPUBLING CO. RSOLL de de la fina Soap

The Public To Know

THAT FOR

Style Cost, M. Liberty Hearse Whether were a dear Registron (Circles - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 100) Thus on the first of the first Chaise or Obstacle of A Coffice

THE CO-OPERATIVE

1725 ST. CANSEMBE ST. Bell Telephone 6235. Open Night and Day. Call and see us

VIATORINE

DON'T FORGET

FOR YOUR SICK CHILDREN.

FOR COUGH.

STUBBORN COUGH. Personal supervision given to all business.

GRENVILLE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

CHALED TENDERS addressed to the under S.L.V.E.P. TENDLES addressed to the under struct, and endorsed "Tenness for frontfly Cami kalargement," will be not red in this often until most on Saturdia, wh. May, 1896, for the enlarging of about 1 miles of the correctille mun. Phone and specifications of the work can be cer-

LABITED COURTEN AND CLOSES. Direct Section for examples, the example of the property

THE CEARING GLOVE the promises under test. Also the best mail he was obers the son very typele en Parest.

Dent's Real Berne or viloves made to see Angelow Hills Carting to part of the grown of

CHA HE MENDAME TART

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200 200 10 D. MEHEVES PARTICARIES AND

CARES THE UP 1

furni kingan daily,

ing my method will be furnished work by the by which they EARN S8 TO S16 A WEEK, particular in A. GHIPP, German Artist. Tyrone, Pa.

REGARDING YOUR

IS THE BEST REMEDY TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

TO BUY A BOTTLE OF VIATORINE

VIATORINE CURES THE MOST

Montreal, 2nd April, 1896.

HY. BARBEAU, Manger.

See For sale by all Apothecuries.



SECTIONS A and B. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

Thus and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the force of ment of Englands and Chief Engineer of the force of ment of Englands and Chief Engineer of the force of the Englands of other Apolite of the Superinted Constant of the force of the farse and to obtained on and other force of the farse and the nature of the fall transition of the far the nature of the fall transition of the far the far the force of the fall transition of the far the far the far the far the far the fall transition of the far the far the far the far the fall transition of the far the far the far the fall transition of the far the far the far the fall transition of the fall transition of the far the fall that the fall that the fall that the fall that is the fall that the fall th

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STEWARTS

ENGLISH BREAKFAST

O. STEWART & CO. WAA SELENING IN SECTION

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C. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL.

Societies should make carly application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's

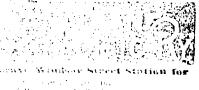
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Special attention given to stock of Tea. Coffee. Buffer, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone number, 3810.

Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For vates and full particulars upply to City Ticket Office, 143 of James St., or to D. O. Pease. District Passenger Agent. donaven'ure station.



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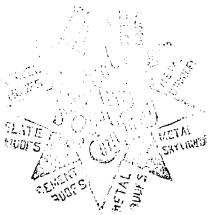
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LEN. The Endowative Painter, CONTRACTOR OF STANDER HANDER, Whatever the second tag. Allorder promptly settlements. Formsmoderate, week with the test of the season of theury, MINTREAL.



BEFORE HVING YOUR GRDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

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IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE

Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books article. Housekeepers should sak for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations. Salar and the WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES AND WHY IS IT PERMITTED?

THE GREAT WORK THAT IS BEING DONE BY BRIGHT MINDS IN ALLEVIATING HUMAN SUFFERING-A CASE AFFORDING A STRIK-ING ILLUSTRATION.

From the Erin Advecate.

From the time when man first peopled the earth drown to the present day the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving the physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory



have been pressed into service to the end that tortured bodies might have surcoase from anguish and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that these poor victims of disease thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefitted?

Such a one is Miss Druscillia Shingler, of Erin, Ont., who tells a tale of pain endured through weary years, and of final relief and cure through the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, the greatest medicine of the age. Miss Shingler says: Twelve years ago I became afflicted with thematism, from which I have suffered greatly. Two years later this trouble was aggravated by a growth which started in the throat, and which each year became larger and larger, until it finally became so had that I could hardly obtain any sleep, as when I would lie down it would fill my throat, causing a feeling of suffocation. What I suffered is allowed beauty and all the is almost beyond description, and all the medical aid I had did me no good, and I was told that I could only hope for relief through the medium of an operation. I dreaded such a course and declined undergoing the operation. All this time the rheumatism was taking a firmer hold upon my system, and I felt like giving up in despair. I lost the power of my limbs and my hands got so bad that I could searcely hold anything. At this stage a friend, who from personal experience had strong faith in Dr. Wiland urged me to try them. I thought I felt an improvement after I had used a turn out as nicely as it looks on top.

Iittle more than a box, and after using Syrup in tins has sold at 60c to 70c, me. I was taking the link lills in the hard to get the latter figure now. hope of finding relief from the rheumatism, but to my great joy I found that the medicine was not only driving this painful malady from my system, but was also driving away the growth in my throat. The result was that after I had used about a dozen boxes of Pink Pills I was completely cured, and, although a considerable time has now elapsed. I have not had a recurrence of either trouble, and am enjoying the best of health. For the help my statement may be to others, I am only too glad to add my testimony to the long list of wonderful cures, such as mine, that have been wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

This greatest of nineteenth century medicine positively cures all troubles arising from a disordered or weak state of the blood, or shattered nerves. If you are feeling weak or depressed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act as a prompt tonic, and if seriously ill no other remedy can ao promptly restore you to health and strength. The genuine Pink Pills are put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—The market is very irregular, the sharp advance of 5%c per bushel in the price of wheat in Chicago causing millers west of Toronto to advance the price of straight rollers 10c to 15c per bbl, but they were unable to place much at the rise. Manitoba flour is selling at all kinds of prices as to quality and other considerations. We quote:

Spring Patent, \$0.00 to \$4.25 Winter

Patent, \$4.45 to \$4.25. Straight Roller, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.85. Straight

Rollers, bags \$1.85 to \$1.95. OATMEAL.—The market remains quiet with car lots selling at \$2.80 to \$2.40 as to quality, and we quote prices for the jobbing trade as follows:-

Rolled and granulated \$2.95 to \$3.10; standard \$2.90 to \$3.05. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and standard at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags,

and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.—The advance in Chicago of 5gc per bushel since our last was somewhat of a surprise, May wheat selling up to 68c and July to 683c. It had a reaction of 2c yesterday, which might

be expected after the sudden rise. On spot the only business we hear of is in feed wheat at about 50c. Bran, Erc.—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged at \$14.00 to \$14.50.

Middlings \$13.50 to \$16 as to grade, and Mouillie \$19.00 to \$21.00 as to grade.

Corn.—Prices range from 45c to 47c.
PEAS.—The market has shown very little change during the week, prices being nominally quoted at 58c to 59c nominal. Dry coi \$3.50 to \$4, and green \$1.00 to \$2.00 to

per 60 lbs., although shippers say they cannot use them at those figures for ex-

OATS.—Sales of car lots have been made at 29c for No. 2 white, and in broken lots at 29½c; No. 3 are difficult to move.

Balley.—Malting barley is easier and lower, being quoted at 48c to 51c, and feed barley at 36c to 38c. BUCKWHEAT .- The market is quiet at

39c to 40c. RyE.—Market unchanged at 52c to 53c. MALT.-Market steady at 70c to 80c as

to quality and quantity. SEEDS.—Timothy seed \$200 to \$2.75 per bushel. Red clover quiet at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel. Alsike \$4.50 to \$5.50. It is said one lot of Alsike was sold at \$4.25 per bushel. This seed used to be higher than red clover.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-The demand for pork is still disappointing, although this is not the season for any active demand. Canada short cut mess pork is quoted all the way from \$13.00 to \$14.50 as to quantity and brand, but, as we said before, very little is selling. Compound lard has met with some enquiry, and

lard has met with some enquiry, and sales have been made at \$1.20, with smaller lots at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per pail.

Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$13.25 to \$14.50. Canada thin mess, per bbl, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Hams, per lb., \$4c to 9c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 74c to 8c; Lard, compound in pails, per lb., 54c to 64c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 74c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is kept quite bare of both fresh creamery and new dairy butter, receipts of these grades being absorbed almost as quickly as they arrive. Sales of fresh creamery have transpired at 22e to 23e in a jobbing way, and choice new Eastern Townships at 20e to 21½e as to quality. Lower parts buyers are looking around for Western, but they say it is difficult to the cannot be delivered here under 32s (sheep to 25 and 25 find anything fine enough for them. Creamery, 20c to 23c; Eastern Town-

ships, 17c to 21½e; Western, 12c to 14c. For single tubs of selected 1c may be

Roll Better.-Roll butter is still in good demand. Baskets and half barrels have sold at 17c to 19c, and less desirable grades at 15c to 16c.

CHEESE.-Finest Western, 81c to 9c; Finest Eastern, 8c to 8½c; Summer goods, 7½c to 7½c; Liverpool cable 42s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eccs.—Are quoted at 12½c to 15c in lots, and lower prices are expected. At Western points they are offered at 10c

for white extracted. Dark 6c to 61c as to quality. White comb honey 12c to 14c, and dark at 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .- Both syrup and sugar have arrived much more freely during the past few days, and prices have declined. Shippers of sugar should be careful to mark the gross weight and tare on their boxes and cases, as by only marking the gross weight receivers here have to empty the packages in order to liams' Pink Pills, bought me a supply get at the net weight, and in doing this it often happens that the sugar does not

them for a few weeks there was no longer and in wood 5e to 5½e is quoted per lb room to doubt that they were helping Sugar has sold at Se to 8½e, but it is

BEANS.—Market dull and lower. Hand-picked pea beans 90c to 95c for round lots and \$1.00 to \$1.05 for smaller quantities. Common kinds 75e to 85e

to \$13.00 is queted for No. I, while some dealers say they can buy at \$11.50 to

TALLOW.—The market is easy at 4c to 5lc as to quality and size of lot.

Hors.—Market dull at 6c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old olds at 11c to 21c.

FRUITS.

Now that the holiday festivities are over, business is again quiet. Stocks on hand are in very poor condition.

Apples. \$2.00 to \$2.75 per bb1; Fancy \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Fameuse, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Dried, 3½c to 5¾c per lb;

Evaporated, 5½c to 6½c per lb.

ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per lbl; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00; do. 714s, \$5.50; Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Fancy, 160s, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Blood, 200s, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per box; half boxes, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Calif free from frost, \$4.50; Seedlings, \$4.60 per box; Bitter, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per

OX.
LEMONS.—\$2.25 to \$3.00.
BANANAS.—\$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch.
Tomatoes.—\$3.75 to \$4 per carrier. PINEAPPLES.—20c to 40c.
STEAMBERRIES.—50c per qt. box.
CRANBERRIES.—\$4 per bushel box.
Dates.—4\c to 5c per ib.
Figs.—9c to 10c per lb; fancy, 13c to

PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6c to 6½c per lb; French, 5½c per lb; Calif, 10c lb; Silver,

He to 12c per 1b. Cocoanuts.-Fancy, firsts, \$5.00 per 100. WALNUTS .- New Grenoble, 11c to 11hc per lb.

Brazil. - 11c per lb. Almonos-11ic to 12c per lb. FILHERTS-7c to 7½c per ib. PEANUTS-7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS-Italian, 10c perlb; French

POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c per bag; do. sweet \$6.00 to \$6.25 per bbl; Havana, new, to 4c per lb. live weight.

MALAGA GRAPES. \$4.00 to \$6.00 per CABBAGES .- New, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per

LETTUCE.—Boston 75c to 85c per doz. Cucumbers.—\$2.00 per doz.

Asparagus.—60c to 75c per bunch.

Spinach.—\$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

FISH AND OILS.

cod at \$3.50 to \$4.00 for No. 1, and large for poor to prime natives. Cables from \$5.50. Cape Breton herring \$3.25 to Great Britain quote American steer at \$3.50, and shore \$2.50 to \$2.75. Salmon 10c to 10 to 10 to to 10 t

SMOKED FISH.—Smoked haddies 7e to Sc; bloaters 80c to 90c per box; smoked herrings 7c to 9c per box. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25,

and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

to 45c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 371c. Cod liver oil \$1.25 to \$1.30 for ordinary, and \$1.85 to \$2.00 for Norway.

Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The tone of the live stock markets to-day was stronger, owing to short supplies, and prices in consequence made a sharp advance of le per pound on cattle and Ic on sheep, but whether this improvement is going to be maintained is a question. Best States cattle are quoted at 101c, Argentines, 10c, and sheep, 13c. At London best States cattle, 10½c, and sheep, 10½c, A private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadians at 104c and Americans at 103 c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Board of trade, as follows:--" If the supplies are coming as strong as at present, the outlook for the beginning of the Canadian season will be bad. The imports from South America are heavy, especially of sheep, all good wether sheep, but we think that the losses have been severe, and that unless freights drop considerably, the number will become shorter. The shipments of cattle have been partly of a class not suited of 64 to 68 lbs. dead weight), with which prices Canadian sheep will have to compete this year. You will be aware that the bill allowing importation of cattle and sheep from foreign countries only for slaughter has passed the second read-ing in the House of Commons. The agricultural party in the present House is so strong that, no doubt, this will become law. The Canadian cattle and sheep will, therefore, have to be sold at Deptford and will have to compete with the Argentine cattle and sheep and States consignments. The prohibition to send to the open market will affect principally the middling article both in

cattle and sheep.
Under date of March 30th the above firm reports the live stock market as follows:—The weather was more favorable in the last few days and prices firmer in the dead meat markets, which, tog ther with smaller supplies, caused prices to rule dearer at Deptford to-day. For sale were 2,109 States cattle and 704 from South America, besides 981 not offered for sale. Good States cattle made from 43d to 5d, South American 3d to 4d. The supplies of sheep were also smaller, 3,181 being on the market, viz: 254 from the States and 2,927 from South America, for which 44d to 54d was paid.

MONTREAL, April 13 .- Since our last there has been a little more activity in live stock circles, and as the shipping season draws nearer to hand it is expected that a fairly active export trade will be done, notwithstanding the fact that advices from abroad couraging at present. The improvement noted in the markets to-day was princimajobbing way.

Bales of No. 1 at \$13.00 to \$13.50. At country points all the way from \$12.00 in the markets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies, and it is country points all the way from \$12.00 in the narkets to-day was principally due to short supplies. ture of the week, however, has been the chartering of freight for cattle for May shipment from this port to Liverpool and London at 45s, insured. It is also reported that the first Glasgow boats on some of the lines have been taken, but freight rates have not been fixed yet. The number of cattle on each Glasgow boat will be limited to 400 as was the case last year. The steamship Lake Superior sailing from St. Johns, N.B., next week was let to-day at 27s. 6d. The steamship Lake Winnipeg, sailing this week, takes 375 head of Canadian and American cattle and the steamship Scotsman sailing from Portland, takes 600 head of cattle. Messrs Gordon & Ironsides made the first purchase of export cattle here to-day this season. It consisted of one load of fourteen head of choice heifers at 31c to 4c per lb.

In the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 300 cattle, 50 bulls, 300 calves, 22 lambs, and 5 spring lambs. The weather was fine, and as the majority of the butchers had disposed of their Easter stock, the attendance was fair. The supply of cattle was small, of which the quality in most cases was good, and as the demand showed a decided improvement over last. Monday and Thursday, the general tone of the market was firmer, and prices advanced to per 1b. Trade on the whole was active, and the indications were that a clearance would be made of all the stock. Choice steers and heifers sold at 3 to 10 4c; good, Sie; fair Se to Sie; common, 2 e to 25e per lb., live weight. The buffs offered were also of good quality, and they met with a ready sale at 21c to 3c per lb. The demand for calves was slow, owing to the fact that they were generally of a poor class, and a great many of them not fit for human food. Sales, however, were made of such stock at from \$1 to \$3, while fair ones brought \$4 to 36 each.

Onions.—Spanish, 50c per crate; red, \$2.50 per bbl; large sack, \$1.75 to \$2.00; yellow, \$1.60 to \$2.00 per bbl; showing no disposition to take hold, conservation, \$3.00 to \$3.25. At the Point St. Charles cattle market trade in cattle was very slow, local dealers ers forwarded their stock to the above market. The receipts of live logs were 300, for which the demand was good, and this, coupled with the recent advance in Toronto, a stronger feeling prevailed, and prices were 15c per 100 lbs. higher, the offerings being cleaned up at \$4 to \$4.15 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Demand quiet FRESH FISH.—Fresh haddock 21c to 31c and market slow, at former figures all

\$11 for No. 1 small, in bbis, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$11.00 to \$12.00. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00. No. 1 mackerel at \$18.50. and 2,340 quarters of beef.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,300; weak and lower; common to extra steers, \$3.30 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.85; cows and bulls, \$1.50 to \$3.40. Calves, \$3.00 to \$5.10; Texans, \$2.25 to \$4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 52,000; weak and lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.55 to \$3.80; common to choice mixed, \$3.55 to \$3.85; choice assorted, \$3.90 to \$4.071; light, \$3.60 to \$4.071; pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 20.000; slow and lower; inferior to choice, \$2.75 to \$3.75; lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.65.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

THE RIVER.

The water continues to rise in the river, and at five o'clock last evening registered 32 feet 3 inches. Last year at the same period the depth of water was 33 feet, so that all apprehensions of a Cunningham, live stock agent of the flood may be considered over. There is an open space of water from Bonsecours Market over to the Island. The ice has moved away from the steamer Laurier. The little craft is still fast, but all danger less thought to be over. Captain Boville Notre Dame street, and by B. E. McGale. 212. Notre Dame street.

still greater bargains for next Friday.

dation.

BIG CROPS

FARM WAGONS,

FARM IMPLEMENTS

EXPRESS WAGONS,

BUGGIES, CARTS,

tickets FREE, on applying at our Enquiry office.

visited the boat yesterday, and it is likely she will be the first steamer to run the ferry service, if all goes well.



A Cheap Lafe Saver.

FOSTER'S MEADOW, N. Y., July, 1893. I was a Cirted with nervousness for twelve years, so that I trember all overcould not sleep and had severe pairs in the incland head every day, even my cycsight was so affected that I ende mether read ner sew, but two bottles of its for Ko mig's Nerve Tome relieved me of all twee trends. It is not worth 2h but \$10 a bottles and a cleap life saver. I am convinced that those to whom I recommend at will thank me for it.

MISS C. HOPPENHAUER.

May God Bless It.

I suffered eighteen years from epilepsy, and was cured of it by Pastor Koeng's Nerve Tonic. I teat twelve leatiles of it. May God bless the medicine so that others will be cured by it as I was.

M. WERNER.

A Unhable Book on Norvous Dis-ter is the second a complete bottle to any ad-ter is the Prompatients also get the med-it is to nexty case be a part and the Rev. Father Scange of Fort Wayne task, then 1876, and le now and which direction by the

KOTHIG WED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Said by Dramistant 815 per Bothe. Glor St. Large Size \$1.75. Strobles for 39.

Corner Peel Street.

HAMILTON'S

St. Catherine Street, corner of Peel Street.

OUR FRIDAY BARGAIN SALE

This week will be the most interesting we have ever had. Special cut prices in every department for that day. Last Friday we sold large No. 9 Oval Wash Boilers at 29 cents, which was considered extraordinarily cheap, but we have

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ITEM.

Ladies from such distances as Foint St. Charles. St. Henri, St. Cunegonde.

Maisonneuve, etc., attending our Friday Bargain Sale, will receive Street Car

To Secure a Bargain.

FOR SALE, 12 self-contained Houses.

situated on Mark, Dorchester, Metcalfe

and St. Denis streets. .. All modern im-

provements. These properties must be

sold, to close an Estate now in liqui-

For further particulars apply to

No. 186 St. James Street, Montrea.

McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee,

And not subject to Rot.

Come and visit our new Store on Friday; it will be time well spent.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street,

GREAT DEPARTMENTAL

The S. Carsley Co., Limited

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE

GRAND OPENING OF

Ladies' Imported Jackets.

We are showing several cases o Ladies' High Class Jackets and Capes. more stylish and better value than ever.

LADIES' HIGH CLASS

Jackets and Capes.

READ PRICES.

Ladics' New Black Box Jackets, 4-But tons, from \$2.95 to \$18.50.

One Hundred Ladies' New Fawn Jackets, with 4 large Pearl Buttons.

Ladies' New Fawn Box Cloth Jackets 4 large Pearl Buttons, from \$9.75 to

Ladies' New Spring Capes, in Black and Colors, from 9 e to \$33 50..

Ladies' New Spring Velvet and Silk Capes, spangled with Jet and lined with Silk, from \$5.50 to \$45.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Novelty Kid Gloves.

Ladies' Tan Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, 4 large White Pearl Buttons

Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, Embroidered and stitched in colors, with 4 colored Pearl Buttons, \$1.45.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, colored, stitched and embroidered, with 4 Self-Pearl But-

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Tweed Suits, \$1 35 to \$7 75. Boys' Navy Serge Suits, \$1 65 to \$7 55.

Boy's Halifax Tweed Suits \$190 to \$755. Boy's Serge Sailor Suits, \$1.05 to \$6.20.

Boys' Reefer Coats, \$140 to \$10. Boys' Spring Overcoats, \$160 to \$760.

Boys' Waterproof Coats, \$150 to \$880.

Youths' Tweed Suits, \$2.95 to \$11. Youths' Navy Serge Suits, \$3.56 to \$11. Youths' Halifax Tweed Suits, \$3.90 to-\$1030.

Youths' Clothing.

Youths' Tweed Pants, \$1 19 to \$5. Youths' Reefer Coats, \$2 to \$11 20. Youths' Spring Overcoats, \$5 60 to \$9 75. Youths' Waterproof Coats, \$1.75 te

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Men's Clothing.

Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, \$3 45. Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$4 25. Men's Black Suits, \$3 99. Men's Pea Jackets, \$5 20. Men's Spring Overcoats, \$7 75. Men's Rubber Coats, \$1.90. Men's Rigby Coats, \$9 20.

. Hats and Caps.

Men's Hard Felt Hats, 97c to \$3 25. Men's Soft Felt Hats, 97c to \$250. Boys' Hard Felt Hats, 97c to \$1 50. Boys' Knockabout Felt Hats, 25c. Boys' Navy Varsity Caps, 16c. Boys' Tweed Varsity Caps, 15c to 42c. Men's Tweed Varsity Caps, 21c to 48c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Silk Neckties, in all the leading: shapes, 15c to 90c.

Men's Dogskin Driving Gloves, 65c pr. Men's Tan Kid Gloves, 85c pair. Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefe, 22c. Men's 4-ply Collars, \$1 dozen. Men's Elastic Braces, 12e to \$1 pair.

Men's Buth Gowns.

In Fancy Colored Stripes, \$2.75 each. Men's Strong Cotton Socks, 9c pair. Men's Colored Merino Socks, 17c pair. Men's Natural Wool Vests, 63c each. Men's Natural Wool Drawers, 63c pr. Mon's Merino Vests, 39c each. Men's Merino Drawers, 39c pair.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.,.

. . . . OF ALL KINDS. I I ATIMED 592 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

500 to 600 bushels per acre raised Ly using

"Victor" Brand of Capelton Fertilizers

These Fertilizers are better and cheaper than ordinary farm manure—less work to use or distribute it—and makes NO WREDS. Ten thousand farmers now use it, and lifty thousand more should and will as soon as they know its benefits. Several brands for different crops, \$16 to \$20 per ton—fifty per cent, interest from every dollar invested in these fertilizers. Every farmer, gardener and florist should use them, and double their crops.