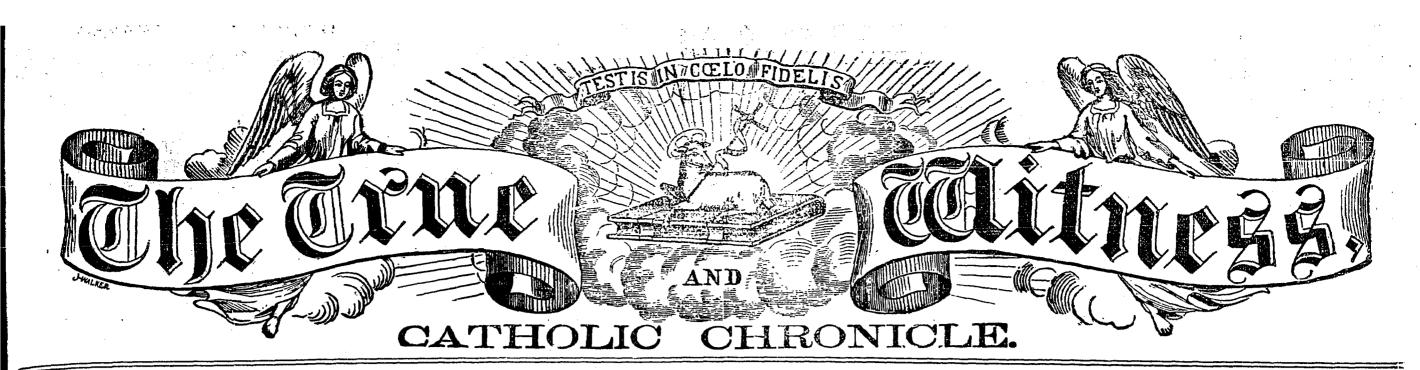
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THE STATUE QUESTION.

Sermon Vesterday by Rev. Father Callaghan in St. Patrick's Church.

At the 10 o'clock Mass which was celebrated on Sunday in St. Patrick's church all the pews on Sunday in St. Patrick's church all the pews were filled to their utmost capacity and no standing room in the aisles was seen unocupied. The key. Martin Callarhan ascended the pul-pit and preached from the Gospel according to St. John. He explained the nature of sanctifying grace and enlarged upon the effect which it produces. At a certain stars of effects which i: produces. At a certain stage of his sermon he remarked : In this connection I am perhaps expected to say something in re-ference to a subject which is considerably exercising the public mind and calculated, in the cising the providence, to effect much good by designs of Providence, to effect much good by promoting the cause of Catholicity. There has been a project torum d of erecting of a statue of been a project formed of erecting of a statue of the Biessed Virgin upon Mount Royal park. Is it advisable that this project should be realized? It might be somewhat pre-umptious on my part It might be somewhat presumptions on my part to prinounce upon this matter, but, waiv-ing the question of advisability. I might ask whether the crection of such a statue would be unjustifiable on principle. Not a few persons askert that it would be unjus-tifiable, and in making this assertion they exhibit an almost inciedicle amount of the crudest ignorance, the must glaring inconsistency and the intensest bigotry. We are living in the ninethe intruses of the manifold wonders which it has achieved. One would imagine that which it has achieved. One would imagine that at least the people of nowadays should neither speak not write but of what they know-should never affirm but what they can prove. Such, however, is not the case when there is a question of the Catholic Church. She is the victim of misrepresentation and is a question of the Uatholic Chorch. She is the victim of misrepresentation and illogicalness. Hur claims and teachings are abanefully ignorad and disregarded. She is held responsible for odious facts of history in held responsible for implicated, and for daily which she was not implicated, and for daily eimes with which she is not officially connected. Shelischarged with doctrines which Sheindignant Shejischarged with doctrines which Shejing upon ly repudictes. When Christ was dying upon the Cross, He implored His Father to pardon His executioneers: "Forgive them; they know not whathey do." His faithful and immortal spouse, whatthey do." His faithful and immortant apoulse, cognizant of the slanders which are heralded forth on all sides to the prejudice of the virginal forth on all sides to the prejudice of the virginal and ever-loving Mother of our Divine Re-dermer fervently pray that God will forgive her legion of vile detractors, because they know not what they say. We are generally re-puted to divinize her, but we do nothing of the knd. We are accused of worshipping statues and investing them with a virtue which they do not possess. The accusation is devoid of all foundation. We are neither idolators nor superstitiously inclined. Our church has never inculcated, sanctioned or tolerated arything Ishat might savor of idolatry or superstition. To her discredit and disadvant-age the 8th Commandment is violated repeated. ly and unblushingly: "Thou shalt not bear age, the 8th Commandment is violated repeated ly and unblushingly: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." A certain derical, decorating bimself with the title of Bishop, is advertised to establish a fact which subody will dispute. He is prepared to prove with overwhelming evidence that Christ never intended that His Mother should be worshipped. All Catholics join with Protestants is bolding that he never had such an intention. The rev. gentleman would act more wisely to change his programme, and regale his hearers with a few chapters of Butler's short cateohism, which costs but a few cents, and will furnish the most invaluable information. He would then do some good, or at least escape from a heavy expenditure of uselessly spent sime and misspilled physical energy. He should be advised to desist from entertaining his advised to desist from entertaining his audience with hackneyed objections that have been triumphantly answered a myriad of times. Protestants in their attitude towards the Blessed Yirgin are glaringly inconsistent. They are quite satisfied to call a street of this city by a name which we give her, and in calling this street by this name they do her great honor. I allude to Notre Dame street, or the street of Our Lady. Yet they are supremely dissatisfied and enraged at the idea that we should honor her in another way-by means of a statue. They dedicate their churches to our saints. After an experience of three hundred years they have not yeb any of their own. Protestantism has not given birth to a single saint and is nowise scrupulous in pilfering from our calendar whatever saints they fancy and would like to adopt. They dedicate their churches to Saint Andrew, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. George, and by dedicating their churches to hese saints they honor them, though they may not intend to do so. How strange ! They will not suffer us to honor by a statue One who sur hotsuner us to honor by a statue one who and passed all the saints in holiness—a person who enjoyed the plentitude of grace and in whose heart the Lord resided in a most special manner. Protestants pretend that they follow the Bible, but they are far from following it. They follow it when it suits them, or rather it is themselves they follow. They act in open contradiction to what this divine book inspires. According to the Bible they should be like the Archangel Gabriel, who, shour of trial, was loyal to the Most High and delivered the message with which he was and delivered the message with which he was attrasted in accents of the most respectful affection. Saluting Mary, he exclaimed :---"Hail full of grace, the Lord is with the, blessed art thou among women. They will not be like this celestial ambaseador, but mond under a second the like the second second. but would prefer to resemble the unfaithful and allen angel spoken of in Genesis and to whom and anger spoken of in Genesic and to whom God said: "I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed : the shall crush thy bead." In accordance with Holy Writ they should imitate Eliza-beth, the spouse of Zachary and the mother al John the Baptist. How proud and delighted the fall a provision of the two provisions. a felt in receiving a visit from her cousin, a Blessed Virgin --- "Whence is this to me that the Mother of my Lord should come to me? Bleesed art thou among women, and based is the fruit of thy womb "Protestants fould rather make common cause with the in ubitants of Bethlehem who would not admit te future mother of our adorable Redeeme ato their hotels, but obliged her to seek shelter utside of their town in a cold and utterly wetched stable. Cur divine Lord is metched stable. Cur divine Lord is ineffably admirable in the disposi-tions which He manifested towards the Blessed Virgin. He selected her to become His Mother from among all the daughters of the, and qualified her in an eminent manuer so Hat she might become a worthy Mother for Einself. He dwelt nine months in her virginal womb, and spent in Nazareth at her side, under the same roof, thirty years of the thirty-three which He lived upon earth. At her charitable

committed her to the care of the Apostle whom He loved in a singular manner, who re-posed His head upon His sacred breast and desired to be styled the Virgin Apostle. Christ-i ms should have the same disposition Christ had. "Have," says St. Paul to the Philippians, "this mind in yourselves which also was in Christ Jesus." Protestants are not Christians but Jesus." Protestants are not Christians but everything else. Are they disposed to-wards the Elessed Virgin as He was? By no means. His august mother is a sheer nobody in their eyes. She appears something worse. She is an object of indifference and contempt. They should be like the Holy Ghost, who singularly hon: red the Blessed Virgin by associating Her with himself in the mystery of the Incarnation. Jesus was "conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary." Not only did the third person of the Blessed Trinity consider her worthy of the Blessed Trinity consider her worthy of the sublime alliance which He contracted, but He also declared His formal in-tentions that throughout all times and places she should be elevated upon the loft-iest pinnacle of grandeur and upon the costlicat iest pinnacle of grandeur and upon the costlicat pedeatal of glory to which any pure creature could aspire. "From henceforth all genera-tious shall call me biessed." Where are these generations to be found? Is it in the bosom of Protestantism? With a few honorable excep-tions, Protestants deem the Blessed Virgin un-deserving of their regard or slightest attention. If they could manage it they would banish her forever from the minds and hearts of all men. Ministers are afraid to mention her name or make it familiar to the ears of their conzremen. Ministers are airfaid to mention her lating or make it familiar to the ears of their congre-gations. They will debate with elaborate skill upon the Biblical personages whom they admire, but never will they venture to extoll in their sermons the qualities which distinguished the Mother of our Divine Lord. At times Protestants lose all self-control and figure only as ants lose all self-control and light billy as raving manages in the hatred which they bear her. The epithet which they refuse her has been always dear to Catholics. Only within the pale of our Church have generations existed that always called her "Blassed." Our pedigree is what is noblest and most enviable upon earth. What is noticed and most envisore upon earth. We descend from those Christians who sang the praises of Mary in the crypts of the cata combs. We belong to a family that prides in all that has been most learned and saintly in by gone ages. The most illustrious scholars and the greatest saints were children of the Catholic Church and our ancestors. All these scholars and all these saints loved to pay the sincerest homage to the Mother of Unrist. By faith we claim a relationship with Columbus, who discovered this magnificent with Columbus, who discovered this magnificent hot, in some one or another of their ever-multi-continent of ours—who sailed in a ship called plying sects, protested sgainst. If to conciliate Santa Maria and styled the second island upon which he set foot Mary of the Conception; with Father Marquette, who named the Missiswith the first colonists of Canada, who founded this prosperous and peerless city which we in-habit, and called it Ville Marie, or City of Mary.

It cannot be, therefore, unjustifiable on principle to erect a statue to the Blessed Virgin, and if is were crected it would serve as a triple If it were crected it would serve as a cripte monument-a monument of respect, a monu-ment of gratitude, and a monument of edifica-tion. Mary should be respected. She is entitled to a special degree of sanctity on account of the dignity of the divine maternity with which she is endowed. What greater dignity can be conis endowed. What greater dignity can be con-osived or bestowed upon an simple created being. Now, if we should respect the Blessed Virgin we should manifest our respect, other-wise it would be only a mockery. One of the ceived or bestowed best forms which this respect can assume is unuestionably the form of a statue. We should be grateful to the Blessed Virgin. What would we be without her, and how without her could we hope for heaven? She has given us our Redeamer. Had she liked it she need not have become His mother. If she did beome His mother it was by an tot of her own deliberate choice; t was because she freely consented. She is the come choice ; act of Benefactress of the human race Now, if the world shows its gratitude to those who have rendered it any eminent service by erecting statues for the purpose of commemorating them -if it perpetuates in bronze, in stone or marble its posts, orators, warriors, philosophers, states-men and patriot, why should not all Obristen dom, why should not all men, rejoice at the thought of erecting a statue to the Mother of our Divine Redeemer-to the privileged individual to whom, after Christ, we are indebted for the degree of civilization modern society is enjoying, for all the spiritual blessings we partake of in this life and for all the prospects which await us beyond the grave in the region of everlasting bliss. A statue to the Blessed Virgin would ra-mind us of virtues which we will always remind us of virtues which we will always re-quire—which would embellish every family circle and render life meritorious. Mary ex-celled in every virtue. We cannot mediate too often upon her humility, charity, purity. We should be imbued with her spirit of prayer and generosity. If a statue were erected in her honor it would accomplish an incalcul-able amount of good. Should such an erection not take place, let us at least engrave her feanot take place, let us at least engrave her features in ourselves; let us constantly keep her as a model before our minds, and let us be living copies of this Virgin Mother of the incarnate on of God-our loving and adorable Redeemer. Should the opportunity present itself let us raise to her honor a statue which will prove a worthy expression of the deepest respect leepest gratitude and the most undying affec tiou. It is in America that (she should be honored, and in every form that can be devised. With the highly gifted American poet, Longellow, well may we say :

was the mother of Him whom all Protestants revere more or less; and surely those who venerate the Son ought also to honor the mother, unless they can prove that she has forfeited her title to their respect. Statues are generally erected in honor of great men and women, to perpetuate their memory and their works. An insult offered to the statue is reflected on the person whom it represents, and, vice versa, what ever honor is offered to the statue is meant for its prototype. When the statue to the Queen of Ergland was unveiled in Victoria Square, it was greeted with loud and joyf⁻¹ acclamations from the assembled thousands, ac-companied with martial music and song. To what or to whom did all that demonstration re fer? To the statue or to the Queen? Did the Winess concult the feelings of our fellow-citizens of Hebrew origin on that occasion? Or was the object of that imposing spectacle to in-sult their faith? If not, why accuse His Lord-ship Archbishop Fabre and Catholics in general of an intention tolusult either Protestant or Jew? Catholics erected statues to the Blessed Virgio centuries before Protestants drew breath, and will continue to do so long after it shall have run its mortal course. To speak of insulting members of the Hetrew faith is ridiculous. They must be very quick indeed to take offense, if to honor the root illustrious woman of their race should give them pain. We read in the Pro-testant version of the Gospel of St. Luke, chap. 1, v. 28, "And the angel came in unto hor and 1, v. 28, "And the angel came in unto ber and said—Hail, then that art highly favored," &c. If, therefore, it pleased the Almghty thus highly to favor, or honor her, it cannot be wrong in us poor mortals to go and do lukewise. In my opinion the Witness, and especially the ministers, have acted in this matter with too great precipitancy, and will yet have cause to regret their indiscretion. will yet have cause to regret their indiscretion. What! can it be possible that they are so hos-tile to the B. V. that her very statue in pres them with a hatred akin to that which inflames the Irish heart on beholding the statue of the 'pious and immortal" Dutchman !! For my own part, had I the slightest suspicion that by the proposed statue an insult was intended to our separated brothren, the most ultra Protes. tant would not oppose it more strenuously

than I. But, says the Witness, it is blasphemy testyle the Virgia Mary mother of God. "This ex-pression is beyond measure shocking and blasphemous." Of course, we are fully aware that Protestants protect lustily against honoring her by that title. But I should like to know what single dogma of Christian truth they have them, we should consent to forgo this glorious title, so consoling and so ennobling to humanity; title, so consoling and so enrobing to humanity; were to cringe to Unitarians, Socimans and Aguostics, by denying the divinity of Christ, were we to throw overboard the infallibility of "the Pops,—the dogma of the Real Presence, the forgiveness of sins by God's accredited ministers, &c., &c., would Protestants then ress content? Most undoubtedly; far less mould fill their own of estimation to the hum would fill their cup of satisfaction to the brim. But what would be the result ? It is easy to foresee. We should, in that event, have no end of churches, but they would be filled, -as late statistics have abundantly shown-with little

else than empty pows. In what I am about to say in conclusion, allow me to state in advance, that no slight or

grace, blessed among women? Is it because Catholics pay appear respect to the Blessed Virgin, that the Protestants of Montreal believe her unworthy of what they do not refuse to ordinary men and women? Our Lord wrought his first miracle at her request, though his time had not yet come; God as ho was, he honored her by being subject to her, by obeying her, yet the Protestants of Montreal think they honor Him whom they protees to imitate, by despising this mother, by making less of her than Admiral Nelson, or any ordinary woman. Had Catholics proposed to erect a statue of Venue, or the helf-nude figure of some lecherous female, it would be all right. They would be astnatic, art loving people, and Protestants, instand of feeling outraged, would no doubt fend a helping hand. But to erect a statue in honor of the mother of our common Seviens, if her who is the type of purity and perfect womanhood, is an outrage on the Protestant conscience, an abuse of images that cannot be tolerated, even to commemorate a mere historical fact If the Protestant religion, as its votaries hold, be the religion of Christ, then evidently the Virgin Mary was no Pro-testant, otherwise she could not be denied within its pale the privileges of ordinay mem-bers, and it would be somewhat difficult to explain the marks of respect paid her by an archangel, and even by Christ Himself. I the Irish had protested against the Queen's

statue on Victoria square, though no good citizen would approva such opposition, they would have been far more reasonable than are the Protestants in their present senseless agitation, and would have had far more reason on their side. For, what harm at least did the Virgin Mary do to Protes-tants to merit such contempt at their hand ? But the Irish could allege against the Queen that, though personally a good woman, she had sanctioned by her authority the cruel and tyrannical Coercion Acts drawn up by her Parliamout against Ireland. In like manner the Canadians could have asked the sense of a statue to Nelson on a square named after Jacques Cartier, what historical relation there existed between Montreal and the British admiral, who was brave, indeed, but who had no relations by name or act with our city. Both Irish and Cana-dians could have stormed and foamed against these statues and with infinitely more reason than is now on the side of Protestants who join in this agitation. If the statue on the mountain were an accompliabed fact to-morrow, Protestants would no more be exproted to woke the Virgin Mary than they now invoke Nelson or Queen Victoris, because their statues are on our public places. What, then, in the name of common sense do they see in it to shock or insult them? Or is It that Protestantiem must ever show the

Jacques Cartier, themselves and other friends golden age was about to begin for the sons of above her who is the Mother of their Re-deemer, who was styled by a great arch-angel, the messenger of the Almighty, full of ing with hope, awaited their coming. ing with hope, awaited their coming. The self-styled charitable and ardently desired The self-styled charitable and ardently desired trader or free merchant came at last in August 1887, and those gentlemen immediately unpack-ed and displayed neath the syss of the Indians their loads of merchandise and articles of every description. But alse | The Hudson Bay Com-pany had already received all the furs. The Indians were empty-handed, so new comers and Montagnais simply gazed upon one another, the latter commended with a sure the former sold and latter consumed with envy, the former cold and indifferent, casting scarcely from time to time a look of contempt upon the savages who had nothing to offer them. At last the Indians, innocent as they are, were not with-out realizing that the gold-seeker what-ever the mines he explores, seeks for gold and for gold alone, thinking nothing whatsoever of the happiness, even temporal, of our poor humanity, beneath whatever clime or in what-ever state it may be. For myself, I am thor-oughly convinced that those fortune hunters, called traders, whose sole religion is gold, far trom being of any utility to our Indians, can only render them dishonest, and hence more wretched. Therefore, I heartily approved when my people, as bashful as the fox taken by a hen, would say to me angrily, "The Beo Icho" (Big Knives), a name given by them to Americans and strangers in general, except the French, when the term: "Bouly," "there for when indifferent, casting scarcely from time to time a and strangers in general, except the French, whom they term "Boulay," *i.e.*, "those for whom the earth was made and the English, whom they call the "Ottine," *i.e.*, inhabitants of stone houses). "The Bes Icho are not worth a ""thought those sock only to design up on the " thought, they seek only to deceive us, so we bid them farewell and without return . . . The 18th of August, the Indians finally de

cided to start for their summer hunt. Free from their presence, I was obliged to give all my time to manual labor. Our house being roofed only with inclined boards, the rain poured in during the summer, and in winter we were always frozen, it was necessary to repair it. To procure boards was very difficult, and we would have to boards was very difficult, and we would have to wait too long, so we decided on applying a coat of line mixed with sand; but, another diffi-culty! In this charming country when you wish for lime you must make it. I then began with the brother, my only companion, to draw a quantity of lime stone and wood, and when the lime was made I became hod carrier for the brother, who acied as mason. We had barely ended our task when a heavy rainfall destroyed the greater portion. Without too much mur muring we set to work anew, with more ardor muting we set to work anew, with more froor, and with time and patience we succeeded in making our house, if not comfortable, at least inhabitable. Our house being completed, I became cook and housekeeper, the brother being constantly employed fishing. Towards the end of September a few Indians arrived from Lake for the company. During the summer deer had been plentiful, and the Indians had made a perbeen plentiful, and the Indians had made a per-fect massacre. Abundance reigned within the camp. It was the happy time for our good Mantagnais, who, instead of making a biding place for their provisions in the forest, make it in their stomachs. What delight I My flock requested me to profit by the returning grounds. We were near the freezing season, the trip must necessarily be toilsome, and I was aware of it; but when there is prospect of doing good to souls can the oblate missionary doing good to souls can the oblate missionary heeitate? 1 embarked, happy 'neath the guard of God, the 30th of September. I will not relate, My Lord, all the incidents of my journey which was long, toilsome and dangerous. I wi which was long, bohome and dargerous. I which was long, bohome and dargerous. The place I went to, called Irra-Icherre, had never been visited by a missionary. Those who had gone furthest in this direction had stopped at the company's fort, and five years ago the honor of accompanying your Lordship to that post. The Indians of Irra-Ichered form a band of wanderers belonging to all the tribes of the vicarity of Arthabaska Mackenzie, and hence they are not the best. They are not radically bad, but ignorant and brutal, living always far from the missionary. It was the desire to in-struct them a little that made me undertake the journey to Tora Taberre. The morning after our departure snow began to fall in great flakes. It was winter. Since then we have not seen the ground. Your Lordship knows the country as the company's post. Needless then to speak of it.

extend violently their arms, slightly bending the leg; the feet scarcely move. All trgether utter ferocious shouts, and this simultaneous howing is modestly dubbed by our Indians "the particulations" the national song." The 18th October I took leave of the Indians

at Tascheré. The wind was favorable. We woni under sail for two days and a night and reached a point called "Point of Rock," where the Mon-tagnais wore to await us. The cold was severe, and unfortunately wood was scarce. We had to go two miles for it, and thence carry it upon our aboutders to the comp. The Indiane had our shoulders to the camp. The Indians had not reached the place of meeting, they came only on the morrow and far into the night. I at once began my work, *i.e.*, baptisms and con-fessions. I was litterally freezing. I caught a bad cold that confined me to my tent for several days. The 24th we pursued our way towards St. Joseph, and, thanks be to God, we arrived without any too great difficulty at noon on the 28th. We were obliged to set foot upon a little 28th. island and remain captives there until the waters of the lake formed but one immense bridge of their wigwams. Let it suffice to say my Lord, that in the wigwam which I inhabited during four week I had the advantage of performing a rude penance. We were twelve persons, that evidently demonstrates that we elbowed one another. But let us be silent upon the interior another. But let us be silent upon the interior of this redskin palace, let the ladies do their kitchen work without any com-ment, let us not look at my left-hand neighbor, a good old fellow who was constantly hunting for "millpeds," which he extermin-ated in a summary and not over palat-able manner. Your Lordship can easily con-ceive my condition after my science in such ceive my condition after my sojourn in such company. If I suffered a great deal I think it was quite joyfully I said my "Fiat," and were I to suffer as much more to be of use to my fel-low-man, I would certainly not refuse. The 18th November I strapped on my snow-

shoes and took my course towards St. Joseph. The weather was all that could be wished for, moderately cold, no wind, clouddess sky, and a regular springtime sun. But in the north more than elsewhere it is true to say with the poet, "Never did a calm and serene day from the darksome shock of the tempest guaranteed the morrow."

morrow." We verified this once more. The 19th the tempest was frightful; the north blast, ice cold, blew with fury; the drifting snow was terrible, nothing could be seen on the great Lake, and so the Indians, although accustomed to travel through all kinds of weather, lost their way, through all kinds of weather, lost their way, and when night came we were only too happy to take refuge on a small granite island and pass there the night without any shelter. The 20th we awoke almost completely buried neath the snow that continued to fall abundantly. We were off as soon as possible, running at top speed, without knowing whither After a march of 18 hours, with scarce a breathing spell, we reached St. Joseph, where from the bottom of my heart I whered a fervent "Deo Gratiss !" ZiAlendy I have been year long, yeaf cannot Already I have been very long, yet I cannot close without a word of my mission. First of all, I hasten to state that, Fathers and brothers, we all enjoy the best of health, notwithstanding our work, which is really overpowering. We always live in the same status quo, i. c., poor as Job and satisfied with our lot. Spiritually, without going badly, things might go better. Since July a new minister, escorted by a school master, has come to try what, thank God his predecement were more that to be God, his predecessors were powerless to do i. c., whether or not he makes proselytes. I am confident he will lose his time and money. Until now, at least, he has only suc-ceeded in being laughed at. Lattly the schoolmaster, who relied upon converting all our Ca-tholics to Protestantism, took it into his head to pay me a visit. It was a and day for him, poor man 1 Bad weather overbeek him on his re-turn. I had, however, advised him to return before dark, but he had not complied. When he did return he lost his way, and passed the night wandering over the lake, and he had his nose and ears frozen. At present he is almost cured, but he will probably lose an ear. I presume he will scarcely return. As I told your lordship previously our house is fairly good, but, alas I we are sadly in need of a chapel. Our Divine Master is too poorly lodged ; yet to build a chapel the means are touged ; yet to build a chapel the means are wanting. We are poor here at St. Joseph, so poor that this lordship, on the occasion of his visit here, declared us "excessively poor." Mgr. Farand does what he can to aid us, but his heart is wider than his purse. He cannot do all. I trust your lordship, upon his return, will not forget us. In the past you have given us many proofs of interest, and we venture to hope that we will be under the obligation of ever adding to this debt of cratitude. I must close this now too lengthy letter, yet I take the liberty, my Lord and Rev. Wather, of making a request for my mission. I would wish to have a kitchen stove. It is absolutely necessary. For want of it, I lose considerable time at my cook-ing, and what cooking ; If your Lordship thinks it impossible to make us a present of one, and Lordship thinks it impossible to make us a present of one. and I avow I merit in nowise such a favor, I would beg of you to have one sent at all events, and we would enter it upon our requisition list. Could you also secure a watch for us I would be ever so grateful. I recommend myself, my Lord and Reverend Rather, to your good prayers, begging that you will kindly pardon my rambling epistle. I subscribe myself in Jesus Christ your Lordship's most humble and devoted son,

fellow, well may we gay: "This is the Blessed Mary's land, "India and Mother of our dear Redeemer, All hearts are touched and softoned at her name. All hearts are touched and softoned at her name. All hearts the prince, the scholar and the peasant, The prices, the prince, the scholar and the peasant, The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer, Pay homago to her as one ever present. And if our faith had given us nothing more Than this oxample of all womanhood, So mild, so merciful so strong, so good, So patient, peaceful, loyal, loying, pure, This were enough to preveit higher and truer Than all the creeds the world had known before.

THE STATUE TO THE VIRGIN. To the Edutor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SIB .- It is very seldom that the Witness SIR,-It is very soldom that the winters newspaper darkens my door; but my attention having been called to an article in that journal of April 11, I have concluded to send you my reflections thereupon, hoping you will find them worthy of a place in your columns. The article alluded to is the "Matte to the Virgin," pro-posed to be erected on the summit of the Mountain. According to the Witness-"Hardly a single person of the ninistry spoken the subject by the Witness reporter my door; but my attention 48 same roof, thirty years of the thirty-three thich He lived upon earth. At her charitable by the Berson of the Winess reporter but says that it is the worst affront ever offered to persons of the Protestant or of the Blessed Virgin, on the mountain or else-wary, still He could not forget His devoted, whee, can be construed into an insult to Pro-but years, is beyond my comprehension. She

separated brethren, and been the recipient of many favors and much kindness at their hands. But to come to the point :-- Suppose it was in contemplation to erect, in honor of the Blessel Virgin, a magnificent statue in the most conspicuous part of the city of New York. Such a project at the present day would undoubtedly be considered by all men as perfectly absurd. Yet near that city is the statue of the Goddess of Libertythat would marvelously answer the pur-pose. Heathen temples have before now been transferred into Christian sancturiespese. why not the statue of the Goddess of Liberty into the statue of the Blessed Virgin? The Church is making repid strides at the present day in all lands, reconquering in some what she formerly lost; and prosecuting in others, with unabated vigor, herdivine mission, from the rising to the setting of the sun. But no where are her triumphs more conspicuous than in the United States of America. When, therefore, it shall please the Amighty Ruler to banish religious discord from the earth and to inaugurate once more the reign of religious peace, good will, and unity; when men of all nations and tongues shall acknowledge but "One God, One Faith, One Baptism;" when the scattered sheep shall have been gathered into the one fold, under Peter the one shepherd, then may that glorious conception of Bartholdi-still serving its original purpose, but under a happier name-receive the salutations of earth's numerous pilgrims, in the beautiful words of the Catholic hymn, "Ave Maris Stella" (" Hail STAB of the Sea.") A. G. GRANT.

THE PROPOSED STATUE.

To the Editor of THE TEUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIE,-When certain Catholics originated the idea of creeting a statue of the Virgin Mary in Mount Royal Park, they certainly did not foresee the storm of Protestant bigotry and fanaticism that it would occasion. Catholics were aware, indeed, that Protestants accorded no special honor to the Blessed Vir-gin, but that they place her beneath ordinary sinful mortals, that they positively hate and belittle her, will be a revelation to the major-ity of Catholics. That they do this is evident from the present agitation, in which all seem anxious to take part. They say they would be in favor of a statue to Jacques Cartier. but one to the Blessed Virgin would be an outrage upon their feelings. In a meet-ing presided over by Sir Wm. Dawson, a form of petition to the City Council was drawn up, in which the proposed statue was drawn up, in which the proposed statue was referred to as an "abuse of images," It is publicly stated by the suggestorn of the scheme that the purpose of the statue is to commemorate an undisputed historical fact, viz., that the first name of the city was Ville Marie, or Oity of Mary. It is not then to be a religious monument. It is solely to per-petuate the fact referred to. Now, if this is an abuse of images, will Sir Wm. Dawson and the gentlemen who attended his meeting explain to us how the statue of the Queen, is done would have promptly taken four hoofs and the fur covering which the Montagnard esteem and walue most. Finally, when it pleased God, the malady ceased, and death also. Then our Indians bacame brave shew, and the mothers, different from Rachel, were not inconsolable, when they ceased to fear, but in less than a fort-new, and the Free Traders had just made their tears. and the gentlemen who attended his meeting explain to us how the statue of the Queen, on Victoria square, and that of Nel-son, on Jacques Cartier square, are not an abuse of images. And since we are on the subject, will they tell up at the same time how the grand portraite of themselves, of their relatives and friends that they det i made are not also an abuse of images? Or

I have any such purpose in view. I have the Blessed Virgin? Perhaps, after all, always lived on the best of terms with our it is only purpose its desting for more it is only pursuing its destiny, for was it not written long. long ago, "She shall it not written long, long ago, "She shall crush thy head, but thou shall lie in wait for her heel?" Let right-minded Protestantsfor certainly there are many such in our fair city-weigh this fanatical uprising in the balance of reason and revolation. They will soon discover how unfounded and unreasonable it is; for we confidently believe that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens will live to be heartily ashamed of their conduct in this matter.

CUMMON SENSE.

LETTER FROM REV. FATHER DUPÉRE, O. M. I.,

TO HIS LORDSHIP MOB J. CLUT, BISHOP OF ARING DELE.

MISSION OF ST. JOSEPH, December 12, 1887.

MY LORD AND MOST REV. FATHER,-You are doubtless surprised at not receiving any letters from me, and that I can readily surmise. Fifteen months have elapsed since Your Lordship's passage here. Since then many occasions of writ-ing have offered, and, if I have failed to profit by them, it is because last winter I knew not where to address my letter, and from spring till now I have been so buey that it has been impossible to write to anyone. Your Lordship will therefore kindly pardon me if, a little late, I und riake to furnish a few details on our Mission of St. Joseph. Nothing strange in regard to last winter ; spiritually and temporally, all went on, if not perfectly, at least satisfacto-rally. Our good Father Jossard passed the winter at St. Isidore with Brother Josseau. The Rev. Father has evidently told you all about his mission, and I need add nothing. As for me, I remained at St. Joseph exercising my zeal, in company with Brother Larue, who had been de-tailed to this post. At the moving of the ice, just as I was about to answer the letter which Your Lordship had so kindly sent me from Montreal, all the Indians who, through March and April. had succeeded one snother at my mission, and had consequently kept me very busy, came back almost out of their senses with fright, and lit-terally beseiged us during two months and a half. Your Lordship knows it takes but little to frighten those brave sons of the forest. The present cause of their terror was the "whoopingcough" that was making a have among the children. The Indians thought all was over with their "nation," as they proudly term their beautiful race, and effectively they were dying with fright. At first I thought it would merely amount to fear, but in less than a fort-

From this spot the lake gets constantly more narrower, you might think a great river, were it less troubled. The approach of the lake is very difficult, because of the enormous bowlders that fringe the shore, jutting far out into the waters.

Here and there you perceive little islands of stone, the only place where the boat may find shelter in case of a storm. Except those little granite rocks, we meet but one large island, dotted with willow and aspen trees. Every day of the journey we had snow, wind and great cold. The oars were thickly coated with great cold. The cars were thickly coated with ice, which it was necessary to break with axes from time to time. When we reached Irrs fcterre, the fourteenth day after our departure, the enow was a foot and a half in depth. The rivers and little lakes formed a solid bridge of ice upon which travellers and sleighs could pass without danger. The great lake alone was still without danger. The great lake alone was still open to navigation. Having only a canvass text to guard me, trembling with cold (at least 20 degrees certigrade) notwishstanding my wish to do more, I must fain be content with hearing confessions, conferring baptisms, and giving a little good advice to the flock (slas i almost lost), the greater part of whom I then saw for the saw time. I remained three does with the Indiana my time was wall amo days with the Indians, my time was well em-ployed, and I hope my visit was of some use to the poor Indians. At least they thanked me, and begged that I might return again. I would willingly consent to do so, whatever it might cost, I would account that nothing, but it is so far and so difficult of access. The eve of my departure they gave a feast and a Mon-tagnais dance. Of course I had to wit-ness the latter and be a guest at the former. The feast, if we may call it such, consisted in boiled bear's meat, and a few pots of flour in boiling water, which dish they term, as you know, "Lababo," For sure many a ladie's poodle would have turned up its nose had it been present at the feast. As for me, My Lord, I avow that I smacked my lips like a brue red-akin. It is almost a scandal to speak of the dance, but what does your Lordship think of a pastor assisting at it ? Nothing, I am sure, because our Indians' dances ace very innocent. Your Lordship has doubtless, time and again,

L. DEPERE. Priest O.M.I.

DOING GOD'S WILL.

The will of God, of which we speak when in the Lord's prayer we ask that it may be done. on earth as it is in heaven, is, as St. Cyprian says, that will which the only begotten Son of the Father did and taught us. It is humility in conversation, stability in faith, modesty in speech, justice in works, mercy toward our neighbor, and discipline in habits ; to injure no one, to be at peace with our fellowman, to love God with our whole heart, to fear him as God, and to prefer nothing to the love of Christ. It is the joy of the angels, the desire of the saints, the delight of the angels to serve God perfectly, and in all things seek conformity with that holy will. Thus it is that a man attains the end of his creation ; the life thus spent, while fall of the peace which conformity with the world's false, seductive maxims never can give, is that which is worthiest of man and the best. - Colorado Catholic.

Conceited youth: I also am very musical. night, and there wasn't a dry eye in the room. do they put Queen Viotoria, Admiral Nelson, prosperity and of happiness, in a word, that the tion; The dancers, as by an electric motion, Ornel young lady; Were you alone?

APBIL-125, 1888 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE The set of the set of

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(FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.) HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

SOME UNTHOUGHT OF ECONOMIES.

alue of Scraps-Attic Antiques-Old Family Cheats-Bag Carpets In and Out of Place-Rugs.

VALUE OF SCRAPS.

Around every house, no matter how well regulated or arranged, accumulations of one sort or another steadily increase, defying the vigilance of the house-wife, till the yearly or again, bringing up the ever recurring question so often asked before: "What shall we do with them?" somi-yearly house-cleaning drags them to light

them?" It is amusing to notice the way in which some articles, of no use whatever in themselves, are hoarded, year after year, on account of some sentimental interest attached to them, or perhaps some exaggerated estimate of their alue.

Now if we are ever to have cleanly and plea sant homes we must at once and forever get rid of these two ideas in connection with household rubbish. If sentiment must be indulged in, let it be associated with such articles as shall be he be associated with and not cumbersome in the keeping. As for the rest—the money-value of an article is generally a fair criterion of its worth. This is a safe plan at any rate to go on at house-cleaning time,

ATTIC ANTIQUES.

When the craze for antiques came in, a wholesale cleaning up of attics all over the land took place. But was comfort increased thereby ? took place. But was connor increased thereby t I fail to see it, simply because the rubbish was retained in the house, and not put out of it. All this fuss dragging down and burnishing up andirons, and setting them in the parlor to be admired by the casual visitor was the veriest monsense, because they served no useful pur-pose. We can't go back now to the wood-burn-ing days, and few of us have long enough memories to carry us back to associations con-nected, with them. So that affectation, and sharn ancestral pride had a great deal to do with the showing off of family antiques. It is altogether too ludicrous to see the spinning-wheel of the great-grandmother brought down, and placed beside the great-grand-daughter's Steinway or Chickering. It is almost too comi-oal a contrast between the good old hard-work-ing days, and these of luxury and indolence. admired by the casual visitor way the veriest

ing days, and these of luxury and indolence. If there are any high, straight-backed, hard-eated chairs also in which a bye-gone generation has sat, for comfort's sake don't bring them down to be looked at, nor sat in-the greatest admirer of these antiquarian curiosities seldom a trempt sitting in them. Not all the ribbons of old or peacock blue, tied into bows over them, an make them endurable for their legitimate

as a let them go. Old furniture is seldom cast aside until its day has indeed past, and it would be foolish to ay that our present articles of furniture, light n the handling, easy in the using, should be displaced by the stiff, ungainly, unwieldy furniture of former days.

Osbinets might be rescued from this sweeping denunciation, but that they favor the accumula-on of trifles of little interest or value-at best, mere curios-and no sensible person is de-rous of making home a museum.

OLD FAMILY CHESTS.

But when we come to textile fabrica--well, ere we may be induced to pause in the work destruction-bere we may be forced to admit nperiority in the make and finish of materialonesty in the very warp and woof of those oldashioned stuffs, and thoroughness in the handi-work not to be found in these easy-going, easy-

minded days. We cannot find much fault with the taste that e-instated such things as these. Old-world amilies keep some of the rarest of their toilets n massive oaken chest, where fold on fold of ancient silk and satin and brocade have lain in Ancent sik and sain and orocade have land in perfumed darkness through the quiet years, un-visited by worm or moth, unshaken out of these folds, save when resurrected for the adorning of some young beauty of the ancient house. And the linens of those days, even till worn to the thinnest thread, how firm and strong they

are, and how soft when torn at last into strips to bind up the wounds and hurts of a later genera-

Every one, except people of unlimited means, knows how expensive it is to furnish the rooms.

any sort, woollen or cotton, will serve, a good, strong rug may be manufactured in a short time at home. A very pretty rug, and soft almost as velvet

may be made by forming the strips into several folds, leaving the loops about half a finger length or a little longer. Sow each cluster of length or a little longer. Sew each cluster of loops tightly together at one end. Then place on a foundation—a piece of coarse bagging, or even ticking, if it be whole and atroog, will do—after all the clusters are sewed in rows very closely together, cut the loops and shake out the ends a little, and you will have a rug that will last for years and always look well. The brighter the colors and the more variety in them the better it will look.

them the better is will look. Odds and ends of carpet are easily obtainable at carpet warehouses in the form of remnants when such, are not to be found in the house. They make lovely mats if bound with braid of They make lovely mass it bound with bland of contrasting color to the ground tint of the design, and are so cheap and easily made, be-sides furnishing so much comfort in the bed-rooms and elsewhere, that it is a wonder they are not oftener used.

THE NOMADS OF CITY LIFE.

Every year, as the first of May comes peril ously near, in the calendar, the heart of the nomad stirs amid the dry dust of city life, and quickens with the quickening breath of spring, A desire to be up and away comes upon many an otherwise monotonous-minded dweller in city homes, and he feels the impulse without under-

standing why. Probably if you asked him you might receive for an answer that the time of his lease is up. .r that the landlord gave him warning last quarter, or that his present place of abode does not suit him.

One thing is positively certain, he would stare at you in open-eyed wonder if you told him that it was none of these things that was influencing him in seeking a change of residence-that it was simply the recurrence of the desire im-planted long ago in the old nomadic history of

the race that was stirring him up in this way. But your remark would be neverbleless true; else why this yearly repeated panic of moving.

PROCESSION OF THE WATERPROOFED. It is said that the caw of one crow is the sign of spring, but there is a surer and earlier sign than that. The dismally chilly, drizzly, neverquite-at-one-with-themselves days of April wit-ness the harbingers of spring in other guise than the solemn clerical black of the crow, for these harbingers, as the olden poets might have called them, don the thinnest of rubber gossamer-cloaks, and rush up the doorsteps of house-agents offices, and drive respectable landlords for are not landlords the very essence of respectability) out of their customary aplomb, and exasperate out-going tenants with pertinent and impertment enquiries as to the condition and advantages and otherwise of the house they are vacating?

And do they not, as they stand dripping in the hall, with the points of their umbrellas dis-charging torrents of muddy water over your clean oilcloth, manage to peer into your "best parlor," and take you into their confidence then and there as to what they think of its dimen-sions, and what their ideas concerning the furnishing of it would be, which, of course, are glaringly opposed to your taste as displayed in giaringly opposed to your taste as displayed in its present arrangements? Do they not wheedle you into letting them take "a peep upstairs," just in time to catch Master Reggie, your own dimpled three-year-old, marching out of his bath, naked and chubby, with poor Fluff, the kitten, lank, uncomfortable and wretched look-ing, the reluctant sharer in his ablutions, slink-ing at his basis? ing at his heels?

And then do not those damp strangers go prying into your bedrooms, opening the doors, wall-closets, poking with their umbrellas into corners, perhaps even dislodging an ancient cob

Web or two ? You are thankful enough when they take their departme-but somehow you teel all out of sorts for the day, and as if your home, the dearest spot on eaith yet to you had undergone desecration.

A VERY EXCITING KIND OF SHOPPING.

House-husting is an art just as much as shopping is. In fact it is a kind of shopping. You cannot hope to be suited in one or in the other unless you start out with a clear idea, of what you want, and how much you are prepared to give for it. You must, in fact, have a sort of plan made in your mind concerning what you desire and expect, allowing ample margin for subsequent modifications which are almost cer-tain to be imposed on the original draft.

tain to be imposed on the original draft. It is always so much easier to work with a plan than without it. Sir Walter Scott said that, while working on his romances, he first of all draw out a scheme of the whole plot that he intended to develop throughout the story, but, that while proceeding, although he diverged in-variably from what he had first set down as his lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. If this he true in lives of guidance, still the having of a plan of work helped him immeasurably. work helped him immeasurably. If this be true in literature, the same rule also

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

OHAPTER XII.-Continued.

In some vague, indistinct way, Hilda knew what was coming. Her simple, loving heart fluttered and heat so quickly that she could hardly breathe. She did not even follow every word he said, but when he ceased speaking, it was as though some exquisite strain of music ased. Yet she would have deferred it if she ceased. Yet she would have deterred to if she could, the speaking of those words that were to open a new life to her. She longed to hear them, yet felt frightened at them. "Hilda," whispered the low voice at her side, "do forget those lilies for one moment, and look them. to say ""

at me. Can you guess what I have to say." The shy, sweet eyes did not meet his own; the little hands still trembled amid the white

blossoma.

"I am jealous of those flowers," said Claude impatiently, as he removed them. "I want all your attention for once, and for a few minutes. Hilds, do you remember that May morning in Brynmar woods?

"I remember it well," replied a faint, halffrightened voice. 44 T

Do you know," said Claude eagerly, loved you then ! It was the fairest, sweetest picture my eyes ever fell upon, as you stood in the woods, with the blue-bells in your hand. could hardly tear myself away. I longed there and then to kneel at your

feet and offer you, as I do now, my life and my love. I have never thought of anything or any one since I saw you. Until I found you again my life was one long dream of misery, Hilda. There never was a love so strong, so deep, so true as mine. Is there any hope for me?

There were a few minutes of unbroken ilence, then a gentle, half-sad voice replied, "How could you care for me when you were

pledged to marry Miss Earle ?" He told her the whole story, how from childhood they had been trained to understand that at some future time they were to be married-how he always liked Barbara in a calm, kind, how ne always liked Barbara in a caim, kind. brotherly way, and when his mother suggested the time for the marriage had arrived, he had "no objection." "I had not seen you then, Hilda," he continu-

ed. "When I did so, my heart awoke suddenly, I was like a man who had been buried in a deep sleep. I awoke to find myself passionately loving you, yet pledged to marry Barbara Earle. I was half mad for some time, but I had no idea of freeing myself. I thought I must bear my fate and trample you out of my heart. But, Hilda, Bar-bara has dismissed bara has dismissed me; she says our engage-ment was a foolish mistake, for which I shall not suffer. She refuses even to mention it again, and I am free-free to lay my heart at the feet of the only one I ever can love. Have

you no word for me, Hilda ?" "Is she—is Barbara unhappy ?" she asked gently.

"Do not let that shadow stand between us, "Do not let that shacow scalad between us, cried Lord Bayneham. "Hilda, if I was to pray as man has never prayed before, Miss Earle would not deign to listen to me. If she were here she would plead for me. Oh, Hilda, can it be that I am mistaken ? that you do not care for me ?"

She turned her face to him, and he read his

answer there. While the fair flowers bloomed around them. sending a thousand sweet and fragrant mes-sages, he told her that same sweet old story that ⁹ sages, he told her that same sweet old story that the world has heard so long, and never wearied of—the same story of love, and youth, and hope; of love that was to be eternal, all-endur ing, stronger than death. The words rang to the same familiar, ever-beautiful chime. Their music was new to the young girl who listened, and thought she must be in Fairy-land. "I do not think, Hilda," he said—his voice trembled with eagerness—" that I could hear my life without you. I could endure all things with you by my side; without you, life would be one long, dreary blank."

be one long, dreary blank." The time came when Lord Bayneham remem-bered those words as a death knell. One such bered those words as a description of the hand hour comes in every life; perfect in its love and happiness, without cloud, shade or fear; it came to them, and when the mellow light of the conservatory grew dim, and the fragmant blos-soms shone but faintly in the evening gloaming. Hilda had promised to be Lord Bayneham's

"Your life shall be just as bright as the life

"has Barbara dismissed you? or have you ceased to love her?" "Barbara dismissed me," he replied with

a strange smile. "Then she is a false, faithless girl, and must be brought to reason," said the countess indig-

nantly. "Hush, mother!" said the earl. "She is the noblest and truest of women. She dis-missed me because she saw that I had learned to hove some one else truly and dearly. She would not stand between me and happiness. I

weuld not stand between me and happiness. I should nover have named my love; I should have married Barbara and endured my life as I could. But she saw it, and set me free." "It is just as I expected," was her ladyship's indignant comment—"a set of ridiculous, sen-timental ideas. So you, my lord, have broken your faith, if not your word, with the 'noblest of women!' You fly in the very face of society; you set the world and all its laws at definance—and for what ?—for the love of some fair...foolish face, or perhaps worse, I cannot fair, foolish face, or perhaps worse, I cannot tell.

"Be just, mother," said Lord Bayneham "I have done all you say for love of the sweetest, loveliest and purest girl the world ever saw."

"Favor me with the name of your new love," said the Countess contemptuously. "I have no wish to hear any absurd raphsodies." "The girl I love and have asked to be my

wife is Hilda Hutton, Lady Hutton's ward," he replied. "I beg you, mother, to say what you will of me, but spare her. I love her, and she will be my wife. "Never with my consent," exclaimed the countess. "I forbid any such folly. I insist

"And to his courtesy, ib seems," reforted the lady. "I refuse to hear one word more. If I could believe you serious, Claude, my sorrow would be so great it would nearly kill me. When you have thought better of it, come to me again." With a haughty gesture the countess thus dis-

missed her son.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Countess of Bayneham was always con-sidered as one of the proudest women in Eng-land. Her pride had hitherto known no fail. This broken engagement of her son's, his anticipated alliance with one whose claim to high or noble linesge she was wholly ignorant of, hum-bled her. Pride was without doubt the master-passion of her life; but there was another almost as great—that was love for her only son. He was perhaps the only human being that she ever loved with thorough, self-sacrificing devo-tion. True, she was fond of Barbara; but had Barbara been penniless, instead of a wealthy

heiress, the countess would never have planned that marriage for her son. It was early on the morning following that the young earl sought his mother. After a night of sleepless and anxious deliberation he resolved upon making an appeal to her affection; that, he thought, she could never withstand; and he was right in his conjecture. He appealed to his mother's love, and won from her a most reluctant consent to his marriage with Lady Hutton's ward.

How nobly Barbara has behaved !" she said with a deep sigh. "she would have made a fitting mistress of Bayneham; and I misjudged her so cruelly—I thought she had played you

"false Olaude." "No one living is, or can be, more true than Barbara," said Lord Bayneham; "but there is fate in love, mobher. What sent me that May morning into Brynmar woods?" merning into Brynmar woods?' Then, in his own simple and truthful way, Claude told Lady Bayneham the whole history of his love; his first meeting with Hilda, his struggle to forget ber, and his intense happiness at finding himself free to visit her; and Lady Bayneham was touched in spite of herself, "She is very fair and beautiful," she said, "but, Claude, there is one thing—I give my con-sent with certain conditions. Remember Hilda is not Lady Hutton's daughter. she is only her

is not Lady Hutton's daughter, she is only her ward. I am saying nothing against her; I sup-pose her to be a distant relative of Lady Hut-ton's, adopted by her because she is childless; but I must insist upon every particular of her birth and parentage being laid before us. It is nothing but right; the Baynehams of Bayneham never married beneath them."

extremity of her terror ; " can nothing be done to save her ?"

Those she asked turoed from her with a sorrowing face; they knew when Lady Huston was gone the young girl would be alone in the world.

Through the long bright hours of that sunny property.

It was the long watch by that still, silent figure that changed Hilds from a child to a woman.

"You had better rest," said one of the doctors, moved by her face so full of anguish. "I cannot leave her," said Hilda quietly. "Do you know," continued the doctor, "

Lady Hutton has any friends who ought to be summoned ?"

"I have never heard of any," she replied. "Lady Hutton always spoke of herself as being

"Has she any worldly affairs that require setting?" asked Dr. Weils again. "I do not know," said poor Hilda. "The

agent from Brynmar is still here, and the law yer who manages all mamma's affairs. They Would not leave the house while she was so ill." When Dr. Wells repeated his question to Mr. Abelson, the lawyer, that gentleman told him Lady Hutton's will had been made sixteen Lady Hutton's will had been made sixteen years ago, and he believed all her affairs were in perfect order; so there was nothing left for the lady, who lay so still and white, to do. The doctors agreed that in all probability she would recover consciousness just before death; and while the sun poured the full force of its golden heave the ball force of its golden beams shrough the half-drawn curtains into the

cheerful room, they watched for that minute ; but hour after hour passed and it did not come. The face could grow no whiter, but the faint, low breath became more feeble. such. Respect the secret of the dead as she respected it living." After that Hilds was content to leave the When evening came and Lord Bayneham called again, he was told that Lady Hutton was dying, and he never remembered how he reached

mystery a secret still, and as weeks passed on she recovered from the great and and den shock; but while she lived Hilda never "Mother," he said to Lady Bayneham, "you must come with me. Lady Hutton is dying. den snock; put while ane lived Hilda never ceased to mourn the kind and stately lady who had loved her so well. In the quiet and silence of Brynmar her health and spirits returned. Something of the old beautiful bloom was on her Hilda has no one near her, and I must go to comfort her. Do not refuse. 1 ask you as would ask you for my life."

She did not refuse ; there was something in her son's face that compelled her to obey. Sh went with him at once, and said not a word save to comfort him in sorrow.

The moment had come ; the evening sun had set in all its glory ; the beautiful gloaming, half golden, half gray, had begun, when Hilda bending over the white face saw a faint quivering of the closed eyelids and the sealed lips. Then

sure looked. Hilda went with him to the shady green glade in the woods where he first saw her; and there, with tears shining in her eyes, she told him Lady Hutton's dying words, and how impossible she had found it to dis-cover who her parents were. He loved her too deeply to care; and he kissed the tears from her face, and told her never to think of it again. She was Hilda Hutton to all the world, and would soon be Hilda. Lady Bavneham, He the dark eyes opened with a wistful, wondering look, that pierced the child's heart. "Hilda," whispered Lady Hutton, "what is it, my darling? Am I going to die ?" "Mamma," cried the trembling grl, "let me go with you" "I wust tell you" soid Lody Hutton and would soon be Hilda, Lady Bayneham. He made her promise that when the spring blos-

go with you" "I must tell you," said Lady Hutton, "something—let me have more air, I cannob breathe. I wint to tell you, darling, about your own mother. Perhaps I Jid wrong—but I loved you so dearly—you are like my own Maud. Can no one give me air ?"

Hilda tried to raise the dying lady, whose

words came in short, quick gasps. "I want to tell you, darling," she said-then a sudden glaze fell over the wistful eyes, an swful pallor settled on the face, and the halfraised head fell heavily on Hilda's arm. Lady Hutton had gone, "where the wicked cease Hutton had gone, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." "Carry that poor child away," said Dr. Wells to one of the attendants. Hardly more conscious than the one who lay

hears. Spring came, with its plossoms and budding leaves. The wedding was to take place in the pretty country church at Brynmar, and a gay party of guests assembled there. Bertie Carl-yon had gladly accepted his old friend's invita-tion to efficiate as the best man, for he was bunging to see Barbare casin Diffidure of at rest. Hilda was carried into the nearest room, which happened to be the library, and laid upon

stir in the intelligence of the sound of the iree. The flowers Hilda loved were blooming on that made her Claude Bayneham's wife, and no of her; let us see her at once." The man who had opened the door never dreamed of offering any resistance. "Miss Hutton has been taken to the library, one wished her joy more truly or more kindly than Barbara Earle.

and Dr. Greyling, who had been Ludy Hutton's and Dr. Greyling, who had been Lindy Hutton's confidential friends for many years. Until she was 21 a certain income was to be allowed her, and Brynmar was to be her home, unless she married before then, in which case she would immediately come into full possession of her

kneit by the sick bed; she was half grazed with the sudden sorrow. Last evening hope and love had charmed her; only last evening a golden light that came straight, it seemed, from Heaven, had fallen over her. At the very moment her lover left her, and thinking only of sharing her new-found happiness with her adopted mother, she heard a bell ring, then a startled cry, a rush of servants, and following them she saw Lady Hutton lying white and still upon the ground. Doctors were summoned in haste; every re-source of science had been tried; but all in vaio. Since she had been carried into her room, Lady Hutton had been lost to all earthly things. It was the long watch by that still, silent

Boyneham will be very happy, I think, to relieve us of it."
It was nearly the end of June when Hilda and Mrs. Braye returned to Brynmar, Barbara having given her promise to meet Hilda when
the London season was quite over.
When she returned to her early home Hilda resolved to search among Lady Hutton's letters and papers, to see if it were possible to find any clew to her adoption and parentage.
In the grand library at Brynmar stood a large oaken bureau, where the poor lady had been wont to keep all letters and papers. There Hilda searched, there she found letters worn and yellow with age, love-letters, written by the gay and dashing Lord Hutton to the quiet, diguified Miss Erskine; but neither there nor anywhere else could she find any mention of herself. She questioned the older servants who had lived long with Lady Hutton, but they could tell her nothing. One of them spoke of a Brynmar-a nurse, they supposed. The story of Magdalen Hurst was a sealed book to them.
r In despair Hilda gave up all hope of ster knowing anything of a secret so well kept, so is be tried to forget it. Neither the doctor nor the lawyer could enlighten her, for Lady Hutton had not taken them into her coufidence.
" Make yourself quite happy," wrote Mr Abelson; " Lady Hutton was a just woman Most probably you are a distant relative of her on ther child, especially as she treated you as a usch. Respect the secret of the dead as she respected to living."

face when, six weeks afterward. Barbara came, saying that in spite of all remonstrances Claude

would come tco-not to remain, but only for a

few hours, just to see how his newly-found trea.

soms came she would be his wife. As the time drew near Lady Bayneham made

some faint remonstrance, but it was soon with-drawn, because she saw the whole happiness of her son's life was involved. Unless he married

Hilds he would never marry at all. Outwardly

she was amiably indifferent, but in her heart

there was something resembling dislike for the besutiful young girl who had unconsciously thwarted the one plan and wish of her life and

longing to see Barbara again. Diffidence or delicacy—he hardly knew which—had prevent-ed him from calling since he knew she was

r wedding day when the words were spoken

sure looked.

hears.

even of a moderate sized house. ith carpe The cost per yard of the tapestry, hemp, felt, and other low-pricod carpets in the shops, is very small, it is true ; but even so, many people are compelled to allow some rooms to go un-carpeted, for when the number of yards to cover even a small room be considered the cover even a small room be considered the amount required often totals up alarmingly. The expense of furnishing, in other respects, is so great that economy steps in to have a word to say in the choice of floor-coverings. For the inferior rooms of a house nothing is

so durable and comfortable, where warmth is considered, than the some-time despised ragcarpet. Here the treasures of the attic, old half worn clothing that must be got rid of at any price at this season, come in of use. For carpeting kitchen halls, back stairs, the

For carpeting kitchen halls, back stars, the kitchen itself, entries, attic bedrooms, or even on occasion, the basement or extension dining-room, it would be hard to find a substitute of-fering more wear at less cost. "You must see my nice new diningroom car-pet," said one lady to another, leading her visitor into the pleasant room where the family took their meals. The floor was covered with a prety, strings earned bread or as strings alter.

book their meals. The moor was covered with a pretty striped carpet, broad gray stripes alter-nated by with narrow crimsom ones. "Not very like a rag-carpet, is it ? Well, Imade that myself—not in a day however. It was my pas-time for a long while. I had some time on my hands, and an abundance of old clothes in the setion. Some of there were the work to give hands, and an abundance of old clothes in the attic. Some of them were too worn to give away, but there were good pieces to be gob out of all. I sorted out all the cloth garments into a heap by themselves. Of course they had been laid away clean, so there was no delay washing them. Then I sorted out the dark from the light-colored. I cut them one kind at a time into narrow strips and joined them conclusions the sorted to the series of the series. one kind at a time into harrow surps and joined them, overlapping the ends tirmly, and sewing with strong thread. Then I wound these long strips into balls. The dark ones I kept in one basket, the light in another. The light ones I colored a deep crimson. Of course, the dark ones were the most numerous, so I told the weaver to make the crimeon stripes much nar-rower. It to k up a good deal of time, but I liked the work, and the cost of getting it woven was small-so I got the attic ridded of the old cloth coats, trousers and jackets that had been but by there for so long, doing no one any good Now they make a nice soft carpet for our din-ing room, are comfortable under our feet when we sit at meals, and help the room to look really

cheary." Her friend, glancing around, could not help agreeing with her. Fashion that retraces her steps, every decade

or so of years, has lately taken up the rag carpet idea with enthusiasm. Rag carpets are now not only to be seen on the floors of the most aristoeratic mansions, but are even used as portifies for the most elegant drawing-rooms. Of course, in such cases the materials are costly, as scraps of satin, silk or. velvet, but the arrangement is the same, and the colors being placed at hap hazard, instead of in set figures, the effect is mixed, which, in the employment of scraps, is always the best that can be produced.

The rag-carpet orace succeeded oracy patch-work in would be sethetic circles. These, which at best are but the expedients of people of limited means used to eke out an insufficient income, and as such evidences of thrift and management, are painfully out of place in rooms crowded with rich furniture and costly, draperies. They are, as I have said, the outcome of thrift seeking to make the most of what it has, not of wealth, where such thrift is needless. A fine taste would, therefore, exclude them, where their use could only suggest incongruity.

RUGS.

Some very pretty rugs may be made out of tions of location with the choosin over-estimated.

holds true in household management. But to return to our illustration of the shop

per. It is seldom one sees a good shopper, Every one is familiar with the reckless one. She is the terror of clerks, for she does not know her own wants, but depends on the patient salesman to find them out for her, just as in her school-days, she expected her clever school-work out the arithmetical problems for her. She has a bored and fretted look just as if she had got hold of the wrong end out of the bull of exgo hold of all were working away with all her istence and were working away with all her might on lines that could never be smoothed out of the tangles her want of thought have created. But the good shopper, on the other hand, is a pleasure to see. Her methods are so pleasant and simple. She does not drive the salesmen and simple.

and salesgirls desperate in seeking to divine her wishes, but quickly draws a card or picce of paper, and on which beforehand, she has jotted her requirements, and as one is met and sup! plied, she checks it off her list, and passes on to another. If she cannot always get exactly what she wants, she gets as near to it as she can, and always makes it a point to, at least, appear satisfied, when the best is done that can be done. She has her lines drawn, enclosing certain bounds that she will not pass, and all allorements of spring openings and sacrifice

allerements of spring openings and sacrices sales have no power over her. But the busiest day's shopping that was ever known, never even approached in interest one good day's house-hunt. Why, one would take off rubbers and waterproof at night with abun-dant material for a sleep full of draams that, if written down in shorthand at the moment written down in short-hand at the moment might make the fortune of a Dickens.

No wonder the veteran house-hunter rises equal to the occasion and sallies forth every rainy April that comes with spirits as eager and with curiosity as shary-set as at the first timid venture. But even in the midst of this keen elation, a dampener comes-the thought of the household exodus with all its horrors, but of that we shall not speak here or now.

THE CHOICE OF A HOME.

Why should not the choice of a home in volve as much thought, and what is doubly valuable, forethought, as the purchase of a spring suit? So very much of the real happiness of life de-

pends on the proper selection of the house wherein we propose to dwell. A basty decision may leave as much room for regret as any other of the mistakes of a life-

How we are housed may be and almost always is a question frought with deeper import than wherewithal we shall be clothed.

Many take the matter indifferently, saying, n effect, that one house is as good as another to ive in, that the question of neighborhood need not be considered, and that only fussy people go peering about in unventilated corners, exam-ing the traps on sinks and baths, and hanging their heads over drains to convince themselves, by sound olfactory evidence, of the non-escape

of sewage gas. But with the indifferent ones time works a ure revenge. Even these easy going individuals will have their eyes opened sometime, and when they see their children corrupted by the evil associations of a bad neighborhood, or the mother of the house wasting away under the slow poison of malaria, even they may be brought to acknowledge that after all the ques-tions of location, and emitation in connection tions of location and sanitation in connection with the choosing of our homes can scarcely be MARIANA*

na 19. – 18. m. – Line Brits Martin (19. m. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – Brits (19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 19. – 1

call it mine. When shall I see Lady Hutton is Before the spring blossoms come again, promise

to be my wife, darling." But that Hilda would not do. In her gentle, child-like heart there was a gracious dignity-all her own. He had won enough; she would promise no more. He loved her but the more for the pretby, coy words that feel so softly from her lips, "I shall come to see Lady Hutton to-mor

"Not to morrow," she replied; "mamma will be busy with the agent. Let me have that one day to realize my happiness and to dream." "It shall be so," replied Claude.

In after years Hilds wondered what her fate would have been if he had seen Hilds Hutton as he wished.

as ne wished. "Now, before I go," said Lord Bayneham, "grant me one favor. You gave me one blue-bell that May morning; give me now one of those white lilles. I shall know then in the morning that my happiness is real, not a dream.

She gave him what he asked, and the time came when those two withered flowers were more precious to the young earl than all the world besides. As he was leaving the house he heard a bell ring violently, and half wondered who it could be ringing in such hot haste.

"Tell Lord Bayneham as soon as he returns that I wish to see him particularly. I shall be in my own room.

So said Lady Baynebam in her coldest voice. intended for Barbaras benefit. She had not intended for Barbaras benefit. She had not vouchsafed one word to the young girl herself, choosing to consider her in a state of rebellion. Claude's face did not express any raptur-ous delight when the obedient domestic de-livered her ladyship's message. He loved his mother dearly; he had the deepest respect and admiration for her beauty and talents, her grace and digniby—she was his complete ideal of a British peeress: but if the truth must be of a British peerces; but if the truth must be told, the young earl held his mother in wholesome awe. He feared nothing upon earth in of the some awe. He feared nothing upon earth; no danger ever awed him, no fear ever daunted him; but he could not face his lady mother when he had offended or displeased her.

when he had offended or displeased her. "One more battle, he muttered to himself, "then all will be plain sailing." But Lady Bayneham's greeting astonished him. "My dear boy," she cried, "my poor Claude -what does all this mean?" "All what, mother ?" he asked briefly. "Barbara's strange conduct," she replied. "She tells me she has given you your freedom. I asked no questions from her-I felt too angry. Tell me, have you accepted it?" "I have," said Lord Bayneham, "and gladly

too. I am of Barbara's opinion—our engage-ment was a terrible mistake. She is a noble girl and I love her as though she were my own sister, but I can never care more for her than I

do now Lady Bayneham's face grew white with

anger. It seems that I am utterly ignored in the matter," she said bitterly. "Not ignored, mother," replied Claude gaily;

"but, you see, as the matter rested with Bar-bara and myself, we settled our own affairs." "I never admire flippanoy," was the haughty reply; "it is not in good taste from you to me, Claude."

"I beg your pardon, mother," he replied earnessiy. "I only meant to say it was a mat-ter that concerns ourselves alone." "Tell mo ene thing," cried Lady Bayneham

son indifferently; "she is peerlees herself; but I have no doubt she will." "It will not be so bad after all," said her

ladyship complacently, "if her pedigree is all right Lord Bayneham laughed, and elated with the concession he had won from his proud mother,

went to seek Lady Hutton. There seemed to be a strange calm in the house when he reached it. The windows were all closed, and the servant who opened the door looked unusually grave and serious. "Can 1 see Lady Hutton ?" asked Claude ; "is

she engaged ?" "Her ladyship is seriously ill, my lord," was

the man's reply; "she was seized with a fit has evening and has not been conscious since."

evening and has not been concious since." "Is Miss Hutton with her ?" he inquired in-expressibly shocked at the news. "Miss Hutton has never left my lady since she was taken ill" the man replied. "I hope to hear better news this evening," said Lord Bayneham as he turned away. He felt like one in a dream; the sun was shining brightly, the streets were crowded with available. shining brightly, the streets were crowded when gayly-dressed people; life, gayety and happi ness seemed to thrill through the summer air, yet over the house he had left hung the dark cloud of illness, and perhaps approaching death. He went to his club, and there wrote his first love letter, telling Hilds her sorrow was his, and asking her to share it. "Let me see you this evening," he said. "just to give you some little consulation."

When the latter was gone, Lord B.yneham felt more at ease. To do his mother justice, she was startled and shocked to hear of Lady Hut-

was startied and showard if anything hap-ton's illness. "It would be most awkward if anything hap-pened just now." she said, "I trust. at least, that she will recover consciousness." The day passed slowly. Claude longing for the evening, when he could see Hilda and share

her sorrow. A dark cloud hung over Lady Hutton's mag-nificent ho se. The servants moved noiselessly and spoke in bushed voices. Grave physicians met and consulted how best to do battle with the grim king of terrors. In a luxurious chamber lay the lady so

suddenly and awfully stricken. The summer sun tried to pierce the rich green hangings, and succeeded in throwing a mellow, half-golden light over the room. The velvet curtains, with light over the room. The velvet curtains, with their deep fringe, were thrown aside ; there pale, serene and calm, no longer conscious of earthly things, lay Lady Hutton. Her pale lips were parted, and a faint, feeble breath passed them. She lay there, and life was ended for her, its hopes and sorrows all over. It mattered but little now that she had loved and lost, that she had been rich, courted and flattered, that men had bent before her and paid homage to her rank and wealth ; all that was over. Before the aunset she would be where virtue and goodness. sunset she would be where virtue and goodness, not money and position, take the first place and

not money and position, take the first place and wear the golden crown. Only one thing mat-tered now, and that was if the life ebbing so rapidly away had been well spent. All night long grave and learned men had stood by that quiet bed-side, fighting hand-to-hand with all-conquering Death. They were foil-ed at last ; art, science and wisdom had done their utmost, and all they could do had not even caused the closed eyes to open, or given strength to the white lips for one word. All night had the child she loved knelt by Lady Hutton's side, covering her head and face with warm tears, calling her by every endearing name, weeping and calling all in vain. Lady Hutton was never more to hear the sound of the voice she

my lord," he said. When they entered the darkened room Hilds

"Let me go back to her," she was saying to Dr. Wells. "I cannot believe it. It is im-Dr. Wells. "I cannot believe it. It is m-possible she can be dead." Then the tired, frightened eyes fell upon the

face of Lord Bayneham. She moved toward him with a wistful cry. He clasped her in his arms, and laid her head upon his breast. "Hilda, my darling," ho whispered, "my

wife that is to be, I am come to share your sor

row-it is mine also." Lady Bayneham looked on, her eyes full of tears. The delicate, lonely child, so lovely in the abaadonment of her grief, touched that world-worn heart. She silently withdrew with the doctor, and left together those whose love death had sanctified.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lady Bayneham forgot all her own cherished notions of etiquette, and warmly pressed the lonely young girl to return with her to Grosve-nor Square; but nothing would induce Hilds to leave the house.' She was too young, too inex-perienced, to know that time would soften her grief.

Mr. Abelson, assisted by Lord Bayneham, undertook all arrangements for the funeral Lady Hutton was laid to rest near the bonny woods of Brynmar, where the greater part of her life had been spent. Lord Bayneham was chief mourner, and distant cousins of Lady Hutton's, looking out for a legacy, were there

also. "You will attend in the library for the read. ing of the will, Miss Hutton," said the family awyer, after their return to London.

lawyer, after their return to London. Hilda bowed assent. She was very silent in these, the first days of her bereavement, and she seemed half shy, half frightened when with Lady Bayneham. The poor, wounded ohild found her greatest comfort with Barbara—noble, unselfish Barbara, who forgot when she caressed the four herd and parted the guiden heir term the fair head and parted the golden hair from the sad, sweet face, that she was in the pre-sence of her rival, the one who had stolen from her her love. She saw a griev-ing, sorrowful, lonely girl in place of the bril-light means the bod of the bril-

Ing, sorrowin, lonely girl in place of the bril-liant young beauty who had won Claude's heart, and Hilda clung to her as she would have done to a sister of her own. Miss Earle spent the time that intervened be-tween Lady Hutton's death and funeral with Hilda. She did not leave her night or day, and Claude, who after that one interview did not like to all for earther found his of the function like to ask for another, found his only comfort in hearing from Barbara the loving little messages sent by his fair haired wife that was to be.

The will was but a short one. The two cousins were not forgotten, a handsome legacy re-paid them for all their affectionate solicitude over the poor lady's health. Every old servant was remembered, and the beautiful estate of Brynmar, the house in London, money in the funds, carriages, horses, jewels and plate were all bequeathed by Lady Hutton to her adopted all bequesthed by Lacy Lutton to her acopted danghter, Hilda, who thereby became one of the richest heiresses in England. It was all her own to do what she would with, without any stipulations or conditions; but Lady Hutton hoped she would never part with Brynmar. There was no mention of her adoption or of her

Lord Bayneham took his young wife to Switzerland. He wanted to show her every beautiful place in the world all at once. Bar-bara told him laughingly, he must be content with one, and Hilda had chosen Switzerland.

Barbara's words were gayest when the hour of parting came. Barbara's face was the last that smiled as the carriag, containing perhaps that smiled as the carriag², containing perhaps the two happiest people in the world, drove away. Bertie Carlyon stood by Barbara's side, watching with love's keen eyes every change in that noble face. He saw no trace of sorrow there. Barbara did not keep her woes for the world's amusement. She was calm, kind and serene, thoughtful for Claude, for Hilda and for trady Rayncham. It would have required more Lady Bayncham. It would have required more shrewdness than Bertie possessed to discover any sign of an aching heart in those calm, clear eyes and smiling lips. "I think they will be happy," he said, as the carriage discover

carriage disappeared. "Some mortals have an enviable lot. I should imagine that Claude has not one cloud in his sky. I, on the contrary, "You !" cried Barbara, turning to him quick-

ly; "why, ever since I can remember anything at all, I have heard my cousin cite you as the

"I made no complaint," said Bertie. "I have enjoyed my life hitherto as the birds and flowers enjoy theirs, without thought or care. I never woke to realities until I became sure of obtaining a certain treasure. Looking within myself I found I was unworthy of it. He who would win must fight "

"Why cannot you fight?" said Bayhara, interested in spite of her own secret sorrow. "You are too diffident. A man should never mistrust his own powers if he would have others

respect them." "Miss Earle," said Bertie suddenly, "will make bertie will you be my you make a compact with me?-will you be my friend? A man can do noble deeds if he has a noble woman to influence him. Be my friend, and there is nothing too high or too difficult for me to attempt if yov will aid me. I should value your friendship more than the love of all the world put together." Bertie was most sublimely unconscious that

his words were a declaration of love in them-selves; and Barbara smiled as she looked at his

bandsome, eager face.
"I will be your friend," she said, "if, as you think, I can be useful to you."
"The mouse once helped the lion," said Bertie; "and it is just possible the time may come when Bertie Carlyon, the poor younger son of a not over-rich baronet, may be of some assistance to Miss Earle. Remember," he con-tinued, " if the time should ever come that you want a strong arm or a strong heart, my life is at your service." And Barbara remem-

bered his words. "Lady Hilda Bayneham will be the belle of "Lady Hida Hayncham will be the belle of the season, I presume," continued Bertse, after a pause of a faw minutes. "Poor Captain Massey is wearing the willow to some intent and purpose. I do not think he will ever care to look even at the fairest of belles after this." "He is a noble, brave man," said Barbara, who had heard from her cousin how well the gallant captain loved Lady Hutton's ward. "Miss Earle," oried Bertie, "you make me ambitious. I must do something to win from you the same praise. I wonder what I could do

that would make you call me a brave, noble

supulations or conditions; out Lady Hutton hoped she would never part with Brynmar. There was no mention of her adoption or of her parentage, not a word that gave any clew to if whatever. "I must congratulate you, Miss Hutton,"said the lawyer, when the will was read. "I wish, though," interrupted Hilda, with tears in her eyes, "that there had been one word of my mother." Two guardians were appointed to take charge and calling all in vain. Lady flutton was never more to hear the sound of the voice she loved best. "Must she die?" oried the poor child, in the of the yourg heiress. They were Mr. Abelson "Must she die?" oried the poor child, in the of the yourg heiress. They were Mr. Abelson

APBIL 25, 1888 N' or Lory THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

gonchalant of the men of the present generation

aouchalant of the men of the present generation than many people would believe." "When shall you leave Brynmar?" seked "Lady Baynebam spoke of returning to-"Lady Baynebam spoke of returning to-morrow," replied Barbara. "We shall have moto to arrange before the return of our bride and bridegroou." "May i call upon you sometimes ?" said Ber-

"May I tail up a your tie humbly. "Certainly," replied Miss Earle. "Call when you will; have I not promised to be your friend?" Wish those words ringing in his ears. Hertie Wish those words ringing in his ears. Hertie Carlyon returned to London. To use his own carpression, they "made a man of him," for they gave hope and vigor to his life.

CHAPTER XV.

At times, in the midst of his happiness L rd At times, in the midst of his nappiness L rd Biyneham paused to winder why he was so tavorad—why beaven and earth second to have poured their choicest gifts upon him. He was completely and thoroughly happy, there was not even the shadow of a cloud in his sky. was not even the shallow of a cloud in his sky. Lord Bayneham brought his beautiful young wife back to London. The house belonging to Lady Hutton had been sold. The Countess Dowager of Bayneham and Miss Earle accepted Dowager of Day attain and this Line accepted Claude's invitation to pass what remained of Claude's invitation of para what remained of the season with him in Grosvenor Square. Nothing annoyed the still brilliant mother of

Nothing annuyed that title of dowarer. Half the young earl than that title of dowarer. Half in deference to her prejudice the fair wife who in deterement of the place was known as "Lady

During her son's absence Lady Bayneham During her son's absence Lady Bayneham had arranged all her plans. She intended to reside at Listoff, a small estate that her hus-band, the late earl, had settled upon her, and Hids band, the late cart, due bound upon her, and Berbara had no thought of leaving her aunt. "I cannot hope to keep you loop with me," said Lady Bayneham to her neice. "You are

said Lady Daynound of the latter in the said and marker in the said and made no reply. Pro-Miss Earle smiled and made no reply. Pro-testations were not much in her line; but she testations were not much in her line; but she knew many years must elapse ere she could for-get that lesson which it had taken her a life-time to learc. Yet even as she sighed there came to her the memory of Bertie's handsome, eaget face, telling its own tale of love and de-rotion.

eagic rand, and lovely young bride created a The fair and lovely young bride created a marvellous sensation. As Miss Hutton, a sim-ple, bautiful girl, aby and retiring, she had ple, bautiful girl, aby and retiring, she had been greatly admired; as Lady Bayneham, a wealbhy heiress, wedded to one of the nobless wealbhy heiress, wedded to one of the nobless peers in England, she was irresistible. She had peers in England, she was irresistible. She had to that half timid expression that had amused lost that half timid expression that had amused the kabitués of the great world. Lady Hilda was as sweet and gracious in her manner as she was as swood and bettere was with it a quiet, had ever been, but there was with it a quiet, easy dignity that suited her well. Barbara pri-vately believed that in the solitude of the Swiss mountains Claude had given his wife some lessols in worldly training. Whatever had effected the change it was for the better; even lady Bayneham, proud and difficult to please, was charmed by the graceful ease and sweet dignite of her son's wife.

was cuarmed by the graceful ease and sweet dignity of her son's wife. "She has not Barbara's thoroughbred, patri-tian manner," said that lady to herself; "but it might have been worse."

it might have been worse. The tide of popularity roze strongly in Lady Hilda's favor. Had not every thought been aborbed in her husband, her little head must sborbed in her husband, her little head must have been turned by the homage and flattery offered to her, for no house in London was so popular as Lord Bayneham's. His wife's lovely face and supart voice, Barbara's keen intellect face and supart voice, Barbara's keen intellect and bright wit, and Lady Bayneham's serene and charming manner, were all sources of at-tracton. Thus the time passed rapidly, like a dream of fairvland. dream of fairyland.

dream of fairyiand. "Claude," said Barbara one morning, as she shod by her cousin's side watching Hilda carefully arranging some roses. "supposing life to be shilly you have attained its summit, what

be shill, you have attained its summit, what is you going to do now ?-sit down and ist?" No," he replied, with a bright, hopeful mile, "I must help others up also. Why shull I rest, Barbara. I have done no work

"I do not think either love or pleasure ca we fill a man's life," said Barbara; "h nut have something of deeper interest still." '' be "I shall find it in politics," said Lord Bayne-im, "we have had some brave warriors in hen; "we have had some blave wattors in but family, but not many statesmer. I shall make statesmanship my ain. Look out for my miden speech next session, B roara." "Are you serious ?" asked his cousin.

"I was never more so," replied Lord Bayne-I think at times, and some months since arrived at the conclusion, that I was bound to cromething for a world which had been kind reserve, distressing to the gentle girl who had "I must win her love," said Hilda; "I must be like a real daughter to her."

It sounded very well in theory, but to put it into practice was very difficult. Lady Bayne-ham had a quiet way of waiving her gentle at-tentions. Do what she would, that young girl could find no place in that proud heart. She was not admitted into Lady Bayneham's drassing room that little appetum where Bay dressing room, that little sanctum where Bar-bara spent such long hours.

"I have quite come to the conclusion, Bar-bara," she said one day to her niece, "that Hilda was a relative of Lady Hutson's-per-haps the daughter of some poor cousin. One can tall she belongs to a good family. I never saw any one more thoroughly ladylike or better

"red." Miss Earle agreed with her aunt; she was pleased, too, at seeing how thoroughly Bertie admired his friend's wife.

To Hilds herself life seemed one long, beautiful dream. She was but a fair, loving, gentle child. She had been nursed in love ; she only knew care and sorrow by name. The one single grief of her life was softened by the healing hand of Time. The flowers that bloomed brightly beneath the summer sun were not more fair ; the birds that sung were not more happier than she was. She liked to be alone at times, and think of it-to dream over again every event of her short, happy life.

event of her short, happy life. One morning, the first time for many days, she found herself free, and without any duty that required attention. Most of her guests had driven over to Lalebam Priory, and she had not been able to join them. Lady Grahame, who also declined to ride, was in close conversation with her maid, and Sir Harry Higham had re-mained at home to write latters

mained at home to write letters. Out in the garden the sun was shining brightly, the flowers were at the height of their neauy. The large branches of the tail trees waved as though inviting Hilds to enjoy the shade beneath them. It was all pleasant and fair. She hastily threat a loce shawl over her pretty morning dress, and placed a coulettish little hat on her bright golden hair, and went through the gardens. The gate that led to the park was open, so she passed through it, and down the broad shady path that lad to the lodge.

The lodge was a pretty cottage, picturesque enough in its rich dress of green creepers with their purple flowers. Lady Hilds stopped to speak to one of the children playing near the gate ; then without any definite purpose, looked down the high-road that led to the town of Dulston.

Suddenly her startled glance fell upon the figure of a woman who was seated upon the moss-covered stone near the gate-a woman poorly dressed, but with soluething strange in her attitude. She had been looking eagerly down: 'he broad path, when the first glimmer of the white dress shone through the trees. She asked one of the children, "Who is that lady over there with the white dress and golden hair?"

"That," said the child, "is-is the young Lady Bayneham, my lord's wife." Then, not being particularly clean or present-

able, the boy ran off, where her ladyship could not see him.

The woman seated herself upon the flat, moss-covered stone; a strange look, as of deep quiet, came over her face; her eyes seemed to drink in every movement of that tall, slender, white-robed figure. But lady Hilda never saw her until she looked out of the park gate into the highroad. Then she noted with wonder the careworn, beautiful face, the tired look of the large, violet eyes, and the drooping despondency of the whole figure. As she drew near, the wo man rose, when something in her face cause-Lady Bayneham to stop and look kindly at her. "My lady," said the woman, her eyes still fixed on the lovely young face, "pray forgive me. I have been away from England many years. It is so long since I saw an English

years. It is so long since I saw an English flower. Will you give me one of those roses that grow there?" With the sweetness that never failed her,

Hilds gathered a beautiful rose, and held it out to the woman.

"You look tired," she said, in her kind, musical voice. "Have you travelled far?" "Yes, many miles,' she replied, taking the flower from the thin, white hand.

"Can I offer you anything else ?" said Lady Bayneham gently, half drawing out her purse

as she spoke. "No, my lady," cried the strange woman. "I had a longing to hold an English flower in my hands again, and I thank you very much." As though she could not trust herself to speak

sider that we have among us the three most perfect types of beauty. We could manage a heautiful pictors—'The Gift of the Golden Apple.' You may be Paris, Miss Earle Claude?" "Let us have a rehearsal at cuce," replied Lord Bayneham, charmed with the idea, "if

the ladies are willing." .

When the curtain was drawn up it was ac knowledged by all that Bertie's idea was a brilliant success. It would have been difficult have found three women more beautiful, or liffering more decidedly in their style of

beauty. Miss Deverney-tall and majestic, with a figure and carriage full of dignity, a face of the purest Grecian type, straight brows, and dark hair-was Juno, in all her majestic beauty. Bertie declared the wonderful tissue o her robe bara been "woven of montheasts of her robe bara Earle's pure, eloquent face, the calm sevenity of eye and brow, the expression so full of intellect and feeling, fitted her well for the part of Minerva, the wise, beautiful, serene daughter of the gods. Between them stocd Aphrodite, a fair, lovely face, bright as a morning sunbeam, a profusion of golden hair falling over her white, shining robe. Lord Bayneham had refused the part of

Paris, so Bertie took it, and he stood before the beautiful Aphrodite, just offering her the golden suple he held in his hands.

It was a beautiful picture, so perfect in its details that there was a universal demand for a second opportunity of seeing is. Bertis Lad enjoyed the rehearsals, for he

made an invariable rule, the moment they were fuished, of offering the apple to Barbara, tellng her he was a second Paris, with a far better udgment than his predecessor.

There were many guests at that brilliant evening festival who never forgot Lady Hilds as she stood between her fair rivals ; who remembered the bright loveliness of the face, the roseate flush of beauty and triumph, the light in the violet eyes, and the sheen of the colden hair, long after the cloud of sorrow and suffering had dimmed the beauty then so radiant.

had dimmed the beauty then so radiant. There was another tableau that evening as much admired as Bertie'a-"The Farewell before the Buttle," A knight, belted and spurred, ready for the fray, had just taken farewell of his young wife. He turns once more to look at her, and she re-turns his gaze. The beauty of the picture lay in the expression of both faces-the stern heavier of the height belter in last work here. beauty of the knight, looking his last upon his wife, her wistful, sad face, trying vainly to mile a last adieu, while the lips were pale and the eyes full of tears.

Hilds and Lord Bayneham readered the idea perfectly; there had been some difficulty in teaching the Lady of Bayneham Castle to look sad or tearful.

"I cannot de it," she said, when Bertie for the twentieth time found fault. "I cannot do it. I have never learned to look sad. Tell me what I am to think about." "Fancy that Lord Bayneham is going to

leave you, and you will never see him again," replied Bertie; "how would you look then?" "I cannot do that for play," said Hilda; but even the passing thought brought a rapt expres-

sion of grief that made a perfect and beautiful picture. "You must forgive me, Lady Hilda," said ertie, "that I have been the first to teach you Bertie,

to look sad. I can only hope the look may never be more real than now.

That evening, when Barbara Earle, tired and exbausted, reached her own room, she saw a small packet addressed to her, lying on the toilet table. She broke the seal and found a small box. When that was opened, lying in a soft nest of white velvet, was a most beautiful little golden apple. It was made with a small loup, so that it could be worn at the end of a chain, or suspended to a bracelet; there was a slip of paper, and on it these few words were writt

"Barbara, will you accept this from me in my own character of Bertie Carlyon ?" Miss Earle, understanding exactly how much

that meant, resolved upon taking time for deliberation before she made any reply. On the morning following Bertie was anxiously waiting for her appearance, but Barbara avoided any *tllc-a till* with him. The

day after was spent in preparing for the grand ball, which Lord Bayneham declared should As though she could not trust herself to speak excel any given in the county, and its queen another word, she turned away, and was soon was to be his fair young wife.

DO NOT THINK FOR A MOMENT that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because would make a magnificent Minerva, Mies Dev-mey is a perfect Juno, and Lady Hilda would represent the golden-baired Aphrodite as frow others could. What do you think, to develop into catarrh. You can rid your-self of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourselt of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

> Travis (entering Poseyboy's office on the latter's "busy day")-Poseyboy, were you ever engaged? Poseyboy-Yes; I am now. Go 'way.-Burlington Free Press

VERY SENSIBLE "JAPS."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using weapone. But the druggist who intro-duced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood, skin and liver troubles, were, without exception, greatly benefitted. The Mikado himself is said to have "toned up" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

Two old sports accusomed to catch the granger at poker are playing against one another, "I call you. What ye got!" "Four aces." "What's yer outside card! I've got four aces myself."--San Francisco Chronicle.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The four cardinal points of health are the atomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood, any failure of their action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Burdock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

Artist-Where are you going to take dinner? Author-O', I'm not particular. Wherever you dc. Artist-Well, I was go-ing to take it with yov.-Index.

A GREAT REMEDY

For coughs, colds, consumption, is Dr. A. B. Wilbor's Cod-liver O.l. Contrary to the usual impression, it is pleasant to take, Those who use it like it and it contains won-derful dealing qualities. Besides it will give fissh and strength to the wasted and broken down body. Remember always ask for Dr. A. B. Wilbor's Pare Cod-liver Oll. All druggists keep it. If you will address Dr. A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, Mass., he will promptly reply, sending you free an illustrated circular.

He (at a very late hour, with deep tenderness)-How can I leave thee? She-Really-Mr. Stayer, I can't tell you. I wish to heaven 1 could.-Washington Critic.

A VEXED QUESTION.

The number of Corsets are legion, and ladies are often undecided which to order. "Godey's Lady's Book" gave an interesting article upon this subject; it says: "The desideratum seems to have been reached in the Duplex Corset nearer than in any other. The prominent features of the Duplex Corset are: The absence of any bones over the hip to break and vex the wearer, and the quick and snug, but easy adjustment to the form by strap and buckle, thus saving the wearer the discomfort of breaking in. The Company has striven to produce the best dollar Corset in the world, and have attained to a standard that, notwithstanding its nominal cost, the Duplex' is suitable for any lady in any walk of life," The advertisement of this Corset can be

found in another column of this paper.

New Congressman at dinner-Walter (who has seen new Congressman before)-Skuse m

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

152 WITH US NOW.

I am in the kitten, playing, Pulling at her mother's tail, I am in the schoolboy, running, Leaping o'er the rail.

I am in the earth's dark bosom, Pushing up and out, Seeking freedom, flowers and sunlight, Running all about.

Cased in gold or silver circlet, I, with Father Time, Loose the little winged minutes To a merry chime.

When your easy chair invites you, I the welcome hold ; And at night sweet sleep assisting I am more than gold.

L too, am the year's fair daughter, Fairest of them all; Smiling back at grimest brother, Softening his rough call.

ELLICE.

153.—A TRANSPOSITION. A heathen Chines was walking the street, A bevy of girls helphere chanced to meet, In front of saloon, all trim and neat, in At once they besieged him, urging a treat. He led them all in, and seated the crowd, *Lice cream to ten gal*," he called out alond, Both shocked and silent, as by the agents That strike the earth most fleet. Theiris there arowed that never again. They'diask Chinese to treat is They'diask Chinese to treat.

Yet the jeweks still concealed ; But, behold ! a cross on yonder grade, At its toot is knelt a sinful maid, 154.—A GARDENER'S PROBLEM. Father proposes to fence in a square piece of Father proposes to fence in a square piece of land and give ib to me for a garden upon the following conditions: In fencing it he is to have two panels to each lineal rod and ten pal-ings to each panel. I am to cut this square piece of land into square lots of one acre each, and he is to have as many of these acre lots fenced in as it will take palings to fence it at the above rate—every paling to enclose one acre, provided I can tell him how many lots I will have in my garden. Will some of you puzzle-readers help me solve this problem ? MINNIE EDDINGTON. Hoursel, is to how the pal-ings to each panel. I am to cut this square piece of land into square lots of one acre each, who have given these remedies a fair trial freely admit that they inherently possess every property suitable for healing and re-moving eraptions, ukcerations, fistulas, ab-soesses, sores, bad legs, gathered breasts, and sil disorders of the glandular system. When

155.-A REBUS.

Not long ago I saw a man Who looked to me peculiar; His left hand held a cobbler's tool, With which we are all familiar, And a cutting tool was in his right, Well known to many nations; But all at once the scene was changed To useful publications.

ARTIBUS LAPRENTIUS.

156.-A CHARADE. Ye onc-ers of the mystic crew, If this charade should puzzle you, Then you may think 'tis not one-two. But if you fail to get the clew That brings this answer in full view, 'Twill be because you are not two. NELSONIAN.

157.-A STAR. 1. A letter. 2. An abbreviation. 3. To defame. 4. A yellow pigment obtained from India. 5. Warmth. 6. Vigorous. 7. To cleanse. 8. An abbraviation. 9. A letter. Par Rior.

158.-NAME THE TWAIN.

Something madder than a bare Rushed upon us unaware ; In our house it ran about, Ordering the inmates out.

Storming up and down our street, Snarled at all it chanced to meet; Moving with a furious haste, For it had no time to waste.

Well for us its time was short-Victims of its cruel sport. Time and strength, and life might end

relieved by bathing in whiskey surprised his mother by asking, "Did papa ever sprain his Ere its fury would expend.

[FOR "THE POST" AND "THUE WITNESS." THE DEAREST GEM.

3

An angel oped the pearly gate, And fled to the world below ; His mission was only to terminate, When he to heaven would consecrate The purest gem that the earthly state Oan through all time bestow.

Where, said the angel, can I find The lustrous jewel desired ; I'll seek mid the wealth of human kind, 'Tis surely held in the mass combined, This beauteous gem from dross refined, Whose splendor is so admired.

It may be on the arid plains, Near the Niger's golden sands, Or where the Incas' son's remsins Have gone to rest on the Antis' chains, And the Arequips maid complains Of a lover's countermands,

It might Britain's diadem hold. For the kohinoor excels, There's yet the Khedive's wrath untold, And Accra's fields of virgin gold, And oyster beds whose pearls were rolled For years by the ocean swells.

In vain the angel sought these climes, His message to realize ; He heard afar baptismal chimes, And he hastened with happy thought betimes That the lustre of eyes so free from crimes, Was the boon he'd fondly prize.

Not so 1 yet onward winged his way, With a hope of vreater meed, On the frigid ground, neath the torrid ay He wandered on for many a day, Still cheered by that celestial ray, In time he would yet succeed.

O'er earth and sea the search is made,

Whose penitent tear, so long delayed,

carefully rubbed in the Gintment relaxes the

swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, as-suages pain, and even affeviates dangerous

maladies which may have lasted for months.

or even years. Holloway's excellent prepara-

tions are effective singly, resistless in com-

binstion, and have been recommended by

grateful patients to be resorted to as altera-

ives when all other means of regaining health

have failed. Their action is temperate, not

A Cheshire poultry farmer, when his chick-

ens escaped from their yard house, perpetrated this mercantile pun: "I will re-copy my losses." He has not been seen to smile since.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of communiton dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their innge, and in a

short time they were beyond the skill of the

best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Symp before it was teo late, their lives would have been spared.

This medicine has no equal for curing coughs,

colds and all affections of the throat and

Muscular wife-"M yon dare to stir out again this evening, Edwin, you will find I have not joined the Ladies Symnastic Society for nothing 1"

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Hollo-way's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do

A little boy whose sprained wrist had been

violent or reducing.

lunga

likewise.

Is the dearest gem revealed.

to comething for a world which had been kind or me. I shall become a model land-ord. I intend to make model estates of Sameham and Brynmar. In politics I have one strong opinions and ideas of my own, and hupe to make use of them for the good of thers. Never fear that I shall sink into a nere carpet knight, liarbara. Happiness does of enervate, it elevates me."

He looked so handsome and so triumphant as espoke that Miss Earle gazed at him half in

order, half in admiration. "There," he said, with a light laugh, "my atter is disposed of ; what about yours, Bar-ara? No destiny is fair or bright enough for

'I have my own ideas," said Barbar eva-"it is time I answered those notes vely; "it is time I answered phose notes. fow many balls have we for to night ?-two I the dissipation of the deepest dye, I shall not is displation of the deepest dye, I shall not ant to dance again for three or four years. Is a pleased and proud you must be, Claude. Is the belle, go where we may. She grows here beautiful and charming every day."

Frank, fearless Barbara, above all little mean alousy or envy, was far more proud than Hilds herself of the admiration she excited. "I have asked my mother to return with us p Bayneham," suid Claude. "Hilda would be use to feel nervous with a large party of guesta, ust at first. Is there any need for the cere-

"Not much," she replied with a smile. Who goes to Bayneham ?" "I have asked Bertie," he replied ; "he has

ken to politics. Only imagine, Barbara-two ars sgo he was the most careless, easy going in it was possible to meet : now he has taken kind of fever. He is secretary in some Govument office, and if he does get into Parlia-ent, I predict that he will make a sensation." Barbara's face flushed deeply, she hardly new why.

Continue your list," she said hastily, "My mother has asked Lady Grahame ; you now her pretty well, I suppose-fat, fair, happy nd forty, with a good jointure, and possessing hat she calls the great advantage of belonging some of the best families in England. She is pularly supposed to be on the lookout for successor to the late lamented Sir Wilton hame.

Let us hope she may find one," said Barbara. Then we have a rival beauty in the person Mus Deverney ; the number of graces must "What a wretched compliment !" said Miss

"lat a wretched compliment I" said Miss #ls quietly. "You have not studied the diste art of saying pretty thinga." "It is difficult to satisfy you. We have my brend Sir Harry Higham, and one or two Religibles. You will find the party quite We mough Barbara."

and so Miss Earle discovered, for great as the resources of Bayneham Gastle, they is statched to the utmost. Every spare m had an occupant, and it was long since so and brilliant a crowd had assembled in

asold walls. Lord Bayneham was not quite sure whether young wife would feel at home in the gay. wd he brought round her. Had he consulted own wishes he would have taken her to Jusham alone, but he had two good as for inviting so many guests. One was his mother declared it must be done; ther was that he saw quite plainly that the ight dowager did not yet love her daughter-lw. He hoped that the pleasant duty of staining their guests would bring both is together, and lessen the distance and hese suisting between them. Lady Bayne.

the branching trees. Lady looked after her in some surprise. "What a beautiful, sorrowful face !" ahe

said to herself ; " there is a whole story written in it.'

CHAPTER XVI.

"We must do something in return for all these invitations, Hilda." said Lord Bayneham. "It is more than three months now since we returned, and although we have had what one may call parties every day, it is time we did

more. What do you propose ?" "A ball," she replied, her young face glowing with delight at the thought. "And, Claude, ask Barbara to come down for it. I am sure she will be pleased.

"We shall soon have Christmas here, and my "We shall soon have Unristmas here, and my mother promised to spend it at Bayneham," said Claude. "Suppose we wait until the and give a ball that all the country will remember. Bertie promised us a week. What do you 88y?

"It will be best," she replied, more sedately; for though longing to see Barbara, and enjoy a ball, Hilds looked forward with more awe than delight to the visit of her stately mother-in-law. Hilds had almost forgotten the little incident that happened in the summer. Once or twice she thought, with wonder and admiration, of that beautiful, sad face, so worn and pale, and then in her beart felt thankful that those mys-terious trials and troubles which wreck other lives had not shadowed hers. There was but one thing wanting to make

her perfectly bappy-that was the love of Lady Bayneham. If Ulaude's mother would give her but one half the warm affection abelavished upon her son and Barbara Earle, Hilda would be quite content, Time passed so happily that the days seemed one bright, long dream. Christmas was drawing near, and great were the reparations for the coming festivities. The Oulton Gazette informed the festivities. The Uniton Gazette informed the public that Christmas would bring a party of illustrious guests to the castle, and went on in a state of wild rapture to describe the gayeties expected. Among those most celebrated, Albert Carlyon, Esq., whose recent work on the political state of England had created a furore, was named as "one of our leading writers." leading writers.

King Winter did not appear in his usual garb : there was no snow or frost when Christmas came; but contrary to all natural lawr, the weather was even warm and mild. There was an attempt at rain, a 'eeble gleam of sunshine, but none of what English people call "seasonable cold

Notwithstanding the absence of snow and frost there was no lack of holly and mistletoe in the castle. It was many long years since Christmas had been kept in such royal state at Bayneham, nor was there any lack of gayety among the guests assembled there. It would have been difficult to decide who

It would have been difficult to decide who was most popular—the graceful, lovely hostess, whose smiles had a magical charm, whose eleg-ant, winning manner imade every one feel at home and at ease, or Barbara Earle, with her stately figure and noble, soul-like face, her elequent words and grand thoughts. There could be little ont-door amuse-ments, except shooting and hunting for the gratiemen, but no one could be dull or wants gentlemen, but no one could be dull or want amusement where Hilds and Barbara presided. Bertie was a host in himself, and the evenings at Bayneham Castle were found too short in

stead of too long, One night was given to charades, Bertie being stage manager, and thoroughly well he accom-plished his task. He had what he called "mag-Aried hard, but she could not forgive the nificent materials," and he knew how to use found which had neuroed Barbara's them. 8. She misjudged her, misunderstood her. "I have a grand idea," said Bartle one morn-Was never unkind to. Hilda, but ing to Lord Baynsham: "they toke of her. Readed her. "with a could, here ing to here tableaux vivants to night. I con-

The evening so anxiously looked for came at last. The whole neighborhood round Bayneham seemed alive with the rolling of carriages. The castle was one blaze of light and warmth. The ball was brilliantly and numerously st-tended. It was something like a dream of Fairyland—the rich havgings, the fragrant ex-otics, the little scented fountains that rippled so otics, the little scentred fourtains that rippled so musically, the gleaming of jewels, the sweet, soft music, the bright, beautiful faces. Lord Bayneham felt proud of the ladies of his house. The counters was dressed with more than her usual magnificence. Barbara wore a beautiful costume of green vel-vet, with rich golden ornaments. Lady Hilda looked more beautiful than he had ever seen her is more meddeful combination of white her, in some wonderful combination of white satin and costly lace, with the far-famed Bayne-bam diamonds shining in her golden hair and round her white neck.

Hilda was the queen of that brilliant throng. admired and flattered, the homage of great and famous men floating around her-herevery word received with smiles, her every wish complied with.

She bore her honors meekly, with sweet, unaffected grace, never forgetting in this, the su-preme hour of her triumph, the wants and wishes of others. Her guests declared Lady Hilds was a perfect hostess ; no one was forgotten or overlooked.

ten or overlooked. The great county magnate, the Duke of Lale-ham, had purposely delayed a journey he medi-tated in order to attend the Bayneham ball. He opened it with Lady Hilda, who delighted her stately mother-in law by the way she conversed with one whom the counters held in high esteem. Soon afterward the duke, conversing with Lady Bayneham, expressed his great ad-miration of her son's wife. It was a brilliant and successful evening,

more so perhaps to Bertie than any one else. He secured two waltzes with Barbara, and

probably spent the happiest moments of his life in the conservatory with her. "Barbara," he said, as they stood watching the lamps that glowed like pale moons among the green plants-" Barbara, do you accept or refuse my little present ?" "The golden apple ?" she said with a smile ;

"neither, Mr. Carlyon. I hold it in reserve" "Is there any hope for me, Barbare?" he said, his bandsome face flushed with joy. "I have loved you ever since I knew how to ap-preciate what is noble and good. Could you

ever care for me ?" "Is will depend upon yourself," she replied.

"When you come to me with some claim to admiration and respect, you shall have my an-swer. I shall say more when you have accom-plished some of those great deeds we spoke of." With that answer Bertie Oarlyon was con-

tent. (To be Continued.)

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

Croup is a disease which strikes quickly and severely. To be prepared for this dangerous disease a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be kept in the house, it is a prompt and sure remedy.

"Ah I this is quite springlike," as the tramp remarked when he had settled himself for a night's sleep on a buckboard in a seeluded carriage shed .- Lowell Citizen.

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

To remedy an evil the cause must be re-moved. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and thus removing the impure poisonous and worn out matter which is the cause of disease that B. B. B. is so uniformly ni in overcomine en ut the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

boss, but 'taint good fawm to eat yo' pie wid yo' knife. New Congressman-Well, why in thunder didn't you bring me a spoon.-Washington Critic.

Two young writers were talking of their hoper, their ambitions. "If I have not made a reputation by the time I'm thirty I shall blow my brains out," assorted one. "My dear boy," replied the other, "yen are as good as dead."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sant by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.-W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochestor, N.Y. 9-13cow

Dr. Pellet-So Scalpel set your broken arm? Patient-Yer, sir. Pellet-What were his charges? Patient-Twenty dollars. Pellet-Robbery, sir--downright robbery. I would have imputated it for \$25.-Detroit Free Press.

FORTUNATE LUMBER CAMP TICKET HOLDERS.

Some months ago a party working in the lumber camp of Wm. Coacb, on the Sturgeon river, ordered 31 tenth tickets in The Louisiana State Lottery. One of these was a tenth of ticket No. 71,575, which wen the tenth of ticket No. 71,575, which wen the first prize of \$150,000, in the drawing of the 7th of Feb. giving the handsome sum of \$15,000 to be divided. There were sixteen in the club, the tickets being sent to Geo. J. Johnson, of Baraga. Three of the holders were of one family, being John Bodwein, his wife and child, who thus secures a good share.—L'Anse (Mich.) Sentinel, March 3.

"Mr. Goodhead is a splendid fellow," said one gentleman to another, "Yes, a wonderfully fine fellow. I never saw his match. So intelligent and well-informed, and such an excellent man every way. He is from Lon-don. I believe ?" "Is he ?" replied the spokesman's friend. "Well-er-it is evident that Nature intended that he should have been born in Prestwich or Rainhill,

THEIR GENTLE ACTION AND GOOD effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Car-ter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

A clergyman was boasting the other day that he had " built his church entirely out of his own head." "I didn't know that the city authorities permitted the erection of wooden baildings !" was the reply.

Sulkily it disappeared, For one followed whom it feared, One with whom our griefs all melt While rehearsing what we felt.

CLAMOR. 159.-A DOUBLE PALINDROME, An odd animal I name, I read either way the same,

The Last read Arst, if you wish, You'll see no shange, in this; Strange, you think, but nevertheless Every word is true; now guess. EL EM DES.

THE PUZZLE-MAKING,

"Will the \$100 prize in the puzzle-making contest be allowed to go from Montreal ?" is a question yet to be decided. No one should fail to make an effort to gain this or one of the other rewards, as only those who try will know whether success has been within their power or

ANSWERS.

144,-Blizzard, Ezard,

144.—Blizzard, Ezard, 145.—Hearth, heart, hear. 146.—Mr. Starling will be happy to see Mr. Dashwood between I and 2 next Wednesday, to meet Dr. Short, who arrived last week by Her Majesty's frigate Nelson, now lying at Ports-mouth. Dr. Short is a relative, and the execu-tor of the late General Treele, who died in Calcutta the first of March last.

Calcutta the first of March last. Old Jewry, 4th day of May. 147.-Fish-day. 148.-I. Bon-net. 2. Cyg-net. 3. Gar-net. 4. Cor-net. 5. Son-net. 6. Hor-net. 7. Sig-net. 8. Spig-net. 9. Sin-net. 10. Spi-net. 11. Gan-net. 12. Jen-net. 149.-I. Man, ban, bay, boy. 2. Wife, wine, pine, pint, purt. 3. Star, soar, boar, boor, boon, moon. 4. Good, gold, gild, mild, maile, vile. 5. Less, loss, lose, lore, more. 5. Corn, morn, moan, mean, meal. 7. Home, hole, hale, hall, hail, fail. ball, bail, fail.

150.-Knife and fork. 151.-Puzzles, riddles, enigmes, anagram. ____

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WORK for a living. Write to Hallett & Co., Port-land, Maino, and they will send you full information, free, showing you how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home, wherever you are located. Some have made over \$50 a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All ages; both sexes. All is new. Great in-- All omes sure from the start. Fortunes await all workers who begin at once.

A Galveston man says he met a panther in the Okennokee swamp, but saved his life by pre-tending he was dead. The beast was not hungry, so it covered him over with leaves and left him. He assures the public he did not wait to see whether it would come back, and they all believed him.

A bride in Manchester fainted when the clergyman asked her to say yes; but she was not so far gone that she couldn't remark, vigorously, between gasps, "Keep him till i come around."

Calberston-"I believe I've killed the dog Finn !" finn, the gamekeeper-"Give your FITS Il Fits stopped free by Dr. Ellne's GreatNerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's Ho. LiFredous curse, Treatise and 22.00 trial boths free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Ellne's St. Phila. Pa. 5.G. Sink ho's shot somethin'.

throat when he was a little boy ?

A shert road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthms, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excorlated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil.

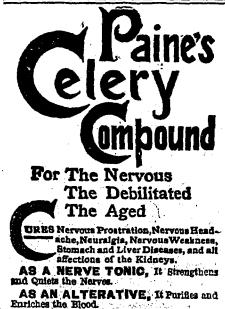
A post sent to an editor a contribution entitled, "Why do I live 3" The editor an-swered, "Because you sent your contribu-tion by mail instead of bringing it."

Mrs. Harry Pearson, Hawtrey, writes: For about three months I was troubled with fainting spells and dizziness which was growing worse, and would attack me three or four times a day. At last my husband purchased a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery, from which I derived considerable benefit. I then procured another, and before it was used my affiction was completely gone, and 1 have not had an attack of it since."

Secrets are but poor property; if you cir culate them, you lose them, and if you keep them, you lose the interest on your invest ment.

How to Cure Headache.-Some people suffer untold missery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a oure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Phils, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. M. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P.Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Billous Headashe."

Wife : That man has been staring at me for five minutes. Husband : Well, you wouldn't have known it if you hadn't kept your eyes on him.



AS A LAXATIVE, R acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC. It Begulates the Kidneys end Cures their Diseases. Recommended by professional and businessmen. TICE \$1.00., Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors Montraal, P. Q

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE. 了,并且可能。但我是我的我的时候,我们还是我们的<u>,我们们也没有,你们不可能。"</u> APBIL 25, 1888

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Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNES will receive, one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone. Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt at Montreal is sent to Japan and sold there

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1888.

TORVISM has collapsed badly in the Manitoba Legislature. On the second reading of Mr. Greenway's manhood suffrage bill the Opposition vote was 2 to 26. the two being Messrs. Norquay and Lariviere. How are the mighty fallen !

CHAMBERLAIN has turned Tory, the cable despatches say. His progress from extreme radicalism to the other extreme has been more than usually rapid, and only proves him to be a charlatan without fixed principles. It is well however, to have his position rightly defined. He is to enter the Salisbury Cabinet, it is also said. Thus he is in a fair way of obtaining the hand of his dowager Countess and an introducon into "society."

A CUMBERLAND, N. S., farmer writes to the Canadian Farmers' Advocate that farm property as decreased in value in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the last ten years, and that a great many holdings have been vacated by their owners. "In my opinion," adds the writer, "we will never revive until we can seure full reciprocal trade with the United States." Such an emancipation cannot be exected while the Dominion is run in the interstss of "combines," as it will continue to be o long the present Administration holds sion would have seen in a similar crowd, had pneumonia supervened during the day, ower.

CANADIANS are often amused at the queer m stakes personal, geographical and otherwise made occasionally by English newspapers, but paragraph in The Canadian Gazette, of Lonon, is more than usually rich. Speaking of b he Canadian Wimbledon team that organ of Canadian facts and opinions gravely states that Captain Wright, of the 43rd Ottawa Rifles, on of Lieut. Colonel Alonzo Wright, M.P. for Ottawa County in the Dominion Parliament, will be adjutant." We do not know which of these gentlemen will feel most flattered at this newly discovered relationship.

WHEN "An Irish Protestant," in a letter to the London Times, advocates the formal estab ishment of diplomatic relations between Eng. land and the Vatican, it may well be said that the old hatred of Catholics is dying out from mongst the British Protestants, and that they are beginning to give due recognition to the power and influence of the Papacy. A communication from "An Irish Protestant" has led to a lengthy correspondence in the Times, remarkable particularly for a letter from Lord Granville, in which his lordship recalls the interesting circumstance that when a young man then a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign.

her water ways, and drawing away the American trade. Millions of dollars, he said, had been paid this year by Americans for the transportation of freight over Canadian roads. By outting a canal around Niagara Falls, connect ing Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, it is claimed that three-quarters of a cent per bushel can be saved in the cost of transperting grain from the West to New York, and over a day in the length of time. The project has been opposed on the ground that, if the traffic once got into Lake Ontario, it would be drawn away down the St. Lawrence. This, Mr. Nutting said, was false. A cargo of grain in the middle of Lake Ontario could be sent to Liverpoel cheaper via New York than Montreal. The cost of the canal had been estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000. Mr. Nutting said he did not want financial aid, but only the support and endorsement of the

TIT will doubtless be gratifying to our work. ing people to know that cotton manufactured at 19 cents per pound while the same article costs 23 cents per pound in Montreal. This will give them a good idea of the way they are fleeced by the cotton combine under our precious Tory tariff.

duced into Congress.

THE proposed increase in the salaries of

From To Chief Justice Queen's Bench. \$6,000 \$7,000 Five associate jndges, Q.B.... 5,000 6,000 Chief Justice Superior Court.. 6,000 7,000 Quebec Superior Court Judges, numbering the sight of a Catholic statue should be any twelve, will have their salaries advanced from more offensive to Protestants than the sight \$5,000 to \$6,000. and sixteen associate judges

in the other Provinces.

THE St. John N.B. Globe informs us that while the absurd " Labor" Commission was last week meeting in one room of the County Court House, at that city, grinding cranks another and a larger room was thronged with a murder trial audience, who almost overflowed into the streets. Out of every 100 of these 90 were out of employment, and about 50 per cent. have come to this condition only on Friday that a decided change for the through the so-called National Polloy. In their respectiventowns, or wherever they lived, every measure of the Labor Commisthere been a similar trial going-on.

THE International Scientific Congress of Catholics met on Monday, April 9, at Paris. The Archbishop of Parls, the honorary president of the congress, celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost preparatory to the commencement of its proceedings. A committee to direct the affairs of the congress, consisting of twelve persons, includes members of the various nations represented. Mgr. Hulst, the rector of the Catholic University of Paris, is chairman of the committee. The procedings of the congress are being watched with intonse interest in all scientific and educational circles of the world.

Every day we read in the despatches of and business acquaintances. On the whole priests and people being imprisoned in Ireland his career was a distinguished one, and by his for alleged crimes created by the Coercion untimely death Mr. White leaves a vacancy to go before them, and he could therefore congratulate them on the absence of crime in the district. At Macroom Quarter Sessions, he gave notice in the House of Commons, with too, there was a similar absence of work for the approval of Lord John Russell and Lord | judge or policeman, and Judge Ferguson had Palmerston, of a motion in favor of establish- nothing to do for his salary but to take a pair ng diplomatic relations with the Pope, who was of white glover: What a singular state of things for a country saturated, as Mr. Balfour would have the world believe, with conspiracies and treason, and where a ferccious Algerine Act is working daily at full pressure. ANOTHER instance of priestly devotion to suffering humanity is reported. The Rev. S. T. Conrardy, during the past fourteen years missionary priest among the Umatilla generosity after nearly five years occupancy of Indians in Oregon, has volunteered to assist in the care of the 1,500 lepers inhabiting the Island of Molacha, in the South Pacific Ocean, now under charge of the Rev. Father Damian, who having contracted the leprosy, has become incapacitated for the performance of his priestly functions pertaining to the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Father Conrardy leaves Portland, Oregon, on the 24th of the present month via San Francisco and Honolulu for the scene of his new labors. He was a visitant in Washington, D. C., for some months in the early part of 1886, and made many friends. The best prayers of

tha the question was one of national importance on the other by Ottawa Tory purwh'ch affected the national pride. Canada was iste. It shows their insincerity, and erpending large sum of money in improving testablishes a precedent which ought not to be forgotten when the Tories are turned out of office. Mr. O'Donoghue, however, is deserving of a word or two on his individual merits. He is a brother of Prof. O'Donoghue who was a member of Riel's Government in the first Red River rebellion, when Thomas Scott was shot. He came to this country to claim the restoration of his brother's property, and as he was likely to prove troublesome to Sir John, he was given a situation in the Civit Service, which has had the effect of making him a useful instrument instead of a troublesome oustomer. The Irish electors of Russell, whom he is expected to influence, will, therefore, take his measure, and estimate his influence accordingly. He is simply a mercenary free-lance employed by the Tories to humbug and bamboozle his fellow-country-Board for the bill, which he has already intromen, and should not be tolerated in any selfrespecting community.

THE Hamilton Times makes some sensible observations on the statue question. It says it is not a worshipper of statues por a ballever in the divinity of the Virgin Mary. At the same time it cannot see the propriety of making so much outcry against the proposed erection of a statue of the Virgin in Mount Royal Park, provided the Catholics undertake to erect the statue at their own expense. To take public money (municipal or Provincial funds) for such a purpose, it thinks, would be as improper as to use the general taxes to build a Methodist or a Presbyterian church. But it fails to see why of a Catholic Church. "A Protestant is under will receive \$4,500, instead of \$4,000 as now. no compulsion to bow down to the one nor to Corresponding increases are given to judges enter the other. The religion that is always prancing around in a darc-you-to-tread-onthe-tail-of-my-coat attitude may be sincere but it is not lovely."

THE LATE HON. THOS. WHITE. The announcement of the death of the Hoo. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, will be received with unfeigned regret by men of all shades of politics. The honorable Minister was little more than a week ill, and it was worse had taken place in his condition. On Saturday morning even it was thought that he would survive, but and at a quarter to teu on Saturday night Mr. White passed away. The decrased statesman will be better remembered in Montreal in connection with the Gazette, over which he presided for many years as editor with extraordinary ability. As a journalist he was a hard working, conscientious man, standing at the head of the profession. As a politician he was distinguished for many years, winning for himself the esteem and respect of political friend and foe alike. As Minister of the Interior, he was one of the ablest that the country has ever seen, and regret can only be expressed that he did not live long enough to see the practical results of his work. In private life he was a kindly, straightforward and cultured man, and was deservedly popular with both private

know, but we have observed him and watched his movements, and now that he is about to leave us, we say without fear of contradiction that a more penurious creature never visited our shores. And, if we turn to his public acts, where, we would like to know, can be found the record of one performance worth mention ? Has he ever made a speech, uttered a sentiment, expressed an idea that the utmost stretch of affectation could characterise as worth repeating?

It is no pleasure to us to have to write thus of a person who challenges respect as the representative of the Queen, but when lick-spittle journals like the Montreal Gazette endeavor to put a false glow of admiration on the meanest man in Canada, we feel that we would be recreant to the eternal commands of truth were we to keep silence.

Cold. cruel. false, mean, mendacious, his career in Canada has been only another proof of his utter selfishness, and those who cringe before him and slobber about his departure only del monstrate what very contemptible beings they are. As a satrap over the ryots of India he of alien labor. As a consequence it was dismay do very well, but among freeman in free America-Faugh!

MANITOBA'S NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Hon, Senator John Schultz, M.D. Manitoba's newly appointed Lieutenant. Governor, is of Danish descent, a son of the late William Schultz, merchant, of Amheratburg, Ontario, and Eliza, daughter of William Riley, of Bandon, Ireland. He was born at Amherstburg, Untario, on January 1st, 1840, and is consequently a little over forty-six years old. He was educated in arts at Oberlin, Ohio, and in medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, and Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated with high honors as M.D. in 1860, but did not marry until 1868, at the age of twenty-eight, when Miss Agnes Campbell Ferquhareon, of Georgetown, B.C., become his choice and wife. It was immediately after graduating as M.D. that he went to the Northwest and during the rebellion of 1869 70 was leader of the Canadian party. The enemy captured and imprisoned him and he was sentenced to death by Ricl, but escaped. He was not much over a year married when all this occurred. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council for the North-West Territories, became president of the Manitoba Board of Trade, a member of the Dominion Board of Health for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, president of the North-West Trading Company, and one of the Board of Governors of the Manitoba Medical Board. He first became a member of Parliament, representing Lisgar, Mani-

PITY THE POOR PRINCE.

development of the North-West.

toba, in 1871, at the early ago of 31, was re-

elected at the general election of 1872, again

Ross, the present member, in 1882, and was

was defeated by 40 votes only in the general

election of 1882. He is also a director of the

Manitoba South Western Colonization Rail-

luck to survive twenty-five years of married life

ought to subscribe it is his respected mother.

at state functions while she pocketed the

cash allowance contributed by a generous

ably well provided for, should go

a-begging at this time? He gets

£40,000 a year from the consolidated fund

£60,000 was voted for pocket money and for receipts the Government has invited disaster the exercise of generosity.

squeeze a living out of these paltry contributions has a fair claim or the generosity of the change is very likely is admitted. Indeed. woodchoppers and clodhoppers of Canada. But it is not too late for the factory lords to then will Canada have of holding her own take up a collection among those bloated alongside of a nation so great and prosperous aristocrate in their employ, whose splendid environment and opulence in wages, food and raiment astonished the world when their evidence was given before the Labor Commis-

Fi! Fi! Canadians. Pass round the hat.

A FISHERY FRAUD.

sion.

One of the hig bubbles on which the American fish ripgs supported their demands for the rejection of the Fisheries treaty has been effectually pricked. The Collector of Customs at Boston has lately been sharply enforcing | these provinces has destroyed what faith we at that port the law against the importation covered that two full crews with their captains. all of them Nova Scotians, were engaged under contract to man and sail two Massachu- observe, in connection with the success of sets fishermen. An alien master was to command an alien crew on a schooner called the Minette : another alien, with a like crew. was to sail another called the Iolanthe. Yet the Federal authorities." Our contemperory in the representations which the attorneys of the halibut pool and other combinations make mits that it scared the Ottawa authorities in against the treaty, these are the fort that are

navy must draw its seamen in case of war. A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Gloucester, Me., sends a list to that maner which gives the names of no less than twenty one masters of fishing vessels sailing in the Gloucester fleet this season who are residents of the British provinces. The list that the Nova Scotians want. They demand might be extended, but this is a sufficient example. These twenty-one commanders of American fishermen reside, most of them, in two towns in Nova Scotia, where are their families and their homes. They have collected twenty-one crews of Nova Scotia sailors and migrated to the States to take out to the banks twenty-one American vessels under United States licenses or register. They and their crews represent a very considerable part of the whole number of "our "New Eogland fishermen," over whose assumed distress at the fisheries treaty the Gloucester ship owners have grown so eloquent, so pathetic and indignant.

Here we have a good instance of the greed and insincerity of the advocates of protection, and the folly and dishonesty of the whole system. As the Post observes, these protected fish dealers, while crying for a continuance of the tariff on fish, and hiring able advocates to show why the duty should be insuccessful at the general election of 1874, and creased for the protection of American fisher was returned by acclamation at the general men, they leave American fishermen at home election of 1878, was defeated by A. W. and send out their vessels officered and manned by Nova Scotia fishermen. called to the Sanata in the same year. He

DOMINION FINANCES.

When the Finance Minister makes his way. The new Lieutenant-Governor is a budget speech, it is to be hoped that he will Conservative, and strongly in favor of the give the country something like an exact view of the public debt. At the close of 1886 the net debt stood at \$223,159,107. Last year, however, it jumped to 227,313,911. At the end of the flacal year of 1885 the debt stood Something like a reproach has been at \$196,407,692, and in 1884 at \$182,161,850, hurled across the sea at the people of Canada as against \$158,466.715 in 1883. How the She may kick, but a bribe will fix her all

in case the existing fiscal system of the United Certainly, a prince who has managed to States should undergo a change in the direction of a reduction of duties. That such a it is held to be a necessity. What chance as the United States, whose public debt will soon be extinguished, and whose taxation must in a short time become merely nomicals

HOW TO GET JUSTICE.

Manitoba's example in defying the Federal Gevernment and compelling Sir John Mac donald and the Canadian Pacific Railway to surrender, under threat of rebellion and secession, has not been thrown away on the Maritime Provinces, although we must confess that the result of the last general election in ever had in the pluck and manliness of the people down by the sea.

A renewal of the secession movement is Nova Scotia leads the Halifax Recorder to Manitoba, that the province "will never be worth anything until either separated from the Dominion or placed on a better footing by puts little faith in peaceful agitation. It ad. 1886 or else Tapper would not have gone called American fishermen, hardy cons of New down with his money bag and pledges, prom-England, the source from which the American ising a wharf to every man along the coast, a lighthouse at every cape, a breakwater every hundred yards, and a railway through every man's back yard. But to conscientious people these things appeared too much like bribes to be appreciated.

But it is not bribes, the Recorder insists, a recognition of their rights, and a free, full and trank avowal on the part of the Ottawa government that they have not been decently dealt with in days gone by, but that justice will be done them in the future.

As a result of the demand for justice with the ultimatum of rebellion, the people of Nova Scotia are reminded that Sir John Macdonald was forced to acknowledge the claims of Manitoba and to concede the points in demand. Had Mr. Greenway not given the Premier to understand that the day for trifling was past the C. P. R. monoply would not have been interfered with, and the Manitobans would have gone on in their sufferipgs.

The Recorder points out the moral conveyed by this great fact in Western politics. which shows the other provinces, it says, ' that there is only one way of dealing with Canada's self-snointed, and that is to make no compromise, but to make a demand and be prepared to stand by it, and failing successful negotiation, to raise the red flag. About this there is nothing treasonable, and no one need shout disloyalty and anarchy at these words. Manitota did just the very thing, and instead of being hooted at as traitors and rebels they are receiving bushels of congratulations from all quarters. Nova Scotia, having justice on her side, let her sail in after the manner of Manitoba and refuse to submit a day longer to either threats or blandishments."

This is sound advice, but we don't think Nova Scotia has the spirit to act upon it.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries are remarkng on the many ministerial scandals reported of late. The N. Y. Telegram observes that spring seems to be a bad season for dominies, judging from the accounts published to day. Ex-pastor and actor Miln is defendant in a divorce suit; Rev. Mr. Stewart is being sued for divorce at Chicago by a wife whom he deserted in Maiue ; Rev. Mr. Pittsley was roughly used by a mob at New Bedford because the village people suspected that he was not acting in an orthodox manner towards the fair sex; Rev. Mr. Hibbler, of Sardis, Miss., was shot and killed by a hashand who returned home unexpectedly and found the minister there, and the Rev. Mr. Longley, of Toronte, has resigned, after being accused of "serious indiscretions." Perhapsomebody will discover an antidote for the ministerial bacillus.

REFEREING to the funeral of the late Edmund Duryer Gray, United Ireland Bays :

The most profound and touching words uttered upon the death of Mr. Gray were those writt en by the Irish leader to his widow. "Our writt en by the Irish leader to his widow. "Our people will find it difficult to replace or to find one so brave, so moderate, or so steadfast in the champ ionship of their cause." It is only day by day the country is realizing the extent of the loss it has sustained. Dublin on Saturday was a strikin greflex of the general feeling of the na-tion, when a mile of carriages passed through hushed at rests, whose blinds were drawn and win-derm abut tests, whose blinds were drawn and win-tions wit tests, whose blinds were drawn and winhushed at reets, whose blinds were drawn and win-dows shultered, and through continuous lines of people all the way from Mount street to Glas-nevin standing with bent heads in mournful and respectful silence. It was the most im-pressive private funeral we have ever seen in Dublin. Private it was by Mr. Gray's own dying wish. If easked to have the very plainest obsequies, and enjoined that nothing should be written about him in the Froman beyond the have suponcements of his death—characteristic bare approved and of his death-characteristic dying wishes of one whose public conduct all hs life was disting uished by a singular modesty. deference and self-abnegation. His Parliamen-tary collesgues, who lovingly bore his coffin on their shoulders to the grave, felt a bitter and startling sense of low as they burned away after seeing the last sod la.id on a charming and bril-liant companion and a great and noble Irish patriot.

OUB neighbors seem determined to have a canal of their own around Niagara Falls. The Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City has held a meeting to consider the

missal] of three Hansard translators for taking part in political meetings, ministers laid down the principle that civil servants should on no account interfere in elections. We do not object to the rule, provided it be impartially enforced. The old goose and gander sauce aphorism holds good here as elsewhere. But with Mr. Chapleau's passionate denunciations of these offending translators still ringing in our cars, it is somewhat astonishing to learn that M. F. O'Donoghue, a clerk in the Inland Revenue department at Ottawa, has been sent into the county of Rusto speak and work for the Tory candidate. As in former similar cases, it may be safely assumed that his pay as a civil servant will

continue during his absence electioneering, This is a fair instance of how partisanship in subject. Congressman Nutting, of Oswego, was the civil service is encouraged and rewarded ever the Gazette may mean by "his every day

Act. Yet we read in the Irish papers that in the Cabinet that Sir John will find great Judge Darley, addressing the Naas Grand difficulty in filling with an occupant of any-Sury recently, said there was only one case thing approaching the late respected Minister's tact and ability.

TOADYING TO LANSDOWNE.

True to its instincts, the Gazette prostrates it- tick shows how thoroughly pauperized these fulsom stream of adulation. It strives to be a courtier, but only proves itself a toady. Anxious to say something flattering, but having no facts to build upon, and unable to draw upon its imagination for a single idea, it succeeds to admiration in doing the very thing it started out not to do, namely, in demonstrativg the insignificance, the meanness. the utter vacuity of Lansdowne's career in Canada.

Unable to adduce a solitary instance where this man displayed public spirit, capacity or the highest position in the land, the Gazette is compelled to fall back upon the address presented him by his English tenants at Calne just previous to his coming to Canada. It takes care, however, to avoid all allusion to the opinion expressed of the cold-blooded Evictor by his Jrish tenants at Luggacuiran. We cannot suppose the organ intended to be sarcastic, yet what could be more sarcastic than to praise Lansdowne for "sagacity and tact"? And to follow that up with the double entendres : "The good will of the people at large is not gained without desert"; and "No epasmodic effort of posing as benevolent and considerate can deceive the public eye."

Certainly not, oh, most sapient of organs, for Lansdowne never forgot himself so far as to show even the faintest spasm of benevolence or considerateness. He has lived to himself only since he came to Canada, and beyond occasionally inviting a few politicians and civil servants to partake of his stingy hospitality, he can defy all creation to show that he ever posed as bene. volent or considerate. The Gazette once made a bitter attack on Lord Monk when he was Governor-General for his bad cookery, and shabby entourage ; for his cheap wine and wax-fruit desert, for his hand of two fiddlers and a jewsharp to supply music at a gubanatorial ball, but Monk made no pretensions. He used to open Parliament in a billycock hat. shooting-coat, corduroys, highlows and a blackthorn. His dinners were certainly like himself, very poor, but they were jolly, democratic, void of that pretentiousness of aristocratic superfine gentility which impart such an air of excruciating condescension to the Lansdowne entertainments.

But His Ex. might have given his guests bull beef with garlic and lager for all we care, so long as in more important matters he showed himself a man of honor and good feeling. What-

right again as in the past. because they have not contributed to the ailnet dobt is creeping up may best be judged ver wedding testimonial presented to the from the fact that since 1879 it has

Prince and Princess of Wales. "Are Canarisen from \$140,362,069 to \$227,316. diana giving nothing?" we are asked with a 911. At the time of Confederation tone of surprise, as if were remiss in our our net debt was but \$75,728,641. loyalty and devotion to the children of one of To-day it is more than three times larger than repealed by popular vote in nine Ontario the richest women in the world. The quesself at the feet of Lansdowne and pours forth a latter day royalties have become, and how this increase, successive Tery Governments majorities in every county, showing that after mean spirited are those who, with the grandest opportunities ever voucheafed to human beings, have done nothing deserving the period of the Mackenzie regime. In other of praise, and of whom the best that can be said is that they are not as bad as they might he. Human nature is capable of much during the few years of its reign.

baseness, but perhaps the lowest point of ab-By a visious system of bookkeeping, adoptjectness it can reach is when it grovels before ed with the evident purpose of misleading the kings and princes. The people of this counpublic, it is impossible to obtain an accurate try entertain a very high respect for the traestimate of the financial state of the Dominion. ditions of the British Crown, but those among Items which rightly ought to be charged to them who think and are acquainted with his- yearly expenditure accounts have been chargtory. rightly regard that Crown as belonging ed to capital, and by this means the Governto the people of Britain; that, apart from ment claimed a surplus of \$96,832 last year them, it has no sort of value, the several in. when there was really a large deficit. The dividuals who have worn it having been any- expenditure is given as \$35,658,161, and the thing but paragons of humanity. Some of total revenue as \$35,754,993. The receipts where the evils of whiskey drinking were inthem were deposed for their orimer. from taxes, customs and excise last year were and none of them have escaped condemnation | \$28,687,001, compared with \$25,226,456 the for their vices. The Prince of Walss year before, making an increase of \$3,460,545. tion, brought it from the towns is undoubtedly a very good fellow, as princes go : but we fail to see why Canadians should 551 to \$22,578,800, and the excise from \$5,devote a portion of their carnings to minister | \$52,954 to \$6,308,204. to his luxury because he has had the good

What the coming budget will show is a matter of speculation, but Sir Charles Tupwith a good and beautiful woman. If anyone per's faculty of putting a good face on the worst case when it suits his purpose is well For a number of years he performed her duties known. There are indications however, brother was a country practitioner, having which admonish us that the era of extravagance is drawing to a close, not through any people for the expenses thereof. But how is willingness on the part of ministers to re. it that a Prince, who has been reasontrench, but because they are becoming frightened thomselves at the extent to which they have been plundering and pledging the credit of the country.

and £63,870 from the rents of the Duchy of Recently it was announced that no railway Cornwall, besides such little items as £2,953 subsidies would be granted this session. for repairs of Marborough House, £360 for This must have been sad news to many Govconveyance of special packets and £1,000 for ! ernment supporters, and could only have been military emoluments. The Princess gets decided on from a knowledge that the treas-£10,000 a year for her separate charge on ury could stand no more of that sort of robthe consolidated fund. When the Prince got | bory. Another reason why a halt must be married, 25 years ago, Parliament voted him | called in the career of extravagance is the a little present of £23,455. On coming of sge, ikelihood that the United States Congress he got the accumulated revenues of the Duchy will adopt the Mills Tariff Bill, in which case of Cornwall, amounting to £601,721. Of the terms of "the standing offer" would come this sum about £220,000 was invested in system of customs revenue. It would be the the purchase of the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk. In case of the Prince's death. the death of Macdonaldism were the United widow would get £30,000 a year from Parlia-States to reduce the duties on iron,' coal oil, ment. When he visited India, Parliament wheat, barley and corn and their products.

THE SCOTT ACT REPEALS.

Prohibition encountered a tremendous roverse yesterday, the Scott Act having been in 1867, having increased \$151,585,270, or, on | counties. The significance of the anti-Proan average, \$7,579,268 a year. Now of all bibition victories is emphasized by large have added every cent but \$26,981,810, the a fair trial the people have become convinced increase which took place from 1875 to 1879, that the Act is defective in itself or its operation is more injurious than the old words. Toryism has added no less than licensing system. Une great cause of the un-\$124,603,460 to the net debt of the Dominion | popularity of the Act was the clozing of the

public houses where farmers and travellers were wont to put up for rest and refreshment. When people have, to traverse country roads, and find no place where they can get a meal of victuals or hay and water for their horses, the disadvantages of closing the taverns become painfully obvious. This acted very like a boycott, for travellers avoided counties where there was no accom. modation. At the same time, shabsens were established in the swamps and woods, tensified. Also it was found that those who would have their liquor in spite of prohibi-The customs receipte increased from \$19,373,. In kegs and demijohns, and kept it in barns and out-houses, whore they awigged vastly more than when they went occasionally to the taverns. In another respect it was discovered that the druggists drove

a roaring trade on prescriptions including vini gallics, one of these tradesmen, whose made a fortune in a village during the reign of Prohibition,

The result of the voting is ample justification of the ground taken by THE POST about a year ago when, after reviewing the history of legisiation regarding the regulation of the liquor trade, we pointed out the futility of wholesale repression by laws which circumsoribe individual liberty. The views we then expressed, though they did not find favor in certain quarters, are now fully confirmed. The only temperance legislation that can be effective is high license, the limiting of the number of places where liquor may be sold and strict enforcement of the law of inspection. Many good people have an idea that all they have to do is pass an Act of parliament to achieve the reform they desire. nto play and work havoc with the existing This mistake is now fully exposed. Moral persuasion and the constant examples shown in all walks of life of the svils resulting om intemperance, the training and education of the young, the exclusion of men present and addressed the useting. He said on one side, and mercilessly repressed undress of conduct and manner," we don't gave him £142,000 to spend, of which I By expending money far in excess of the who drink, fir business from field

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

effect, we think, of inducing the advocates the human heart. Irue poets only can sayof temperance to redouble their efforts, not in the KAY of securing more repressive legislation, but of directing their energies through the ordinary means of moral reform to bring ment.

LANSDOWNE'S CHEEK.

It has been announced that the Evictor of Laggacurran intends to hold a reception in the City Hall in this city previous to his departure from the country. This man has more than ordinary impudence to thrust his unwelcome presence in so offensive a manner on a community where he must know he is held in detestation by a majority of the people.

In this display of exectable bad judgment he not only challenges popular indignation but doce a thing which no man, having the instincts of a gentleman and anxious to limit the consequences of his mistaken conduct, would do. He must know that there are a number of our citizens who will feel that between their desire to show proper respect to the Crown and their fear of giving deadly offence to people before whom they must afterwards appear as candidates for popular favor, a very disagreeable alternative is pretented. For we can assure him and them that every one who bows and sorapes before the Evictor of Luggacurran in Montreal will theaucforth be a marked man, who will be made to feel as long as he lives the resentment of that powerful class who esteem a highwayman and a pirate as far nobler specimens of humanity than a rackrenting Irish landlord, whom

We will not give the advice the Montreal Gazette gave the people of Toronte, when Lord Elgin was on his way from Montreal to that city on board the Cherokee gunboat, and say hoist the black flag when he arrives, bat we will say that whoever welcomes the Evider of Luggacurran shall enjoy the dis-Unguished consideration which such a display of "loyalty" will so eminently deserve. Governor-Generals come and go in this country, meat of them coronetted cormorants, principally remembered for their long bills, and.

"Though hundreds worshipped at their word, They were but kools for a that."

But for this fine gentleman to take advantage of his position, as representative of the appearance of personal attention is to adopt also given in this isane, with other articles of Queen, to wrest from an unwilling public an the device of a cad. Of course, among our 200,000 of a population, a sufficient number James Keegan, and otherr. T. D. Saltivan's of percons will be found to how down before any thing called a lord. But the mass of the published. Only 200 the best numbers yet of persons will be found to bow down before any thing called a lord. But the mass of the proble, the workingmen, the strong of arm, Address, "Donahoe's MAGAZINE," Boston, the true of heart, will keep away from one Mass.

tions of trust and responsibility, the premium power that makes for righteonsness." He was tions is placed on steady habits, are all great as far from robust infidelity as he was from that is working on the side of temperance, single-hearted Christian faith, and filled to Iorus aresult of these influences, the cause of to admiration the role of Byron's Dillentanti As a resarce has made gigantic strides in re- Curtain-lifter. He deserves oredit, however, cent years and increases in power as the for purity of taste. Like Addison he never cent years and the struggle for existence becomes keener with wrote a line that would call a blush to the the growth of population and the demands of oheek of innocence. Perhaps had he been the grower of the Act in so compelled to face a world so cruel as that civilize southies is not to us surprising when which confronted Burns, he might have many considered. It should have the written something that would have touched

" Those who love and suffer may Find solace in my songe, For only unto such as they My wild, sad strain belongs.

Yet his sudden death was a shock to many about the change they desire in popular senti- as breaking another link with the past, and though he never achieved the rank in the Republic of Letters which his patrons expected him to attain, it may be said of him, as the banker-poet Rogers said of himself, that if he did not reach the summit of Parnassus he managed to cultivate a very pretty garden at its foot.

LITERARY REVIEW.

VIA. CBUCIS ; THE WAY OF THE CROSS. By Very Rev. E. Sorin, Saperior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Third edition. Revised and improved. Notre Dame, Indiana.

This litle book, written after the author's return from the Holy Land, is published with the episcopal approbation of the Bishop of Fort Wayne, who styles it "This beautiful and devout Way of the Cross." As the inand sustains the faith and piety of her children, next to Holy Mass and Communion, the oldest and most universally approved, as a first acknowledgment of lave and gratitude to our Blessed Redeemer, and the most abundantly enriched with plenary indulgences, is that of The Way of the Cross." It is to be had at the above address. Single copies, 10 cente; by the 100 copies, 5 cents.

SHORT ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCHES from the Lives of the Saints. New York, J. Schaefer, 60 Barclay street.

Published under the imprimatur of the

Archbishop of New York, this handsome little volume is intended for he use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, Academies, et .. A work which places before the eyes and minds of youth the editying stories of the lives of the holy men and women who have glorified humanity with their virtues, must have a permanent value, and we have much pleasure in recommending this book to parents and teachers.

We have received from J. Schuefer, publisher, 60 Barclay street, New York, "Thirty-Oac Pions Exercises for the Month of May." It is got up in small pamphlet form and can be carried in bet ween the covers of an ordinary prayer book. It has the approbation of the Archhishop of New York.

"DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE" for May is replet with articles of sterling merit. The paper on A Pleading for the Worthless," by Cardinal Manning, is given entire. "Our Catholic Schools," by Rev. P. A. Baart, is

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

SPECIALLY REPORTED AND TAKEN FROM "THE MONTREAL DAILY POST."]

LONDON, April 17.—The very grave condi-tion of the Emperor Frederick has for the mo-ment killed all interest in the Bismarck crisis and practically the crisis itself for a time, and has nullified to a great extent the effect of the Boulanger boom and Nord election, although Bonlanger's affairs are, in a considerable degree, inseparable from the fate of the German Em-Kaiser Frederick appears to fail utterly to realize the simmediate danger of in death which he stands. He has abundant confidence in his own vitality and force of recuperation and profound faith in his physicians. Whether cognizant of the exact condition of his constitution is not known, but if he us, he must realize the peril, although by report he is quite ignorant of the gravity of his present state. His illness at Schloss was accompanied with scenes which recall vividly the last days of the late Emperor William. The air is instinct with anxiety and apprehension of the worst is evident on every face and in every tone about Charlottenburg. Carriages are constantly coming and going in quick succession, bringing notables to the castle. An expression of gloomy preoccupation is manifest on every hand. Or-derlies telegraph, other messengers glide about sition at present is in the direction of absolute with noiseless step, a whispering crowd is clustered about the gates, keenly observant of the lightest eign that may indicate to their curiosity a suggestion of what is passing within the walls of the palace. The position of affairs has become so critical during the past fortything he has done or intends doing. On the conthe different sections of Liberals will reunite under the common programme and restore to the party all its prestige and power. This accords with the view I cabled some days ago. The pivot on which the dissidents will swing around is the Local Government eight hours that steps are being taken in expec-tation of a speedy fatal termination of the powerful suspense. Yesterday Dr. Bergmann believing, with other attendants, as a physician that the end was approaching, took occasion to convey a hint of the probable calamity to the Dowager Empress Augusta and prepare her for the bad news which might arrive any moment. Germany is in the same condition of affectionate consternation as the people passed through a short time ago. It is rumored that the serious relapse of the Emperor will proband devont Way of the Cross." As the in-troduction truly says: "Of all the devotional exercises with which the Church encourages shelve the marriage difficulty. Battenberg and and sustains the faith and piety of her other family political misunderstanding will remain in aboyance until the end of the new crisis. And what this end will be now there is no question anywhere. Since midnight the scene at Charlottenberg has been a family death bed scene.

LONDON, April 18.-The Duke of Marlborough is going to return to the United States on snother visit in June, it is said in circles in which gossip of this sort prevails. His Grace crosses the Atlantic this time for the excress purpose of continuing his suit for the hand of a young wealthy American widow whom he be-gan to woo during his previous trip and to whom rumor also attributes beauty, achrm and

Emile Zole is about to astonish the world with a perfectly clean novel. "La Reve" is free from all the objectionable teatures of the iucreasingly disagreeable Rongon Macquart series of which "La Terre" caps the climax, and is said to be so correct a character that it might be described by some persons as "Goody-Goody." At the some time, it contains an accurate, inimitable analysis of the character and circum-stances upon which real fame is based.

Alphonse Daudet's new novel "L'Immortei" s now in the hands of the printers, and is look ed for ward to with the highest interest. Her-bert Spencer is in much better health now, although he is still restrained from the labor of writing. He is able to work three hours a day, aud dictates everything to his secretary. His favorite recreation is billiards, and this game is a source of great benefit to him by its gentle

exercise and entertainment. LONDON, April 18.—The Nord election has driven home to the Republicans of France the necessity of uniting all their forces for selfpreservation, and dismissing for the present the smaller disputes which have split their party into a tagonistic groups. They are now drawing together and preparing as rapidly as possible to combat the Boulauger movement and stem the flood tide of popular idels in extraordinary Something must surely be done quickly vogue. if the dictstorship is to be kept out of the hands Interest to all readers. The posts are well of a man on horsehack. There is tak of a pur-represented by Eleanor C. Donnelly, Ray. suance of this policy, and of remodelling the Cabinet in order to strengthen the security to keep the position in face of this national onsinugue. An pans aim in the direction of creating a compact anti-Boulangist majority in the Chamber of Deputies in order to overrido Boulanger's preconcerted attempt to bring about dissolution. It is proposed that Gollet become Minister of Borsign Affairs M. Reasoning to Minister of Borsign Affairs M. Reasoning to Stating screngts, and the needs of public busi. Urdnance lands. Territorial accounts. Unprovided items. The stating day's of the sufference is non-territorial accounts. The stating day is direction is non-territorial accounts. The stating day is direction is non-territorial accounts. The stating day is direction is non-territorial accounts. Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Freycinet re-placing the latter in the British embassy, where his opportunities of making mistakes will be less. General Ferrier will take the war office, his opperunities of making mistakes will be less. General Ferrier will take the war office, which would be a good step, putting a military man in charge of military affairs, so doilg some-thing towards placating the army. M. Rouvier would take the finance, Mr. Ribot taking another portfolio. Such a Cabinet would sup-port the creation of electoral districts and do away with the chances of an indirect plebicsite, which is Boulgower's hope. The changes are which is Boulanger's hope. The changes are not yet officially announced, and may not be made, but it is certain the Republicans will make a strenuous effort in this direction and hold their own against the reactionary party. a public protest against the charge brought against him of connivance with the attempt of Boulanger and his friends to obtain control of affairs for the purpose of advancing the in-terests of the Orleanists, but he is not likely to do anything of the kind whatever. In any event, silence is the best policy of the Mon-nrhchists at present, and the Comte is pro-bably wise enough to learn that the Bonapartists will do all the open work and take the odium, while he bides his time for public action. It is estimated the Boulangist electoral con-tests have thus for cost the party ten thousand pounds. Some place the expenses at double that. The question is asked who pays. Unless the business is a commercial speculation shared in by the proprietors of the Magazin de Louvre and other wealthy shepkeepers, I do not see where the funds come from. One of Boulanger's agents lost a thousand france at gaming without seeming the least concerned. This looks like abundant means or wildest recklessness. The General himself is poor, his friends are not burdened with riches, and the Imperialist clique is not supposed to be quite inexchaustible. Emile Ollivier, the veteran politician, be-lieves the Boulaugist movement will sweep away opportunism, which he considers the cause and great damage to the political stability of France, and will thus give a sincere tone to the nation at large by putting a direct earnest effort in room of indecusive and imitating play-ing with the most serious questions of the time. He refuses to believe there will be a coup d'état in any event, or that the Boulanger party will London, April 20.-Paris yesterday was the scene of unexpected quietness, although the de-monstration that greeted Gen. Boulanger on his way to the Chamber of Deputies was large and enthusiastic enough to satisfy any man. was no disorder of any consequence, and the whole affair passed off like the outpour of any peaceably disposed crowd. The noisy cheering of the citizens nevertheless gave tremendous evidence of Boulanger's popularity. The de-monstration gave proved his influence was almost as great in the capital of France as in the provinces, and this has given a sort of confirma-tion to the ballot in the Nord which tends greatly to strengthen the deputy's position begreaty to strengthen the deputy sponton be-fore the nation. The crowd yesterday consisted of all classes of the people. There were work-men who must have lost a day's work and sacrificed their wages for and his England" may occasionally come up in after times, as a leading light in that ephemeral literary school of pious sceptics, who made Agnosticism fashionable when Morley was editor of the Formighily Review, but whose sugary sentimentality acted like a montic on the British public. The key to what philosophy he had is expressed in one of his sentence..." There is in this world a sentence..." There is in this world a

ness was manifestly not the tasts of the people.) such an appointment was revolutionary, and Very few ories of dissent were heard when the would have a deployable effect mon the would have a deplorable effect upon the crowd vociferously greeted Bonlanger at vari-ous points on the way, and these did not create army.

In reply to the objections cot Count De a serious disturbance. Any feeling of hostility to the General, which individuals in the crowd Martimprey to the appointment of a civilian sources and not suggressive opposition. The rabble are all his friends. General Boulanger's entrance to the Chamber of Depuas War Minister, M. Floquet said that under the ancient monarchy there were as many civilian as military war ministers. The Count accuses us of a revolutionary act. What is revolutionary is to force a general into politities caused very little excitement. The Depu-ties were already engaged dividing the vote of cal agitations. (Applause from the Left Centre.) The Government thought that at a time when the Ministry of War was taking onfidence in the Government, and the entrance of the new member came in quietly enough s part of the business of the day. Just before separating the Chamber decided that such great steps to secure administrative, scientific and material development it was M. Floquet's speech defending the policy of the country in the present crisis should be printed and placarded throughout the country. The overwhelming success of Boulanger makes it best to secure the services of a man competent to execute their programme. He reminded the Chamber of the patriotism M. de Freyneedful to remind all who are still capable of reasoning that there is a Government, and that cinet displayed in 1870 as chief of the Military Cabinet under Gambetta. (Applause.) M. De the man on horseback is not essential to the ex-istence of France, however displeased the nation may be with an inactive policy. M. Freycinet declared that he had not sought the office. He assumed it at earnest solicitation, and would reply by his acts to accusa-Floquet's speech was not a strong one, but it may serve the end to some extent. tions of incompetence. He said the national LONDON, April 21-Chamberlain's withdrawal defence belonged entirely to the Republicans, to whom France had been left unarmed and from the National Liberal Club, of which he was mutilated. He knew his duties as War Minvice-chairman and trustee, has led to the rumor that he is about to enter the Cabinet. His poister, and would perform them with all his energy and patriotism equal to all eventualiseparation from the party, but he denies any ties. In conclusion, he said he reckoned such story that he is going to accept office as an invention of the enemy, having no basis in anyupon the confidence of the Chamber in order to accomplish his task. An order of the day expressing confidence in M. DeFreycinot was trary, he says he hopes the time is near when then adopted by a vote of 377 to 175.

M. Maret then tabled the report of the committee on the Panama Canal lottery loan. The committee advises that the canal company be authorized to issue the loan.

The Temps accuses the police of supporting the Boulangerists and treating the students severaly. The students in the Caen, Lyons and Aix universities have telegraphed their congratulations to the Paris students.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

OTTAWA, April 23.-The supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1888, were hid on the table of the House this afternoon. They amount to \$1,794,922, of which \$458,200 is chargeable to capital account. \$1,112,275 to income, \$98,600 for expense of rebellion, and \$125,846 for unprovided items, These estimates cover the expenditure for the current year in excess of appropriation, and the items under the respective heads are as follows :-Charges of management......\$ 400 909

granting rions for a local parliament in	Civil government.	11,909
preparing the way for a local parliament in Dublin.	Dominion police	500
LONDON, April 23.—The latest comment on	Legislation	39,505
Boulangerism of any consequence is that of Pere	Colonial and Indian exhibition	16,000
Hyacinthe. His advocacy of the man on horse-	Immigration gratuity to Charles	
back created no little disturbance. For some	Foye	10,000
time he has been exchanging letters and compli-	Pensions.	4,500
ments with Boulanger and delivered lectures	Militia retiring two D. A. G.'s at	000,0
in favor of him, and made other emptatic en-	\$3,400 each	6 S00
dorsements of the Boulanger palicy, urging its	Batracks in British Columbia	
fulfillment even to a dictatorship. His behavior		400
had not excited much attention until yesterday,	Rallways and canals (capital ac-	
when he passed all proper bounds. He touched	count)-	
the question of the hour in his sermon, and was	Intercolonial	305,000
proceeding eloquently to enlarge the merits of	Canadian Pacific	37,000
Cazarism and the advisability of putting a	Carleton branch	504
strong mass of power to control the destinies of	Canals	48,513
the nation, and had just remarked that France	Railaws and canals (income)	
now enjoys too much liberty, when sud-	Canals	24,516
denly a number of students broke into	Ruilways (Royal commission)	10,000
exclamations and called out to the	Public works (income)	245,493
preacher to drop politics and keep to religion.	Public works (capital)	67,383
Loyesen was extremely anger d with the inter-	Light house and coast service,	1,509
ruption and sharply rebuked the young men,	Fisheries	8,405
called them foclish, and tade thein behave. The	Indians.	14,509
students thereupon walked out. But Hyacinthe	North-West Mounted Police	
argues that France is fast going down hill and		100,000
wants a steady hand to govern her. He has lost	Laber commission	40,000
all faith in the Parliamentary regime as applied	Miscellaneous	69,486
to the national affairs of France, and would be	Collection of revenues-	
glad to see the return of any sort of dominant	Customs	6,418
power like the empire or monarchy It is stated that Bismarck, at the latest con-	Excise	310
ferences with the Emperor, discussed patty	Culling timber	1,500
fully the question of conferring more imperial	Kailways and canals	492,525
authority and executive powers upon the Grown	Gue inspection	1,000
Prince in view of the Lapetor's constantly	Adulteration of foode	1.000
failing strength, and the needs of public busi-	Ordnance lands	1,383
minute marciaging and one meets of france prist.	n	.,000

LEO XIII AND PRESIDENT CLEVE LAND.

5

We have the pleasure of making public this week the following letter addressed by the Holy Father to his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, acknowledging President Cleveland's gift of a superb copy of the Constitution of the United States, and his Eminence's letter which accompanied it. The letter breathes such genuine admiration for the spirit of the great document so dear to the bearts of Americans, and pays such a high tribute to the lofty character and industry of the American people, that it must prove a source of gratification to the national pride,

The Holy Father's letter indicates the true feeling entertained by the enlightenod head and prelates of the Universal Church for the institutions of the republic, which are the outgrowth of real liberty; had the derivent prayer which Leo XIII breathes for the national advancement and prosperity and the perpetuation of those institutions, is the highest praise that can be lavished upon the grand character of the rapublican government by one who is universally conceded to be among the wiscat, best informed, and most eminent thinkers and publiciets of modern times.

The tone and spirit of the Popo's letter disarms bigotry and puts to shame narrow prejudices which cannot rise above rabid seetarianism and upreasoning hate. We commend its careful perusai to these alarmists who find genial labor in attempts to mis-Interpret the purposes and measing of the Church's ravid progress under the favorable conditions of American liberty:

LEO XIII, POPE.

Well below d son, health and the Apostolic Benediction !

Among the countless congratulations which we have received from all parts of the world, upon the occusion of the fiftieth anniversary of our elevation to the priesthood, we have as was natural, set most store by the evidences of courtesy and regard sent by the rulers of the nations. For by these marks of their good-n ill towards the Head of the Church they manifest-and this we ardently desire-their kindly dispositions towards their Catholic subjects. Snoo, then, the illustrious President of the United States has, through you, cur well beloved son, seen fit to exhibit a like courteey, accompanying the expression of the same with the gift of a superb copy of the Constitution of that most powerful republic, he has, in so doing, afforded us a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction. Moreover, as it is fitting that we should return to his Excellency the expression of Oar gratitude, we commit the discharge of that duty to you, both or account of your exalted rank in the hierarchy of the republic, and of the personal esteem in which his Excellency

holds you. In fulfilling this duty, we desire that you should assure the Prosident of our 1.500 admiration for the Constitution of the United

S00 States, not only because it enables industrious 100 and enterprising citizens to attain so high a degree of prosperity, but sleo because, under its protection, your Catholic countrymen have onjoyed a liberty which has so confessedly promoted the astenishing growth of .000 their religion in the past, and will, we trust, enable it in the future to be of the highest advantage to the civil order as well.

.516You will be pleased to add that we will .000 pour forth forvent prayers to God for your country's constant advance in glory and prosperity, and for the health and happiness of .383the President and his warthy household. .509405

Finally, to you, boloved son, and to the faithful intrusted to your pastoral care, we 509 lovingly, in the Lord, impart our Apsetolie .000 .000 Benediction. .486

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord cighteen hundred and cighty-eight, and the tenth of our pontifie 'e. 310

LEO P.P. XII!.

ST. VINCENT DE 1 10 SOCIETY AND CATHOLIC 1. HIGRATION.

(Winnipeg Rovie +, March 2.)

5.000As intimated in last week's issue of the 4.6039,860 Review, St. Mary's Conference of the St. Vin-125,846 | cent de Paul Soclety of Winnipeg has entered

ments with Boulangor and delivered lecture in favor of him, and made other emphatic en dorsements of the Boulager policy, urging it fulfilment even to a dictatorship. His behavio had not excited much attention until yesterday when he passed all proper bounds. He touched the question of the hour in his sermon, and wa proceeding eloquently to entarge the marits of Gazzniam and the advisability of putting a strong mass of power to control the destinies of the nation, and had just remarked that France liberty, when sud now enjoys too much denly a number of students broke into exclamations and called out to the preacher to drop politics and keep to religion Loyesen was extremely anger d with the inter ruption and sharply rebuked the young men called them forlish, and tade them behave. The students thereupon walked out. But Hyacinth argues that France is fast going down hill and

ferences with the Emperor, discussed patts fully the question of conferring more imperial authority and executive powers up on the Crown Prince in view of the Emperor's constantly failing strength, and the needs of public busi

Bill. The policy Mr. Chamberlain expects the factions to agree upon is that of justice to Ireland with justice to England. He believes a line of conduct can be laid out from which will ensue the co-operation of all Liberals. Th reason he gives for his resignation from the National Liberal Club was that Mr. Gladstone had used the organization as a caucus to further his political plans. Gladstoniane, Hartingtonians, and Chamberlain radicals expect to unite on a proposal to extend the operation of the Local Government Bill to Ireland in the course of the debate on this measure. Mr. Chamberlain declares in favor of conceding the control of the police to county councils in Ire-

land. This is an important item. To surrender this main point of contention to the Irish party is to encourage the Parnellites to look for more concessions as soon as the reunited Liberal party are again in power. The confidence of the Liberals in their approaching good fortune is steadily on the increase. They firmly believe that another year will see a local gov ernment bill in operation in Ireland, practically granting Home Rule to the country, and actually preparing the way for a local parliament i Dublin.

who, all his life, has futtaned on the proceeds of the labor of others, and who, when be could no longer plunder the toilers at will, desolated | To the Editor of Tim Post : their honies.

grown tired of seeing the idls, the vicious, the worthlese, devouring the fruits of their labor while they remain in poverty. The talt-hunters, the dudes, those who seek a heaven for their pride in what the call "society," may pay their respects to the Evictor, but the masses will whistle the tune an amsteur band played in this city when escorting Sir Edmud Head to the dock on his departure from Canada,---

"Get out of the way, Old Dan Tucker."

MATHEW ARNOLD.

By the sudden death of Mathew Arnold Ecgland loses a man who for a long time has been regarded as an oracle of literary taste among the dilletanti of English literature. Although often referred to by magazine writers, he never touched the heart of the people. If an American he would have been regarded as a true representative of "Bosstown Caltchaw." He was a poet such as we imagine Gray to have been, without the affectation of melancholy. Exceedingly fortunate in having been the son of the most popular of schoolmasters, he early in life passed under the patronage of the nobility who take a family pride in advancing the fortunes of yonug men of merit. Placed in the civil service with a sinccure office, to which was attached a comfortable salary without much occupation, he had ample leisure to devote his respectable talents to literary pursuits; he in his later years managed to improve his position in a way that enabled him to travel on the continent at the public expense and enjoy all the advantages of wealth. Unlike Goldamith, whose only source of livellhood when he made the Grand Tour was his flute, Mr. Arnold floated through the salons of the continent with the best introductions and his travelling expenses paid. From one so happily circumstanced some good work should have been expected, but it may be safely affirmed that the best of his writings will not survive the century. Possibly his. name, like that of "Eaphens and his England" may occasionally come up

EARMERS AND THE TARIFF

SIR,-In discussing the reciprocity question But the masses of wealth creators have the other day, with a friend who is largely interested in a manufacturing onterprise, my friend said :- "Well, the working people make a living, my fellow-shareholders get a fair return for their investment, and the factory has attracted a population around it that has groatly enhanced the value of my property. Yes, a nigh tariff suits me best.' Yes, the great motive of those who support the National Policy is a selfish one; some make a fair living, and a few individuals make immense fortunce. But who pays for it all? I answer: It is the farmere, who furnish seven-eights of the exports of the Dominion, who pay for it. The price of every thing I have to sell is regulated by its price in the markets of the whole world, but the price of everything I have to buy is regulated on quite a different principle. I must have ouldings, offices and usenails which require constant repair or renewal; I must have help to till the soil; I must buy hardware, dry goods and groceries for my household. When I tell the storekeeper I think the price of an article is higher than it used to be, he shows me there is 35 per cent. duty on it, and that he gets less profit now

than when it was cheaper. The blucksmith and his cartmaker must rise their prices in order to live, or they will go elsowhere. Even my hired man, who has been with me for years, asked a rise, and when I remonstrated with him, answered he could live better when wages was lower, because every-thing is so dear now. I know it is all true, and that I must pay them the high prices which the fiscal policy of the country has created ; but I think it hard that every class should have some way of balancing the public burden except the class to which I

belong. It costs at least 30 per cent. more to work a farm under conditions created by a high tariff than it would under a low tariff. Now, suppose the produce of an acre is worth four dollars, and that half the crop pays for the cultivation, then thirty per cent. on the cost of cultivation would be sixty cents an acre, but for convenience let us put it at fifty cents, or fifty dollars a year for a farm of a hundred sores. I know I have put the figures ridiculously low, but as I do not wish to occupy much space, I liave them so. There must be fifty millions of acres of sultivated land in the Dominiou, which, at fifty cents an acre, is equal to \$25,000 000 annually, or capitalized at three and a half per cant., unounts to over \$700,000,000.

The reader may now see the reason why farmers are not in love with the National Polloy, and why is it so many farms are mortgaged. But where does all the money go

.

further in this direction is contemplated by the Emperor and Chanceller.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SECRETARY WHITNEY AS A PREPARATION FOR EMERGENCIES,

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Secretary Whitney has written a letter to the House Com-mittee on Naval Affaire, in which he declares himself earnestly in favor of the ostablishment of a naval reserve. No nation maintains s standing army and navy adequate to its defence or to the maintenance of its rights in war. All of them rely upon reserves and upon the proparation previously made for expanding quickly from a peace to a war basis, The maintenance of a naval reservo is a measure of economy. Under such a system a body of mon supporting themselves by ordinary civil pursults is enrolled and main tained by the Government sufficiently for its narnose in the event of war, and at comparatively small expense. England maintains an auxiliary naval force twice as large as the entire American navy. The suggestion that a naval reserve should be established has awak ened the greatest interest in all parts of the country, and already more than one State has indicated a determination to co-operate

with the Government in the effort to secure a naval resorve. The necessity for a naval reserve has become more imperative with the changes which have come about in the art of

war. In former times, when the implements of war were simple in construction, and a ship was handled wholly or mainly by sail, the seafuring class were available for immediate incorporation into the naval force. Now seamanship plays an unimportant part; the ship is handled below deck, and no man is fit to be engrafted into the naval force who has not been previously trained to a knowledge of the modern implements of war and naval tactics. It may, therefore, be said that there is no longer any naval reserve in the merchant marine. More than this, preparation which has not been previously made cannot be extemporized. The speed and power of modern navies are such that a fortnight is sufficient for a European power to concentrate an absolutely overpowering force, where months were formerly required, and hence the only time for preparation is now, in a time

of peace." "In the judgment of the department it is both necessary and economical that the Go-vernment should have in reserve a fleet of auxiliary merchant ships, previously prepared with the necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war."

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Construction of two bridges for

foot passengers at Lachine Rebuilding lock walls and building new by wash above lock No. 2., Montreal drill hall and armories... Montreal custom house, recovering

roof with copper Montreal Pest office improvement. St. Regis Custom house repairs... St. Viucent de Paul penitentiary ... Grosse Isle quarantine station Montreal, removal of boiler from cellar to ground floor

n miscellaneous, to mast expenses Royal Labor Commission To meet expenses of Washington

George Eyvel, one of the official reporters of the House of Commone.....

Summarizing amount chargeable to capital

Amount chargeable to income 1,112 275 Amount for expension of rebellion ... Unprovided items..... 125,847

Total...... \$1,794,923 In the above is included a sum not men-tioned to meet Mersro. McNamee & Co.'s claim for construction of the Esquimault graving dock,

IRISH NOTES.

RIOTING IN SKIBBEREEN-THE IRISH NATIONAL-IST SPRAKERS NOT INTERFERED WITH.

DUBLIN, April 21-Rioting broke out at Skibbereen last night and was continued until two o'clock this morning. The mob stoned the palice, who in return used their batons upon be rioters. Several persons were injured. Nine arrests have been made in connection with the rioting in Skibbereen last night. A constable named Deacons was seriously in-jured. Many civilians had received surgical treatment. All is quiet to-night. Mr. Dillon to-day addressed a meeting of the tematics of the Marquis of Londonders.

temants of the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Newtownards, County

Liguienant of Ireland at Newtownards, County Down. The meeting was not interrupted by the authorities and passed off quietly. DUBLIN, April 22.—John Dillon, M. P., ad-dressed a meeting at Kellystown to day, under the auspices of the National League. The police did not interfere with the meeting. A crowd of 500 recould a prisoner at Abbeyfeale to day and stoned the police Fifteen officer processing stoned the police. Fifteen officers were in-jured, four of them severely. The police were subsequently reinforced and arrested five of their assailants.

Mr. O'Brien spoke at Fermoy to-day. He was not molested. He declared that the meeting would have been held if it had been pro claimed.

claimed. Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to all the absent Home Rulers of the House of Commons to at-tend to the sessions on Monday and Wednesday next, on which days divisions will be taken on the budget and Irish county government ques-

Madame Diss Debar, the New York spirtualist swindler, was once a lecturer on "Romanism in America." She will probably be employed in America. She will proved y be employed by the new management of *Life* to write down "the Irish" in association with Julian Haw-thorne, who, having failed in everything else, now takes to the anti-Irish dodge, at a last to

. S. S. S.

16,000] actively upon the work of settling the vacant

lands about the city by appointing Mr. P. J. Doherty, the energetic and indefatigable 1,600 President of Branch 52 of the C.

5.000 M. B. A., to co-episate with the city and immigration authorities in the 25,500

good cause. On the evening of the 14th inst., a special meeting of the Society was held in 6.200 2,000 the office of Mr. N. Baylf, who is President

of the Conference-Father Cloutler, of St. 300 Boniface, and Father Oberrier, ci the Im-13,600 5,000

maculate Conception, being present by invitution -ut which the question was discussed

3,700] in all its bearings, resulting in the unanimous selection of Mr. Doherty as the representative 40,000 of the Society, with instructions to enter upon

his duties on the following day. 18,000

Heretofore Catholic immigrants on their arrival knew little or nething of the country, especially of the localities where churches and chools were established, in consequence of 1.000 which many of them rettied at such remote distances from the Catholic missions that it was impossible for them to attend their re-458,200 ligious duties, or have their children properly instructed or even baptised. 98,600 To mitigate that evil, at least partially, Father Cloutier has been devoting much of his time to the task of settling Catholle immigrants in the neighborhood of churches, convents and schools, but it was impossible for him to attend to all who came, or will come, and it is with a view of assist-ing him that the St. Vincent de Paul Society has taken the matter up. Mr. DoLerty's duty will be to meet the trains at the station, or

somewhere between the city and Port Arthur. and should Catholic immigrants be on board, he is to direct them to Father Cloutior, who will look after their interests in every way. He has a large quantity of land of the best quality at his disposal, for sale or to ront, in parcels to suit the wants of every one, on easy-almost nominal --terms; he will also find employment for those seeking it, as farm laborers, domestic servants, or some other useful occupation. In this way the immigrant is protected, and has the assurance of a speedy acttlement on land in a desirable neighborhood, or of employment in some other way. It would be well for farmers and others in need of hired help to communicate with Father Cloutier. Mr. Doherty will act in conjunction with the other immigration agents, and see to the wants of immigrants of other denominations as well as Catholice. In taking this step the society is carrying out the wishes of His Grace Archbishop Taché, who is ever solicitous about the welfare of our people. Although it is the special object of our society to settle the waste lands about Winnipeg, yet every atten-tion will be paid to Catholics going to other parts of Winnipeg or to the Territories, and it would be advisable for them before procoeding to their destination to call at Father Oloutier's office, where every information will be given them about churches, &c., in any

part of the country, A. McGills. Vice-Prez't St. Mary's Conference. March 17, 1887.

Miss Hazeleyes to absent-minded Mr. Mallow : Come, Mr. Mallow, won't you join us and take a hand ! Mr. Mallow : A .-----thanks awfully. I will accert yours. .

NEED-STORE STORES

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BURDETTE'S HUMOR. THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL OF A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Hidden Pearls That are Abundant but Hard to Find-The Poor Heathen and the Modern Fashiosable Church-The Cap That Cheers-Light in the Darkness-The Sleep of the Labor-ing Man is Jusi-A Simple Problem - He Ran the Scale of Prices.

(Copyrighted, `1888.)

(Copyrighted, '1888.) THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL. One day last summer I went into a lawyer's office. I climbed up a flight of dusty staira, burned to the right, walked down a hot, dingy, passage-way until I came to a door and knocked hard. There was no response. Everything was too sleepy even to make an echo. So I said " Come in" to myself and walked in. It was very warm. The windows were open, and the hot air came quivering in from the blistering street, and went around the office in sluggish wayes warping the big law books on the beirgwaves warping the big law books on the bars-covered table. In the corners of the room the covered table. In the corners of the form whe cobwebs hung, dusty and motionless. A broom and a battered watering pot stood behind the stove, which was red with dust and stood on three legs and a cobble-stone, weary with inac-tion. A solitary cuspidore, balf filled with the sawdust of ages, slept behind the coal box, where nobody could get at it. The glass doors of the library hung ajar, and the bunch of keys, half library hung ajar, and the bunch of keys, half caught, hung in a limp, dissipated way from the lock as though they had tried to set in but fell asleep in the effort. The big flies buzzed lazily about in the air, as though they had about de-cided to make one more effort to get to the ceiling, and if they missed it that time, they would give it up and fall down on the floor. In very old fashioned web in a window-corner, an old fashioned spider, in a condition of pit/ful an old fashioned spider, in a condition of pit ful destitution, sat by a rent in his den, trying to make up his mind to brace up and get at it and make up his mind to brace up and get at it and mend it. A slim-waisted wasp crawled about over the old, time-esten window-frame, looking for raw material for her wood pulp mill. All the pens on the green table were corroded and split up the back. The ink in the big cut class stand had dried up in a sun-baked, crackled mass. The lawyer lay back in his big leather chair. His feet were on the table. His head hung over the back of the chair. His month was wide open; his eyes were tight shut. His hat had rolled under the table. A rows-paper had fallen from his hand. He did not move when I told him I had come paper had failen from this hand. He that not move when I told him I had one to pay that bill. He enored, gently, regu-larly, but resolutely, like one to whom snorrg and sleeping is not a duty, but a pleas-ure. Above the little iron safe and above the big green table hung two framed mottoes. Arove she table it said, in severe letters of forbidding plack :

"This is my busy day." And over the little iron safe emphatic letters

chromatic print said : Time is money.

I hadn't the heart to wake him. I sat down and gave him an hour of improving reflection, and credited myself with that amount on my bill.

ABUNDANT, BUT HARD TO FIND. 1 believe in hidden pearls. I have no doubt the deep unfathomed caves of ocean are so full of them that their feet stick out of the dormer windows. I think some of them are rarer and finer and purer than any that have graced the distem of an empress up to the date of this writing. Down in the gloomy caverns of the earth, there are diamonds, I firmly believe, that would make the Kohinoor hide its diminished head and sell itself for a pebble. But, dearly beloved, we don't know where they are. If we did, we would dive and dig for them ; we would bring them out, and by them gain wealth and tune, nothing else will. Even an ordinary glory and the envy of our neighbors. In the musician could write a score of notes mean time, as we can't get down to the unseen pearle and they can't get up to us, we must ac-capt ind they can't get up to us, we must ac-capt ind they can't get up to us, we must ac-starts we have as the best of their several kinds. Undoubtedly there may be press ers more eloquent than was Mr. Beecher, lect. -rs more popular and earnest than was Mr. Gough, "funnier" humorists there may be then is Mr. Clemens. But I do not know where they are. They do not preach, neither do they lecture, nor yet do they write books. Consequently, I have no clew by which I may find them. And what shall it profit an eloquent man if he have a lecture as long as a whistle and have no audience? How shall the 1: et sing if he can find no pub-lisher to string his voiceful lyre with golden cords? Why do not these blushing flowers cers. o waste their sweetness on the desert and brirg their wares to a buoyant market? Is it not tecause they lack the "diligence" which enableth start to stand hefore kings, and is not the d.ligence just as essential as the talent?

cup never cheers. Sometimes it tries to, but cup never cheers. Sometimes it tries to, but then it is oily a hig cup. It gets mad some-times, and then has its back cup. It sees you when it is a look cup. It is proud when it gets on the bracket, for then it is stuck cup. It is discouraged when you let it fall, for then it is all broke cup. Often it is lively and tries to kick cup. It is inebriated, even on cold water, when you set it down, for then it is drunk oup. But it never cheers. It is "holler;" holler as a drum, but that is as near as it comes to cheer-ing. ing.

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LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS.

Old Marmaduke Longstreet set the richly in-laid tomatto-can down to the tessellated paye-ment, and paused with the ready beer-key poined upon the chin of its fellow. For a moment he upon the chin of its latlow. For a moment he stroked his grizzled, shaggy beard in silence-long years aro, when the invasion of English nobility taught the bloodiest blood of the repub-lic how to live without working, old Marmaduke had sworn a terrible yow never to shave or wash his face or comb his hair again—and then he

"Nay, I am not scathed, good wot, by all this Taking I foresaw the onlflurry on the street. In time I foresaw the onl-mination of this wild spirit of reckless speculation and feverish activity, miscalled enterprise, and wisely guided by that conservatism which is ever a part of my nature, held myself aloof from the thousand and one inflated schemes from the thousand and one inflated schemes that have preupitated this financial crash and disquieted time. Right thankful am I that I worshipped not at any shrine of the god of Mammon, and confining my operations closely and rigidly within legitimate lines, I am now holding no stocks, the integrity whereof may be in the least affected by the wreck of wild-cat institutions and the collapse of speculative bubbles. My and the collapse of speculative bubbles. My children's patrimony is safe. Will you join me!"

And pouring the foaming tomato can to the brim, they drank to the safe old ways of solid business, and separated to pursue their daily conservative operations on old-established and eminently solid lunch routes. It is safe to say the worst is over.

"THE SLEEP OF THE LABOBING MAN IS SWEET." Cases of prolonged sleep are not rare at this time of the year. A man in Baltimore lay down in a room on the second floor of a handsome residence about three o'clock on an afternoon in early spring and fell asleep. He has slept almost continuously ever since, only rousing him-self now and then for something to eat. He is a paper hanger, and promised solemnly that he would have that room inished by early autumn, as the people are expecting company in July. It is not expected, however, that he will awaken until some time in September-probably the last weekin September. The people of the house are not at all surprised or disturbed They have lived there twenty-seven years and have lodged paper-hangers every year. A paper hanger will stand more sleep than a painter, but he cannot whistle one tune all the week, nor can he whistle it even for a very short time on so shrill a key. But then the strongest painter in the world cannot sit still on a cornice in the blazing sun and think site still on a cornice in the blazing sun and think so long as a feeble roofer. The roofer does not care to pound any while the family is out of the house. The hour for family worship is his popu-lar working hour. "Let me make the noise on the roof," he says, " and I care not who makes the prayers." But when it comes to sitting on a swing scaffold, and gazing carnestly in at the mindment of more densiting on the observant windows of your dressing room, the observant painter wanders away with the white mountain cake amid the envious gnashing of teeth by his amiable rivals in practical industry. In these restless, high pressure days what is wearing out the American people is driving hard work and

too little recreation. HE BAN THE SCALE OF PRICES, MATRE.

It is said that Schubert wrote one of his loveliest songs on a bill of fare at a hotel table. It is a common thing for a man to whistle for his dinner, and if a bill of air doefn't suggest a nusician could write a score of notes to the landlord while the waiter is taking a half rest. Then the bar is always handy, and — But, you see, there's no limit to this sort of thing, and it's easier to compose a whole opera at a hotel table than it is to get a dry napkin and something te eat. Now, if Schuber's had gone to the tavern and got his dinner the same day he ordered it, History would have something to write about.

AH WAH! AH WAH!

"Wall? That's a funny name for a baby. Is it a family name?" "No," replied the father, with a sign, "I call him that because I have to go to him so often."

A BACK DOWN.

Now the Manitoba Ministers Carried Their Point on the Disallowance Question.

WINNIPEG, April 20,-The correspondence with respect to the visit of the Manitoban delewith respect to the visit of the Manitoban dele-gation to Ottawa regarding disallowance was laid before the Legislature this afternoon. The first document is a memorandum from Mr. Greenway, dated March 13th, showing that through the intervention of certain Manito-hans, who patriotically desired to bring-about an amicable settlement of the dif-ficulties, Sir John was led to express the wish, verbally and in writing, for a conference with members of the Manitoba Government if Manitoba were disposed to look Government if Manitoba were disposed to look with favor on the propertion. Before assenting to the proposition, Mr. Greenway requested Mr. Watson, M.P., to ascertain personally from Sir John if he were prepared to request such a conference in view of the fact that Sir John knew Manitoba was pledged to pursue a certain policy. Sir John still signified his desire for the conference and consequently the Provincial Legislature was adjourned to permit of the conference, and the Premier and Attorney-General visited Ottawa where Sir John was notitied of their arrival, and they were invited to confer with the members of the Executive Council of the Dominion. At the suggestion of Sir John the Legislature was still further adjourned in order to allow full time for deliberations, and Greenway, on no further meeting being held, informed the Dominion Government that it was absolutely necessary to leave to meet the Legisature not later than the 16th of March, and requested no longer delay should occur, but a meeting should be appointed at once. The same memorandum showed the grevious disappointment to Manltoba which would result, and how the existing disentisfac-tion would increase should no decision be reached, and alluded to the immense importance of an early solution of the question, pending which immigration was postponed, trade paralyzed, new enterprises prevented, and capital deterred from investment. On March 16 Greenway wrote a supplementary memorandum, complain-ing that no proposition had been made to him despite the fact that the president and other officials of the C. P. R. had arrived at Ottawa, and the only reply received was "It would be considered." On March 19 Greenway submitted considered." On March 19 Greenway submitted a final memorandum, pointing out that he had awaited the pleasure of the Govern-ment of Canada since the 9th, but failed to receive any official recognition of his presence, that his and his colleagues pre-sence at Ottawa was only due to their great desire to meet the Government in a con-ciliatory spirit, and must not be construed as an indication of wilding to the Dominin the inciliatory spirit, and must not be construed as an indication of yielding to the Domini m the in-alienable rights possessed by the province, and the fear was expressed leat he (Greenway) might be misunderstood as supplicating for favors instead of being the vehicle by which is conveyed to Government the determined intention of the Manitoba Government and people to oppose any further in-fringement of their guaranteed constitutional rights, and it was shown to be incompatible with the position of Mr. Greenway and colleagues and the dignity of their Province to fur-ther delay their departure from Ottawa, especially as they had not been recognized. They abstained from further reference to the question at issue, the matter having been laid before the Imperial Privy Council, but the delegates desired to place on record their unswerving loyalty and allegiance to the Queen and their determination to pre-serve the rights and privileges granted them un der the British North America Act. It was submitted that they had done and would do all in their power to form a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question, short of sub-mission to any further infringement of the Maniboba constitutional rights, and any failure in arranging for conference was not due to any lack of desire upon their part, as they were always ready to meet the Govern-

ment. The memorandum concluded by point-ing out the disastrous effects to Manitoba, if the the Government of Mantoba desired to he absolved from any responsibility. The delegates then left, and on the 20th March Sir John wired Greenway at Toronto,

regretting his hasty departure, as matters were making as rapid progress as possible, and ex-

ANTI-SCOTT ACT VICTORIES. NINE ONTABIO COUNTIES VOTE FOR REPEAL. TORONTO, April 19.-There is joy to night in the hearts of the Toronto anti-prohibition-

ists. The returns from the anti-Scott act countles are jubilantly discussed everywhere. The newspaper offices are beseiged for particulars, and the excitement has comparatively thrown into the shade the clerical scandal. The result is only what was expected, for Ontario people are growing weary of Scott act mismanagement,

DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY,

CORNWALL, Ont., April 19.-The voting on the petition to repeal the Scott act took place here to-day. The repeal was carried by a majority of 1,248 in Stormont alone, and the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry together gave a majority of 2,023 as far as heard from. The majority is expected to adjourning the Chamber, by a vote of 340 to reach 2.500.

Three years ago the act was carried by nomination of a committee on the revision of 1,706 majority. After it was made known the constitution. Gon. Boulanger re-Inree years ago the act was carried by nomination of a committee on the revision of 1,706 majority. After it was made known the constitution. Gen. Boulanger re-that the repeal was carried, the band paraded ceived an undeniable ovation on his the streets, followed by over two thousand way to the Chamber of Deputies. In people. The excitement ran high until 8.30, the Rue Rivoli ladies threw flowers and at that hour the anti-Scott act party felt confident that they had won the honors of the day. It was not expected that the majority would go so high for either side. The anti Scott act party had worked hard since the day for the voting was made known, and left no stone unturned to defeat their opponent.

NORFOLK.

SIMCOE, Ont., April 19.—The vote on the repeal of the Scott Act in Norfolk to day resuited in the petition being carried by about

700 majority. HURON.

CLINTON, Ont., April 19.—The petition for repeal of the Scott Act was carried to-day by nearly 2,000 votes, the 1,653 majority in favor of prohibition three years ago being completely wiped out, and about the same maority secured for a return to the old state of affairs,

DUFFERIN.

TOBONTO, April 19.—The petition for the repeal of the Soott act was carried to day in Dufferin county by 167 majority in a very large vote. Three years ago, when the act was adopted, the majority in its favor was 795.

BRUCE AND RENFREW.

by 1,400 mojority, against a majority of 1,312 by which the act was adopted, and in Renfrew, where, three years since, the vote in

500 majority. SIMCOE.

Simcoe follows close upon the united counties in having polled up the second largest majority in favor of repeal, the excess in favor of license being about 2,250. Three years ago Simcoe declared for prohibition by .,183 majority.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

IMMORALITY CHARGED AGAINST A METHODIST CLERGYMAN. TOBONTO, April 19.-Methodist circles

are terribly scandalized over the falling from grace of Rev. Benjamin Longley, B.A., of Queen street Methodist church. Scandalous stories have been in circulation for some time regarding Mr. Longley and some of the female members of his flock, but nothing definite was known until to-day. It is charged that three weeks ago to-day, after dismissing his bible class, he met one of the policy of disallowance were persisted in, en-) female teachers of his Sunday school in the pecially regarding transportation facilities, and | vestry, and after locking the door they refemale teachers of his Sunday school in the pectally regarding transforteness the blessing of a mained there for about an hour. On Tuesday large harvest, results cannot be predicted but following he engaged a private room in a mained there for about an hour. On Tuesday down town hotel, where he remained in com-

pany with this young woman for three hours. This young woman is about 20 years of age, and heiress of considerable property on attaining her 21st birthday. Her mother,

Chamber a mejority prepared to place confidence in the Cabinet, whose tendency was wholly toward the Left. It required the confidence of the Chamber in order to defend Republican institutions against those who displayed the monarchical flag or who offered the nation the pleblaoite, riddle. M. Jamil of the Left asked leave to question the Government as to its general policy. The Premier assented, and there was an immediate de-bate. In the course of the ensuing discussion M. Floquet declared himself an advocate of revision of the constitution, but be appealed to the Chamber to await a time

when the cry for revision would not be, as it is now, either a snare spread by the Monarchists or a cloak to hide the dictator's throne. The Premier's speech evoked prolonged cheering from the Left and Centre, 215, fixed Saturday for the discussion on the

into his carriage. He saluted them, and then pressed the flowers to his heart. There were isolated crice of " Down with the dictator." On his return from the Chamber of Deputies there was a similar domonstration. In the chamber a group of deputies and reporters hissed and cheered for the republic. Several rows occurred, and Baron Dufour, Bona partist, and M. Aier, Opportunist, exchanged The difficulty, however, was adjusted oards.

by mutual friends of the gentlemen.

DEMOCRATS AND THE FISHERY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- A caucus of De mocratic Senators was held this morning to hear Senator Morgan upon the fighery treaty. It was not very well attended. Senator Morgan discussed for half an hour the treaty in its political and economical hearings and the action of the foreign relations committee. The question of considering it in onen sea

sion was decided adversely by a small major. ity. The sentiment of the caucus, though not formulated in a resolution, was favorable in the immediate consideration of the fishery treaty and to the best exertions of the Demo crats for its ratification. In the Senate today Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was

referred to the committee on foreign affairs, providing that the efficial reporter shall be To Bruce the petition for repeal was carried admitted to report the debates and proceed ings of the Senate when the disheries treaty shall be under consideration, the report, or favor of the Act was 730 greater than that such part of it as may not require secrecy, to against, the Act was repealed to day by over be published if the Senate shall so order.

SENTENCES AT WINDSOR ASSIZES.

WINDSOB, April 19 -At the Assizes, Thomas WINDSOB, April 19 —At the Assizes, Inomas Heaton, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to two years and six months in the pententiary. William Watson, who pleaded guilty to having committed perjury in the case of the Queen vs. Sol. White, was brought up for sentence. He pleaded for mercy, on the ground that he had given the false testimony because of threats and given the false testimony because of threats and inducements. He was sentenced to six months in the common jail. Hezekiah Marchall, who pleaded guilty to a common assault, was sen-tenced to one month in the common jail. Welch vs. Wickson, an action to compel specific performance of a contract for the purchase of land, was tried, and a verdict recorded for the defendant, with costs. Mr. Merton for plaintiff and Mr. Nesbitt for defendant.

COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

RESULT OF VESTERDAY'S DRAWING-THE WINNING NUMBERS.

The following is the result of Wednes-day's drawing of the National Colonization lottery :--

FIRST SERIES.

Real estate, valued at \$5,000-No. 96034, Real estate, valued at \$2,000-39997. Building lots in Montreal, valued at \$300-3686, 8451, 69092, 87894, 88790, 91026, 93909, 96542, 8000, 51688.

Campbell's cathartic compound It cures Liver Complaint, Billous Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constituents, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constituents, Disorders, Brancez, Man., 21st Oct., 1895. – I End Cambelly, Park BICK HEDLAURE, CONCIDENTION ON CONTINUESS BRANDER, Man., 21st Oct., 1865.-I End Campbell's Cath-artic Compound the Uset article I have over used for cositive ness or billeasness, and cary to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. MCDWALD, Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere. 25c. per bottle-WEAK Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, carly decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodas, Conn.

APBIL 25, 18881

Removes all pimples, freekles and discrete For sale by all first-class druggists, for the sale by all first-cla

HAVE YOU A PAIN

Anywhere about you?

USE PERRY DAVIS'

And Get Instant Belief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

25 Cis. Per Bottle.

PAIN KILLER,"

""

OZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION



AS OTHERS SEE US. "This," said the returned missionary to the Poor Reach n whom he had brought over, "is a church.

And the Poor Heathen greatly admired the church. By and by he asked: "Who is the fat man with the big watch seal who looks at the church as though be

then 't some of putting on a \$50 bay window and thing the reut \$500 a year." " that is a trustee," said the returned mis-

aio: : : y. 'ile does most of the praying, I suppose?" said the Poor Heathen, who, in his blindness, knows very little about the way we do these things. "No," said the returned missionary,

docsn't telieve in praying ; he is a Bub Inger-soll man and believes that nobody doesn't know nothing and that they know that he knows that they know he knows they don't. He is not a men ber of the Church, but he is a good, dear-headed business man, good manager, strong on real estate deals and so he's a trustee. Doesn't take very much of a Christian to be a trustee,

except in the country. In town a church only wants a good business man for trustes." "Aud who is the man who stands in the door and glares at the people as they pass in and tries to keep them out?" asked the Poor Reathen.

'That is the sexton," replied the missionary. "He doesn't believe in opening the church for religicus service at all. He says the church was built to have swell weddings in, and that for preaching and prayer-meetings and other side hows of tha nature the trustee should hire

"Who is the very young man who pushes "Who is the very young man who pushes people out of the way that he may have room to peas in, and stopus very low as he enters the twenty foot door, and sits directly under the steeple lest he should strike his head when he stands up?'

"That," said the returned missionary, "in the new superintendent of the Sunday school. They are all that way at first. By and by, when he has forgotten every line of his beautiful speech, may torgother every line or his beautiful speech, when there are distinguished strangers prement, when he has started the wrong tune to an entre-ly strange hymn, and corrected himself by strik-ing the right tune on a key so high that the chimes of Normandy couldn't ring second hass to it; when he has flunked, fair, square and outright, on the first ten questions in his ques-tion box, he will know less by a ton than he does now, and be a good, useful, earnest and humble superintendent. He's only young and

humble superintendent. He's only young and new, like an August persimmon. "Here comes the owner of the church," the Poor Heathen said. "He looks as though be had decided to make penmican of the sexton and trustee, and not hold any service to day." "No, that is not exactly the owner of the church," the returned missionary said; "that is the leader of the choir."

ource, the resurned measurer said; "Enable the leader of the choir." "Who is that meek, timid little man who is trying to creep in without letting the sexton see him, and who has just taken off his hat to the leader of the choir?"

"Oh, that is only the pastor of the church," the returned missionary replied. "Will you go inside

minds to settle that morning which of the two sebould take the church and run it.

A PICK CUP. "The cup that cheers !' Ob, se, my sen, the ! ger. An and a second se ۰.

AT FBESH LAKE CITY, ILLINOIS. "Your husband? I thought you told me Mrs. Lakefront, you were divorced." "Oh, yes, that was from Mr. Shortage, my other husband. He's here somewhere, and I want you to meet him, I know you'll like him."

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE. Census man :-How many children ?" Citi-eness : "One." Census man : "Twins or zeness : triplets !"

ROBERT J. BURDETT.

SPRING STYLES.

It is reported that bustles will be worn larger. The spring fashion in medicine is Paine's Celery Compound. It brings relief to the tired-out, worn-out women of to-day. It has a special curative power for their debilities, and is a powerful nerve tonic.

D. Sappy: Ya-as, time works wonders. Why, when I was born I was the youngest in my family, and now I have four bwothers all younger than myself, Admiring crowd: Ian't it extraordinary 1-Life.

DRESSES DYED WITHOUT RIPPING.

Dresses and any heavy garment can be colored without ripping by using Diamond Dyes. They are pure, strong, quick of action, and easy to use. 33 colors. Only 10 cents each.

WITHOUT A DOUBT.

There is no doubt that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Colds. Rheumatism Croup and all Aches, Pains, Lameness and Soreness. It is used externally and internally, and should always be kept in the house.

At the church sociable. Vivacious young lady-Guess what we are going to-have tonight, Mrs. Bascom-charades! Mrs. Bascom -I knowed it ! I smelt 'em clear out to the gate. -Burlington Free Press.

HIGH PRAISE. Mrs. John Needlands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says, "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for years in our family. For heavy Colds, Sore Throats and distressing Coughs no other medi cine so soon relieves.

"I charged a battry myself once," exclaimed an ex-soldier. "You did." replied an old ar-tilleryman, who knew him. "You charged our battery 50 cents a drink for mean whisky. -Siftings.

STAMPING AND EMBROIDERY. "Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern-or anything else-for a week. These awful "dragging-down' pains are just killing me !" "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why ! it even oured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured And the Poor Heathen said he would, because he rather guessed, from their looks, the saxton and the leader of the choir had made up their medicine sold by druggists, under a positive will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle wrap-

pressing the hope that he would return. Greenway replied that he would arrange to wait two way teplied that he would arrange to wait two or three days if they could get a definite answer on disallowance. Sir John wired, "Complete settlement of the great question. Will take time, but I believe a principle of adjustment can be agreed on in a few days." The delegates then returned, and Sir John n-

received in the power of disallowance of your Provincial legislation with regard to rail-ways. Meanwhile, I would remind you that the policy which has been pursued in the the Minister of the Interior, been assumed to be a temporary one, justified in the first place by the necessity of securing the construction of an all rail route through the territory, and in the second place of protecting the Canadian Pacific Railway for a reasonable period and until the resources of Manitoba and the Territories had been sufficiently developed. The great and unexpected harvest of last season, and the increased area proposed to be sown this year, prove that additional facilities for trans-port eastward of the agricultural products of the North-West will be required; and while I have reason to believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will make large expenditures to enable it to handle this increased traffic, the administration will not advise disallowance of a bill similar in principle to the act for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway. Should the G. T. R. branch of this railway to Emerson be bought or leased by Manitoba no legislation will, I sup-

pose, be required." Greenway replied that this letter was satis-factory, but expressed the hope that there would be an abrogation of the monopoly throughout

be an abroration of the monopoly throughout the Province and Territories. . Nearly all the afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the manhood suffrage bill and adjournment made till Monday night. Greenway gave notice of a memorial to the Dominion Government for the construction of the C.P.R. south-western branch fifty miles

this summer.

HIS FRIENDS CAN TESTIFY.

Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterboro, Ont., says that his friends can testify to his being cured of Indigestion, Constipation and Torpid Liver by using two and a half bottles of B. B. B. "It seems to not like magic, and I heartily re-commend it," are the closing words of his letter.

"Have a cigar, Charley ?" "Don't care if I do." "Some that my wife gave me for a Christmas present." "Er, come to think of it, Tom, I guess I don't feel like smoking today."-Boston Transcript.

NO ONE KNOWS DETTER than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given them when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, consti-pation, and disordered stomach.

Minister-So you go to school do you, Bobby? Bobby-Yes, sir. Minister-Let me licar you spell kitten. Bobby-I'm too big a boy to spell kitten. Try me on cat.-New York-Sun.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children perilous as had been represented, yet it somment for holding anti-landlord and antiand adults. See that you got the genuine, was serious enough. The Government police meetings, on his appeal was increased when purchased.

who is a widow, laid her case before a well-known lawyer, who made a thorough \$200-2648, 24575. 44341, 52860, 61559, investigation and forwarded a report to 67520, 75299, 99298, 16210, 41000, 51843, Rev. Dr. Potts, president of the Toronto 55028, 66009, 70317, 97604. Conference, and also sent a communication to

mated that he would sever his connection with 32483, 35488, 46584.

the ministry of the Methodist Church. Beto talk. He is a married man, and was a 71892, strong favorite with the majority of his congregation. He came here from the Dominion | 19854, Methodist Church, Ottawa, and was to have 94785, taken charge of the Centenary Church of Hamilton for the next Conference term. 46336, Rev. Mr. Longley was seen to-night in 21240. reference to the charges against him. He denics that any improper relations existed between him and any female member of his congregation. He admits having met the young lady school teacher on the occasions

referred to, but that he was advising her regarding something that affected her interests. | drawn each a \$10 watch. He will make explanations to the guarterly official board on Tuesday.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

BOULANGER TAKES HIS SEAT AMID GREA ENTHUSIASM.

PARIS, April 19 .- The Chamber of Deputi convened to day. On the demand of Premi Floquet the Chamber, by a vote of 389 to 17 adopted an order of the day expressing co-fidence in the Government and the conviction that it will secure by its energy and respe for Republican institutions the triumph of i policy of progress and reform and the liber outside of the parliamentary buildings. The S4C42

The Radical Left approved an entente with the Government regarding the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution. The united Right will propose that such a committee be appointed at the next sliting. MM. Laguerre, Le-berisse and Deroulede accompanied Gen. Boulanger when he entered the Chamber. The Chamber adjourned until Saturday. Gen. Boulanger returned to the Hotel de Louvre in

Bedroom or drawing room suiter, valued at

Bed-room and drawing-room suites, valued Mr. Longley. Last night a meeting of the Conference Committee was held, when Long-ley tendered his resignation, and also inti-tendered his resignation, and meeting of the tendered his resignation, and meeting of the tendered his resignation, and meeting of the tendered his resignation, and see inti-tendered his resignatio

Gold watches. \$50-1704, 14009, 21303 Take this opportunity of taying to you there is good prospect of legislation by the Federal Par-liament during this session, which will almost, if not entirely, remove the reasons for the Provincial legislation with regard to rail-ways. Meanwhile, I would remind you will wait on them and demand to have the 25439,42930, 51513, 66968, 83697, 91690, 9963 names of those said to have been intimate with 10598, 26162, 43045, 51884, 71468, 84090 Longley made public. Mr. Longley refuses 92191, 10036, 18149, 26668, 43862, 53189 85648, 93140, 10292, 19465, 29027, 53283, 71897, 85777, 94350, 11707, 29864, 45827, 56024, 72068, 85899, 12451, 20535, 32057, 46177, 56628, 86449, 98061, 13863, 20651, 33955, 56825, 78554, 86546, 98431, 13912, 76722, 21240, 37034, 46775.

> Number 96,034 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by 34 have drawn each a \$20 watch.

> Number 39,997 having drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 97 have

SECOND SERIES.

-ry						
	One 1	real esta	te nelae	ed at \$1,	00035	377.
	Gold	chains	at \$40-	-00402,	15855,	24188, (
1	40700,	48584.	58095,	79178,	89526,	02643,
	15958,	26419.	40806	50730,	61362,	80813
	89565.	03628,	16157,	28697,	42548,	51905.
ат	65564.	80879	89609	04420	16225,	33600.
	43601.	52165.	66448,	81954	92945,	05356
ies	17816.	34566	44581,	52521,	70972.	82417,
ier	93053.	09551,	18065,	34948,	45049,	52919
17,	74202	82772,	94039,	10824,	19259.	37413.
- a	45497.	53162.	74801.	85358,	94339,	10975
on	19659.	37729.	46433,	54442,	74882,	S6709.
ect	94864	11176,	21507,	38772,	46676,	54595,
its	78377,	87032	96835,	11594,	22441,	39811,
ty	46704.	56750.	78744,	87436,	97011,	12072,
er,	23019.	40142,	47505,	57258	79168,	87673,
ed i	97292	15129,	23247	40347,	48297,	93630,
ed ed	10415.	19008.	36853,	45178,	53123,	74376,
ba	84£49				-,	

Number 35377 ha ing drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 34877 up to No. 35877 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5. Next drawing will take place on

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, April 19.—The case of Alexander Blane, M.P., who was convicted of inciting tenants to violence, was heard on appeal to-day. His sentence was increased from four months to six months' imprisonment. The sentence of Father Stephens was confirmed. In February last Father Stephens was convicted at Falcaragh of advising tenants not to pay their rents and was sentenced to three his carriage, and was greeted with load ac. months' imprisoment. Mr. Snelling, the dele-claims by the people. Perfect order was gate of the British Anti-Coercion League, maintained. In his speech Premier Floquet who was sentenced to six months' imprisonsaid that before the business on the notice ment, had his sentence reduced to two months paper was proceeded with some explanations without hard labor. without hard labor. The sentence of Rev. Father McFadden,

who was condemned to three months' impri-

5 1 2

COUCHS, COLDS, **Croup** and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while "acy also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Carter's Little Liver Frits are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use thom. In visis at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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

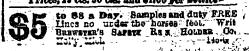
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Group its is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant

IT HAS NO EQUALI

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lorenges and waters some-times give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will ensure a permanent duro.

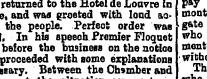
Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bettle .-



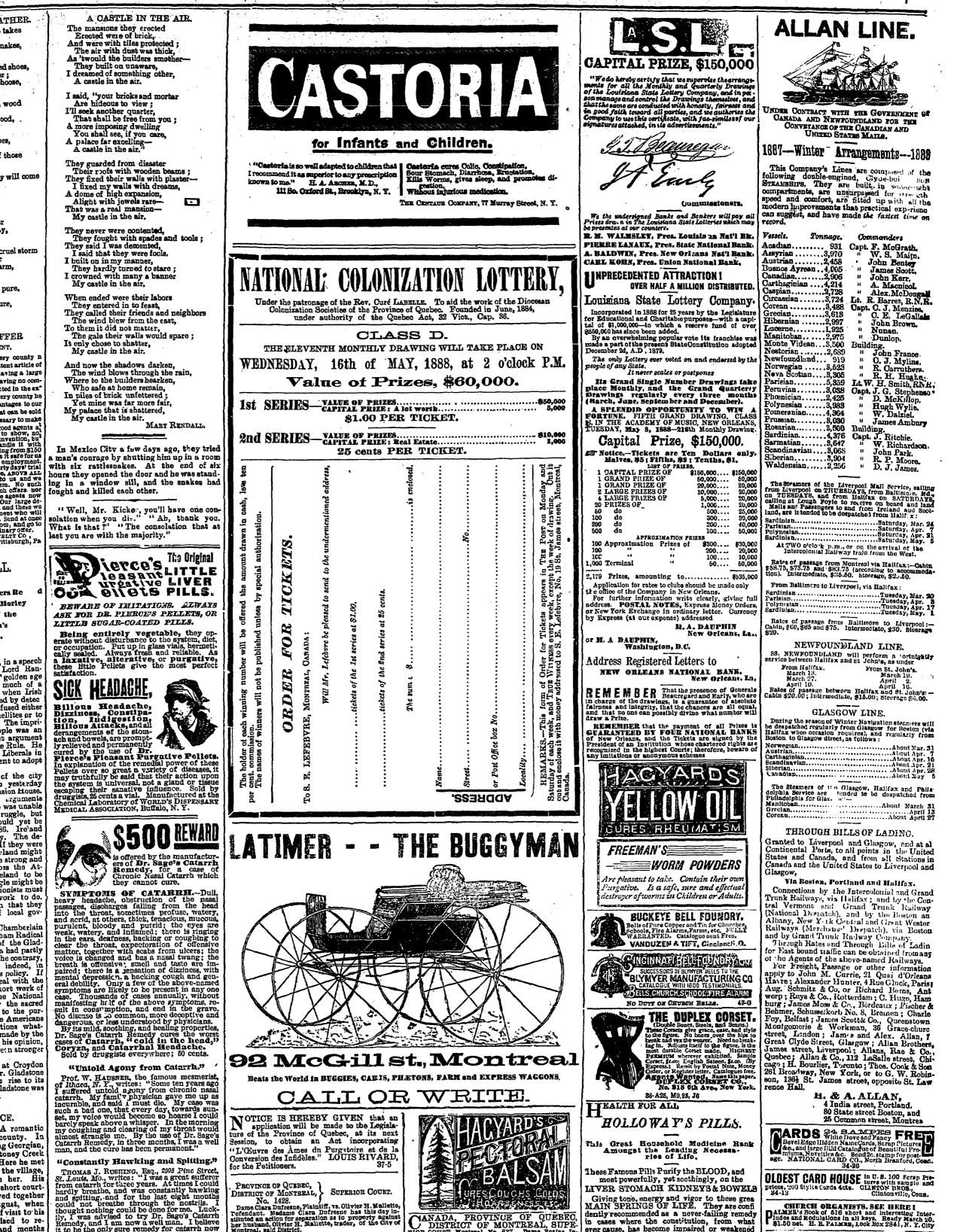
and declaring that the Boulangerist deputies shall be excluded from the party. The Left decided not to interpellate the Government.

were necessary. Between the Chember and the Government the situation was not so

desired by the country. Gen. Boulange who arrived in an open carriage, was cheere by the immense crowd that was assemble



A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REA The second secon APRIL 25, 1888. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



NOBODY KNOWS BUT FATHER. Nobody knows of the money it takes To keep the home together; Nobody knows of the debts it makes, Nobody knows-but father.

Nobody's told that the boys need shoes, And girl's hat wants a feather ; Nobody else old clothes must choose, Nobody-only father.

Nobody hears that the caal and wood And flour's out together ; Nobody else must make them good, Nobody—only father.

Nobody's hand in the pocket goes, So often wondering whether There's any end to the wants of those Dependent-only father.

Nobody thinks where the money will come To pay the bills that gather; Nobody feels so blue and glum, Nobody-only father.

Nobody tries so hard to lay Up something for bad weather And runs behind to what he may, Nobody-only father.

Nobody comes from the world's cruel storm To meet dear ones who gather Around with loving welcome warm, Nobody does-but father.

Nobody knows of the home life pure. Watched over by a mother, Where rest and bliss are all secure, Nobody can-but father.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANFING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county n the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of the United States and United to Soil a pacent article of great merit, IN 178 MERITE. An article having a large great morily in the second sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the ex" petitist, and on which the sector is protocord in the exgues to said by down and by and and overy county no may scence from us. With all these advantages to our may scene itom to which an entropy any antages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold agents, man bouse owner, it might not be necessary to make Ments, and the fact that it is an interval of the encreasary to make to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "a writtaoRBNIARY OFFER "to secure good agents a "a writtaoRBNIARY OFFER "to secure good agents a "clyour confidence in the melrits of our invention, but clyour confidence in the melrits of our invention, but clyour agents now at work are making from \$150 ments). Our agents now at work are making from \$150 ments). Our agents now at work are making from \$150 ments). Our agents now at work are making from \$150 ments, can return all goods unsold to us and we may seen that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOUT ALL and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOUT ALL and fail to clear at least \$100 in the such offers. Nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now would we if we did not know that we have agents now would we if we did not know that we have agents now would see if we did not the out of employment. Our large de-making more than double this amount. Our large de-making more than double this amount. Our large de-nat scoure the agency in time for the boom, and go to and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to and secure the sum and in our extraordinary offer. Address, at ouce. [3d-13] -----

GLADSTONE'S BILL.

Chamberlaia Deceivas his Followers Be ing the Feeling in America-Morley Condemns the Dogging of the Nationalists-Hartington's

Appeal to the Unionists.

LONDON, April 19 — John Morley, in a speech at Blackburn last night, ref. rred to Lord Ran-doluh Churchill's ca. ling this the "golden age of English politics." It was not much of a "gold age," Mr. Morley thought, when Irish members of Parliament were dogged by detec ives, and when the Government refused either to listen to the appeals of the Parnellites or to parmit them to speak in Ireland. The impri-sonments of leaders of the Irish people was an odious spectacle, but it was the best argument that could be made in favor of Home Rule. He appealed to the nation to assist the Liberals in their efforts to compel the Government to adopt a wiser policy.

awiser policy. LONDON, April 18.—The freedom of the city was presented to Lord Hartington yesterday and a ban just was given at the Mansion House. Lord Hartington recounting the arguments against the Gladatone policy said he was unable to predict the result of the Irish struggle, but to predict the result of the first struggle, but he was confident the problem would yet be solved by the compromise of 1886. Ire'and could not be dealt with as a colony. The de-cision rested with the democracy. If they were cition rested with the democracy. If they were weak and weary of the sruggle, Ircland might obtain independence. If they were strong and had the spirit of their kinsmen across the At-lantic they would not permit Ireland to be separated. In order that the struggle might be carried to a successful issue the Unionists must not fluch as there was still much work to do. The Government had wisely shown that they idd not fear the widest extension of local govdid not fear the widest extension of local government. Lonpon, April 19 .- Mr. Joseph Chamberlain spoke last night before the B.rmingham Radical Union. He ridiculed the notion of the Glad-Union. He ridiculed the notion of the Glad-stoniaus that his sojourn in America had partly converted him to their policy. On the contrary, he had found very few persons. indeed, in America who approved Gladstone's policy. If the American Democracy had to deal with the Irish question, they would make short work of the monstrous pretensions of the National League, and thay would not allow the sacred League, and they would not allow the sacred name of Liberty to be prostituted to the pur-poses of anarchy and crime. The Americans allowed no sentimental considerations whatever to stand in the way of laws made by the majority of the country. Never, in his opinion, had the position of the Unicnists been stronger than now. LONDON, April 19 -- In a speech at Croydon last night, Mr. Goschen credited Mr. Gladstone with a desire to have Parliament rise to its former dignity, but said that Mr. Gladstone was overruled by his co-partwer Parnell.

A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18 .- A romantic story is reported from Anderson county. In Jane, 1865, William Smith, a young Georgian, arrived in the neighborhood of Stoney Creek on his way home from the war. Here he met Miss Mary Maaley, the bello of the village, and immediately fell in love with her. His love was reciprocated, and after a short courtship they were married. They lived together very happily until the lat of August, when Smith left his bride to pay a brief visit to his parents in Georgia. He promised to return in ten days. Days, weeks and months passed by, but Smith falled to return. In the course of four or five years Mrs. Smith, still being unable to obtain any tidings of her missing husband, mourned him as dead, and eventually married another man, also named Smith. With the latter she lived happily for filteen years, when he died. Mrs. Smith was Working in the garden last Saturday afternoon, when a stranger walked up the path, and approaching her addressed her by her Christian name. She stated at him a few seconds and then recognized her long lost first husband. Time of course had wrought changes in the personal appearance of both. The man who had so mysteriously disappeared in the periect vigor of early manhood row had his hair sprinkled with gray, and the handsome Young bride of twenty-three years ago was how a sedate matron. The meeting, however, Was an affectionate one. Smith made a satisfastory explanation of his prolonged absonce, and as the old love had not entirely died out, they determined to take up the thread of their just where it was so radely snapped Aundér, and they are now enjoying their wood honeymoon. Beyond the fact that Mr. Smith has been in California for the past wenty years, and that he possesses a comlortable income, nothing can be learned as to the cause of his mysterious disappearance and Consume Discourses

"Constantly Hawking and Spliting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esc., 2003 Pine Street, St. Leuis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spliting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostriks. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure." a permanent cure.

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Three Houses Cure Catarra. ELI ROBERNS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sago's Catarrh Hemody advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent oure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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Montroal, 26th Marcol, 1888. F. M. DURAND, Montroal, 26th Marcol, 1888. F. M. DURAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.

OANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 379.

No. 375. Dame Rugénie de Combe Porcheron, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, judicially authorized à cater en justice, Plaintiff VS.

Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, Defendant.

An action for separation de corps has, this day, been instituted as above set forth. Montreal, 12th April, 1888. ADAM & DUFLAMEL, S7-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demand shall be made on behalf of the estate of the late John Pratt, in his lifetime genteman of the City of Montreal, Dis-triet of Montreal, to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act authorizing the payment of a rearly remuneration to the Testamentary

CACID	tors of the said late Josh fri	
	CHS. A. PRATT, M.D.,	
	P. M. GALARNEAU,	. ·
	G. H. MATTHEWS,	1.1
	J. O. GRAVEL.	
	J. GUSTAVE LAVIOL	ETTE,
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315 March; 1888.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPE-BIOR COURT, Montreal, No. 637. Dame Rosina In-dermuhle, of Montreal, has this day instituted an ac-tion "en sepa.stion de blems" sgainst her husband, Henri Eggers, of the same place. Montreal, 21st March, 1888. GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, 86 5 Attorneys for Flaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPE-RIOB JOUET, NO. 550. Dame Elmire Letrarneau, of Montreal, has this day instituted an action "an separa-tion de bienes" against her hueband, Simeon Circer dit Bt. Michel, of the samo place. Montreal, 24th February, 1888. GEROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, 86 5 Attorneys for Flaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2650. Dame Jane Austin, of the City and District of Mon. Stevedore, and duly anthorized to ceter en justice, Plaintiff, w. the said Thomas Brown, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff. Montreal, 20th March: 1888. CBUICKEHANK & ELLIOT, CBUICKEHANK & ELLIOT, Sy55

dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments ntal to Females of all ages, and, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Thronghout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CORE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcors i It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Astima. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail

CHURCH ORCANISTS. SEE HERE! PALMER's Book of 516 short and interesting Inter-ludes and Modulations in all keys. Ready March 20. \$1.50 net. H. B. PALMER, Look Box 2841, N. Y. City

WIRGINIA BARMES & MILLISSOLD

DPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 19 DPIUM to 20 days. No pay till cured Dr. J. Stephens, Lebannon, O 32-15

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST

bed on the Neck and Chest, as said into meat, it Gures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astkms. For Glandular Swelling, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Grub, Rhenmaism, and every kind of Skin Dizease, it has novel ben kown to fail
Both Pills and Ontment are sold at Professo Bother Throughout the oivilized world.
TILLE & MARCEAU.
Abscesses, Piles, Situlas, Grub, Rhenmaism, as to properly flavore benck own to fail
Both Pills and Ontment are sold at Professo Bother Throughout the oivilized world.
M.B.-Advice gratis, athe above address dig between then ours of andl4. or by letter, benc finder of the same place for the seame place in extinct. And the seame place in extinct of Montreal.
W ANTED-Every one to know that seare for Quebear for the seame place in extinct. Agents wanted. TURNER, ST.
W ANTED-Every one to know that we are for the seame place in extinct. Agents wanted. TURNER, ST.
W ANTED-Every one to know that we are for the seare for the seame place in extinct. Agents wanted. TURNER, ST.
W ANTED-Every one to know the Struce 20.1
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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTTEAL, SUPE-RIOR COURT, No. 500. Dame Julie Bousquet, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Bocior Dubois, of the same place, Restaurant Resper, duly anthorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Hector Dubois, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the twenty-third day of February, 1888. Montreal, 5th April, 1888. BUHAMEL, BAINVILLE & MARCEAU. 38 5

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A LAND CAR . P Later of the set o

APRIL 25, 1888

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

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the Company \$3 75; onions, per doz, 150 to 200; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 400 to 500; rhubarb, per bunch, 150; cabbage, per doz, 500 to \$1.50; celery, 400 to 750; beets, per peck, 200 to 250; parsley, per doz, 200; SUGAR AND MOLASSES. hay, \$11 to \$16.00; straw, \$7 to \$11.00. LONDON, Ont., April 24.—To-dsy's quota-tions are as follows: GRAIN — Red Winter, \$1 30 to \$1 35; whits, \$1 30 to \$1 35; \$ spring, \$1 30 to \$1 35; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; cats, \$1 28 \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 28
to \$1 30; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel,
\$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1.
VEGETABLES-Potatocs, per bag, \$1 35 to
\$1 45; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c.
parsnips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; bests, per bag, 50c to 75c; onlons, per bushel, \$150 to \$2; lrttuce, bunch, 0c to 5c; radishes, 5c; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to \$1; celery, per dozen, 50c to 60c; squash, aplece, 5n to 7c; squash, per doz, 60c to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; artichokss, bus,
\$1. PRODUCZ-Eggs, fresh 10 to 13; eggs pack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25; butter, large; rclls, 18 to 20; butter, crooks 17 to 18; butrclis, 18 to 20 ; butter, crooks 17 to 18 ; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; cheese, 1b. wholesale, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to to $11\frac{1}{2}$; dry wood, 450 to 525; greeu wood, 425 to 475; soft wood, 250 to 350; honey, POWDER 1b., 10 to 101; tallow, cleor, 31 to 4c; tal-low, rough, 11 to 2c; lard, No. 1, 1b., 11 to 121; lard, Nu. 2, 1b, 10 to 11; straw, load, Absolutely Pure. 121; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bus. 4 30 to 4 50; Alaike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hungarian grass sd, Choice lynx have brought \$3, mink are slow at This Powder never viries. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the erdinary kinds, and eannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL EAEING POWDER CO., 106 Wall strot, N.Y. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. COMMERCIAL bu, 00 to 00 : Millet, bu, 00 to 00 ; Hay 10 00 to 1200 ; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. GRAIN AND FLOUB.

SUGAE AND MULASSES. Refined sugar is quiet at about former quota-tions, but there have been some large transac-tions in raw, about 4,000 tons of Oubs being re-ported on account of a city refinary, the sale being put through by New York parties. In Barbadoes molasses, sales of 3 cars from Hallfax are reported sold at 390, but since then a round lot from New York has been offered at 370.

FISH OILS.

There has been a little more business reported in cod oil, the sale of 100 bbls of Newfoundland A being reported at 35c, and we quote 35c to 36c as to quantity. In steam refued seal oil, several small sales have been made at 48c. Cod liver oil is very slow sale and prices are nominal at 70c.

SALT FISH.

The season being now over, values are purely nominal, and business is confined to the retail trade. Dry cod is quoted at \$4.25 per quintal and B. C. salmon at \$11.50 to \$12 per bol.

CHEESE.

From reliable parties who have just returned from England, we learn, says an exchange, that the trade there now calls for new dead white cream cheese, and it is therefore important that Canadian factorymen should know the kind of early goods to turn out.—Brockville Times.

FURS.

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GRAIN AND FLOUR. There was no change of importance in the grain market. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, 90c to 92c; white winter, 90c to 93c; Canada epting, nominal; No. 2 do, 90c to 91c; No. 1 Northern, 90c to 91c; peas, 77c to 78c per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 55c to 60c; A fair amount of business was clone in faur. there being a good demand beth from 10 00 to 1200; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. FRUT-Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 65 to 85; cran-berries, qt, 15c to 25c; mayle syrup, gl, \$1 to \$125; do sugar, lb, 125 to 15c. MEATS-Pork, 7 25 to 7 50; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; beef, \$4 50 to \$7 25; mutton, by qr, 8 to 12; mutton, by carcass, 7c to 10c; spring lamb, par dr, 125 to 175; veal, by qr, 6c to 7c; voal, by croass, 5c to 6c. GAME-Hares, per pair, four. there being a good demand beth from

Bour, there being a good demand both from 40c; quail, pair, 90o; partridges, pair, local and export buyors. We quoto :- 50o to 65o; wild duoks, pair, 75o. HIDES Patent winter, S4 40 to S4 60; patent spring, --Hides, No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 31o; \$4 40 to \$4 65; straight roller, \$4 00 to 4 55; extra, \$3 80 to \$3 95; superfice, \$3 00 to \$3 25; strong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. Caliskins, 5a to \$1 50. FISH-White to \$3 25; strong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. fish, per lb., Sc; sea salmon, 250 to 350; fresh Ontario bags-Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; super-fise, \$1 35 to \$1 70; oity strong bakers' 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 40 to \$4 50; outmaal \$250; mike, 00; macketol, lb., 102; 146 lb andred \$1 50; outmaal \$1 40; outpacketol, lb, 10; 146 lb andred \$1 50; outpacketol, lb; 146 lb andred \$1 50; outpacketol, lb; 146 lb andred \$1 50; outpacketol, lb; 146 lb andred \$1 50; Caliskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c; wool, 23c to 25; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50. FISH-White (140 lb. snoks.) \$4 40 to \$4 50; oatmeal, 250; pike, 00; mackerol, 1b., 100; standard, brls., \$0 00 to \$5 45; oatmeal, black bass, 80; perch, doz., 250; smelts, 1b, 100; stor dard, bits., \$0 00 to \$5 45; oftimeal, grownlated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$6 00. PROVISIONS.—In the local provision market there was more enquiry and a fair amount of basiness was done. We quote:—Canada besiness was done. We quo

short cut, per brl, \$1750 to \$1800; mess pork, western, per brl, \$1750 to \$1800; mess turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lt pork, western, per brl, \$1700 to \$1750; list late cows, \$30 to \$60; live hogs, cwi thin mess pork, per brl, \$000 to \$1750; mess beef, per brl, \$000 to \$1750; mess beef, per brl, \$000 to \$000; Indian beeves, \$3.50 to \$5.

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bart to large receipt; a wonker fooling prevailed, and prices declined is o prevaled. The prevaled is the market was fairly active, but, owing
bart to large receipt; a wonker fooling prevailed, and prices declined is prevaled. The prices declin and prices declined is per dozen to 1310, per ton. Mapleayrup was pleutiful at from 80a which figure was bid for some large lots, but to \$1 per gallon and sugar at from 10s to 12a Which in the morning. Later in the per lb. The following are to day's quotations: Which is the morning. Later in the per lb. The following are to day's quotations: the the the the morning is the set of the s ANLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—The demand apple syrup was fair, and some fair-sized changed hards, but the market was GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 47a to 50a; peas, wood. The offerings of maple sugar were large, are prices fell off to per lb., with little business doing at Se to 9, per lb. There is a sugar were to be a substant of the weight, \$350 to \$450; mutton, business doing at Se to 9, per lb. There is a sugar were to be a sugar were a suga

that the sales there were interfered with by strikes, and as a rule demand was not active. Winter rates sold well, but there was little de-mand for spring do. Coon and skunk were slow. There was a fair demand for dark mink but other descriptions sold badly. Beaver were rather slow but there was a fair sale for red fox.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL. A sample of Anthracite coal, taken from the mines at Anthracite, N. W. T., about four miles from Banff, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is exhibited in the office of Mr. A. G. McBen, and a station of this state in the state McBean, grain merchant, of this city. Experts McBean, grain merchant, of this city. Experts who have examined the coal pronounce it a splendid specimen of hard coal. The mine at Anthracite is now turning out 150 tons per day, a market being found for it at San Francisco.

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to	Total for week 658	79	020	002	W
lly	Sales of export & butchers 522	79	323	602	P
32	Dutchers	75			01
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11	Exported by the Hon	James Mo	Shane,	M.P.P.,	h
11	78 catile per ss Carths	genian fr	om Bort	on.	F

Exported by the Hon James ALCOMME, M.L.L., 78 cattle per as Carthagenian from Borton. There was a good demand for export cattle and all the best were picked up by the agents of the Hon. Jas. McShane, M. P. P., at a slight advance on last week's pricee, \$4.75 to \$5 being paid for the tops and \$4 to \$4.25 for good bulls. The large sales of export increased the demand for Butchers' stock. The Market was active and prices were 25c. to 50c. better than last week. The demand for hogs was good and the supply was quickly bought up. We quote the following as being the average value here during the week :

Cents. Average, 1,250 @ 1,400 41 @ 5 Ibr., sold at \$5 50 each ; a lot of six, average

good, and all stock of prime quality will find a ready sale at good prices.

29. 1 When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Now is the time to study the catalogues of trustworthy seedmen.

According to late accounts the Louisiana strawberry crop is the largest ever grown. Arkansas and Texas claim that the immigration into those states during the past year has been greater than in any previous season. Prof. De Muth is quoted as saying, that hay fed to a cow between meals is worse than wasted, as it interfered with the digestion of the regular ration.

In no way can a farmer with less trouble enrich a poor field with scanty herbage than by feeding sheep on it. So affirms an Ecglish sheep farmer.

Readers interested in the production of silk cocoons can obtain information on the subject by applying to the commissioner of agricul-Washington. D. C., who has on hand ture,

some silkworm eggs for distribution. NEW PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX BEAN.

And now is introduced for the first time to the public the new prolific German wax bean, an improved strain of the old favorito German wax. This new strain, which has been tested in many localities with both field and garden calture, appears to have given very general satisfaction, Vick, who has been testing it for four years, has it catal gued this season under the name of New Prolific German Wax. His stock was started from a single seed of the old German wax, and while the general appearance of the plant of the new prolific resembles the old and retains its good points, Vick claims for the newcomer that it is a stronger ad more robust grower ; Its pods are staight-, longer, rounder, and that it is more than vice as productive-in fact, combines all the od qualities of the old with the improveents wrought by years of careful selection nd cultivation.

FEEDING AND WATERING HORSE.

The feeding of a horse should be varied acarding to the purpose for which the animal employed, and the size, age, etc. In many ables the horses are fed the same quantity. thout rega,d to constitution or need. Exrience and good judgement will soon enable e to decide the quantity needed by each rae to keep it in good condition. If driving the road is the principal work of a horse, ore grain should be fed, in proportion to the ay, than it used for farming or slow work. or a large road horse, four to six quarts of oats, and eighteen pounds of bright hay, daily. ars generally sufficient. A horse that is kept for general purposes, or family driving, may be fed oats in the morning and uncut hay. At noon, cut hay, mixed with feed made of oats and corn ground together, in the proportion of two of outs and one of corn, if at work ; hat when not at work, the noon ration

may consist of uncut hay. The evening ration may be of out hay, and feed with a little uncut hay afterwards. Timothy cut just before blassoming, if well cured and kept stored in a dry place, makes the best hay for horses. When not at work very little cornmeal or other in his front quarter, in between the front heavy feed should be given. but out barn, and ---- 39 uncut hay. A few carrots with the evening meal occasionally will be very beneficial. Reck sait should be kept where the horse has constant access to it. If turned out to grass salt ofter. The water given a horse should be pure. Do not bave the well in the barn yard, for the wash will coak into it and pollute the water. If a running brook of clean water be convenient, lead the horse to drink from it. A good clatern can be made of a large hogehead suck hal! way into the ground, and she water from the barn roofs led into it will be preferable for the horse than very celd well water. A horse needs at least two palls of water a day, and if given half a pallful before meals, or four times a day it will be sufficient, unless when hard at work in sultry weather. Do not give warm water at any time of the year, but the chill may be taken off in winter, so that it will not be loy. Do not water or feed directly after coming in very warm, and do not work hard immediately after eating



714 Cords of Beech have been Sawo man in a nine nours. Hundreds have sawed 5 a daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and We ber wants. First order from your vicinity se Aderes, No Duty to pay, we manufacture 1 Write for likistrated Catalogue sent FEI Address FOLUNG SAWING BIA CO., 308 to 311 S. Cauni St., Chic.

ing. The field is broken up as us made level. At the time of planti thorough harrowing is given and the laid off and thrown up not five feet be corn being planted in the increas betw beds. The object of this plan is to moisture to the crop. The fertilizers a in the bottom of the furrows and mixe the soil by running along the furrows single shovel coulter or dragging a through them. Then the seed is drop covered.

The after cultivation is done with vators, which gradually level down face of the beds, returning the soll to and leaving the general surface love completed.

As to the matter of seed, increase vised for their general crops to play varieties as in former years have prov cessful in their own localities and eimilar to their own. Sinall plots : profitably employed in testing ner promising kinds introduced by truez seedsman or other farmers.

AN IMPROVED WAX BEAN

The old German wax bean has long an enviable reputation among wax be matures early, the flavor is superior pods are tender, but it is not so pro some other variaties.

VETERINARY.

[The Veiwinary Department of THE TAUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The bene-fits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case purvate advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.] in this city.-Star. C. Mo., Kingebridge.-Sir, please inform

me in the columns of your next paper what would be good for a steer ; he is three years old; I had him fattening; be get a swelling

S	THE LARGEST and most complete asfortmen of Travelling Wraps is to b seen at S. Careley's, where you get the best cash value.
	S. CARSLEY has decided to clear but two lines of Waterproof Circulars with plain and check linings at 50c; regular price \$3.00.
R	BRING YOUR BOYS to S. Carsley's for Useful Tweed Suits, handsome Dress Suits, First Com- munion Suits, Jersey Suits, Sailor Suits and Boys' Caps,
	NOTICE.
of homes	KID GLOVES KID GLOVES KID GLOVES
heads of rost, and	Postage on Kid Gloves propaged to
Powder Sold only	1 · ·
0UIS.	
IN	KID GLOVES
HE.	KID GLOVES KID GLONES
	Just to band, 6-Batton Kid Glove, Embroid- e:ed Backs, at 650 per pair.
by one d 6 cords d Chop- tures the	S. CARSLEY.
Canada. to all.	
asl and og one urrows	The best assorted stock of Prints in the city can be found at S. Carrley's.
ds, the con the insure cown d with	SPRING AND SUMMER GLOVES SPRING AND SUMMER GLOVES SPRING AND SUMMER GLOVES
chain chain ed and	Novelties in Summer Gloves, choice shades, pique and plain back, in Silk, Taffeta and Lisle.
culti-	S. CARSLEY.
be sur- he corn l when	
are ad- it such	WHITE KID GLOVES WHITE KID GLOEES WHITE KID GLOVES
n soils asy be v and	FOR FIRST COMMUNION.
worthy	WHITE SILK GLOVES WHITE SILK GLOVES WHITE SILK GLONES
rjoyed	FOR FIRST COMMUNION,
ns. It and its lific as	Children's White Gloves in Kid and Silk, all sizes and prices. S. CARSLEY.
TFER IS	The line of Silk Otalian
ers. In	The line of Silk Stockings now being sold at S. Oarsley's, 3 pairs for 32.70. is cheap'r and better value than any Silk Stockings ever sold

50c, beaver \$3.50 to \$4, otter \$5 to \$10, and fisher \$2 to \$5. Advices from Leipsic report that the sales there were interfered with by

The output will soon be increased to 500 toos per day, all of which will be wanted for the Pacific Slope. This is the only Anthracite coal mine in operation in Canada.—Trade Bulletin.

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prochames and the supply was large and

Detarpisitic 2 is still abundant. We quote: RETAIL MARKET.

 RETAIL MARKET.
 RETAIL MARKET.
 MEATS.
 MEATS.

HALIFAX. April 24 - To-day's prices are as follows :- Apples, \$2 50 to \$4 40; butter, large packages, 200 to \$10; packages retail, 23c; beef per 1b by the quarter, 6: to 7c; carrote, \$1 15; chickens, Ou to 50c; dried applys, 7c to 74c; eggs, per dozen, wholesale, fresh, 000 to 15c; fresh noge, 74 to 710; geese feathers, 35c to 450; geese, 00c to 00c; hama and bacon, per 1b, 10c to I2c; hay, per ton, \$14 to \$16; lamb by the carcass, Sc to 9c; cats,

per bushel, 45c; paranips, \$1 25; potatoes, \$150 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 14c to 15c; turcips. 85c; veal by carcass, 42c to 5c per lb; wool skins, 60c to per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 ibs, \$7 50 to \$7 75; ahickens, per pair, 60c to 755; butter, per 1b rolls, 20c to 24c; eggs, the second secon

There was a good rotail business done this per 1b, 55 to 8c; lamb, per 1b, 00; to 00c. merning The market was crowded with WooL-Fleeue, unwashed, per 1b, 15; to Vegstables, eggs and butter met with yarn, per 1b, 403 to 503. Pork Dressed a bright with the many farmers had no hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; hams, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; hams, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; hams, per 10, 122 to 155; smoked bacon, per 1b, 103 to 1b, 125 to 155; smoked bacon, per 1b, 105 to compension making ready sales for their pro-day, to pic syrup and maple sugar was plenti-fue out the quality is very good though sugar compension is still abundant. We quote: RETAIL MARKET. (15, 123 to 133; selled bacon, 11 to 15; meas pork, per barrel, \$18,50 to \$18; back perk, per barrel, \$17,50 to \$18,50.

The Trade Bulletin Bays:

"During the past few days the excitement in wheat has run very high both on the part of the speculators and legitimate traders, the price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago having advanced to S24c May, being a rise of The per bushel from bedrock. In New York on Tuesday last the price of No. 2 red winter wheat moved up rapidly to 90% cash on a strong market, and everywhere on this continent the markets wore in a state of great agitation, with the general impression that top had not been reached. It is stated that 100,000,-000 bushels have been sold short in Chicago for May, which is about 25 bushels for every one bushel in store there, and 68,000,000 bushels DU per Dr1; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 140 to 150; turnips, 850; veal by carcass, 440 to 50 per lb; wool skins, 600 to 80c,
TORONTO, April 24 — The ouly grain offered to day was some 200 bushels of barley, which sold at 73 to 78c. Hay in fight supply and steady at \$14 to \$15. Straw scarce at \$10 to \$10.50 for sheaf. Hogs scarce and firm-er at \$7.75 to \$7.90. Eggs as before at 13 the bulk going at 22 to 23c. We quote :--Wheat, fall, per bush, 810 to 830; wheat, red, per ousn. \$10 to 830; wheat, spring, per bush, 78c to 500; wheat, socsequence is that an immense short interest has been caught napping. The advance has already proved a great benefit to holders of Manitoba wheat, and they will realize the handsome profits which the prasent outlook Manitoba wheat, and they will realize the hand ; they sold slowly at poor prices. handsome profits which the present outlook CALVES-To day were plentiful and p promises them."

• (Export, medium 1,100 - 1,200	4
• [Butchers', good 1,000 -1,100	4
2	Butchers', medium	$3\frac{1}{2}$
7	Batchers', culls — Sheep, good	21
1	Sheep, good	-4 f
		6£
5	Calves, each \$2 00 - \$3 00	
įĮ	Calves, each \$2 00 - \$3 00 Lambs, each 3 50 - 4 00	
1		

BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE.

There has been no change in the actual cond tion of the British cattle markets, but the break of last week has brought out a more active demand, which, however, has not mani-festel sufficient spirit to affect values. Refestel sufficient spirit to affect values. Ke-ceipts from Cenada and the Statzs have been large for the season. Trade at Liverpool was somewhat better, but prices were quoted un-changed. Prime Canadian steers were at 1140, good to choice at 11c, poor to medium at 10c and inferior and bulls at 75c to 9c. These quotations are calculated at 480 in the £. Ra-frigerated beef in Liverpool is cabled at 5d for hindquarters and 3d for forequarters per lb. In London it is at 3c for hindquarters and 1s 10d for forequarters per 8 lbs by the carcase.

TCRONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, April 24.-At the local cattle yards this morning we received 26 loads of

stock, and four came in y sterday. The market altogether was a very good one, and the prices of the beginning of the week ruled and were well maintained. Owing to the liberal supply there was at oue time, perhaps, a slight indication of weakness in values, but most of the deals were effected at good figures, and the market closed firm. The thorough tillsge. Progressive farmers have quality of the average run of the stock was demonstrated the economy of a thorough pre-by no means first-class. A few small lots paration of the soil for the seed; indeed not a very little enquiry. Three or four loads and practice, as bets the easiest, the cultivat changed hands for Montreal. The local de-mand was good, and while trade became oc-do not use a plow after planting, but let all were purchased for export, but there was casionally a little slow, on account of the amnie supply, the stock was all eventually well cleared out, and, notwithstanding a few murmurs to the contrary, we consider that or harrow it in, if well pulverized and decom-tne market was a very good one. [Dosad]. When manure is thoroughly incorpor-

CATTLE-Being very plentiful this morning it appeared as if prices would give way, but certain to take it up, and the development of the local buying was active and values were ear and grain will correspond with that of maintained at 33 to 41 and 410 for prime butchers' cattle. Among the sales were one lot of 21 head that sold for \$908 ; three loads of cattle, averaging 1,100 pounds, sold at \$46 each ; a lot of 24 head sold at an average of 34c per pound ; a lot of six fat and good sold 34c per pound; a lot of SIX fat and good sold for 4c a pound; a lot of 23 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold at \$45 each; a lot of 16 head, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at \$44 each; 25 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, sold at 44c a pound; a lot of 18, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at 4c per lb; a lot of 15, averaging 875 lbs, sold at 34c per lb; a lot of 15, averaging 875 lbs, sold at 34c per lb, and a mixed lot of 22 sold have each rendered valuable service when ap-

on a basis of 3he per lp. SHEEP AND LAMES-Were rather scarce and figures were a little tighter, as there has been a light run in this department of the market all week. Among the sales were 40 abeep and lambs, averaging 125 lbs., sold at \$5 75 each; 25 bead, averaging 145 lbs., sold at \$6.25; 11 fpring lambs sold at \$4 each; a mixed lot of 10 sold at \$4.15 each; a mixed lot of 17, averaging 140 lbs., sold at \$7 each, and a mixed lot of 10 at \$4.25 each.

MILK Cows-A good number were on

CALVES-To day were plentiful and rather easy in prices. A lot of 17, averaging 140

heartily.

THE PLANTING AND CULTIVATING OF CORN. The time for corn planting varies with the latitude and also depends much upon the weather. As soon as the days are mild and the ground warm is a safe rule, wherever that may be, in all localities. Three conditions are essential to the production of a paying crop of corn, namely good send, a rich friable soil and

few of our most successful growers advocate do not use a plow after planting, but let all the deep culture of the soil precede it. Where manure is required the bolter way is to spread it broadcust and plow it in, if coarse, posad. When manure is thoroughly incorporated in the soil, the roots of the plants are stalk and leaves, which is not the case when a limited amount of fertilizer is placed in hill or drill only. To gain the best results from the employment of stimulating elements in hill or

have each rendered valuable service when applied in the drill. Large areas are nowadays usually planted in drille, and corn planters and cultivators are quite generally adopted and it is commonly conceded that the drill system induces the greatest yield, other conditions being equal. Fiat culture is now the general rule for the corn crop, it having long ago been proven that hilling is not required for the support of the plant, as was formerly supposed, and there

legs, and upon the threat ; from shoulder to shoulder is about 31 feet. I had the veterinery surgeon and done no good; I bathed with hot water and salt, and it did not come to a head; I lanced in two or three places, and nothing but water came from it. Please let me know what would be good ; he is sick about seven weeks; his appetite is poor. ANS.-If the swelling is the result of an injury, give 14 ib. of Eprom salts with 2 ounces of gloger dissolved in one quart of het water; give when cold. If from some dis-ease of the respiratory organs, give the following : 2 drs. iron sulphate, 2 drs. iodide of potassium, powdered and mix; give twice a day ; also give three times a week 11 pints of ecd liver oil; rub into the swelling spirits of camphor.

J. J.-- I have a horse with a large wart. would like to have it removed if possible ANS.--If the wart has a neck you may re mave it by a knife; if it has no neek apply nitrio acid or acetic acid.

J. C .-- I have a dog that is very sick ; he shivers, eyes watery, sneezing and coughing, languor, poor appetite. Ans.-Give the lollowing : Spt. comphor 1 cunce, spt. ether nit. 2 ounces, lig ammonia acetat 4 ounces; min a teaspoonful twice or three times to a small dog, double for a large dog. If much de-bility, from 5 to 10 drops of tinct, of iron in 1 to 2 tenspoonfuls of cod liver oil; should after a week take the place of the first prescribed medicine.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

Subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied accord ing to season. Take food in moderate quan ticy, four times a day, including a light meal before going to bed. Clothe yourself warmly but lightly, so that the body may in all seasons maintain its equal temperature. Keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and obserial. Maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not coming. Take plenty of sleep dur ing sleeping hours. Spend seven hours in bed at the least, and take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bed-room is maintained at 60 deg. Fahr. Avoid passion, exoitement, luxury.

BIRTH.

MULDOON-At 110 Stanley street, on the 20th inst., the wife of P. N. Muldoon, of a daughter. 93-3

DIED.

ALTY .- In this city, this (Thursday) morn ing, April 19th, Hugh, aged 9 years, 5 months, and 25 days, son of Thomas Alty.

COYLE.—In this city, on the 20th inst.. Helen Bernadette Coyle, aged 6 moriths and 17 days, daughter of Edward Coyle.

GOIN.-In this city, on the 20th inst., at the Notre Dame Hospital, Henry Goin, aged 79 years, gardener, of St. Henri, Moutreal.

WILLIAMS .- In this city, or the 20th inst John Williams, aged 18 years and 10 months, stepbrother of Denis and Timothy Brennan. is also a saving of labor in the flat culture system. A plan of drill culture, favored by nome on light and naturally dry upland, is what is known as the furrow system of plant-

Children Cryfor Fitcher's Castoria.

LADIES' SUMMER MERINO LADIES' SUMMER MERINO VESTS LADIES' MERINO FINISH VESTS LADIES' GAUZE MERINO VESTS LADIES' INDIA GAUZE VESTS LADIES' BALBRIGGAN VESTS LADIES' BROWN COTTON VESTS LADIES' LISLE THREAD VESTS LADIES' RIBBED BALBRIGGAN VESTS VESTS

Just opened, a full assortment of these goods

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' HALF WOOL	VESTS
LADIES' MERINO	VESTS
LADIES' INDIA WOOL	VESTS
LADIES' CASHMFRE	VESTS
LADIES' ELASTIC	VESTS
LADIES' SILK AND WOOL	VENTS
LADIES' SILK AND THREAD	VESTSX
Ladies will find the best and lar	cest essent.
aent of Scoth Underwear at the	largest Dry
foods House in Canada,	G

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen s Umbaillas recovered and made equal to new at Cureley's.

	CHILDREN'S SUMMER MERINO VESTS
	CHILDREN'S MERINO FINISH VESTS
2	CHILDREN'S GAUZE MERINO VESTS
- 1	OHILDREN'S BROWN COTTON VESTS
• •	CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS
	CHILDREN'S ELASTIC MERINO VESTS
,	CHILDREN'S CASHMERE WOOL VESTS

Children's Vests in all sizes and qualities at moderate prices.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER HOSE LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER HOSE LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER HOSE

CHILDREN'S SPRING & SUMMER HOSE CHILDREN'S SPRING & SUMMER HOSE OHILDREN'S SPRING & SUMMER HOSE

We are prepared to show a large assortment of Ladies and Children's Stockings for Spring and Summer wear.

S. CARSLEY.

A BOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many shirt makers and others who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Speels in preference to other maker, gors to prove that it is the best Thread in this market.

MONTREAL,	25th	April,	1883.

DARSLEY'S COLUMN of

Children Gry for Pitcher's Casterlai

drill, available plant food must be near at hand and in sufficient quantity to carry the plant, once started, on to the perfection of its