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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXIA.---- NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

FOOLS' PARADISE Cranmer and the Ritualists. ANGLICAN HOLY ORDERS. The Book of Common Prayer and the Mass.

[From the London (Eng.) Oatholic Universe, March 30.]

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, on Sunday afternoon, March 23rd, Father Gallwey, S. J., continued bis course of sermons on "Anglican Orders." He reminded his hearers that in investigating the reminded his nearers that in investigating The contrast of the second sec said to num, or, want is "There are rivers in times," Naaman answered, "There are rivers in my own country just as good as the Jordan." But the servant advised him to do what the prophet had told him. And there was the pool of Silo in which the sick were cured. God chose to fix that particular pool, and no other. And so if our Lord has said, "Pour water on the head of a child, and asy the words which I have spointed, and I will give it the grace of Bap-tism," it was not for us to question but to obey. Our Lord had the most absolute right to fix the conditions; and so Holy Church had always taken the greatest care to do exactly what He prescribed. Again, according to both The Amplican and the Roman Catholic

The Anglican and the Roman Catholic

The Poor People of this Country that to eat bread and wine in honor of the Passion of Christ was glorious, and the very essence of true devotion. They tricked and cheated the people of this land into accepting that idea—as if the Catholic doctrine of the Mass were not the very sun of the splendour of the Christian Church. And therefore even in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England they had the declaration that the doctrine of transubstantiation could not he proved by Holy Writ ; that it was repugnant to the plain words of Scripture ; that it overthrew the nature of the Sacrament, and that it had occasioned many the Sacrament, and that it had occasioned many superstations. The writers of the time could not find words strong enough against the Holy Mass. From this rejection of the doctrine of the Real Presence, it followed that, with Eng-lish common-sense, it should be asked, "What do we want of a Sacrament of Orders? If there is hothing but bread and wine, what do we want with priests? We do not want priests to help us to east bread and wine." And so when the Common Prayer Book was complied, the the Common Prayer Book was complied, the ritual of the Catholic Church for the ordination of priests was entirely changed. He had shown them the care which the Catholic Church snown them the care which the Canonic Onlarch took to put before the people the outward signs of the inward grace conferred in the Saorancent of Orders. He had shown them how she gave the new pricets the chalice and the paten, and said, "Receive the power of offering sacrifice." All that was done away with. Not a word was antimed about the offering of marifice : not a

maded

All that was done away with. Not a word was retained about the offering of sacrifice; not a word about the power of of blessing or consecrat-ing. The Mass to them was the veriest idolatry -they detested it beyond measure. "A few days ago." wrote one of the Reformers of the Blessed Eucharist addressing himself to

"Greasy and Shaving Priests"

"s few days ago it was wheat which the ploughman gathered ; then the miller ground 1t. ploughman gamered; then the miller ground it, then the cook mixed a little water with it and made it into dough, and now you hold it up to the people as your God, as a Child of fifteen hundred years old." This was the kind of language they used to reducale the idea of the double that is many most source for the The Anglican and the Boman Cathelic The Anglican and the Boman Cathelic catechism, the Sacraments were outward signs of inward grace. Our Lord could give the grace without the outward ceremony, had He so chosen, just as He gives a bhousand other graces. But these Sacramental graces He choces to trive in a particular cutward ceremony, pous to do that particular cutward ceremony, prou to do that particular cutward ceremony, prove to do that particular cutward grace. He says, "Every high priest is appointed that he may ffer acts of sacrifice for sin." In the Old Law, the first duty of a priest was to offer up sacri-fress; in the New Law, the first duty of the priest is to offer up the Holy Mass, which is the Sacrifice of the New Law. The Prophet Malachi upbraided the Jews because, instead of offering up the very worst of the flock. And our Lord said to them, "I have no plea-sure in your sacrifices is but now from henceforth, instead of the sacrifice being offered in Jerusa-lem, and in Jerusalem only, My name shall be could well understand that men that do then for the flock. And our Lord said to them, "I have no plea-sure in Jerusalem only, My name shall be cargymen in the way he had pointed on in-tergymen in the way he had pointed on in-tergymen in the way he had pointed on in-clargymen in the way he had pointed on in-the shalt here of the duration for the sacrifice to the shalt interded. There doctrine that is most sacred to every Catholic They could well understand that men possessing

cluding the thirty-first, which declared the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Mass to be "a blasphemous fable." the height of idolatry—that what our Lord did was to institute a supper—they called it "the Lord's Supper.' They came and per-

The High Church People

would give their eyes to get rid of these and other words in the Book of Common Prayer, but the work of 300 years ago cannot be so easily undone. Catholics would not endure a Catholi priest whom they had any reason to suspect of not being rightly ordained. "We must have," they would declare, "an absolution we can rely upon ; we must have a consecration at the altar. upon which no slur can be cast. If the Anglicans could bring forward proofs that their clergymen were rightly ordained, that their Bishops were duly and properly consecrated the Catholic Church would at once forbid their re-ordination, because she can never sanction the repetition of the Sacrament of Orders any more than of Baptism or Confirmation,

A LOYAL CARDINAL

Cardinal Gibbons Enters into the Celebra-tion of Washington's Centenary with All is really like, and I am sure that when the mails bring the full reports there will be found His survey of the broader

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.-Cardinal Gib-bons issued to day the following circular letter to the clergy of his diocese :---Circular letter of the clergy of the diocese

as you are doubless aware, the citizens of the Republic will units in celebrating the centenary of the inauguration of George Washingting, the Father of the Country and first President of the Juited States.

To Washington will remain the imperishable glory of leading this people out of the house of bondage and oppression into clear light of free-dom and national prosperity. The history of these United States is the history of the gradual rising from the foundations of liberty and law and order, by him so deeply and so broadly laid, of that stately fabric of our national institutions which has become the admiration of the world. which has become the admiration of the world. Therefore do we testify our love for him and endeavor to repay a small fraction of the inesti-mable debt we owe to his memory by giving his name to fair and thriving cities from our great capital westward, to lofty mountain peaks and majestic ships and to our towns by thous-ands. His name, too, with wider range and deeper import, is cherished in the hearts of all. Most just and fitting it is that this nation, so founded rising an margificently upon the lines Most just and fitting it is that this hauon, so founded, rising so magnificently upon the lines which he laid down, should honor with sepecial and grateful commendation the hundredth auniversary of the taking by the great captain in war of the chair of office in peace as the Ohief Magistrate of the land he had fought for with such effective valor. To all it should be a matter of profound satisfaction that the citizens of the United States, without regard to race or cread or pravious allegiance to any flag race or creed or previous allegiance to any flag scever, are about to recognize the life and the achievements of the greatest man this western world has nurtured as a gift of Almighty God to his own age and as an exemplar to all the

ages to be. In order, therefor heartfelt thanks for the civil and religious blessings thus far vouchsafed to us by the Giver of every perfect gift and to pray that the spirit of patriotism which burned in the heart of Washington may continue to animate those to Gallwey) that he and those who went with him through the ordination ceremony, had these words addressed to them by the Protestant Bishop, "Now mind, gentlemen, I don't intend at all to give you any power to offer sacrifice, as the Catholics call it." They intend just what the Sootch Presbyterians do, and nothing more. And, therefore, the Catholic Church was obliged to say, "You are not really ordained priests; we cannot recognize Orders of that kind." In this no distinction was made between Catholic and Anglican. whom the destinies of our beloved country may ing.

A GRAND FORENSIC EFFORT. Sir Charles Bussell's Defence of the Parnellites a Grand Effort. NEW YORK, April 8 .- The Times' London

special says .-- Sir Charles Russell's speech stands alone in its commanding place among the week's events here in great Britain. His skilweek's events here in great Britain. His skil-ful cross-examination of the witnesses for the London Times had enormcusly increased his prestige at the bar, but this lofty forensic per-formance, the half of which is now before the public, has lifted him into position where the background of the bar is fairly lost to sight. No other lawyer in England is thought of for purposes of comparison when men speak of this great speech. There is no other lawyer whom one can imagine as in any way able to approach

much less to rival, the broad, clevated, noble, and comprehensive manner in which Sir Charles Russell has developed Ireland's historic-al answer to her calumistors. It is impossible that the cabled summaries should have given America an adequate idea of what the speech

much worth reading. His survey of the broader political aspects of the case is now practically completed, and next week he will deal ex-haustively with the evidence submitted by the Times. Seven juniors have been at work on this means of testimony, reducing it to its bearings on the different phases of the charges, and all their various compilations have been printed in separate books for the use of Sir Charles Russell I should think no other case in the history of the English bar had been so exhaustively worked out and collated. This concluding part of the speech is expected to last at least three days, or until Friday. Mr. Parnell has all along been settled upon as the opening witness, but the trouble is the court is expected to rise Friday for the Easter holidays, so it is now assumed that the presentation of witnesses will be post-poned until it reassembles on the 30th rather than interrupt the Irish leader's testi-mony. There is no longer any doubt that what is left of the Times case after Pigott's collapse will be utterly smashed.

LONDON, April 9.-When the Paruell comis-tion reconvened this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his long argument in behalf of the Paraellities. The eloquent pleader continu-ed his review of the teatmony given by the witnesses for the Times, and was followed throughout with the closest attention by court and spectators.

LONDON April 10 .- Sir Charles Russell con-LONDON April 10,—Sir Oharles Russell con-tinued his argument for the Parnellites before the Parnell commission to-day. He expects to finish his speech on Friday, when the commis-sion will adjourn until April 30. When it re-assembles Mr. Parnell will be called into the winness box. To-day Sir Oharles Russell re-counted the story of enforced Irish emigration to America, of the growth of Fenianism in that country and of its development into a move-ment to obtain justice for Ireland by means of legal agitation. He said it was the justifiable boats of Parnell and Davitt that they had taught Irish Americans to combine and assist them in their efforts within the law. He trac ed the history of the National league in America lated it proved conc connection with crime. LONDON, April 12 .- Sir Charles Russell tobe given it. If prosperity was returning to Ire-land, thanks be to God. but affairs were un-

organization was in no way implicated in crime. The National league, he said, had been founded to maintain the right of the Irish people to make in their own national assembly laws relating to Ireland. This was not a novel claim. There was no period in the history of Ireland in which the people of the Irish race in the great-er Ireland beyond the sees were not willing to accept the natural right of self-government and live in amity with the rest of the Empire. He declared that Mr. Parnell had never been asacciated with a secret society, had never met Patrick Ford and had never been implicated directly or indirectly with any conspiracy whatsoever. Mr. Davitt, although a friend of Ford's, had repeatedly remonstrated against the adop tion of a policy of violence and had never failed to denounce outrages and the inciting of the LONDON. April 11.—Sir Charles Russel con-tinued his speech in behalf of the Parnellibes before the Parnell commission to day. He declared the publication by the *Times* of the forged letters and the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" was a serious and reckless and Crime" was a serious and reckless calumny. He characterized the manner adopt-ed by the prosecution in adandoning charges based on the forged letters and the tone of the Times' apology as ungenerous. Mr. Parnell's only case now, Sir Charles said, was to unmask what he believed to be a foul plot against him. Where did the money come from that was used to forment that plot? Houston did not venture one on enterprise involving the arrenditure of upon an enterprise involving the expenditure of thousands of pounds as a private individual. It was an association representing the landed inwas an association representative the funds and berests of Ireland that supplied the funds and that had found a ready tool in Houston, who had pursued a course such as would have been followed by a man lending himself to deliberate forgeries. Houston had destroyed all documents that might incriminate him and all letters that might be dangerous to produce, and had recort-ed to every device in order to render it imposs-ble to trace the course of his relations with Pigott. Sir Charles detailed the history of the forged latters, and promised to produce evidence that would afford the fullest vindication for Mr. Parnell and his associates, and show conclusively that they were free from the remotest day concluded his speech before the Parnell commission in defence of the Parnellites. He undertook to show that the money Mr. Parnell undertook to show that the monoy Mr. Farnell gave Byrne, which the prosecution allege was given for, the purpose of enabling Byrne to eccape, was meant by Mr. Parnell to be used for the ordinary purpose of the National Lengue, and that Mr. Parnell did not know Byrne was in peril of arrest. The court, Sir Charles said, was trying the history of the Irish revolution. He asked that fair and generous consideration be given if If prognetic was returning to Irabe given it. If prosperity was returning to ite-land, thanks be to God, but affairs were un-healthy in that country. The people considered the imprisoned members of the House of com-mous hereas and martyrs. Sir Charles declar-ed he did not speak merely as the advocate of the accused member of the House of Commons, but for the land of his birth, and, he belavered, in the best interest of England. The enquiry, which was intended to be a curse, had been a blessing. It had peon designed for the purpose of runing one man, but it had proved the means of his vinication. In his peroration, which lasted half an hour, Sir Charles Rassell said:-In goaning our case I raid we represented the accursed, memoral, are now reversed. The accursed is there (pointed with indignant accursed, The enquiry, which lasted half an hour, Sir Charles Rassell said:-In goaning our case I raid we represented the accursed, the sequely will not vindicate in dividuals, but it will remove missionception of the charsoter, action and motivery of the Iriah people and we represented the accursed, remove missionception of the charsoter, action and motivery of the Iriah people and unit sensers. Is while we extract, 'yes;' built never mir with such low society.'

honest minds to thinking, and will hasten true union and effect the true reconciliation. It will dispel the weighty clouds that have darken-ed the history of the noble race and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire. There was a sensa-tion when Sir Charles conluded has speech. It is the group that he norm of the is the general opinion that he never spoke better. When Sir Charles had finished, Presidbetter. When Sir Charles had unished, Freed-ing Justice Hannen passed a note to him in which he said : "I congradulate you. Your speech was a great one and worthy of a great occasion." The Archbishop of Dublia and Cashel will be among the witnesses who will testify for the defence. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Gladstone and other friends warmly congradulated Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. The court then adjourned until April 30th.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES

Text of the Papal Brief Regarding the Dis tribution of the \$400,000.

Following is the decree of the Holy congre ration of the Propaganda in reference to the ivision of the \$400,000 voted for the settlement of the Jemits' estates :---

Pope clement XIV., after having by his apos tolic letter, Dominus ad Redemptor, of 21st July, 1773, supressed the Society of Jesus and handed over to the local ordinaries the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction of its superiors, after having entrusted to a special congregation of cardimals the execttion of this letter, decided by an encyclical letter, dated August 18th of the same year, that each bishop would take and hold in the name of the Holy See and put to the use that he himself would designate, the pos-carding of all the houses and cullerer (of the session of all the houses and colleges (of the Society of Jesus,) together with all rights and bitles whatever relative to these places and to these goods. Mevertheless, in Lower Canada, by the act of civil Government, these decress were not executed to the letter, and the then Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Briand, left to the fathers of the society during their life the ad-ministeration of the property of this society situated in his diocese.

At the death of the last of them in 1800, the civil Government took possession of all the pro-perty of the society in Canada and applied the revenues to public instruction, this state of things continuing even after the re-establishment of the Society of Jesus by Pius VII. up till last year 1888. At that time the Quebeo Government offered compensation for the pro-perty which the Society formerly possessed in the province, offering the sum of two million frances and an estate called La Prairie, situated near Montreal. The undersigned, Mgs. Dom-inique Jacobini, Arobbishop of Tyr, Secretary of the H. C. of Propaganda, at the audience on 22nd July of the same year, having made a re-port on these facts to Our Holy Father, Poue Leo XIII, His Holiness permits them to accept the compensation offered. But the ownership of this patrimony having devolved upon the Holy See, the letter held that the distribution of the sum to be received in compensation should

be reserved to the Apostolic See. In short, Our Holy Father the Pops, in an audience accorded on the 5th January, 1889, to the undersigned, Cardinal Jean Simeoni, prefect

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

A PECULIAR DIVORCE SUIT.

Dranken Marchioness : The Marquis of Doaegal and His Wife a Pretty Pair.

A cablegram to the New York Journal speak

ing of the Donegal divorce case says : The Marchioness of Donegal, whose plebeian maiden name was Cobb, asked for a separation trom her lord on account of his alleged intrigues with several persons who were unnamed. But with several persons who were unnamed. But the disclosures in court respecting her ladyship's conduct showed that, according to the English law, ahe was not entitled to a divorce. She married the present Marquis in 1865, when he had two lives between him and the peerage. Long before she became a peeress the lived a da-bious life in Pimlico, where shabby respecta-bility lives in squares and the demi monde in streets. She owned in the witness box to hav-ing once here charged at Martborough street Po-lice court with stealing a leg of muston. Haller, ing once been charged at Mariborough street Po-lice court with stealing a leg of mutton. Halley, the Marquis's groom, Sir Charles Palmer and a delcate cousin named Boyer were charged with being correspondents. A Pimlico lodging-house keeper deposed that she had been swindled right and left by the Marquis and Marchioness. My Lady, she declared, was a regular drunkard. In one week she managed to get through an eigh-teen gallon cask of beer. A Southampton street lodging house keeper testified that the Marchion-tes engaged rooms in his house. but that he notes engaged rooms in his house, but that he no-ticed that the gentleman she introduced as her husband charged the color of his hair and his height very often. And so the case was dismissed.

Logislative Asson

A Protestant Who Prefers 'The True Wit-ness" to the "Weekly Star."

Is the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SIR,-Let me thank you, as a Protestant, for the frank and fair manner in which you have discussed the question that is now agitating the country. I have often stated to Protesiants that my own private opinion was that it was irrelevant to the discussion of the disallowance question to enter into the doctrines of the Jesuits.

Jesuits. I don't see how any one that believes in the establishment of the Presbyterian Oburch of Scotland or in the establishment of the Epis-copal Church of England could consistantly agitate for disestablishing the Roman Oatholic Church in Canada or anywhere else. Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gauder. I am a Free Church Presbyteriar, and as such I am opposed to all connection between Ohurch and State all over. I am, of course, opposed to the Jesuit E-tstes Ac', but it is on that ground only, and not on the ground of what the Jesuits are or are not. That is a matter for discussion under an

not on the ground of what the Jesuits are or are not. That is a matter for discussion under an-other heading. Having said so much on that question let me draw the attention of your readers to the incon-sistency of the publishers of the Weeklu Star, who send oneledition to the Province of Quebec and another to the Province of Ontario. In the edition they send to the Province of Ontario they put in articles about such men as Principal Grant and the Salvation Army, and in the edition they send to the Province of Quebec they insert something else, which they think will be the undersigned, Cardinal Jean Simeoni, prefect of the H. C of the Propaganda, after mature considering above all the ends for which these properties, as shown, had been conceded to the sector of th

lem, and in Jerusalem only, My name shall be

Great Among the Gentiles,

and the clean oblation of the cake-the Hebrew and the clean oblation of the case—the Hebrew , word means a cake of flour—"shall be offered ; from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same." There was a clear prophecy of the Mass. The Holy Mass is the great institution of our Lord in His Church, and when a priest is ordained the great power that is given him is to offer up the Sacrifice of the New Law. Our Lord knew that His death would be forgotten if He did not institute a means to keep it for fyer before the minds of men. The death of yer before the minds of men. The death of Christ is reproduced on the altar, and the Mass is the centre of our religion. Therefore, when a prices is ordained, there is an outward sign to represent the power that is given him. That power is threefold. First, he is empowered to offer the Holy Sacrince of the Mass; secondly, is empowered to absolve sinners; and, hirdly, he is empowered to preach the Gospel. This threefold power must be typfied by an nuward sign in the ordination of a priest. Ac-cordingly, at every ordination, the priest kneels at the throne of the Bishop, and is reminded of bis power to offer sacrifice, and of the other priesely prerogatives with which he is invested by his ordination. The Holy Ghoat is invoked upon him, and prayers are offered up that he may be able to offer the Body and Blood of the lord properly and worthily. His hands are anointed with oil, and the Bishop prays that in virtue of thest anointing his hands may be come at the throne of the Bishop, and is reminded of autorited with Oil, and the Bishop praye that in virtue of that ancihing his hands may be conse-crated and sanchified that whatever they bless may be blessed, and whatever they consecrate may be consecrated. After, the Bishop has a paten with the Host upon it and a chalice with a little wine and water in it put into the hands of the new prices. There is

Another Pricat Watching

all the time to see that everything is done proall the time to see that everything is done pro-perly. And when the new priest puts his hands on the chalice and paten, the Bishop says, "Re-cive the power of offering the Sacrifice to God and celebrating the Mass both for the living and the dead in the name of the Livid," The Catholic is the section of the livid is the section of the Church believes that the great power of the priesthood is to offer the Sacrifice of the Mass, Blood of the Lord, to offer the Body and Blood of the Lord for the living and the dead—as St. Paul says, 'to show forth the death of the Lord until He comes." Without this power there would be no priest; for "every high priest is constituted for this. to offer acts of sacrifice for """ Det this division or as adjust ain." But this doctrine was odious

In the eyes of the Beformers

of the days of King Edward and Queen Eliza-beth. First of all they did not believe in the doctrine of transubstantiation. Those were the men who afterwards drew up the Thirty-nine Articles, in the thirty-first of which they had these words, "Wherefore, the Sacrifices of Masses, in which it was commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and the dead to have the remission of sin, were blasphedead to have the remission of sin, were blappe-mous fables and daugerous deceits." The Mass was the very centre of their horror. Our Divine decit Lord said that in His own day that the devil would so deceive men that they would think they were doing a service by killing His apostles. The Father of Lies is perpetually telling lies to the father of these is perpetually testing and no one can imagine the power he has by sin to blind us. And, therefore, when they turned to the writings of these who came over from Switwithings of shoes who came over from Swit-zeland and Germany to reform the Church they found that they tried to personade the peo-ple that they would be honoring God, that they would he honoring Jesus Christ by rejecting which they were slaves to the Orown to soliraly the decimine of the statistics. They taught that the Mass was an abomination, They taught that the Mass was an abomination,

L.C.

asked them if those who ordained Protestant clergymen in the way he had pointed out intended to do what the Church intended. There was a clergyman alive now-he was an Auglican clergyman at one time-who told him (Father Gallwey) that he and those who went with him

Catholic and Anglican.

In Paris Some Time Age

the Bishop was taken ill in the midst of an ordination ceremony, and had to be carried out of Church. The ceremony was not completed, and an enquiry was addressed to Rome as to what was to be done. The answer which came was, that if the chalice and paten had been de-livered, then another Bishop might finish the ceremony; but if the rite had not proceeded so far, then it had better all be done over again conditionally. It would thus be seen that there was not one law for Auglicans and another for Roman Catholics. It was the same law for both. ordination ceremony, and had to be carried out Roman Catholics. It was the same law for both. Many Anglicans at the present day say, "We have not those thoughts now; we have got out of the ideas." Quite true. The High Church Anglicans would give a very large aum of money if they could have the Catholic form brought back again. Archbishop Laud long, long ago-in the reign of Charles II.—saw the mistake which had been made in changing the prayer which had been made in charging the prayer book, and tried to bring back some words into the forms for ordaining priests and consecrating Bishops. But there is an old proverb. "There is no use of shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen." If theearly priests and Bishops so-called of the English Church were not properly ordained and consecrated nothing could now supply the definitions—they could non property ordaned and consorrated hotening could now supply the deficiency—they could never be proper priests or Bishops until a right-ly-consecrated Bishop came in and ordained

Every Protestant Clergyman

over again. Otherwise it is impossible to rectify the mistakes of those days. The mere assertion, "We are priests," does not make men priests. There were a large number of Protestant clergy. There were a large number of Protestant clergy-men now-a-days who were playing at the work of priests. The Church did not recognize them as priests. On the contrary she said, "You cannot be treated in any other way than as lay-men." A year or two ago a man was tried in an English court because he had pretended to be a Roman Catholic priest, and on that pre-tence had induced a Protestant Bishop to give him employment on the grounds that he was properly ordained. That man was convicted and punished by English law. Well, there was no use in mincing the matter, according to the view of the Catholic Church, not one of the Anglican clergy was really a priestor a Bishop; they were simply laymen

Playing at Priests

and Bishops. And they must know perfectly well that they need go no farther for their con-demnation than their own Book of Common Prayer. The men who drew up that book, of whom Cranmer was the guiding spirit, were men of the extremost Low Church views. An Act of Parliament enacted that no one should have power to change that book. And so An-plican clargyman. Whatever, their wish in the

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Aronouser Ay order of the Cardinal, P. J. DONAHUE, Chancellor.

THE JESUITS' OATH-

Fall Translation of the Vow According to "La Minerve."

La Minerce publishes what it declares is the correct vow taken by the Jesuits. They take no oath, says La Minerce, but simply the vows of obedience, poverty and chastity. The follow-ing is a translation : "Almighty and Everlasting God: I, although in content may most present myself

in every way most unworthy to present myself before You, but confiding nevertheless in Your before X ou, out conficing nevertures in X our goodness and infinite mercy and urged by a de-sire to serve You, yow to Your Divine Majesty, in the presence of the most holy Virgin Mary and the whole of Your heavenly court, poverty, and the whole of Your heavenly court, poverty, chastity and perpetual obedience in the Society of Jesus, and I promuse to enter this Society, to live and die therein, interpreting all things according to the constitutions of said Society. "I therefore most humbly beseech Your in-finite goodness, through the precious blood of Long (Dwint the two may be pleased to agree

Jeeus Christ, that you may be pleased to agree-ably accept this holocaust, and that as You have given me the desire and the means to offer it to You, You may furthermore give me abundant grace to accomplish it."

The Crimes Act in Ireland.

complied. There were of a pipelan district in 1 41 cases sentences were confirmed; in 22 cases they were reversed, and in 10 the appeals were pending. In The offences were divided as follows: Crimi-enal conspiracy, 32 cases—10 withdrawn, 4 ac-quipted and discharged, 17 convicted, J pending. Intimidation, 130 cases—13 withdrawn, 38 ac-quipted and discharged, 79 convicted, 4 pend-ing. Riot 100 cases—25 withdrawn, 44 acquit-ted and discharged, 79 convicted. Unlawful assembly, 203 cases—28 withdrawn, 34 acquit-ted and discharged, 31 convicted. Unlawful assembly, 203 cases—28 withdrawn, 34 acquited and discharged, 188 convicted, 1 pending. Taking forcible possession, 78 cases—28 charges withdrawn, 17 acquitted and discharged, 88 con-victed. Assault on, or resistance to, aberiff, constable or bailiff, 198 cases—2 withdrawn, 32 acquitted and discharged, 155 convicted, 9 pending.

A deokhang-The pricesmain,

properties, as shown, had been conceded by the donors, to wit, the instruction of Young Catho has ordained that the Fathers of the Society of Jesus shall retain, out of the sum which they will receive in compensation the domain com-monly known as La Prairie, with the sum of eight hundred thousand france, but that they will cede seven hundred thousand france to Laval University, of which five hundred thou-saud frances shall go to the university establish-ed at Quebec and 200,000 frances at the Montreal ed at yur bec and 200,000 transs at the Montreal branch; 50,000 france to the archdiocese of Quebec; 50,000 france to the archdiocese of Montreal; 100,000 france to the Apostolic pre-fecture of the Gulf St. Lawrence; as to the S00, 000 francs which remain they shall be remitte in equal portions to the suffragant diocese of th two provinces of Quebec and Montreal, to wit Chicoutimi, St. Germain of Rimouski, Nicolet, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, i such a way that each of them will be able to claim 50,000 francs. In consequence His Holiness has ordained that the present decree be rendered on this subject notwithstanding anything to the contrary. Given at Rome, at the Propaganda, 18th Jan

uary, 1889.

(Signed,) JEAN, CARDINAL SIMEONI, Perfect. DONINIQE JACOBINI, Archbishop of Tyr, Secretary.

Holy Week,

On Palm Sunday the Christian Church celebrates the triumphant entry of her Divine Founder into Jerusaiem. The blessing of the palms recalls to mind the honor which the Jews paid our Saviour when He entered the Holy City, whither His fame as a worker of miracles had preceded Him. The people were eager to see Him, and when they heard of His approachy they went out to meet Him, bearing branches of palm and olive as symbols of peace and triumph. With these they strewed His path, halling Him as a King. But the joy of His desciples, which was naturally very great on this occasion, was soon turned to grisf, for in a very few days they began to realize the truth of what He had paid our Saviour when He entered the Holy

econ turned to grief, for in a very few days they began to realize the truth of what He had previously told them, that He would shortly be betrayed to the chief priests and scribes and condemned to death. The entrance into Jerusalem, despite these joyful demonstrations by which it was marked, indeed proved to be but a preluke to the last momentum access of the by which was matach, interviewed a sense of the bitter Passion of our Blessed Redeemer; so while the Church pauses to commemorate this while the Church pauses to commemorate this joyous event, she prepares at the same time to share the ignominy and torments of her Divine Spouse. During Holy Week the Christian world mourns with every token of grief the sorrowful scenes that preceded the Orucifixion and the final tragedy on Calvary itself. The commemoration of the awful mystery of the Passion is not merely the celebration of the most marvelous historical event known to man-kind. It is a good deal more than that, as these who have the ineffable happiness to pos-sess true Christian faith fully realize. It is the most wonderful and significant of all facts with which it is possible for man to concern himself.

Protestant prejudices, and on the other hand catering for Roman Catholic prejudices. N. MURBAY, 118 Windsor street, Montreal, 11th April, 1889.

Dr. Wild on the Jeaults.

Dr. Wild did not evolve any new ideas in his ecture on the Jeauita. His objection to the Jesuits and their organization may or may not have a sound basis, but that is beside the quee-tion. The point for the people of Canada to consider is not the goodness or badness, wisdom or unwisdom, morality or immorality of the Jeautis as a body. That is no vital part of the affair as it presents itself to the people of Can-ada to-day. We are not called upon to prosoa to-day. We are not called upon to pro-nounce upon the merits of that body either as a religious or a political force. Neither are we called upon to criticise the local expenditure of the Quebeo Government. If Mr. Mercler and his collesgues choose to donate a portion of their Provincial funds to endowing the Jesuits, well and good. It is no concern of ours, and they are as free to do so as they are to endow an her objection to the jesuits' Estates Act does not rest on the question of its merits as a matter of policy in dealing with the public funds. That is a point that is within the competency of the Legislature of Quebec, and must be settled solely by that body. The sole objection to the act lies in its recognition of a sovereign pontiff as an authority in our civil affairs, and with that removed Mr. Mercier may endow the Jesuits as he chooses.—London Advertiser.

Gladstonian.

LONDON, April 8.—The Ursuline nuns at Thurles have presented to Mr. Gladstone a large cushion eleborately embroidered on silk by their own hands. The letters "W.E.G." and "G.O.M." find a place in the design, which includes several views of Irish scenery as well as the crest and motto of the Gladstone family.

119. An American publisher has just offered Mr. Gladstone £100 to write an article no longer than would fill a page of the *Contémporary Re-*view on "What books he would recommend children to read." Mr. Gladstone was obliged to refuse.

A county in Victoria and a town in Queensland have been named after Mr. Gladstone, and the highest peak of the Finistere range in New Guines has been christened Mount Gladstone. No white man has yet reached the summit of the sky-piercing peak, but a German explorer, Dr. Zoeler, claims to have ascended within 1,-Dr. Zoeler, claims to have ascended within 1, 000 feet of it.

Carl Aller

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

their word.

APRIL 17 1889

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER VIIL - Continued.

And with this recommendation she turned her back on them all.

pace on anem all. "So you have brought me Louisa's little girl, at last," she said to Mr. Gartin. "How d'ye do, dear, ohld; her name is Madeline, I think. How like her mother she is! Well, Johnny, have you nothing to say to this presty little girl?"

gun I" She drew the little boy to her, and after hav ing put back the long, brown hair which half covered his face, she gently pushed him towards Madeline. The children kissed each other, and followed Mr. Gerbin and Mrs. Dubouloy to the house. They had hardly sat down in the drawing-room, when Mrs. Dubouloy turned to Johnny, who was standing beside her and looking down at Madeline, and bid him call his brothers, for, as abe observed, "the child will find is dull."

Johnny went to call them and in about five minutes the room was invaded by a band of boys, all clad in grey tronsers and bine blouses, which were fastened round their waists by leathern balts.

"Ah! here is the whole regiment ! exclaimed Mr. Gertin, laughing. "How do you do, bildren?

There were seven of them counting little Johnny, and they all had the same brilliant complexion, large eyes, and well formed months; they were splendid well-grown, healthy child-ren. "I will plant some tullps here," said Willy, who loved flowers of gaudy hue, and had by his

ren. They stood round their mother, who smoothed the hair of one, settled the blouse of another and scolded them all in a friendly manner.

"George," she said to the eldest-a fine, strong boy of fourteen..." take Madeline into the garden and amuse her. You know she is a little girl, and I won't have any fighting in her presence, and you must not frighten her by

rough play." "Wait a moment, my dear friend," said Mr. Gertin, "wait a moment that 1 may 100 at them. Come here, children. How they are growing! Louis is almost as tall as George; Charles 1 and Paul! and Edmund ! but Gertin, where on earth has my godson hidden himself ?'

"Henry, come and kiss your god-papa i" said Mrs. Dubouloy, and the boy obeyed, blushing deeply. "Be off with you all now !" was her next

command. "Why send them away so soon ?"

"Why send them away so soon : "Because they would split your head ; you are not accustomed to their noise and you have not the slightest idea what it is. Edmund, you are not to ride on that chair. Take them away, George."

George went towards the door, and they pre-sently all departed; jostling and pushing each other as they went. Johnny, who had taken Madeline by the hand, brought up the rear. Mrs. Dubouloy's large garden and orchard

ware, during the holidays, give up to her seven sons, of whom the elders were at school in a large town at some distance. How the flower beds were marked with fcotateps ! And now the shrubs were broken! George and five brothers ran on to the orchard, Johnny still ieading Madeline, and followed them. When the two reached the orchard they were greated by jokes and laughter, and some of the boys asked Johnny if that was his little wife. In a fit of awkward shyness, he roughly drew his hand away, and made a dreadful face as Madeline, in order to show that their conjecture was infounded. The lit le girl was quite taken

unfounded. The little girl was quite taken aback by his rudeness, and hung down her head sadly. "Well !" exclaimed George, "since you have given her up, I will have her : and let there be no more said about it. And now, what game shall we play "" shall we play ?"

Everyone said something, and leap frog, football, and all manner of boyish sports successive-

ly proposed to Madeline. "Little girls don't play such games," said George, who was by right the chief of the party. "Let us have races, and give Johnny and Madeline the start."

And he placed the runners according to the And ne places the runners according to the strictest laws of justice, then reserving to him-self the office of judge, he withdrew to a little distance and clapped his hands three times as a signal for the start. They all set off ; George had reached the winning-post and stood ready to act as umpire, when a cry simost arose. He at once ascended a slight eminence which

new little friend, and as she had observed that Oharles had not completely forgiven Paul and seemed to meditate revenge, she took him aside and ventured to asy, "You won't best him. sgain, will you, Oharles? Promise me you won's."

And her voice was sweet and her mien so be-seeohng, that Charles, who had at first shaken his head in a threatening manner, answered, "He certainly did push me; but I will promise

not to beat him." "Where you not trightened amongst all those young reacals !" asked Mr. Gertin, when they

never stirred from her chair. She had how seen all the persons who were more or less to take part in her life at Kerprat, and she already felt astracted by the Oldcastle family, by the Rector and his sister Martha, and by George Dubouloy.

CHAPTER IX.

GABDENING.

The sight of the little flower-beds in Mrs Dubouloy's orchard inspired Mignonette with a passion for gardening, and one fine morning she had the pleasure of becoming the proprietor of a square yard of ground, whose limits Willy obligingly marked one by minute walks, from which she might closely watch the growth of her flowers, inhale their sweet perfume, and if she

master's desire, become gardener for the mome "and some anemonies at the other side," added. ""No," said Madeline, decidedly. "I will

"No," said Madeline, decidedly. "I will have mignonette at this side." "Why so miss? mignonette is not pretty." "It has a sweet smell," answered the child, "and besides," she continued, laying her little band on Willy's rough one, as he leaned upon his spade to listen to ber, "that is not the only reason why I love it. I had a good friend in Paris. Will a grant on the friend on the first Paris, Willy, an English friend, called Miss Teress, and she gave me the name of Mig-nometice and that is why you often hear grand-papa call me by it." The expression of Willy's countenance at this

"Don't be afraid, grandpapa. I will not for-get. I will go by the footbath, and I will not child, "but although I never forgot to water it, it faded and its leaves fell off. I though it was dead, but I hops not. Do you think it is a training of the standard to form the standard to Willy ?

I am sure it must be," he said, smoothing the little walk with the back of his spade. "I have not seen it for a long time," observed

" and I will go and get it; for though

And full of this hope, she ran to the house, hastened up to the loft, and went to the corner in which she had left the little green box which contained her treasure. Alas I instead of the fragrant plant remained nothing but a little dry stalk which broke with the slightest touch This was a great disappointment to Madeline, who had, in her simplicity, looked forward to the resurrection of her cheriahed plant with the arrival of spring. She took the box and went to her grandfather, the natural confidant of all her troubles. It was Saturday, Mr. Gertin had given himself into the hands of a little hump-backed man, who having received from nature, in compensation for the strength in which he was deficient, an unusual .mount of skill, employed that skill in many useful ways, and primarily in exercising the calling of barber. Every Saturday he had the honour of shaving all the most respectable chins in the parish, and

he was not a little proud of the important post be filed. "What brings you here, little one ?" said the

grandfather, when he saw the child come with

her box. "Oh ! grandpapa," ale answered, putting it down on the chest of drawers, "my mignomette, the mignomette Teress gave me, is dead." "So I see, my child. But do you know there is nothing strange in that? A mignomette al-ways dies after it has flowered." But comprome don't you remember the fine

But, grandpapa, don't you remember the fine gardens of the Luxembourg, where I used often to go with little mother? There were great big they had no leaves, and in the spring little buds came on the branches, and then young fresh leaves came out of the buds. Why does not my mignonette come out again, too? Why is it ation. After the first verse he was silent. trees in them and little plants. In the winter dead for ever ?" "The trees you speak of were not really dead, they only seemed to die, but the mig-nonette is what we call an annual, a plant that only lives one year. But don't grieve for such a little thing. Willy shall sow as much mignon-ette as you like, and you will have a hundred purst from Madeline's lips ; she stood clinging | plants instead of only one. Come ! will not plants instead of only one. Come i will not that comfort you ?" "But they won't be Teresa's mignonette," said the child, with a sigh. "But you see we can't bring it to life again ;

he met her at Oldcastic, and had always some thing new so show her. She visited the pres bytery almost every day, but her visits were short unless Elizabeth happened to be absent ; Elizabeth was not fond of children in general, or of Madeline in particular, and the child was

or of Madeline in particular, and the child was instinctively aware of the fact. Mrs. Dubouloy was not neglected, although Madeline's visits to her were less frequent after George, Paul, and Oharlas had returned to school. The younger boys who remained at home, treated her with every little consideration looking on her merely as a comrade, and little differences comprised to her with every young rescals " asked hir. Gernin, when they hooring on hir matroy as a contract, and have were again alone together. "Oh, yes indeed I was, grandpaps, at first, "replide Mignonette; "but really they are not bad, and I should be very fond of them if they would not fight." The afsernoon was concluded by a short visit to a talkative lady, during which Mignonette never stirred from her chair. She had now seen all the meranes who were more or less to take the meranes who were more or less to take "they mould not fight." differences sometimes occurred; but if many days passed without a sight of Madeline they used to complain to their mother of her absence, and to dispute among themselves as to which of

the sea ?"

"Yes, certainly; but I think if yon went up to the terrace at the end of the garden you could see it very well."

" That is not the same, grandpaps. "I see blue and green from the berrace, that is all; but when I am on the sands I see the waves come in, Semetimes they are little and roll quite gently on the sand, and sometimes they are high and white and come racing along. To-day it is very fine, and the sea will be quite blue with little shinging sparkles, and I should so much like to

see Alan pass in his boat." "Well, get Anna to go with you."

"She is milking the cows." "Then take Frank, if the cows are come in." "Frank is cruel, grandpapa; he throws ato come it. at all the creatures he meets, and even at the poor people, the bad boy i and," Mignonette added, with some hesitation, "I heard him swearing the other day." I head him awaring the other day."

who can go with you, then? Everyone is

busy." "Let me go by myself."

"Then don't be very long away, and do not forget all the things I have forbidden you to do; you know you are not to climb the rocks, nor to go far out on the sands, nor to come back by

the read." "Don't be afraid, grandpapa. I will not for-

Her path lay through a little grove of ever-greens which had been planted to form a screen from the keen sea-breezes, and then went across fields and meadows, most of which belonged to

Mr. Gertin. Madeline loved to bear her dress rustle against the tall stalks of the corn and to see its ears waving above her head ; and then to it dies in winter, it must get green sgain in spring, like other plants," listen to the hum of the insects when she walked little feet. She did not stop at the windmill, whose sails were whirling round in the sunshine, although she loved the fair-haired children of the miller, nor did she tarry at the open door of Yan the fireman's cabin though his mother, old Kloadan, sat there spinning, and was ever ready to relate some marvellous legend to

the child. Madeline ran about for some time on the fine white sand, but the gusts of wind caught it and blew it in her face, and she went to seek shelter at the foot of a great rock which seemed in some former period to have fallen from the heights above, forming a kind of grotto. This grotto the child had placed a delit figure of Our Lady clad in a blue, star-spangled robe, such, as you may often see on a coubaredresser, sur-rounded with faded nosegays. She had found a little niche for it, and had adorned it with shells and made a fringe of brown and green

nes-weeds. She now sat down on the sand and watched the ebbing tide, then rose and gathered from the rocks two or three handfuls of fresh sea-weed to take the place of that which was whithered, knelt down before the image of her whom she called our dear Lady, said a little prayer for her mother, and with a nod, as if taking leave of a friend, left the grotto, from which no glimpse of Alan could be hoped for, and went to stand

on the shore. Just as she was going to begin her little repast with the view of whiling away the time, a sweet, fresh, childish voice sounded in the air above her She stopped and listened. The strong, clear voice was that of a boy, and the

warned them with dignity, "I will write to George at school.", and as it was very possible that when the holidays brought him house, George would in such a case, avenge the oppressed in order to please his little wife, the young Dubouloys kept

> CHAPTER XI. QUIET YEARS.

Autumn brought Madeline a great joy. See-ing no letter arrive from her mother, she had come to believe that the hopes which had been

come to believe that the hope which has been beld out to ber were in value, and she no longer trushed forward with besting heat and outstretched hand to meet the postman when his scarlet.

mother's tender love. In her letter to her father, Mrs. Lemoyne

gave a full description of her jouracy; she had arrived in safety, had found her husband aged, worn, an altered, but from the time of her arwork, an intered, but from the sime of her si-rival he had been daily improving in health, and his business was prospering. She spoke of her sorrow for her boy, by whose grave she often weps and prayed; of her constant thought of Madeline and her regret at the necessary separation. In short, the news was good, and the hearts of those who loved her were full of

joy. Madeline would not part with her letter, but took it to bed with her, and kissed it as soon as

she awoke in the morning. "You are happy to know how to read and write," said Job, one day, when she had gone to pay him a visit in the field, and had for the hundredth time unfolded and read the precious

liaes. "Would you like to know as much as I do Job ?" she asked, with perfect simplicity. "Yes, for then I could sometimes write to

my mother; the could get the schoolmaster to read the letter, and to write one to me from

her." "Yes, indeed, poor Job, you never get any "I Yes, indeed, poor Job, you never get any news of her. If grandpaps agrees to it, I will teach you to read ; would you like it?" Job was delighted with the idea, and Mr. Gertin gave his willing consent.

Madeline was slready preparing a long letter for her mother and in it she told her of the

plan. "Grandpapa has a little shepherd boy, called Job," she wrote ; "he has a mother, and I am going to teach him to write, that she may hear from her son."

The lessons were begun and continued ; in spring they took place in the fields or on the bank by the wood, and in winter by the kit-chen chimney-corner, while the bright wood fire flickered and crackled, and Annan's spinning wheel hummed its monotonous music.

The teacher was patient, the recolar intelli-gent industricus, his progress was rapid, and one day as the Rector passed by he heard a voice singing a hymn to our Lady in French the voice was Job's, his lesson was finished

and he was singing for Madeline one of the hymns which she had taught him.

"Do you know that God has given you a very good voice, Job ! would you not like to use it in His service?" said the good priest, coming to the gate of the field in which the lesson had on this occassion taken place.

"Ob yes the would like to sing in church," an-swered Madeline for the boy, with a significant smile; "he knows the music for the Mass and Vespers already. Job, sing the O Salutaris for he rector. And Job saug the sacred words with so pure

and thilling a voice and so much expression, that the rector was quite delighted. "You shall be my scholar, too," he said, "if you will come and see me at the Presbytery. I will teach you plain song, and you shall be a

choir-boy.

choir-boy." The rector went on, leaving the two children full of joy. His promise was soon fulfilled; Job became a choir-boy; he was beautiful on Sundays in his little white surplice, and people came from a distance to hear him sing. In the heart of this little shepherd, who was thus brought into close relations with the pres-

bytery and the altar, there srose a strange longing, and it was both constant and ardent. Job, why have you been so grave for this

long time, and why do you say your beads in-

ABOUT WOMEN.

Righ Hat Philosophy.

1.1

Charles Dudley Warner, in an entertaining article in Harner's Magazine for April, points out that the women of Paris have controled the fashions of the civilized world for many years, that they still exercise a remarkable influence on the dress of womankind, and that public events, or reminiscences of public events in the evenus, or reminiscences of public events in the gav republic react on the minds of the feminine world in the devising of novelties for personal adornment. But who else is there that could have devised such an apology for the use of high hats in theatres as does this writer ? He says : "Women have such an exquisite sense of things just as then have such an exquisite sense of things ed hand to meet the postman when his scarlet bound cap appeared. After so many disappoint ments her emotion was all the greater when, one day, her grandfather received a letter bear-ing many foreign stamps, and drew from its envelope an enclosure which he handed to her, and on which, through her tears, she read the words, "For my child." Mire. Lemoyne had purposely written in a large haad, and Madeline was able without any difficulty to read her letter, which was tull of a mother's tender love. they object to the men seeing some of the woman who are now on the stage."

Why Widows are Wily and Winsome.

It is undeniable that widows are the autocrats of society, and men flock about them wherever they go. No one has ever denied their fascina-tions, and Wellar's advice to his son, if he wish ed to avoid matrimony, to "beware of vidders," has been quoted thousands of times. In many ways the widow has the advantage of her younger sisters. She has the benefit of a large knowledge and experience of the world, her arts and coquetries are perfected, not in the experi-mental and undeveloped state of the debutantes, and, above all, she has the inestimable advantage of knowing men with the accurate and intimate knowledge gained by association with one who was probably a fair representative of the sex. She knows how to give delicious little dinners that make the most hardened bachelor blink indulgently of the marriage state. She knows that man likes his ease, and does not in-sist on dancing in perpetual attendance on her. she does not insist on a man's talking about balls and theatres and new german figures. She follows rather his lead to his own ground, and listens with subtle flattery in eyes and face while he descants on his favorite hobby. A young girl is always self-centered, absorbed in her own affairs, her dresses, her parties-it is only grace and art that teach a woman to sink her own and art that teach a woman to sink her own personality in the presence of the person with whom she is talking. Perhaps one of the chief claims of widows is their understanding of the fine art of sympathy. The sympathy of a young girl who has known nothing but joy is a crude and unsatisfying affair, the very husks on which no love could feed; but the sympathy of a widow tanderly daintly syncased with a conth widow, tenderly, daintly expressed, with a gentle melancholy that shows that she too has suff-red to stop and teach the little one to do it, either as well or as quickly as you can do it yourself, but that is not the thing. It is not a question of time ease or speed. Obildrem must be busy ; their little active brains will scheme for some-thing, and if not directed in the right channel it must be in a had one. They cannot be idle ; the little, restless hands must be doing some-thing. The mother who keeps those little hands occupied in her service is using an influence for good in future years. If mothers will study that children's taste and try to cultivate those tastes, give to each child its favourite occupation or some duty it seems especially suited for, the mother will soon find that these half hours of -it is like the soft shadows in a picture, or the mnor chord in a piece of music that sets the pulses throbbing. Having mourned for a man she knows how most effectively to nourn with one,

Advantage of a Vell.

An old lady, but a portly one, heavily veiled, got in a Superior street car at Oleveland that other day, and sat a huge, well filled basket down. It chanced to intrude on the toes of a superbly-dressed young woman opposite. She abused market baskets roundly, and then abused the people who carried them. Then she allow-ed the opinion to escape that the people who carried baskets had no business to ride on street cars. And then she decried against poor people being allowed to ride on every street car. Some being allowed to ride on every street car. Some cars should be reserved, she said for gentle folks. The girl mortified everybody. The veiled lady said not a word until both motioned the driver, and the car stopped. "Hold on ! Take that pail," said the elderly lady. Her tormentor looked a moment in actonishment. "Take that pail, Martha, and carry it home. This baaket is all, I can manage," repeated the elder. "Wby didn't you tell me who you were, mother?" asked the crest-fallen girl, as the picked up the basket and went out, while the occupants in the car giveled. car giggled.

Fighting Women.

children. Remember your own childish yearn-In warlike times when battle was the business of life, and victory over a fos the highest bonor that could be had; when bome in the true sense ings and gratify theirs, as it is possible, for their pleasure and good. there was none, and when castles were less shelter raiders and resist assault, women were as heroic as their age. If they were not so ac-curate in their aim as the archers, of whom it was said that every English bowman "bore under his girdle twenty four Scots," they knew how to man the ramparts and defend the bridges as well as their lords themselves. Womanliness in the bower, dignity in the hall, courage in the diverted. "Who knows? Who knows?" said the good priest. "The Spirit of God blows where de wills." Nothing more was said of the matter, but from that time the priest lent Job books from his library and Job read them while he kept his sheep; he was still too weak to be employed in working in the fields, and the lessons in plain-song were followed by others of a different scope. And thus, surrounded with affection, happy and held Lincoln Castle against Gilbert de Gauns, first for King John and afterwards for Henry-III, till the battle celled Lincoln Fair broke her power. The beautiful Countess of Salisbury, she who was so ardently beloved by the third Edward, was another instance of feminine daring, in her case coupled with the loveliest and most gracious sweetness. Black Agnes was again a heroine, of the virago type, and Queen Phillipps, Queen Margaret and others of the same kind honored their adopted nationality by their courage and dovotion. Meaner women were as brave. In a skirmish at Naworth (1570) Leonard Dacres had in his army "many desperate women who there gave the adventure of their lives and fought right the adventure of their lives and fought right stoutly." And at the end of the last century and the beginning of this about half a dozen women on the whole enlisted as privates in the army, and "pulled their pound" as galantly as men. Miss Jennie Cameron, Scotch and Jacobite, was another example of the fighting woman with whom nature had stumbled and spoiled the original design.

stalwart native and married him out of hand to staiwart manyo and matters and the out of many so insure his holding fast to his new faith. When other women missionaries land there now, eligible heathens at once take to the woods. Miss Olive Rialy Seward, Secretary Seward's sdopted daughter, still lives in Washington in the house bought with the profits of the "Tour Around the World," which sho sdiked from the

notes of her adopted father, who, in his will,

The Princess of Wales, they say, has suddenly

The Frincess of Wales, whoy say, has succenty fallen off in her looks to an appalling extent. From being the handomest and most youthful woman of her years in all the kingdom, she is

now said to be only a much made up caricature

Other youngersen, Oharles Egbert Craddock says that when in ohildhood ahe sighed over the games in which her lameness forbade her joining, her monher would comfort her by saying: "Never mind, dear, if you can't do what the rest do. You can do what they cannot—you can shall poor

can do what they cannot-you can spell Popo.

Mrs. Minos Weld, of Boston, widow of a sometime minister to Russia, is so unflinchingly patriotic that she never fails to give a grand

reception in honor of Washington's birthday. This year the good old lady was more than dis-gusted to hear that Harvard took no note what-ever of the anniversary.

ever of the anniversary. Here is the latest Monte Carlo story : A be-trothed pair, with much love and little money, went thither and played in hope of winning enough to make marriage possible. Instead they lost, and when the last coin was gone went out and died. The girl was buried in what she

There is an old lady living within forty miles. of New York who could give odds to Mrs Pert-ington in the matter of speech and still win in a canter. For instance, she calls a vestibule "Sebastopol," and tells about "the gobblers on the buffalo" in a neighbor's house, when she

Cincinnati is the Paris of rural Kentucky bri-

dal couples. The papers tell of a pair who went

there lately, bringing a substantial lunch with them, and spent a day in the big station build-

ing, afraid to venture out in the rush and roar of the city, yet went home with the satisfied air that tells of duty well performed. Doubtless they are looked upon by their neighbors as hav.

Fives names and one husband seems a little in-

congruous, yet such has been the portion of one Englishwoman. She was born Miss Pennant, became the Honorable Miss Pennant when her

father was ennobled Lord Penrhyn, and Lady

James Hogg by marriage with Sir James Hogg. After that a fortune brought her the title of

Lady McGarel-Hogg, and finally she was elevated to the peerage as Lady Magheramorne.

Employ the Children.

course, it is much easier to do it yoursell than to stop and teach the little one to do it, either

mother will soon find that these half hours of

occupation will soon really be of quite an assis-

tance to her. For instance, let the child that has natural love for children help at certain

times of the day in amusing the smaller chil-drep of the family. Don's make it a drudgery or a sacrefize, but a pleasure; then she will soon grow fund of the responsibility of looking after a baby sister or brother. Let the child that is most fund of flowers arrange a few each

day for several rooms ; let her see that the dishes are set straight on the dining table, open

the blinds and let in the sunlight, and take care of the bird, if there is one, or perform sundry

Encourage the small boys to be useful, Fill

your home with such books and tools as well

help them to be useful; or, in other words, study the several bases and wants of your

such little service

Give your children something to do. Of

had hoped would be her bridal dress.

means the goblets on the buffet.

ing put on heaps of style.

left her the copyright.

of her younger self.

catapet."

commanded a view of the whole course. Four commanded a view of the whole course. Four little boys were valuantly making their way along the winding alley, but further on, a struggle was taking place. Paul had, perhaps accidentally, pushed Uharles as he endeavoured to out-run him; Charles had kicked Paul; and had turned around to strike Charles with his fist, and so a fight had begun. The cry had to the trunk of an apple tree and weeping rather watched the quarrel of the two naughty boys.

A few seconds brought George to the scene of "But you see we can action ; he parted the conbatants, giving each s it is dead, quite dead." hearty blow, and then with avenging tinger pointed to poor Mignonette, who was trembling With fear. You must be ever proud of having made

this little girl cry l' he said, with a tone of su-periority, which prevented the restiminations that might have taken place; the conclusion of the battle was postponed, and all gathered round Madeline, who seemed to be overwhelwed with grief.

George gave his brothers a lecture, Paul and Charles wiped their eyes with their blouses, the colour of which came off and dyed their cheeks, and peace was made. In order to establish it and peace was made. In orders can be abound in more firmly the two offenders ran to the end of the orchard for the calf, which, although no longer very young, was quietly allowing its mo-ther to lick it. Madeline watched the boys as ther to lick it. Madeline watched the boys as they roughly dragged it away from the mater-nal caresses, leading it along by its two ears. The cow preserved her composure and gazed upon them with her calm, great eyes while she continued to chew the cad, and remain unmov-ed though her offspring lowed in heart-rending tonet

Paul sprang on the calf's back, and by a very indirect course reached the group of which Ma-deline formed the centre. He then dismounted and politely proposed that she should ride, and pointery proposed that are about hid, a assuring her that if a horse could not be had, a calf did very well instead. All the brothers seemed of the same opinion and urged her to try, Mignonette gave many reasons for declining, but they were all conclasively disposed of. She said, "It will hurt the call." They said, "Every day it carries one of us and little Johnny into the bargain."

She said she was airaid of slipping off. They said they would go very slowly and

would hold her on. She said that the cow would be uneasy, and

was, indeed, already looking sad. They said that the cow did not in the least object, that she was accustomed to see her child take a little exercise, and that, while chewing

the oud, she always looked as she did at present, "Well !" said Mignonette, at last heroically making up her mind, as she saw that their hearts were set upon the matter, "I will ride

nearts wore ast upon the matter, "I will ride the calf, bus only just to bring it back to its mo-ther." George, who had only been waiting for meased ber on the calfs back, and more subject to her in his waiting for meased ber on the calfs back, and that desk, in any unrup, morement, the subject to her only its two ears and clask, in any unrup, morement, the subject to her only its two ears and clask, in any unrup, morement, the induced her in the subject to her only its two ears and clask, in any unrup, morement, the subject to her only its two ears and task, in any unrup, morement, the induced her induced her is a two ears and clask, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and clask, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and lask, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and lask, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and task, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and task, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and task, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and task, in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two ears and task in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two way in a base of its a two ears and task in any unrup, morement, the induced her is a two the induced her is a two induced her is a structure in the induced here is a structure in the induced here

And Mr. Gertin. escaping from the barber's bony hands, turned towards the plant. Hang-lag from the broken stalk was a little branch laden with dry seed vessels. "Ab! I see there is some seed on it," he

mid; "bring me the plant." The little hump backed man, who had been listening to every word, turned round, delicately gathered the seed vessels and shock into the child's hand a quantity of small grey and reddish grains.

dish grains. "Take that to Willy," said the grandfather, "and get him to sow is; and then if it grows you will have little mignonette plants which will be the children of the plant your kind

will be the children of the plant your and friend gave you. Do you understand ?" "Oblyces, I understand now, dear grand-paga !" cried Madeline, in the greatest delight; and throwing her arms round his neck, she kiased his face where the snowy lather was

thickest. "Oh, what a figure you have made yourself ! be exclaimed, laughing at her, and wiping her lips and checks with the napkin which was fastened under his ohin, "You can't kiss fashened under his ohin, "You can't kiss grandpapa while he is getting shaved ! Go and

get your mignonette sown instead." Madeline hurried back to Willy, who sowed Madeline hurried back to Willy, who sowed the precious seed with some secret wonder that modest mignonette could be preferred to the gaudy flowers he had proposed. Madeline's hopes were not disappointed; the sushine and the daws of heaven did their part, and a few days later, when all the Dubouloys came with their mother to return her visit, she was able to show them the little leaflets which were just home to shower. The hows behaved with show them the little leaflets which were jusp beginning to sppear. The boys behaved with a propriety which was somewhat unwonted, but George was the only one who understood the delight with which Madeline hailed the growth of the precious seed so closely associated with the memory of her friend Teress. From that day forth Madeline allowed herself to be called by forth Madeline and why need we blush at the his little wife, and why need we blush at the confession ?-secretly and in the depths of her heart she shose him for her husband.

stead of ation. Arter the mean verse he was short. Mignonette wished to see him. She took a little path which led from the sea-shore to the downs above, and there beside the rock, lay a boy about twelve years old. His attitude be-trayed extreme weariness, his features were de-

wayed expreme wearness, his leavures were de-licate, his hair was long, and he had an air of innocence and of refinement. He was clad in tronsers of coarse linen, his feet were bare, his limbs well-formed, and his open shirt showed a white fair skin beneath. A stick and a thread.

bare jacket lay on the ground near him. "Was it you that I heard singing so well just now, little boy ?" asked Madeline, in the language of Brittany. "Yes, miss," he answered, looking towards

her with his large eyes which were blue as the

ses. "You are sad, dear poor boy," she said ; "are you hungry ?" "Very hungry ! Master sent me away, and

the bread and jam, which lay there in company with the shells and sea-weed which she had collected.

"God bless yon, good young lady !" answered the buy as he took the bread, and eagerly began to eat it, with his beautiful white teeth.

Madeline who was, like all children, curious,

Madeline who was, like all children, curious, questioned her new acquaintance and soon learned his simple story. His mother was a poor widow living in that part of Brittany called Cornousilles, and in order not to be a burden to her, he had gone after his first Communion to be a shepherd-boy. after his hirst Communion to be a shepherd-boy. He had been unhappy in his place, his master was a hard man, and in a moment of anger had sent him away. "And why did you not go home to your mother?" asked Madaline. "She asked me to do so, miss; before I left

her, she said to me: 'Job, my dear boy, if you are ill-treated, come back,' but she has not bread enough for two, and she would kill ber-self with work. So I came here, and I have been offering myself in all the farms I passed and asking the way to the sea." "Why so, Job ?" "Because I had never seen the great sea,

though I have a brother serving in one of the king's ships.' At this moment the wind wafted a burden of

allyary sounds to their sars ; the bell of the vil-lage church was ringing the Angelus. Job took off his hat, Madeline made the sign of the creas, off his bat, Madeline made the sign of the creas, and when the last vibrations of the airy music died away, she asked the boy where he meant to spend the night. "I will sleep as I always do on a bundle of straw in a barn," he said, "if some farmer will allow me, and the watch dog is not wicked." "Come with me, instead," said Madeline. "Grandpapa is kind to the poor, and Willy, the carter, who is very fond of me, will let you

playing?" asked his little mistres day. "I should like to be a priest," said Job,

earnestly; ''but I am so poor." Madeline was amused as the little shepherd's dea, and told it to her grandfather, who laughed heartily, and lost ro time in repeating it to the rector, thinking that he also would be much "Who knows? Who knows?" said the good

And thus, surrounded with affection, happy very dungry: Allester sent me away, and did not give me time to est anything, and I have been walking since morning. "Here!" said Madeline, taking from her basket base and the base and the base to the base to the base and the base and the base and the base and the base to the base and the base and the base to the base and the ba in that country-life in which she was free as well-known joys brought by each season in its burn, and neither knowing no desiring to know anything beyond her norrow horizon, our little heroine spent her time until she was twelve heroine spent her time until she was twelve years old. The active out-of-door existence in the fields and on the sea shore, with the sun-shine and the fresh air, had strengthened her. She was not tall, nor did she look remarkably strong, but her slight frame was not really de licate. The pure, fresh sea-air had given life and vigour to her lungs, and had been of more use than all the remedies measuring by the and vigour to ner lungs, and had been of more use than all the remedies prescribed by the doctors in Paris, who had in her early childhood considered her chest very delicate. Looking back on the three years which had

passed since Job entered the service of Mr. Gerbin, few events had marked Madeline's life, if by an event we mean something that breaks the uniform tenor of our way.

(To be Continued.)

-----Some Interesting Statistics.

Here are some facts about the people who compose the population of the world : There are 3,064 languages in the world, and

its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 reigions. The number of men is about equal to the num

ber of women. The average of life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 17. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life. To every 100 only six reach

the age of 65, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,033,033 die every year; 91,824 every day; 3,730 every hour; and 60 every

minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single ; and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life

in their favor previous to fifty years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinozes—that is, during the morth of Jure and December is, during

the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day; also

The number of men capable of bearing arms s calculated at one-fourth of the population.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of titrare to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal

. . . .

" Miss Jenny Cameron, She put her belt and hanger on And away to the young Pretender."

When she rode into the camp of Bonnie Prince Charlie, at the head of her 250 claymores, Prince Charlie, at the head of her 200 disyllottes, the was "on bay gelding, decked out in green trappings trimmed with gold." Her hair was tied behind in loose buckles and covered by a velvet cap with scarlet feathers. In her hand, in lieu of a whip, she carried a drawn sword, and for her help she was dubbed "Colonel Cameron" by the Prince.

Gossip.

Mary Anderson is said to have a weakness for being photographed.

The Queen of Madagascar has given \$100 to the cause of prohibition.

They say that Miss Mary Anderson between tragedies simply revels in beefsteak smothered in onions.

Queen Victoria gets so many requests for her autograph that she is compelled uniformly to afuse them.

Buttons are buttons now. Many of the handsomest ones for the new directoire gowns cost \$20 a dozen.

Senator Blackburn's two daughters make s pretty contrast. Both are tail, slender and graceful, but one is pure blonde and the other dark branette.

The glorified and captivating governess is not wholly a creature of fiction. Mrs. Marshall O Roberts was once a governess, so was Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

A Boston woman has all the balusters of he Mr. Olarence Knowles and a friend were big winding staircase covered with red velvet, and big winding staircase covered with red velvet, and be chandelier that swings from the roof quite down to the lower hall encased in the same rich. walking along when they passed a shoemaker's walking along when they passed a shoemaker's shop, over which was the name. "A. Sherry. "Good name that." said Mr. Knowles, "for a etaff,

In Burmah a woman missionary converted a cobbler.

12.14

How to Keep Boys at Home.

Onen your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures on your walls. Fut books and newspictures on your walls. Put books and news-papers upon your tables. Have music and en-tertaining games. Banish demons of dulness and apathy, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. If they shall pass boyhood and enter manbood with re-fard arcters and noble ambitions denends on fined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. With exercison and right means a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.

Waste in the Kitchen.

The table is the place where most waste can occur, so guard it well and pay strict attention to the second serving of food. The people who prefer an economical table, which in their Own mind means broiled steak and roast beef, are the most difficult to care for.

Study to make the warmed over dishes de-cidedly more than ordinary hashes. Employ judicious combinations and pleasant seasonings; for instance, use sage with warmed over pork, the manual plane and the more pork. parsley with poultry, sprig of mint with your mutton or lamb and a little onion to stimulate the beef.

Oucumber catsup, inexpensive if you make it yourself, heightens the flavour of fish. An acid jelley with tame duck, and tomato sauce with warmed over veal.

For warming over dark meats use brown sauces made from browned bread and floar; for white meab use cream sauces, which, of course, cau be made from milk. One or two rotatose left from dinner will make a comfortable diab of Lyonnaise potatoes for breakfast.

The two tablespoonfuls of green peas left may The two tablespool us of green peak let may be turned into an omelet for another meal. Boiled rice may be made into croquettes. Fish into scallops, outlet or cream fish. Ham into croquettes. Beef, into hash, meat balls, ragouts, rissoles or warmed up in its own gravey.

Soup meat may be pressed or potted. Game and duck made over into salmis. Chicken and Soup meat may be present or pottern. Game and duck made over into salmis. Chicken and turkey into salids, croquets, rissoles, boudins and timbale, Pieces of bread, left at the table, may be used for toast, croutons, bread puddings or crumbs for breading. Veal rewarmed makes delicious blanquette on oromesqui.

Many vegetables suffer but little from BLAUY VERSINGES SULLET DUE INTER FROM a Becond warming, and, even if only in small quantity, may be served as a garnish for a little meat dish, thereby rendering it palatable and sightly.-[Table Talk.

Swords and Builets,

Italy has ordered 250 Krupp guns. The bullet for the English magazine rifle is to be nickle plated.

The Turkish naval force is composed of 30,000

eamen and 10,000 marines. German authorities are questioning the utility continuing bayonet exercicae.

The navy of Norway consists of forty-four beamers, four being ironalad monitors. The navy of Denmark consists of thirty three

steam vessels, nine of which are iron-clads.

Even the minimum of safety, as far as pro-tection from England's fleet is concerned, cannot be attained before 1898.

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Con Contract Land

APRIL 17, 1889. TI TI

and Irish Sorrow.

WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE.

Eloquent Address by Mr. J. M. Walk of New York,

AT OTTAWA, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1889

(Specially Prepared for THE TRUE WITNESS.)

When I received the invitation to visit this When I received the invitation to visit this beautiful city, and its hospitable people of Irish birth or of Irish descent, and when this invita-tion came through "The friends of William O'Brien," I did not have one moment's O'Brien," I did not have one moment's hasitation in agreeing to accept it. But when I began to consider the responsibility incurred in doing this. I became distructful, and was I began to consider the cosponentiality, industrial in doing this, I became distributial, and was sorry that I had not taken more time to consider

the subject 'Brien was here once. It is evident William O'Brien was here vieit. Nor am I afraid William UBrien was nere once. It is evident that you remember that visit. Nor am I afraid to assert that the enemies of the cause which he represented and who dwell in this city remem-ber that visit. Yes, and the distance between here and the East Indian Empire of England is here and the prevent my asserting in a man not too great to prevent my asserting in a man ner more emphatic even still, that his alleged excellency Lord Landsdowne has a memory as excellency Lora Landsdowne has a memory as bright and fresh now as it was then, touching the arrival of the lion-hearted O'Brien in this, the capital of the Ganadian Dominion.

It was the rememberance of this which made ne hesitate. I felt that I was expected to follow in his footabeps and was well aware what a poor substitute I would make. At the same poor substitute I would make. At the same time I thought it an unusual honor and knew that you would overlook my want of eloquence if you were only certain that the heart of the visitor was in the right place. I have persuaded myself to believe and hope you will not considmyself to believe and hope you with nor consid-er it presumptuous if I assert that the heart of the visitor is in the right place. Here I am then, all the way from New York city, delighted beyond the power of words to express my de-light and ready to offer the fullest acknowledgement of the warmth, the enthusiasm with which

ment of one warmen, and characteristic with which you have welcomed me. Mr. Latchford's latter, written in behalf of the Celtic Benefit Association, under whose asspices this meeting is held, contained some droll references-all the more droll insemuch as droil reierences—all one more droil inagmouch as they were not meant that way at all. This is one of them: "We can get any number of speakers, but we want a man of the stamp of the dis from which you were struck." There was such a familiar ring about these words that was such a familiar ring about these words that I thought I recognized at once what he was driving at. There can be no doubt, ladies and gentleman, as my friend Latchford says, but that I was "struck." A man, as you know, may be "struck" in many ways. For example, he may be "struck" on a pretty girl; and that would be a cold son of Ireland indeed, who, standing upon this platform and looking at all the beautiful faces I see before me, should dare deny that he had not on the moment, and before deny that he had not on the moment, and before he knew where he was fallen a victim to that most welcome of all social calamities. I know where I was struck. But I give you my word of honor that I know very well who it was that atruck me 1t happened in the town of Toron-to. The "stamp of the die," to continue the quotation from Brother Latchford's letter was, s near as I can remember, a broken bottle ; though to this day the fact remains, or seems to remain, a profound secret to the policemen of that city who ran away during this murderous assault by the Orangemen on peaceful citizens as fast as a British regiment is said to rush for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE td-night? We must meet the question, and meet it boldiy. I propose to meet it boldly by telling you in a straightforward way what, as it appears to me, is going on in that Castle, which holds no affliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the method with the straightforward way what, as it appears to me, is going on in that Castle, but, on the method with the straightforward way what, as it holds no affliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the straightforward way what, as it holds no affliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the straightforward way what which holds no affliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the straightforward way what appears to me is going on in that Castle, but, on the straightforward way what a particular phase of the Irish case which the straightforward way what appears to me and which he can no more that as been wall presented in the following pas-

I recognize now, my good friends, that I stand, not upon the soil of the United States, but upon the soil of what, in all diplomatic

tween here and the great neighboring nation of which I am proud to be an adopted citizen is when I am prout to be an adopted child in almost indistinct. Had you but stopped a moment, strained your ears and listened you could have almost heard the boom of cannon as the plain American citizen Benjamin Harrison passed in beneath the dome of the national capital just fourteen days ago to take that chair in which George Washington and Abraham Lincoln sat ! There are Irishmen here, too. as there are Irishmen there ; and even the soil of many parts of this Canadian Dominion, as much as the battlefields of Vicksburg, of Gettysburg as the basiched of vicksburg, of Geolysburg or of Antietam is consecrated to the struggle for liberty. Almost within sound of my voice stands the capitol of your own country where men whom you have elected make the laws by which you are willing to be governed and which as freemen you are bound to obey. A national flag you have none, but in all other respects you are an inderendent and self-governing people. I refuse, therefore, to call this a foreign country, or you foreigners. Am I too bold, or do I merely anticipate what many Oanadiens them-selves admit is coming if I should address you to night, my friends, as fellow citizens? There are part of Ireland, in an is no prejudice, there ought to be no prejudice in the mind of any honest Canadiau-always excepting that intolerant faction of bigoted men cooped up in the late Lord Landsdowne's little orange preserve in a corner of Untario, concern-ing the merits of this great struggle which is going on between Ireland and England. I feel, therefore, that I can confidently, though im-perfectly, state the case of Ireland which is now spoken of and discussed in all civilized lands and which, by you as well as by me, is thought of by day, dreamed of by night and shall re-main cherished in our hearts forever.

The English say that we do not know what we want. It is alleged that no definition of Home Rule that the tory mind could comprehend has ever yet been vouchsafed. No, nor never will be vouchsafed; for Home Rule, like every other great reform which has been in-dorsed by the Parliament of Great Britain will become law whether the Tories like it or not. When asked the meaning of Home Rule the answer which Ireland makes to those Englishmen who are willing to be convinced is simply : "Give as back what you atole from us?" "What! Repeal the Union-restore the Pent-archy," exclaimed the London Times. "You arcuy, "exchanged the Loncon 11765. "You are always complaining, without any just cause of complaint," chime in the Tories whose mouth-piece The Times is. They have always derided, insulted and sneered. "Sneered?" yes, that has been a portion of their game ever since we can remember. Why, I read in a New York newspaper once that if the herital excisations newspaper once that if the brutal caricatures of Irishmen which have appeared in the London comic journals during the past thirty years were to be put in one volume that volume would alone contain sufficient to justify the most phlegmatic of people, not to speak at all of the Irish, in that horrible mockery which in the name of government has been persecuting to death our unfortunate country. We rebelled now and again, it is true, but we were always unfortuwhen England was fully prepared and when Ireland was not. They might abuse us, as they as a british regiment is said to rush for plunder. Our party then was treated savagely. Wil-liam O'Brien barely escaped with his life. Ire-liam O'Brien barely escaped with his life. Ire-try duty as the representative of the leading Re-publican newspaper of the United States. And publican newspaper of the United States and publican and proprietor of The Frect publican newspaper of the United States and publican newspaper of the United States and publican and proprision and proprietor of The Frect publican ne persecute, arrest, imprison and stab to death the people whose lives and liberties they are presumed to protect. And what reason have our people to offer for this? The abstract than five millions of persons, and at the present rate of decrease she will soon have only four millions. England, and Canada and the United States and France-all the civilized bright "the Indian now roams and the foot of the white man has not trod." We objected and object to the law as it is a ministered. We want justice whether it comes in the garb of law

Our geople to offer for this? The abstract Orangeman who is not ashamed, or who ought not to be ashamed of the brutal acts of their political brethren during that eventful time when the whole world demounced them in language none too severe as brazen disturbers of the public peace. Before I pass from this subject, let me relate a little incident that did not geb into the papers at the time. While we were still in suppose and did not United States and France—all the civilized countries in fact—have advanced in wealth and population during that time in a way that ex-oites astonishment, especially England. Ireland has actually decreased in population; her manu-facturing industries have actually decreased. You might travel miles and miles through the You might travel miles and miles through the heart of Tipperary, over the rich fields of the county Limerick, across the storied plains of Royal Meath, through Galway, through Done-gal, through Cavan, through Kildsre and for miles these fertile spots are as destitute of hu-man life or of human habitation as the prairies of North America, as that boundless expanse of virgin soil where to quote the words of John Brichs "the Indian now roams and the foot of or not. And we will have justice yet, if it should take two more generations of Irishmen, if it should take a hundred years of the life of our should uske a number years of the fife of our country-another dark century of apparent never-ending gloom-we will have it, I repeat. They may assessmate but they will not intimi-date us. We can not give up; and if the mis-fortune should be ours of not living to witness

sdunght? We must meet the question, and meet it boldy. I propose to meet it boldy by telling you in a straightforward way what, as it appears to me, is going on in that Castle, which holds no affiliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the contrary, looks upon that fortrees of injustice as a cancerone growth which has arrived, budy on the activation spirits in the rational capital of our native land. At this moment Treland is reason. It is the law of the hand. But is over whom the people have no control whatever. There is a supplement, is well, and affering in no way from the rest of the population acts have been pased will, clad well, and differing in no way from you snd me, ext has the people in the isofamous act of Unice. More than fifty to corcine acts have been pased since the year list the faile to acts have been pased since the year list to the year is a many and for the house a narmed camp ever since the isofamous act of Unice. More then fifty not meet as a firsh to the the year is a way from you snd me, explaind to the day is a many and for the house a narmed camp ever since the isofamous act of Unice. More than fifty not meet as a firsh to be the year is a many and for the house a narmed camp ever since the isofamous act of Unice. More then softy mother as a firsh to the isofamous act of Unice. More then fifty or under as a narmed for meet the year list is the list to people in the list born of our common many when nli else fails to acts of ourage and to for the house and for the house as a many and for the house of the will be act the people is interest and to for the more for the meet year diaged to week the people is the splate the year is a many and for the house of the splate is the list to the house is the meet and to for the work the people is the splate i A Record of British Shame of Gramative land. At this momen. Treland is overrun with at least \$5,000 English soldiers in have shown you that it is not. Then what essentials at least, is a foreign country. Yet the language is the same. The frontier line be-tween here and the great neighboring action by the language is the same. The frontier line be-tween here and the great neighboring action by the language is the same. The frontier line be-tween here and the great neighboring action by the language is the same. The frontier line beprovince of Ontario smashed to the ground by battering rams and the people old and young alike hurled out into the sleet and storm and hunted like wild beasts — would you see this and say nothing? Would you view with com-placency a squad of armed policemen from Buffalo or New York bursting into this hall clubbing the men and women who are now listening to me, arresting a halt dozen and, in-cluding myself with a hand cuff, hauling us before a magistrate from Ohicago who should benchore and in the second of fuse to be silent while murder most foul is com mitted before their eyes; and on this account and on this account alone, they are arrested, im prisoned and subjected to indignities worse than what is meeted out to the common enemy of society for protection against whom laws have been primarily made. "Law is a rule of have been primarily made. "Law is a rule of reason founded on justice and administered for the common good." You may search in vain in any part of Ireland, in any part even of the North of Ireland—the "imperial province" as the Anglo-Irish faction love to call it—to find an application of this principle. A POLIOEMAN'S an application of this principle. A FOLIORMAN'S OATH will be accepted where the oath of a good citizen will not. A policeman's oath will be accepted where the oath of a dozen reputable citizens will not. In fact, a common policeman is as much an autocrat in his way as a Turkish Pasha. Take the case, for example, of Francis Hynes which most of you remember. His body is build in cubaling within the wells of a comis buried in quicklime within the walls of a com mon jail, and fills a murder's grave although as innocent of the crime as the respected president of this organization. He was the son of a Solicitor. well educated, tall and athletic and lived in County Clare. Somebody killed a bailiff and Mr. Hynes was charged with the crime. Nobody sow the bailiff killed. The testimony was entirely circumstantial and it was largely POLICE TESTIMONY. The trial-the word trial is here used as a figure of speech-took place in speech, the city of Dublin one hundred and twenty say?

miles away. The jury was composed almost altogether of Orangemen, or of persons who attogeneer of Orangemen, or of persons who were in sympathy with Orangemen. During the trial Mr. Goddard, president of the land-lord's Emergency Lesgue was exchanging notes on slips of paper with D. J. Field, the foreman of the jury. The judges took no notice of this outrage until compelled to do so by the prisoner's coursel. Towards the evening the court adjourned and the jury, given in charge of bail-iffs, were taken to the Imperial hotel. Given in charge of bailiffs means that in a case of each upon whether they would acquit or convict a man charged with murder i Mr. O'Brien-God bless him sgain |-made these facts known the

bad lot, and had no serious cause of complaint.

That man was Hepry George. The foreigner, the cool thinker, the man who looks only for cold facts and who is in no way swayed by sentiment may here rise up and protest. He is welcome. Discussion, free speech, open and non-restricted debate is the very life of the national cause in Ireland. We invite it. We welcome it. We invite the whole world to an understanding of the merits of the great issue. Then hear this man : for I shall assume that there is at least one such man in this audience who has followed the course of my remarks thus far. I am anxious that he should be heard, for he is one who probably does not understand the question and who is anxioualy striving for the truth. He says-"What is the "use of talking about the past?" It will only "tend to embitter the feeling, already at fever heat, between the people of England and the people of Ireland. Let by gones be by gones. No man acquainted with the facts will deny that England in the past has been unjust to Ireland ; that England has been brutal, sye, Ireland ; that England has been brutal, aye, in fact, that England has been almost savage in her treatment of the peop's of that unfor-tunate country. I admit myself and have proclaimed is loudly every time that I thought it would do any good. But life is short. It is not what was, but what is. Tell us the story of the living Irish question. These days you have painted. You have told us the story of which I may call the dark ages through which I reland has passed. But this is all changed. England is now divided on the question. The people of Ireland have at length stepped forth from the gloom and expression of ages and are now lifting their heads in the full splendor of God's glorious sunlight. Tell us, I pray you, of the Ireland of to-day !"

My friend, I will. It is now three years since Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill. Despite that fact there is at this moment a regime in Ireland worse than I ever remem-ber, and I have witnessed and been a victim of the iron rule of that hoary old despot commonly called Buckshot Forster ; as bad as any that I have ever read of. There is no freedom of speech, "There is," What ! There is, you say ? Ask Mr. Cox, member of Parliament Ask Alexander Biane, member of Parliament Ask Mr. Sheeby, member of Parliament. Ask Dr. Tanner, memter of Parliament. Ask Jas, O'Kelly, member of Parliament. Ask John O'Connor, member of Parliament Ask Patrick O'Brien, member of Parliament. Ask Father McFadden of Gweedore-the man who was dragged almost as Thomas h. Beckett was dragged from the foot of the alter by the ruffianly policemen. Ask Father Coen of Wood ford, whom they tortured to death's door in prison and then let him out to die. Ask Father charge of bailiffs means unaverse in the second sec Alderman Mooper, member of Parliament and Editor of "The Oork Examiner 'i Ask William O'Brien, Editor of "United Ireland," Ask any one of these and their replies. too, will any one of these and their replies, too, will time. List every such person be unstant, our come from any one of the hundred or more places in Ireland nominaly called Her Ma-jesty's Prisons. They were in prison most of these men for more than one term, the gale, an old tree snaps and falls before the lifthey are not there now : and if they are not blast. A single hard lift, an hour of heating they are not there now : and if they are not there now, it is because they cannot afford to go ; and being unable to afford to go they are bound to remain silent. Is that free speech, is this a free press as Americans understand it, or as Canadians understand it? Where freedom of speech and liberty of the press do not exist you are only one step removed, if even a step, from anaroby and the Cras. Think, besides, of the many petty persecutions which are inseparable adjuncts to this new form of Obristian ci-vilization thrust upon us. New for the enlight ened nation, but alas ! very old for us. A po-liceman's duty in the United States is albogether of a civil nature. Not so in Ireland. There are regular hours set apart each day for military drill, as is the case with soldiers of the army. To be a policeman there the iron of slavery must to be a ponceman there are non of slavery much have entered your very soul and rusted. There is not a spark of manly feeling in these fellows. They have been known to stab young, defence-less girls, and old, unarmed, and almost helpless men in the back and kill them. They did this at Monastereven in Sligo; at Ballyraggett in Kilkenny; at Bellmullet in Mayo; at Bodyke, in Clare. And shey did it, too, these rullians at Mitchelstown where three men were shot to death in the public square of that City from be-hind the ensoncement of barrack walls. I have along the village streets on tip-toes and resting their ears against the key-holes of the doors of the humble homes of the people, hearing no-thing, perhaps but the prayerful and piteous appeal of that family touching the woes of their country : And Thou, O, Mighty Lord, whose ways Are Far above our feeble minds Are yar adve our resolution in the To understand, Sustain us in those doleful days, And render light the chain that binds Our fallen land !

that relating to fasting and abstinence. If you attend carefully to the rules that have been read you will understand this well enough. But do not confuse fasting with abstinence ; that is the most common missake. People often say, "Ot I have to work hard ; I can eau meau if I like. чOр That is a great error and a foolish one. Many are excused from fasting on one mesh and a collation ; few from abstinence on the days appointed. If you want to have a safe conscience in eating meat you should consult a confessor, unless seriously ill.

Attend to these two thing', and you will make your Lent as a Uhristian should. But, of course, you will also try to follow, to the best of your ability, the other devotional practices recom mended by the church at this time .- The Paulists.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

Important Action of the Catholic Youth of Paris.

While the visit of the Queen to Biarritz, the reception of Geoeral Boulanger by the Ductiesse d'Uzes, the "krach" of the copper syndicate and the suicide of M. Deufert Rochereau, and the recall of the Duc d'Aumale, have furnished abundant and varied themes for the conversa-tion of the general public, Catholic circles have been occupied, apart from the religious duties incidental to the commencement of Lent, with the meeting held on March 7th by the Jeunessee Oatholique of Paris. A series of telegrams received from the principal provincial towns show-ed him fully the Oatholio youth of France at large approved of the action of their Paris com-rades. The object of the meeting was to pro-test in favor of restitution of the Pupe's tem-poral power. M. Lucien Brun, the eminent Catholic senator, presided, and speeches were also delivered by M. Terrat and M. Thellier de Damberille deruge of the Nerd A. Large Poncheville, deputy of the Nord. A large number of the best known Oatholics of Paris were present, among them being four senator and over half-s dozen deputies. A telegraphic address was despatched to the Pope, Cardinal Rampolla conveying by the same channel the special benediction accorded by His Holiness.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Infection through the Hair.

There is one means by which infection may be coveyed which but few recognize; it is by the hair. A thoughtful person leaving the bed-side of a member of his family sick with in-fections disease will before leaving his home either change his clothing or fumicate or disothers. Seldom, if ever, will he think to disinfect his hair, which very readily becomes in-fected. This source of danger should not be overlooked, and those who are in contant at-tendance upon the patient should wear close caps, which can be disinfected and washed.

Simple Remedies for a Cold.

A warm woollen shawl placed closely about the neck and chest and covering the arms if put on when the first sound of a cough is heard and supplemented by a warm brick or soap stone at the feet, is a simple household remedy that has nipped in the bud many a severe cough and cold. Hot foot baths and hot hand baths are excellent in relieving congestion and equaliz ing the circulation. Mild mustard drates ap-plied to the extremities also change the circulation. In many cases flaunels wrung from hot soda water are helpful. Relief issometimes obtain ed from drinking water as hot as can comfortably be swallowed. It draws the blood to the stomao't, opens the pores and washes out the clogged sewers of the body.

More Care as We Grow Older.

A medical man compares an old man to an old waggon; with light loading and careful usage it will last for years, but one heavy load or sudden strain will break or ruin ib for ever. Many persons reach the age of fifty, sixty or seventy, measurably free from most of the in-firmities of age, cheery in heart and sound in health, ripe in wisdom and experience, with health, rips in wisdom and experience, with sympathies mellowed by age, and with reason-able prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let every such person be thankful, but

IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

Opinions in Different Lands on the Future Abode.

The ancient Chinese believed in the existence and controlling power of spirits. Confucius be-lieved in the power of heaven to decree, to reward and punish.

A cardinal point in the Mahomedan faith is the asserted existence of angels, celestial and infernal.

The New Zealanders imagine that the souls of the dead go to a place beneath the earth call-ed Reinga. The path to this region is a preci-pice close to the seashore at the North Cape. Ib is said that the natives who live in the neighborhood can at night hear sounds caused by the passing of spirits buther through the str. It is a common superstition with them that the lefs eye of every chief after his death becomes a star. Shungie, a celebrated New Zealand king, said he had on one occasion eaten the left eye of a great chief whom he had killed in battle for the eye. Sometimes, apparently, it was thought that there was a separate immortality for each of the eyes of the dead-the left ascending to heaven as a star, the right, in the form of a spirt, taking flight for Reings.

The people of the Sandwich Islands held a confused medley of notions as to another life. The current fancy was that the sculs of the The current range was that the souls of the chiefs were led by the god whose name denotes the "eyeball of the sun," to a life in the beavens, while plebeian souls went down to Akes, a lugubricus underground abode. The Kemchatkans send all the dead alike to a subterrane n elysium, where they shall find again their wives, clothes, tools, huts and where they shall fish and hunt. The Drunds' conception of the future life is that the soul, on being divested of its earthly

that the soul, on being divested of its earthly envelope, is borne aloft. The clouds are com-posed of lately deceased men. They fly over the heads of armies, inspiring courage of strikthe heads of armies, inspiring courage of strik-ing terror. Not yet freed from terrestrial affections, they mingle in the passions and affairs of men. Vainly they try to suar above the atmos-phere; an impossible wall of sapphire resists their wings.

In the moon millions of souls traverse tremendous plains of ice, losing all perception but that of simple existence, forgetting the adventures they have passed through and are about to The Scandinaviane believe that "Ligh up in

the sky is Odin's hall, the magnificent Valhalla, or temple of the sinin. No women heing ever mentioned as gaining admission to Valballa or joining in the joys of the Einherter, some writers have affirmed that according to Scandinavian faith women had no immortal souls, or at all events were excluded from heaven. The charge is baseless. . . Valballa was the exclusive abode of the most during champions,

exclusive abode of the most during champions, but Valhalla was not the whole of heaven.". The Egyptian idea of the abode of the soul is not very alluring. It is "led by the god of Shoth into Amenthe, the infernal world, the entrance to which lies in the extreme west on the further side of the sea, where the sun goes down under the earth. At the entrance sits a wide-throated monster, over whose head is the inscription, 'This is the devourer of many who go into Amenthe, the lacerator of the heart of him who comes with ains to the house of justice. The soul next kneels before the forty-two accessors of Oviris, with deprecating asseverations and intercessions. It t en comes to the final triat in the hall of the Two Truths, the approving and the condemning, or, as is differently named, the hall of the Double Justice, the rowarding and the punishing. Here the three divipities, Horus, Anubis and Shoth, proceed to weigh the soul in the balance.

The most accient Hirdoo doctrine of the future fate of man, as given in the Vedas, was simple and rude. "Emancipation from all chistence is the fullness of felicity," says one of the Orientals. And again, "A hundred thou-sand years of the highest happiness on earth are not equal to the happiness of one day in the dewalokas.

The Persiane, who had the Zoroastrian faith, believed that " all who faithfully observed the law in purity of thought, speech and action where body and soul have separated, attained paradice in the next world." As to the Greeks and Romans—"The notion

that the wrath of the gods would pursue their enemies in the future state gave rise to a belief in the punishmert of Tartarus; so the notion that the distinguishing kindness of the gods would follow their favorites gave rise to the

my duby as the representative in the reacting the publican newspaper of the United States. And yet look at me now. I am not a bit frightened. I have come to invade Oanada again, and you receive me with cheers; while there does not live to night in Ottawa, or even Toronto, an Orangeman who is not ashamed, or even 100000, and orangeman who is not ashamed, or who ought not to be ashamed of the brutal acts of their political brethren during that eventful time when the whole world denounced them in

While we were still in suspense and did not know whether William O'Brien was dead or alive on that memorable evening when the Oraltre on that memorable evening when the or-augemen sought his life, I spoke to a man in the Rossin house in Toronto. An Orangeman he proclaimed himself to be. He was a little boisterons and wanted to talk to somebody. "Do you think," I asked, that it is fair or even manly to try to kill a man in the public streets of this city who has broken no law?" "No," was the prompt reply. "Do you believe in was the prompt reply. "Do you believe in free speech?" I asked. "I do, most decidely believe in free speech," said he. I was about to take him by the hand. "Hold on there " he cried. "I am an uncompromising advocate of an open bible and free speech ;-but the moment man who claims the right of free speech utters

's man who claims the right of free speech utters thoughts different from my thoughts. I draw the line there and refuse him a hearing." There you have the Orangeman's toleration in political affairs. And there, too, in that single statence, you have the toleration which the minions of English power extend to the people who have in Ireland and who claim the right to govern themselves in accordance with the will for the majority of the paople. Is it any wonder that there is an Irish question? Is it any wonder der that from the hearts of fifteen million Irish-men scattered throughout the globe there goes. up to night a thunderous chorns of protest against the Orangemen's view which is the Eng-lish gevernment's view of political toleration being accepted by the people of Ireland to long as there remains one man there who is ready to sacrifice his freedom, or even his life, in behalf

scrince his freedom, or even his file, in behalt of civil liberty. In listening to the music and the song I have thought that it was in a sense typical of the history of our country—half sunshine, half tears; half sorrow and half glory. What is going on in Ireland now—to-night, even at this very moment? Dublin Oastle is brilliantly lighted up. Landlords and landlord spice are there by the score. The rathle of spurs and the the score. The rattle of spurs and the severe by the score. The ratile of spurs and the clank of sabres are heard, fitting supports of the personator of a mock royalty, the ever hated Oastlereagh, that village Dogberry who sits on his tuppeny throne. There is music and dance, and even signs of dissipation. Mr. Balfour en-ters amid cheers. You would not hear a whisp-er about anybody but themselves. The Queen is togsted, in solemn silence, so to sneak. So is is toasted, in solemn silence, so to speak. So is Lord Castlereagh. So is Mr. Balfour. A moment's parse and then somebody gets up and

toasts "The Prosperity of Ireland," a most fitting toast, for Ireland, used in this way, has reference only to the company present, and those who could not be present; and only those. In fact, the very thought of this without seeing It at all, is enough to make of a man a Republi-can. There is one incident in this feative scane that we miss, one incident that was familiar not

Level Same and Strategy and

the emancipation of the people, our children cannot give up the struggle for the freedom of Ireland "so long as a link of the British chain Ireiand "so long as a link of the ortigin chain s clanking to her rays." Law is the express-ion of the will of a people. St. Thomas says : "law is a rule of reason founded on justice and administered for the common good." Is that land law founded on common justice which interferes with the prerogative of the Almighty and gives to the landlord the power of life or death over the tenant ? Is that land law found death over the tenant: Is that land land is found ed on justice one of whose scattered monu-ments is that diamal pile of stone in the suburbs of Montreal, with this inscription : "Sacred to the memory of 6000 Irish emigrants who died of ship fever in 1847 "? Justice ! Law ! Liberty !

Pahaw ; The British Government in Ireland is the hugest fabric of inquity and fraud and hypooriegito be found on this broad globe to-day ! "Law is the expression of the will of the people." Truly this is so. But what of Ireland? There, the people have no voice in making the law; or if you like, they have a voice in making the invariably disregarded. The one juryman who pointed the finger of scorn at the other eleven pointed the finger of scorn at the other eleven jurymen who would not agree with him was not less arrogant or unreasonable than the little Orange Clique in the North of Ireland who point the figger of scorn at five-sixths of their fellow countrymen. What the representative of these sixteen Tory constituencies in Ulster demand from the English Parliament is granted. The other sixty seven members may talk in that we miss, one incident that was initial desired demand from the English Farilamout is name in and which made Irishmen redden with shame. The other eighty seven members may talk in There is to night no tooting of horns and clangand which made Irishmen redden with shame. There is to night no tooting of horns and clang-ing of cymbals and opening of back doors for the admission of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop Walsh, thank God is to-night at his post of duty, but his post of duty is not with the enemies. of Ireland in Dublin Castle, but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish Beight is but with the downee guard of the Irish But what is going on outside of Dublin Castle word concerning the merits of the subject dis; the title "Bloody Balfour" which his astroni-

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Negisi ee Lata

Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament, Lord Mayor of Dublin and proprietor of The Free-man's Journal was summoned peremptorily be fore Judge Lawson-as unjust, as heartless, and as byrannous a man as Ireland was over afflicted with, Summonedifor what? To be rewarded? No. To be thanked by this official representative of that Queen whose goodness of heart, whose gentleness, and whose modest behaviour whose genuences, and whose models beneviour are described, with such a redundancy of ad-jectives? No. To be honored in the name of Sacred Justice for the timely exposure that he had made? No. Then for what was Mr. Gray summoned before his lordship? He was sum-moned before his lordship to be FINED \$25000 and white Richmond where first \$25000 monen before his fortably to be FINED \$2000 and sent to Richmond prison for six months. He probested. "I won't hear you,sir," snapped the scoundrel with the long wig and whose face was dotted all over with brandy blossoms as any one who ever saw him can testify. "But there are some important matters of business that are awaiting my a tention at the office, and will your locenip not allow me a few hours for that purpose?" "'You will have plenty of time to do that in jail," snapped the scoundrel with the long wig again. Then this man upon whom the people of Ireland had bestowed all the houors that were in their power to bestow ; this man, the Lord Mayor of the Capital City of Ireland, was dragged off to prison by asquad of common policemen with as little consideration as though he were the vilest criminal in the land. Francis Hynes was convicted and hang sd. A man on his death bed CONFESSED TO THE A man on his death hed CONFESED TO THE ARCOBBENOT that it was he who had committed the murder. An investigation was ordered, and as the Queen no more than the King can do wrong, the Queen's Judge was held equally free from the fallibility common to all mortals, and it was found that this innocent young mau had heen duly hanged according to law. All three persons are now dead. Gray and Hynes are, I hope, with God, their Father in Heaven ; while the avidence that is most partisen admirers the evidence that is most partiean admirers have been enabled to gather so far touching his conduct in this and other cases, points irresist-ibly to the conclusion that if Lawson had a chance to return once more to this mundame sphere and begin life over again, his conduct especially in the trial of murder cases, would be altogether different ! Is there any woman present who has heard the brief recital of facts in this one case and reflects that Francis Hynes had a MOTHER AND SISTER who loved him dearhad a MOTHER AND SISTER who loved him dear ly; who watched for his goings and his comings; who knew that he was innocent; who fail as the bangman's rope closed in upon him and he was atrangled like a dog within the high walls of Kilmainham jail with none but God and a few of the uniformed ruffians of English authority to witness the scene, that the light of their lives had gone out-is there any woman. I say, who has heard bhis and who will not either sigh or ory? Is there any man-I wont say an Irish-man-who hears it who will not feel his heart respond to the call alike of conscience and of duty and in tones of thunder proclaim that the cause of Ireland is the cause of our common humanity. This scene occured seven years ago,

This scene, or something like it, occurred twenty-two years ago when they murdered Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. This scene, or something like it occurred eighty-six years ago when they MURDERED ROBERT EMMET. This scene, or something like it occurred 386 years ago when they murdered Owen Roe O'Neill. This scene, or comething like it occurred 720 years ago when first the murder policy was in-anoursed. This scene, or something like it, occurred augurated.

They have been faithful, these English to the performance of bloody deeds. And to day Arthur James Balfour, the direct representa-tive on the male side of a long line of gory

Continued on sixth page. -----

Lenten Obligations,

Lent is no time to be spent in penance al. together according to one's own devotion. Far from lt; the duties to be performed in it are clearly laid down and should be attended to very strictly. They are not many ; they make no great demand on our time and strength ; but the Christian who discharges them properly will make his Lent far better than one would who should neglect them and take any other practices, no matter how hard, in their place. It is better to keep the real rules or laws of Lent faithfully than to hear three Masses every day, and come to all the avtra marginas and give half and come to all the extra services, and give half ome's goods to the poor, and yet neglect our regular duties. What, then, are these laws? The first is the Easter duty, which should be The new is the Laster duty, which should be made before Easter, if possible, though the Church indulgently extends the time several weeks after that festival. Make this great duty, far the greatest of all the duties of a Christian, at once; it will be very easy for all of you who have just made the mission to do it now, and the longer you put it off the harder it will be. Make it then, if possible, the first day it can be made-that is, next Sunday-and ge it off your mind. Do not fancy that, as you have so lately made the mission, the Easter duty is of little consequence. If you had made twenty missions during the past year, and any number of jubiless, the law of the Easter duty would

of jubices, the law of the haster duty would bind you exactly as much as if you had neglected them all. It is like hearing Mass on Sunday; nobody is excused at all from Mass on Sunday; because they have been to it through the week. So this time, the great Sunday of the year, is set apart by the Church for the precept of Holy Communica; it must be fulfilled at this time, no matter how often one has received outside et

The second and only other real law of Lieut is are the doctors.

work, an evening of exposure to rain or damp a severe chill, an excess of food, the unusual in dul ence of an appetite or passion, a sudden fi out ence of an appende of passion, a sudden hi of anger, an improper dose of mediane—any of these or similar things may cut off avaluable life in an hour, and leave the fair hopes of use-fulness and enjoyment but a shapeless wreck.

Physical Effects of Alcohol.

But if the physical results of alcohol are varied, much more diverse are its effects upon the mental and moral nature of man. Indeed, they are as multiform as man himself. One they are as multiform as man himself. One general classification only is possible. Certain individuals (fortunately the small minority) are neways pleasurably affected by stimulants. Each successive dose arouses in them increased exhibits a state of the state o with every gift-with all power and possession. As is often remarked, these are generally men of the most brilliant intellect, and of the most charming moral qualities. Once led captive by alcohol, these unfortunates seldom have sufficient power of will to refrain from renewed indulgence. No moral considerations avail to re-strain them, and, with few exceptions, they yield wholly, finally, and fatally to the tempter. For such men total abstinence is the only refuge.

. Upon the large majority of men the effects of alcohol, taken to intoxication, are effects of alcohol, taken to intoxication, are clearly and essentially different; although at first exhilarated, repeated indulgences brings drowsiness, dullness of apprehension, anwithe-sia, vertigo, nausea, and vomiting—in short, bodily and mental symptoms which are exces-sively disagreeable. Of this class very few be-come dromkards, and those are men to whom anisthesis becomes desirable as a temporary structure from bedden nois or mental distances. refuge from bodily pain or mental distress. Herein lies the sole explanation of the fact that the proportion of drunkards to moderate and habitual drinkers remain so small. - Dr. W. S. Searle in North American Review for April.

Lenten Piety and the Meat Market.

Our esteemed contemporary the "Ypsilanti Sentinel" (non-Catholic) has this to say about the observance of Lenb as a fact and as a "fad :"

observance of Lent as a fact and as a "fad :" The season of Lent is present. Not many years ago nothing was said about Lent, except by the Ostholics and the few Episcopalians. Now little else is talked about, and the still Now little size is taken about, and the shift small voice of the Catholic people, who go on quictly with its practical observance, is quite unheard in the clamor of Protestants, whose observance is but little more than talk, after all. Some of the other denominations out-Rome the 'Romanists' in their professions of Lenten piety, but it is only where the population is chiefly Catholic that any difference is seen in the meat-market.

Queen Victoria's Power.

The Queen of Great Britain is now sovereign over a continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promotor-ies, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,000 islands. She waves her hand and 900,000 warriors march to battle to conquer or die. She bends her head and at the signal 1,000 ships of war and 100,000 and, at the signal 1,000 ships of war and 100,000 willors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth and 300,000,000 human beings feel the least pressure of her foot. The Assyrian Empire was not so populous. The Persian Empire was not so powerful. The Oarthaginian Empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanich Empire was not so widely diffused. The Roman power was weak in comparison, and Greece was a small village.

The only persons who really enjoy had health

myth of Elvaium.

The Mahometan paradise is found as soon as the righteous have passed Sirat, or the bridge of the world. They obtain their first taste of their the world. They obtain their brast tasks of their approaching felicity by a reireshing draught from "Mahomet's Fond." Then comes paradise, an ecstatic dream of pleasure, filled with spark-ling streams, honeyed fountains, shady groves, precious stones, all flowers and firuits, blooming youths, circulating goblets, black eyed houris, immense, brilliant birds, delightsome music, unbroken peace. A Sheah tradition makes the prophet promise to Ali twelve palaces in par-adise, built of gold and silver bricks, laid in a cement of music and amber.

The Mexican idea was that souls neither good nor bad, or whose virtues and vices balanced each other, were to onter a medium state of idleness and empty content. The wicked, or toleness and empty content. The wicked, or those dying in any of certain enumerated modes of death, went to Mietlau, a dismal hall within the earth. The souls of those struck by light-ning or dying by any of a given list of diseases, ning or dying by any of a given has of diseased, also the scals of children, were transformed to a remote elysium, Tialocan. The ultimate beaven was reserved for war-riors who bravely fell in battle, for women who

died in labor, for those offered in the temples of the gods and a few others. These passed immediately to the house of the sun, their chief god, whom they accompanied for a term of years with songs, dances and revelry in his circuit around the sky. Then animating the forms of birds of plumage they lived as beautiful song-

sters among the flowers, now on earth, now in beaven, at their pleasure. The belief the best established smorg our American Indians is that of the immortality of the soul. There is only one well authenticated instance where all notion of a future state appears to have been entirely wanting --- a small clan, the Lower Pendal Oreilles. This people had no burial ceremonies, no notion of a life

had no burial ceremonies, no notion of a life hereafter, no word for soul. Some Dakota tribes imagined four souls, with separate destinies, one to watch the body, the third to hover around the village and the highest to go to the spirit land. The seat of the soul was variously located. The Costa Ricans place to this day the powers of thought and memory in the liver. Most usually the head was regarded as the vital member. The stoicism of the Indian, especially the Northern triber, in the face of death has often been the topic of posts, and has often been interpreted to be a fearlessness of that event. This is by no means true. Savages have an awful horror of death.-New York Press.

Irish Catholic Fidelity.

In a very able letter on municipal affairs Mr. In a very able letter on municipal attairs Mr. W. F. Powell, a distinguished Irish Protestant gentlemen, pays tribute to the fidelity to princi-ple of his Irish Catholic fellowcountrymen. Without stopping to defend the Irish Roman Catholics, who are quite able to vindicate their Gatholics, who are quite able to vindicate their own honor, it may be said, that there is perhaps no body of "men in the universe," whose whole history shows more loyalty to party and to principle, or truer fidelity to their allies, then the oft-abused Irish Roman Catholic people. Of the righteounces of their cause, or the jus-tice of the principles, no opinion is here express-ed. It is to their stead fast adherence to the ed. It is to their stead-fast adherence to the cause they esponse testimony is borne. Their worship is never confined to the rising sun; their sympathy never withheld from the unfor-tunate in their hour of difficulty or distress. Their side once taken—by that side they stand through good report and evil report. Clouds may threaten, the sky darken, the storm burst, the cause be hopeless; but the Irish Catbolio holds to his faith, when hope itself has venished i nave to raturn, and no glimmering star is 1.55

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

WEDNESDAY, April 16th, St. Anicet. THURSDAY, April 18th, Holy Thursday, FRIDAY, April 19th, Good Friday. SATURDAY, April 20th, Sts. Sulpicius and Sirvilianus. SUNDAY, April 21st BASTER SUNDAY. MONDAY, April 22ad, Easter Monday. TUESDAY, April 23rd St. George.

Parliamentary Institutions in Canada,

When will the people of Canada awaken to the dismal fact that parliamentary institutions are a dead failure? There was a time when men of the greatest ability, highest character, most sterling patriotism sought seats in parliament as places from whence they could most effectively serve their country and satisfy the promptings of a worthy ambition. Why is this no longer the case, except in a few noted instances? Why is it that legislation-the greatest duty which men can assume-is confided to the incompetent and dishonest ? Perhaps the deterioration of the House of Commons In character and ability, shown during the present session in so marked and melancholy a manner, may be accounted for in three ways, or by all three combined :

-1. The overmastering auteoracy of Sir John Macdonald.

2. The control of parliament by capital, 3. The decay of public virtue.

Admitting all that the most ardent parti-23n can advance on behalf of the aged Premier on the score of his public services, the trath nevertheless remains that his influence on the country has been deeply demoralizing. He has never hesitated to sacrifice the most cherished principles, the dearest friends to the one grand object of obtaining and retaining political power. His bosted tactics have always been the more or less adroit manipulation of the weakness, the poverty and the avaries of men whose services he needed. Able, conscientious men he always disliked. and when he could not debauch them, he left no means, fair or foul, untried to drive them eut of public life, His delight is in voluble mediocritics and pliable patrons of minorities "alected by himself for purposes of patronage. To secure a sufficiency of these and prevent the intrusion of independent men into parliaant, he perpetrated the statutory reguerie of the Gerrymander and the Franchise Act-Nor is he less opposed to independence among excess of the needs of the Government, and, his supporters. Witness, among others, the fate of de Cosmos and Domville. By ruling thus with an iron hand and keeping down all ambitions which he could not control, he has made his will supreme and reduced his party to a state of subserviency truly pitiable. Indeed it cannot be denied that the party be mentioned above, and that the names of all leads has ceased to hold any principle save the tenderers for the lean should be made obedience to his orders. This is all the more public. It is not a little singular that no deplorable since no party can consent to acts limit should have been set on the price the of injustice and dishonesty without every Government would pay when redeeming the man belonging to it suffering moral declension. Lifelong Conservatives are now orying stipulated that not one cent above par would out against Sir John for not vetoing the be paid. Jesuitz' Estates Act who regarded with indulgent silence or secret complacency his factory, and also calculated to bring discredit, notorious offences against justice and morality. How strangely constituted those men was in fact a distinct repudiation of the must be who saw nothing to condemn in the terms of the prospectus of the loan. The debauchery of a whole people, but went wild | Finance Minister took his stand upon the when their sectarian prejudices were touched. Yet Sir John's action in relation to the promise therein to redeem before the expira-Jemits is one of the few in his career for | tion of the fifty years, there is no legal obliwhich he deserves credit, although, it must gation pressing upon the Government. The be confessed, he was awayed more by fear of prospectus, in short, was only an expression Catholic resentment than reverence for the of the Intention of the Government, and is constitution. It might be better, certainly it liable to be changed according to circumwould be cheaper, were Sir John Macdonald stances. This was a departure from the at-.elected alDictator. since parliament is nothing That a hugely expensive machine for giving held that the obligation existed so long as no sanction to bis schemes. «Constitutional freedom having been assur-.ed and peace established on an enduring basis, the paramit of wealth became the allabsorbing object, and men were quick to see upon the terms, the transaction bears the that royal reads to fortune were at the command of government. The prerogative of taxation, the illimitable resources of half a continent, power and patronage could all be shared and enjoyed by these who know how to take advantage of the necessities of the politicians. Hence arose what our neigh-Joors, with their usual aptness, call "the "harrel," in which were pooled the generous question the wisdom and diplomacy of the subscriptions of those who sought, only too | Holy See. This is what we expected and successfully, to control legislation in their substantiates what we said in our last issue. own interest. What a sight was that on the It is very suggestive, however, to find Confacturers about him and told them that if they would retain their power of | ernment with having succeeded in impressing supply the money for bribing the constitu- of its views on important questions touching encies ! Of course the money was forthcom ing and Canada has her parliament of funkies | conditions of certain politicians may explain magnifacturer, or railway magnate go through | they have assumed in this controversy. the worry of an election for the Commons

The decay of public virtue we included among the causes of the failure of parliament-

"Vice is a monster of such hideons mein, That to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too off, familer with its face; We first shor, then pity, then embrace."

But a change is coming. It is impossible that any people can continue long in the condition to which Sir John Macdonald has reduced the inhabitants of this country. A reaction must come. The public conscience, natouched in one way, has been stung to sotion in another, and a general break-up of Macdonaldite tyranny and debauchery cannot be much longer deferred.

The Three Per Cent. Loan.

The three per cent. loan negotiated by Sir Oharles Tupper appears to have been a most preportions. Ostensibly the loan was at 2] bonds would be redeemed out of the various intents and purposes a five-year loan. As the Government do not limit themselves to held to be under obligation to buy them at ruptien. the market price, or even at a speculative figure, no matter how high it may be. Sir the transaction, held that a syndicate of event Canada will have to pay enormously for it. If it should run the stock up to 115, we will be compelled, in redeeming it, to pay | tionally different from that of any other profour millions more than it cost. Should it be wince in the Dominion. Being overwhelemredeemed in ten years, we will, with the interest and the premsiums, have paid a rate equivalent to 42 per cent. upon it, notwithstanding the fact that municipalities can borrow at 31 and 4 per cent. A second objection is that while the 3 per cent, loan is to higher rate of interest are allowed to run. There are, provided the obligation be perfect, vast possibilities in the loan for bondholders. Sir Richard Cartwright says he thought, when he first heard the terms, a syndicate might have been formed to capture it and to

it failed owing to the circumstance that its tender was a fraction too low.

At the time the losn was ficated hints were thrown out of something shady connected with it, and a cenviction was formed in certain quarters that Sir Charles Tupper had found means through it to provide employment for capital in friendly hands seeking investment. This suspicion was not lessened by the fact that the amount borrowed was in in fact, the overplus is now loaned by the Government in the United States for less interest than the country is paying for it to the English lenders. This probably explains Sir Richard Cartwright's remark that it would pay to look into the personnel of the syndicate bonds. In former loans it was carefully

of now this thing is done by making Foster exercising the veto in spite of the vote in Finance Minister and his own son Minister of | parliament. The Toronto Globe keeps up a show of terrible earnestness. It says :-

The policy of those who sincerely oppose the Jean's Estates Act should certainly be to give among the causes of the failure of parliament-ary institutions in Canada. That decay has been broadly marked since the Paulic Scan-dal. Before that there was something like public morality in the country, but since it has been condoned there is none. Canada in this furnishes another illustration of Pope's famous lines.-"Vice is a monster of such hideons mein, That to be hated product to be seen: "The furnishes any Provinces to place on fragments." permits any Province to place on its statute book an Act recording that it w a passed by permission of the Pope, and recording that its operation depends upon his r atfication and sanction. An irresistible sgi ation for extensive constitutional revision wi il almost certainly cocur unless the Jesuit Est stes Act be wiped out. The privileged race and the privileged clergy may well consider " shether prodence de not require them to jo α with the demand for disallowance. They p_{ASY} , by acting logically according to the spirit, which Le Canadien displays, stave off for some time longer an agita-tion that will depriv a the French Canadian people and their clergy of every vestige of privilege, and eventually dis rupt the Confederation

This alternate attempt to coax and frighten is very amusing. The idea that any self-respecting Catholic priest or layman would join hands with the bigots of the Evangelical A liextraordinary transaction and bears on the ance to put discredit on the head of the face of it indications of a job of portentous Church is one which could only enter the mind of a Toronto journalist whose head is per cent., to be current for fifty years, but evidently turned by the whirl of sectarian by virtue of a monopoly; that, were it not nevertheless an intimation, amounting to a excitement and by fear of losing its grip on for the three-fold coonomic rent, of land, pledge, was made in the prospectus that the Protestant support. As for the threat about an "agitation to deprive the French Canasinking funds, which aggregate two million dian people and their clergy of every vestige dollars a year. Under this promise the loan of privilege, and eventually disrupt Confedwill disappear in ten years, and will be to all eration," we are not at all alarmed. The only effect of such writing is to make the people of Quebec more determined than ever purchase the bonds at or below par, they are to maintain their rights, disruption or no dis-

But the Globs forgets that the Catholic Church is recognized and sustained by the Richard Cartwright, in his speech censuring State in this Province, and that, therefore. the reference to the Pope in the Act was abbondholders may corner the stock, in which solutely necessary to a settlement for quisting the title to the estates. The position of Quebec province is thus wholly and constitulogly Catholic and having its rights as regards religion guaranteed by treaty and Acta of the Imperial parliament, it stands to reason that the Pope has a right to be considered and consulted in all matters relating to church temporalities. We can imagine no be bought up at a premium, loans bearing a way by which these rights can be taken away except through conquest by force of arms, confiscation and the destruction of "every vestige" of liberty in the prevince. The atter futility of a crusade like this even the Globe must admit. Reason and common sense would therefore suggest that the best thing secure the inordinate profits it held out. On the people of Ontario and the other provinces communicating with London he learned that can do is to mind their own business and such a syndicate had been at work, but that leave Quebec to mind hers.

The Coming Crisis.

Everywhere the signs of great social upheaval are multiplying. Few but journalists and those whose business it is to watch the ange that has taken place in

working people will long submit to the sys- Mr. Wall, it will be remembered, accompanitem of seconomic slavery the money kings of | ed Mr. William O'Brien on his famous visit to the w wid are now endeavoring to establish.

of those who now have no thought save how they can most effectually beggar their neighhors, a revolution more terrible than any thing the world has ever known must follow. A trenchant article appears in the current number of the Forum on this subject. It is by the Rev. Dr. William Barry. We do not know what religious persuasion he belongs to, but he certainly attacks the evils of the day without gloves.

What, he asks, is the Christian schoolup beneath his eyes in the persuasion that they live and move, eat of the fattest, drink | Englishmen know it. of the sweetest, wear of the daintlest, and never soil their hands or fatigue their brains, or do any one thing useful or beneficial on behalf of their fellow-men? The duties of their station ? Apparently to look as orna mental as the fashion will let them, and to increase their capital. Has the schoolmaster so much as explained to them that they live capital and ability, which they take to them selves, they could not exist twenty-four hour longer in idlences, but would have to strip off their coats and dirty their immaculate hands ? Be the monopoly just or unjust, have they been made to see that it is a monopoly Nay, is it not a fact that tens of thousands of these unemployed pass through public school and university into their so-called profession (when they have one) without for a moment realizing their relation to the laboring classes. taking their pleasantly-guarded existence like a gift from on high, and simply unaware that every morsel they put to their lips is the fruit of the toil of a human creature ? They have never given such things a thought. The laboring classes are here; the fruits of their toil are here; and the idle and rich cat those fruits and thank neither God nor man.

Now it is remarkable that the power of voting, in modern countries, is all on one side, and the power of property on the other. So far as the constitution can make them so, the laboring classes ought to be supreme. Their votes are the ultimate factor in politics, and no appeal is possible from them, except to sheer force. Do, then, the working classes make the laws? Do they fix the incidence of taxation, determine what the land laws, factory laws, export and import laws shall be ? Do they decide on peace and war? To ask these questions is to answer tham. Every Parliament now sitting is an assembly of capitalists, or legislates on the principles of capitalism. * * * There are those who denounce political economy as the science of the rich and the selfish, those to whom it appears that the law of "supply and demand" (though a rigorous outcome of singing will need no recommendation for this the scientific principles on which wealth is produced) has in it some primal hardship were to become in America what they have so compelling the multitude forever to toll and long been in the Fatherland-expressions of forever to be miserable. But they are griev-could join with heart and voice. ously mistaken. Solence, no more than Christianity, involves the servitude of the many that the few may dwall in demoralizing ease. The tenure of land, the laws of interest, the distribution of wealth, the relations of labor and capital, out of which our overwhelming social problem has arisen, are all eminently subjects for the exercise of ordered thought: all have been revised from age to age in the past, and all are sure to be revised again. Luxury, greed and selfishness on the part of the idle rich make it so. The decay of religious influence makes it so. The stress of competition, enveloping the whole world, the struggle for markets, the steady and irresistible fall in prices, the decreasing rate of interest make it so. The agrarian difficulties of Russia, France, Italy, Ireland, and of wealthy England show us that are long the urban and the rural populations will be standing in the same camp. They will be demanding the abolition of that great and scandalous paradox whereby, though production has increased three or four times as much as the mouths it should fill, those mouths are empty. The backs it should clothe are naked, the heads it should shelter homeless, the brains it should feed dull or oriminal, and the souls it should help to save brutish. Yet we talk of "ever-production," and wealth goes for purchasers to the ends of the earth. Surely it is time that science, morality and religion should speak out. A great change is coming; it is even now at the doors. Ought not men of good will to consider how they shall receive it, so that its coming may be peaceable ?

Canada, and had his head broken by a stone T' in in the great question of the day; para- when the Teronto Orange roughs mobbed me ant to all others, it has challenged the Mr. O'Brien, The lecture will repay perusal denest consideration of the best minds, and as giving a graphic picture of the present their verdict is that unless the tyranny of state of Ireland. Mr. Wall is a gentleman wealth be in some way relaxed and more of great attainments, which, with rare intelhumane and beneficent ideas take possession lectual gifts, make him a good representative of the best class of young Irish Americans of the present day.

township the tast the west of the the tast of the tast of the state of

By seizing upon the only private members, day of the week in the House of Commons, Sir John Macdonald hopes to choke off Mr. Ocok's Home Rule resolution. We hope, however, that it will not be allowed to drop. If we mistake not, it can be moved in another way and the House compelled to take action. It is undoubted that the policy

master doing when he allows an idle rish of the English Government towards Ireland class, a class of the "unemployed," to grow has an unfortunate effect on this country, and our Parliament is the proper place to let

> COINCIDENT with the vindication of the Irish leaders in London, evictions by wholesale and with excess of brutality are being fereciously carried on in various parts of Ireland. It seems as if the Tory government were determined to glut their revenge on the innocent tenants for having been foiled in their plot against the national leaders. But the day of reckoning is at hand.

THE PRINCE OF WALES paying his respects to Mr. Parnell is not the lesst significant to Mr. Parnell is not the less significant on popular navor put forward by the admirers sign of the change in public opinion in of this very much overpraised young woman. England regarding the Irish leader since the could lead any person into the mistake of admir-

IT is stated that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is to supplant Mr. Meredith as leader of the Opposition in Ontario, with a view to overthrowing the Mowat government on straight Pretestant lines of attack.

LITERARY REVIEW. THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Com

pany, Lowell, Mass.

The New Moon for April contains an interes ing story of forgotten identity called : "Forgot My Own Name;" "Isabel's True Love" is a Sootch story of disappointed love. "The Night Operator's Story" is the recital of a thrilling adventure wish train robbers, told by the opera-tor's self. The poems are : "Spring," "Rivala" and "The Old Garret."

THE CHOBAL BOOK, for home, school and church translated by Fredrick Zuchtman and Edwin L. Kirtland. Boston, Ginn & Co.

This book consists of ninty choice choral pieces, which have proved their quality by centuries of use in the homes, schools and churches of Germany. The tunes are unchanged by a single note, while the hymns have been translated with religious fidelity to both ment and music : the rugged force of the former having been maintained without harshness and the peculiar rhythmical, dynamic or phonic effects of the latter having been conserved by a laborious choice and arrangement of vowless syllables, words and phrases. Whoever has had the pleasure of hearing German school choral work, and it would be a good thing if some of these simple but sublime and touching melodies

Newfoundland; The Old St. Louis Gate, Quebec, the Laké St. John District; The R. B. Aagua gift to the Art Association; A Orown of Flowers, Bonjeresu; Autumn Flowers, Harlamoff

OROE & WEEK. P. F. Collier, 104 to 110:

ONCE A WREE. P. F. Collier, 104 to 110 Attorney Street, New York. "Once a Week" opens for this week with a poem from Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and a fresh instalment of "Baccara," in which the ill-fated Prosper 1n his wife-hunting expeditions carries his researches for the charming heiress who is to retrieve the fortunes of the De Ormevilles into the wilds of Texas. "A Colorado Girl" with characteristic portrait-heading, is one of a series the wilds of Texas. "A Colorado Girl" with characteristic portrait-heading, is one of a series of sketches by patience Stapleton, cleverly outlined. A new feature of this period. ical is the "Children's Page," to which Palmer Oox contributes "The Brownies" Dancing School." "Among the Four Hundred" Mrs. William Astor is presented, a portrait aud sketch of this leader of fashion being given.

THE ENGLISHMAN OF THE RUE OAIN. By R. F. Wood.

DOLLY. A sketch, by Justin Huntly McOar-

THE WITNESS OF THE SUN. By Amélie Rives. National Publishing Co., 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

ronto. The above three books have been issued as parts of the Red Letter Series of Select Fiction, The first on the list, R. F. Wood's "English-man of the Rue Cain," is lurid, cynical and unman of the Kue Cain, " is furic, cylical and un-natural, and therefore not wholesome in its tendency. The seamy side of fashionable life, with divorce and murder in the back ground, conveys no lesson of human life, though it may excite disgust and reprobation. "Dolly," all much by the modesty of its classification as "Dolly," as sketch as by the pority and simiplicity of its style, will commend itself to the cultivated taste of a very different class of readers from that which is chefy attracted by loose sensational-ism and turgid imagery. The latter class will not, however, fail to find in Amélie Rives' latest not, nowever, fail to find in bische twice incase literary venture, "The witness of thi Sun," food for a feast of borror from which even a ghoul might shrink in dismay. Apart from a boo visibly strained attampt to appear original and startling, and a sensual deshabille of style and starting, and a sensual desnaplie of style that outdoes anything of Ouida's, even at its worst, we can see nothing to justify the claims on popular favor put forward by the admirers exposure and collapse of the Times Pigott ing works so overwrought and evidently crude and ill conceived as those which she has continued from time to time to put forth, regardless of the careless good-natured raillery of one section of the press, and the contemptuous, never to be broken silence of another section. So far as the get up of the books are concern.

ed is is a pleasure to be able to refer to the general neat apperance and good typography, very distinct indeed from some works that have recently appeared under Canadian imprint, and which have suggested the idea that proof-read. ing might scon be counted among the lost arts. In relation to what the National Publishing Company has done in this respect the question Company has done in this respect the question naturally arises, since other good things have not been lacking, why not make a better and more discriminating choice in the literature presented to an easily pleased, and surely not overexacting, if somewhat critical public,

Bramatic Entertuinment by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Another of those interesting entertainments for which the St. Ann's Y. M. Society are noted, will be given in St. Ann's Hall on Easter Monday evening. The plays to be produced are the absorbing two-act drama entitled "Temptation, or the frish Emigrant," and the very amusing farce "Wanted a Male Cook." An enjoyable time is promised by the young men to all who attend.

Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Asso-clation.

An adjourned meeting of the above associa-tion was held in their hall on the 10th inst. W. J. Hinphy in the chair. The principal business was to make arrangements for the enterminment to be held in their hall on Easter Monday. The Dramatic Club are busy preparing for that night and promise a pleasing surprise to their friends. The society have also engaged the Academy of Music for Thursday, May 23, when they will again present " The Colleon Bawn," wish increased attractions, new songs, choruses, and dances, which will make the extertainment one of the best amateur attractions of the season. Parties who held tickets for the entertainment on St. Patrick's night and were not able to gain admission can have them exchanged for this elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Foster's reply was extremely unsatisif not dishonor, on the name of Canada. It bond itself, and asserted that, there being no titude of a week previous, when the Minister more than par was asked for the bonds.

Repudiation is an ominous word to hear in connection with a Government loan, bat whatever interpretation Mr. Foster may put stamp of fraud deliberately planned either against investors or the Canadian treasury.

The Agitators' Folly.

Cardical Taschereau has denied that he had any part in the inspiration of Le Canadien's to circumvent the natural laws. Against this articles abusing the Jesuits and calling in eve of last general election when Sir servative organs, which not very long sgo malarious exhalations, so vast hoards of John Macdonald gathered the magu- reviled the Baform party as everything vile wealth have produced a state of society reskand un-Oatholic, now accusing a Reform govtaxing the people through the tariff they must I the Pope and his advisors with the soundness | barrenness. But these who dwell in the church matters in Ganada. The disgrantled As a result. Why should a great capitalist, but cannot excuse the extraordinary attitude prives them of their just share in the waters

when he can send his clerk or his footman to comfort and encouragement to the agitators they, but he who unwisely and avariciously socupy a seat and de his work for him? Sir for disallowance and claborate arguments have sonfined the waters will be to blame. It is delivered at Ottawa on St. Patrich's day by

aspirations of whole masses of men. The doctrine that wealth and property have duties and responsibilities other than locking after their own increase and preservation has been forgotten by those who possees them. But a literature has grown to teeming preportions of late, which treats the wealth and property created by the many and exploited by the few as something belonging by right to all, exclusively to none.

Individualism in the production and distribution of all things that enter into human consumption has really come to an end. Capital is combining everywhere to control all marketable products in order to prevent the fall of prices and to make the people pay more for what they use than the articles would bring under the old system of competition in the open market. This development we owe to the economic system, oddly enough named Protection. Orthodox economists teach that "the great law of supply and demand" regulates prices always, and now we see this law put to a test undreamed of by them. The truth seems to be that the amount of money has increased so enormously in the world that those who control it have actually combined to prevent the world from enjoying its own products. Unteld amounts are looked up in order that men may be compelled to pay the dearest price for the use of what the money magnates please to let out. It is as if a man owned the water supply of a river, dammed it up and only allowed a small stream to trickle, for using which he forced the neeple along theriver to pay the price fix. ed by his own avarice. Were the riverallowed to flow naturally all would enjoy its benefits. all would have plenty, and there would be health, peace and contentment. The law of

supply and demand would work out its natural effects, But protective tariffs and combinations of capital have been set squarely gigantio iniquity mankind is everywhere rebelling. That rebellion is the form which the ontraged law takes to readjust itself. As in the river just mentioned, the dammed up waters produce stagnation, rank growths and ing with vice, luxury and sensuality. Below the dam all is sterility, poverty, want and dreary valley see and know the cause of their sufferings, and have begun to gather their forces for an attack on the dam which deof life. If they are strong enough to knock Le Canadien's articles have given great | away the props and a flood should follow, not

Joz Coox, the Boston Gospel blatherskite, who winds up the clock of the universe. regulates the precision of the equinoxes, who is also the self-appointed clerk of Assize for the Great Day of Judgment, and who gets up every morning to start the sun on its diarnal course with his theologico-scientific handspike, has come to Canada to take a hand in the anti-Jesuit agitation, Goldwin Smith and Dr. Wild have a worthy associate in him, and a completion of a trinity of firebugs seldom equalled and never surpassed, Joe, however, is likely to surpass his fellow agitators in resonance of mendacity. Speak. ing at London, Oat., the other day, he said : drawn from them." (Advertiser report, April 11th.) It takes a man with a check of brass and a tongue of iron to lie like that.

In this issue we publish in full the lecture

MANUAL OF THE HOLY FACE. For the use of the Arch-Confraternity; followed by the Little Office of the Holy Name of God. By the Rev. Abbé Janvier, Dean of the Metro-politan Chapter of Tours, Pricet of the Holy Face. With the approbation of Mgr, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Tours. Trans-lated from the French by P. P. S. 1 volume, 20 a blab price partial do the Deliving and 320, cloth, price retail, 40 ots. Baltimore John Murphy & Co.

This little book will be welcome to all pious Catholics, especially as April is the month of the Holy Face. This month, says Father Balzeau, Director of the Arch-Confraternity, ought to be, above all things, a month of pen ance, a month of reparation, a month of pen-intimate union with Jesus, our Redeemer. The month of April seems naturally designed, because, different from the other months of the year, it seems to expect something special from the piety of the faithful, and chiefly because it is most frequently during this month that the Holy Church proposes for our adoration the Holy Face, distigured by the humiliation of His Passion, glorious in the triumphs of His Resurrection.

POEMS, RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANROUS by Wm. James McOlure, Rector of Barrytown, N. Y. New York: J. W. Pratt & Son, Fulton street. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier.

In this handsome little volume there are many poems breathing tender and religious feeling. The work is divided into three parts, the first containing the religious poems, the second the miscellaneous, and the third patrio-tic. The whole gives indication of a noble spirit of devotion to religion and such warm patriotism as we know animates the Irish in America. Of the religious poems, a quotation will give an idea :

NO AND YES.

No land's so dear as our own land, No home so sweet as our own home. No scene so praized as the old scene, No friend so kind as the old friend, No foe we know like our own foe, No joy we feel like our own joy, No grief's so near as our own grief, No rest more wished than our own rest, No toil so irks as our own toil, No hope so cheers as our own hope No love so warms as our own love, No faith so aims as our own faith

On Earth

Yes, a land there is-our true land, Yes, a home there is—our true home, Yes, a scene there is—a blest scene, Yes, our friends are there—our best friends, Yes, our foes come not to harm there, Yes, our rest will last-a long rest, Yes, our toils come not to tire there, Yes, our hopes will have its need buck, Yes, our love will dwell for aye there, Yes, our faith will guide our souls there-In Heaven.

The volume is dedicated to Rev. H. R. (Montreal) " the eleric's mentor and the poet friend." A well-executed portrait of the author ing at London, Ont., the other day, he said : "It was a fact that in Quebec, if the laity "did not vote according to the dictates of "the primes. their sacraments were with." A well-executed portrais of the author fronts the title page. The reversed poet appears to be at home among the people and the scenery of Montreal and its neighborhood, a fact which will no doubt secure him many readers in this part of Canada.

> THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal:

The "Dominion Illustrated" for the current week contains the following :- The Late Sir W. B. Richards; Hon. J. W. Taylor; MacCar-thy's statues of Dr. Ryerson and Col. Williams; The Baptist church, Woodstock; View on the The Baptist church, Woodstock; View out the I The Maptist church, Woodstock; View out the I Thames at Woodstock; the Kingston penitenii, Thanks Tupper has given a best ave and the second to justify the government in Impossible to suppose that whele nations of Mr. J. M. Wall, of the New York Tribune. ary; view of Paris, Ontario; weighing the Finh, Mills.

Afternoon Tea.

The ladies of the congregation of the Gern at giving an "alternoon tea" on Easter Monday, April 22nd, 4 to 7, in aid of the fund for a free library now being organized under the supervis-ion of the Jesuit Fathers. The music on this occasion will be the choicest, and everything. promises a delightful afternoon.

Apart from the enjoyable nature of the entainment and the excellence of the object to which the proceeds are to be applied, there seems a disposition on the part of the Catholic public to abow their sympaby with any work undertaken by the Jesuit Fabhers, as a token what their constant and arduous labors are fully appreciated, and that the recent agitation against them has only endeared them to the people to whom they so untiringly devote themselves. No better evidence of this feeling could be given than the unexpected demand for tickets, which has obliged the ladies of the committee to secure the Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine street, instead of Hall & Scott's rooms, as had been The attention of ticket holders is specially

called to the change. The day and hours remain-ing the same; merely the hall is changed, to

ing the same ; merchy the han is Chalged, to prevent all danger of overcrowding. Thekets, 50 cents, are for sale by Messre La-violette and Nelson, Notre Dame St., or can be procured from Mrs. McCarby, 588 Sherbrooke St., or Miss Sadlier, 706 Sherbrooke St.

Mr. Colby,

The Witness professes to believe that in the event of Mr. Colby being taken into the Govern ment he could not be reelected on account of his speech and vote spainst the disallowance of the Jesuits Bill. The Witness is away off. The English Conservatives of Stanstead would stand by Mr. Colby though he made a dozen such speeches and gave a dozen such votes. The truth 18, if Mr. Colby had spoken and voted for disallowance his seat might have been injeopardy. Mr.Colby is an asuute politician and knows the temper of his constituents. The Witness, on the other hand, is not remarkably successful in sizing up the drift of public opin-

It is none of our funeral, but Mr. Colby should be taken into the Government in prefer ance to all other claimants for the position. Mr Hall is his only serious rival, but Mr. Hall a not been in Parliament long and in no other respect is he superior to Mr. Colby. We do not see how Mr. Colby's claims can well be ignored. He should have been in the Government long: ago, If the Liberals cared more for party suc-cess than for the country's good they might wish to see Mr. Ives elevated. But much as we yearn for the triumph of the Liberal party we have no desire to have Mr. Ives contribute to the ultimate success of the Liberals by becoming a cabinet minister. There are some inflictions which we do not wish to see visited upon our friends the enemy. Mr. Ives is one of them.-

Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever common , place and homely, ways, there God is hewing out the pillars for his temple. - Phillips Brooks.

The Gospel is for man. It reaches to his remotest wants, and has to do with his minutest interests. Nothing that concers. men is foreign to the Gospel. - Row. H. S. the Fish, | Mills.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

APBIL 17, 1889.

Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Berlin on August 19.

The visit of King Humbert to Berlin is fixed for early in May.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adjourn-

ed until May 14. Mr. Parnell's action in the Irish courts against the Times will be cancelled.

The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Sophie is fired for June 24.

Prince Bismarck had a brief audience Thurs-day with ex. Empress Fredrick.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury will visit

Prince Bismarck about Easter. The premium on gold in the Argentine Re-

public has reached 64 per cent. By an explosion in the Erin pit, at Castrop,

New South Wales, 25 persons were killed.

The Persian Government has ceded the fortress of Kelat Kadri in Khorassan to Russia,

Gross of Long to the scarcity of wheat the area of cotton culture in Egypt this season is much re-

Voilent earthquakes are reported to have stricted. socurred in Epirus. The extent of damage in naknowo.

Five thousand three hundred emigrants sailed from Bremen and Hamburg Thursday for New York.

Two thousand emigrants left Liverpool on Saturday for America, making 12,000 to start

during the week. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, now a Turin, has suffered another relapse, and his

life is despaired ot. The Sydney, N. S. W. Government proposes to spolish all specific duties and to impose direct

taxation in their stead.

It is reported that King John of Abyssinia before his death appointed as his successor his nephew Dagiao Mangascis.

The man who murdered the boy Steinfatt in one of the suburbs of Hamburg, a few days ago,

has been arrested at Lubeck. Lord Francis Occil, the second son of the Marquis of Exeter, has been declared a bank-rupt. His liabilities are £21,000,

The Assembly of New South Wales by a vote of 45 to 25 has decided in favor of the pay-

ment of a fixed salary to members, Four Russian officers have wagered that they can ride on horseback from St. Petersburg to

Paris in 45 days. They will spart in May. The Russian Government has decided to ex-tend the Sebastopol railway to Theodosia and to make a commercial port at the latter place.

The Paris Temps says the Government is disposed to agree to Germany's proposal for an international conference on the slavery ques-

Mary Anderson, who arrived at Queenstown on Thursday morning from New York on the Steamer Germanic, is in better health than when the sailed.

Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Parnell commission will be reprinted in pamphlet form for circulation in Great Britain, America and the colonies.

The nomination of the John Albert Bright, Liberal Unionist, and William Phippson Beale, Gladstonian, took place for Centre Birmingham (John Bright's seat) on Thursday.

Sir Julian Paunceforte, the new British minis ter to the United States, has left Liverpool for New York. A large number of friends gather-ed at the station and bade him farewell.

The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have decided that women are not eligible to membership in the London County Council. The election of Lady Sandhurst is therefore declared void. The council will appeal.

A company is being formed in London for the purpose of establishing an extensive railway system in the Zambesi country in Africa. The new organization will be known as the British Central African company. Subscriptions to the amount of one million pounds have already been obtained.

A messenger who has returned from Khartoum brings latters from Slaten Bey to members of the Oatholic mission. He also brings the supposed head of Ras Alula, the Abyasinian gen-eral, who is said to have been killed in battle at Gosoben and Mr. Balfour, the last named is the best choice, and it declares that the Conserva-tives will not tolerate any leader other than Mr. Balfour.

LARTON, April 14.—Advices from Vicuna say the Empress of Austria has been attacked by the family malady, inamity. She suffers from long spells of melancholy and entertains delu-sions accuses barself of the death of the Orown Prince Rudolph. She is possessed with ideas of suicide, thunking to leave the Emperer free to re-marry. Sometimes she thinks she has a new re-marry. Sometimes she thinks she has a new born heir to the throne. The Emperor is graatly affected. He suffers from insomnia and has no heart for work, having only languid interest in state affairs. It is reported that he has consulted with Count Kolnoky and Count Von Taafe upon the advisability of abdication in favor of his nephew Francis. It is also said he wrote to the Pope declaring that he longed for a rest and wished to retire, and that the Pope's response urging upon him the necessity of submitting to the decrees of God, combined with protests of the ministers, induced him in the meantime to remain upon the throne.

BEBLIN, April 14.-The Court of Appeals' revocation of the police decree against the Volks Zeitung and the failure of the prosecution of the Freisennige Zeitung has exasperated the Emperor and confirmed his determination to insist upon a bill to accentuate the rigors of the ordinary press laws. An intimation has been made to the leaders of the National party through Count Herbert Bismarck that a press law compromise, must be abandoned, the Government finding it necessary to press upon he Reichstag a measure to control criticism. This decision promises an upbeaval of parties during the remainder of the eastion. The persecution of the press excites every populous centre in Germany, is strengthening the Pro-gressists and Socialists, is making a had impres-sion on the country that the Emperor's future will justify the worst fears of his despotic tendencies.

PARIS, April 14 - At a banquet at Versailles to day Deputy Laguerre read Bonlanger's speech. He contrasted the doings of the pre-sent "Sham Repulicans" with the doings of the Republicans of 1789, and said that on the hundreth anniversary the reforms then initiat ed must be completed. MM. Laguerre and Herisse were arrested on leaving the banquet hall. They protested on the ground of the in-violability of matters of the Chamber of De-puties and were released.

LONDON, April 15 .- Patrick T. Molloy, sum moned as a witness for the Times before the Parnell commission, but who gave evidence at variance with the statements he had made to the Times' counsel before he was placed on the witness stand, and who was tried on a charge that he perjured himself during his examination, was convicted to-day. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

LONDON, April 15.-Justice Sterling has granted an application for a reduction of the capital stock of the Land Corporation of Canada from £125,000 to £75,000, wiping out £12,500 of capital which has been lost.

Justice Sterling has also granted a petition to wind up the Canada Asbestos & Antimony Company, on the ground that the vendors never acquired a title to the Quebec estates sold to the mpany. The directors are to repay the sharebolders in full.

LONDON, April 15 .- John Albert Bright, the candidate of the Liberal-Unionistr, was to day elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as representative of the Central division of Birmingham in Parliament. Mr. Bright received 5,610 votes, sgainst 2,560 votes for Wm. C. Beale, Gladstonian. In 1886 John Bright was returned unopposed.

IRISH.

Mr. Parnell will accept the freedom of Edin burgh after giving his evidence before the commission.

The libel suit of Stokes against the Dablin Freeman's Journal, has resulted in a verdict of \$300 for the plaintiff.

Father Morris and Father Conningham senenced at Nenagh to two months' imprisonment under the Crimes act, without hard labor, have appealed.

Sir Charles Russell has consented to act as arbitrator between the Vandeleur and Clare tenants and their landlords. His decision is to be binding.

The Weekly Despatch says William O'Brien has entered a libel suit against Lord Salisbury for remarks made by the latter in a recent Mr. William O'Brien's appeal from the sen tence of six mosths' imprisonment was heard Wednesday and the sentence was reduced. He will be released on May 22. Jas, Lawrence Carew, member of Parliament for North Kildare, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for offences under the Orimes act, is still in the hospital of the Belfast

Mr. Balfour replied that he made it a rule but had, moreover, been reinstated in the Oblat neither to own nor to deny the truth of alle Order. He said Father Paradis was expelled neither to own nor to deny the strith of alle-gations regarding the issue of scoret circulars, Mr. Parnell demanded a straight forward aus-

wer. The circular, he said, was a fact. If it was intended for Government purposes Mr. Balfour had nothing to conceal. His refusai to explain implied that there was something to be ashamed of, (Hear, hear.) The use made of the circular proved that the Government was not neutral toward the commission investigating the Times charges. They were the prosecutors behine the Times. Referring to the use of battering rams in enforcing evictions in Donegal, Mr. Parnell protested against such cruelty and barbarity. Mr. Balfour ignored the question regarding the secret cir-cular. Regarding the battering rams he held that it was necessary to use them as the tenants had built elaborate fort works inside their doors. Sit William Vernon Harcourt described the policy of Mr. Balfour as one of extermination. The Government's remedy for suffering tenants was to level the poor people's houses with hat-tering rams. Mr. Goschen declared that the Parnellites were responsible for that. They had substituted warfare between landlord and tenant for friendly relations based upon recent laws, which put Irish tenants in a more favored and protected position than any other peosle in the world. Evictions were not taking place because tenants could not pay their rep but because they would not do so. Sir William Vernot Harcourt seemed to prefer that policemen's heads be battered in to seeing doors broken.

LONDON, April 12 - At the Liberal conference, held at Norwich this siternoon, Lord Rossbery suggested that future measures favourable to home rule be submitted to a commission, composed of constitutional lawyers or civil servants of experience, prior to the opening of Parliament.

DUBLIN, April 14.—During the evictions on the Olphertestate yesterday, the agent and a number of emergency men were scalded and otherwise seriously wounded. Forty tenants on the Marquis of Lansdowne's estate have received notices of eviction.

CATHOLIC.

The sixth volume of Cardinal Massaia's mis sionary memoirs has just been published,

It is stated that the action for libel by the Bishop of Cloyne sgainst the New York Herald will shortly be set down for hearing.

The Jeanie Missionary, Père Colin, has estab lished a meteorological and astronomical observatory at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagas-

Mgr. Toner, the American Missionary Apos tolic, will remain for some time at the Hotel Raissan, Nice, where he will receive donations for missions,

The Rev. Fathers Abinal and Malzac, cf the Madagascar Mission, have just published a very complete dictionary of Malagassy, the language of the great African Island.

Sir William Comer Peterham, Chief Justice, Calcutta, who is seriously ill and given over by the doctors, received Catholic Baptism at the hands of Father Lafont.

Leo XIII. has been chosen arbitrator by the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay to settle serious dispute which has arisen with regard to the limitation of their respective territories.

Rev. Father Nolin, S.J., has left for St. Boni face, Man., where he will establish a branch, of the league of the Sacred Heart and will com plete bis notes on the colonization lands in the North-West.

The points at issue in the dispute between Father Lambert, author of "Notes on Inger-soll," and his Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. McQuaide, of Rochester, have been decided at Rome in Father Lambert's favour.

Captain Vandeleur, after a long conference with the Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, Vicar-General of Kilrush, and several other priests of the diocese, agreed to a settlement of the long standing dispute with his tenante.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gonin, O.P., Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, died at Trinidad, on March 13th, in his seventy-fourth year. He is succeed ed by the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, O.P., formerly Prior of St. Mary's, Tallaght, [County Dublin.

At the close of her engagement in St. Louis recently Miss Mary Anderson presented to the Blessed Virgin's alter at the Cathedral in that city a superb carpet, a set of lace curtains, and Bleased Virgin's alter at the United states, and city a superb carpet, a set of lace curtains, and city a superb carpet, a set of lace curtains, and everal sets of metallic flowers. She assisted at work. The men say the force at Montreal has Montreal has been obtained principally from the work. The men say the force at Montreal has been obtained principally from the base only work half. United States,

from the Oblat Order for disobedience to the laws of the order and also from performing the functions of a prices. He knew Father Paradis had asked the Holy See to reinstate him and and asked the Holy See to renestate him and give him power of saying Mass. The kev. gentleman said that the Pope may have granted Father Paradis the privilege of asying Mass, but it was almost impossible in his opinion to reinstate him into the Oblat Order. However, he had received no intelligence of the reinstatement, but would in the meantime telegraph to the Pope and ascertain full particulars. Several other city clergymen were interviewed concern-ing Rev. Father Paradis' reported reinstatement and were of the same opinion as the Reverand Provincial of the Oblat Order. One of them said that he could have been given the right to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in this country, but it was out of the question that he hould be reinstated in the Order. Rev. Father Paradis has been expelled from the Oblat Order for seven months during which time he did not celebrate Mass until March 19th, the Feast of

St. Joseph. Archbishop Duhamel was interviewed at Ottawa in reference to his recent visit to Rome. Taxes, he said, have increased at a fearful rate since the Italian occupation of the Eternal city until now they have become oppressive. When Victor Emmanuel took possession of Rome he was only provisionally recognized by the other po ers as master of the destinies of that city. po for as manager or one desninger or end cury. The marmurings of the people against oppres-airs taxation has made the people lovg for a change. The law is very oppressive with regard (to liberty of speech, and a similarly unjust co-ercion law exists in Rome as in Ireland. He ercould have a similarly unjust cosays the Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter to the European powers, asking the with-drawl of the Italian Government and troops rom Rome, and the appeal will be made on behalf of the murmurin evole.

CANADIAN

Mr. E. W. Rathbur, Deseronto, has given \$10,000 to Queen's College endowment fund,

Mr. Donald Chisholm, member for Vancou-ver, continues very ill from liver disorder.

It is reported that a Quebec firm has been awarded the contract to build the Kingston dry dock,

The city of Three Rivers has decided to adopt the electric light for street lighting purposes,

Mrs. Affleck, widow of Capi. John Affleck and mother of Lady Thompson, died Thursday, after a long illness, It is ramored that Hon. Mr. Starnes has been chosen as Speaker of the Legislative Council in the place of Hon. Mr. de la Bruere, resigned

Fears are entertained for the brig Addie Ben-on, which left Port Medway in the latter part of January for Cuba and has not been heard of nince. The Cochrane Ranch company, under supple

mentary letters patent, gives notice that they intend to increase the capital stock from \$250,-000 to \$100,000. Mr. Theofred Hamel has sued the Quebec

Morning Chroniele for libel in connection with the Whelan-Charlebois scandal. He claims \$10,000 damages, The Oxford, temperance Association has decided to stand by the Scott Act in the coming

repeal contest and seems disposed to favor the third party movement. Hugh F. Keefer, of Vanconver, contractor, will apply to Parliament next session for a di-

vorce from his wife, Rebecca Keefer, nee Tisdall, on the ground of adultery.

The Rev. Angus McLeod, of Megantic, in Toronto trying, and not unsuccessfully, to enlist public sympathy on behalf of Doneld Morrison, the now noted outlaw.

Subscriptions are bding collected to purchase a gold medal for Cel O'Brien, and a silver one for each of the other twelve members of the House of Commons who voted with him.

The Lake St. John Railway passed 6,400 cars of freight from Lake St. John to Quebec, and carried 70,000 passengers, or an average of 5,850 per month, between the two places last year. The Main Legislature has granted a charter

utnorizing of a line of railway to the Canadian frontier, there to meet the proposed extension from St. Francis of the Quebec Central railway.

A deputation to Canoba. A deputation consisting of Senator Girard, Meerra Scarth, Ross, Daly, Lariviere, M. P's., and Marion, M. P. P., of Manitobs, and Mr. Camerov, O. E., waited on the Premier and the Hon Mr. Dewdney, on Friday, to ask for a land subsidy of 6,400 acres per mile for the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway. Sir John wid Ann much consider the ambiation said they would consider the application.

The second s

The summer programme of the Vicerega party has been decided on. Lord Stanley, Lady Stanley and staff will go to his house on the Oascapedia about the end of July, and in Sep-tember the Viceregal party will make a visit to the Pacific coast. Hon. Edward Stanley, A.D.C., Grenadier Guards, accompanied by Lady Alice Stanley Lots for Worked with New York Stanley left for England, via New York, last Monday. Mr. McMahon, A.D.O., Gren adier guards, also has to return to England and will, with the Hon. Algernon Stanley, accom-

win, with the Hon. Algernon Stanley, accom-pany Hon. Edward and Lady Alice Stanley. The Hon. Victor Stanley, R. N, left last Satur-day, via New York, for Bermuda to rejoin his ship, the Bellerophon. The Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, Lancashire militia, left for home last week in order to put in his annual training with the corres and will prohebly not actum hefer still a territory. In the part whose population is chiefly Americans, 11 is proposed to add two counties of Arizona and have it admitted as a state. The new state would, have 95,000 peothe corps, and will probably not return before Christmas as his studies at Sandhurat may prevent. Captain the Hou. C.R. Colville, A.D.C., will be the only member of His Excellency's staff remaining in Canada, but he and Mrs Col-ville may, during the season, take a short trip over to London.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 11.-The body of S Gilbert, a fisherman, who was drowned in the gale of January 9, which broke up the ice where he was fishing, was found last night on the bay shore at the cemetery. It was buried this afternoon.

The Winnipeg Orange district lodge has passed a resolution condemning in the strongest terms the members of the order who voted against Col. O'Brien's motion, individually re-NEW YORK, April 11.—The Hcraid's Wash-ington says:—The five Centrel American re-publics, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, in February agreed upon a tready which provides that if any diffi-culty shall arise between any of them it shall be sattled without way by the arbitration of any pudating sll connection with any of the present political parties, and will in future vote as Pro testants first.

Ambroise Lspine, Michel Dumas, and other celebrities connected with the Riel rebellions, have been engaged by Buffalo Bill and Igave on Monday for Paris.

cuity shall arise between any or them it shall be settled without war, by the arbitration of any one of the following nations: The United States, the Argentine Repudlic, Chili, Mexico, Switzerland, or any of the great European ST. JOHN, N.B., April 10 .- In the Legislature yesterday a bill was introduced to incorporate a company to build a railway from Harvey to Salisbury, which is the route of the railway which Nova Scotia Members have been trying to compel the Canadian Pacific to build in con nection with the South Line. The bill was opposed by the St. John members, partly on the ground that the road was not necessary, and partly because the route was covered a char ter to another company. The bill was support ad by Atorney General Blair, and passed by a vote of 23 to 10. The persons destring incor-poration are R. C. Skinner, a brother of the M. P. for St. John, Mesars. Richards and Thompson, two members of the Legislative council, and Dr. Debestram, of New York, the financial backet of the New Brunswick Central railway.

ROME, April 15.—The Pope blessed the palms in the chapel of the Vatican yesterday. To-day he was slightly indisposed, and was unable to give the household Easter communion. Is is xpected he will officiate at the service in the Pauline chapel on Thursday.

COLLING WOOD, April 11.-The old Roman Jatholic Church was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The cause of the fire is a mystery. Insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$1.400.

ST JOHN'S, Nfld., April 12.-Great grief ba been caused in this community by the death this morning of Hon. O. Ayre, a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Ayre was a promin-ent Methodist and his loss will be much felt by his fellow co-religionists as well as by a large circle of friends. Mr. Joncas, M.P., bas received from Chief

Engineer Schreiber the reply to his request for more rapid communication between the Mari time provinces and Montreal for the transport ation of fresh fish. The Government has agreed to run two fast trains weekly between Halifax

and Montreal. These trains will be supplied with refrigerator cars and will run on express T. Martin: "That a vote of thanks be tendered the officers of the past year, and that a special time, only stopping at Dalhousie to receive business from Gaspe. The object of this arrange ment is to enable the fish dealing firms of the lower provinces and Caspe to ship fresh fish to Mr. James J. Costigan, for the able manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office."-Carried unanimously.

suffering for several months. Mr. Oreighton's illness had prevented him from attending the active daties of his position since his promotion from Kingston to Quebes. A deputation consisting of Senator Girard, the was informed that free entry of tools of trade. At an provided for in the He was informed that tree entry of scole or trade, etc., as provided for in the tariff act, does not extend to machinery and other articles im-ported for use in any macufacturing establish-ment, and consequently his enquiry must be answered in the negative. He was further in-formed that the machines would be entitled to free entry under another providen of the law free entry under another provision of the law, provided they were manufactured in this country and are in substantially the same condition as when exported.

5

FINDLAY, Obio, April 10. - Thomas Bergel, a FINDLAY, Obic, April 10. — Thomas Bergel, a farmer of Union township, was awakened yea-terday morained by pitcous cries for help and sounds of a struggle coming from the front porch. He found his dog, a huge mastiff, tear-ing at the throat a tramp, who had sought the purch as a place to sleep. The farmer, it is said, assisted in killing the tramp, who was bursted in a secluded field. CHIOAGO, April 10.-A news editor now here

reports that there is a movement on foot to divide New Mexico. The idea is to leave the

part mostly occupied by Mexicans and Indiana

Patladelphia, April 10,-A war is impend.

ing among the anthracite coal companies. The water has been a poor one for coal consumption and trade is still very dull, and, under the cir-

cumstances, it is believed the coal carrying and

mining companies will fight among themselves

NEW YORK, April 11.-Russell Harrison, sen

of the President, was arrested this afternoon in the offices of Judge charged with libel.

powers ; that none of the five republics shall form alliances with outside nations without the

consent if all, and that delegates from the five

republics shall meet annually to consider masters of mutual interest. It is the hope of the ablest

men in these republics that this will help to

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting-Installation of Officers

and General Business.

The monthly meeting of the above society was held at St. Patrick's Church lass Sunday

afternoon, alter Vespers. The meeting was opened with religious exercises in the church.

The Rev. Jas. A. McCallen preached a most

loquent sermon on the evils of intemperance;

the discourse of the Rev. Father was most im-

pressive and convincing. After the sermon the

Rev. Father administered the pledge to 32 per-

The members then adjourned to the presby-

tery for the transaction of business, the first of which was the installation of office-bearers by

the Rev. Father McCallen. After the new officers had taken their places the Rev. Father

made a brief address, complimenting the acciety on the excellency of the staff of officers they had selected. The affairs of the society were in

good hands, and the further progress of the society was assured. He called upon every

member to do his utmost to enlarge the society's

membership. Personally, he promised that no effort would be wanting on his part to have the

The usual routine business was then pro-ceeded with. 16 pledge cards were issued, and six new members were admitted to the Benefit

Mr. B. Emerson moved, seconded by Mr. A.

vote of thanks is due the respected secretary,

membership increased.

bring about a federal union of these states.

ple.

SODS.

branch.

to supply the market.

Gallabat. The head is a present from the Kha lifa to the Governor of Suskim.

The memorial fund to Matthew Arnold now amounts to \$35,000. A meeting of subscribers is to be held on Friday in Westminister abbey to consider what is to be done with the money and to examine designs for a memorial to be placed in the abbey. By far the greater portion of the fund will be assigned to Mrs. Arnold.

A number of prominent merchants and bankers gave a banquet at London on Wednesday evening in honor of William Henry Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, who it is expected, will soon be raised to the peerage. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ire-land, General Lord Wolseley and a brilliant company were present.

The House of Commons, by a vote of 200 to 79, rejected Mr. Clarke's Scottish home rule motion. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion in an animated speech, in which he said the question was not ripe and would obstruct more pressing measures. He did not doubt, however, that when Scotland unanimously de-manded home rule Parliament would accede to her desires.

The British court, army, navy and public generally have been requested to wear mourning for the late Duchess of Cambridge. So desirous were some of Her Majesty's subjects to express their grief for the death of Her Majuty's aunt that they donned suits of sable on Saturday evening. The funeral of the Daches of Cambridge, sunt of Quern Victoria, took place on Wednesday. Her Majesty viewed the remains and was deeply affected.

Emperor Francis Joseph has purchased the Mayerling estate, owned by the late Orown Prince Rudolph. The main building will be converted into a Carmelite nunnery. The room in which the Orown Prince committed suicide will be turned into a chapel. Other parts will be fibled up as an asylum for aged and infirm people. The Austrian colony at Buenos Ayres bas sent a golden wreath, valued at 10,000 frame, to be placed on Rudolph's tomb.

Upon the appearance of Gen. Boulanger at the soirce given by M. Somzo at Brussels the officials of the French embassy, who were pre-sent, immediately took their departure. The Prince de Ohimay, Belgian minister of foreign affairs and most of the other members of the Cabinet declined to be introduced to Boulanger, and also departed. Almost all of the diplomatists present kept aloof from Boulanger during the evening.

The London Standard, referring to the coming Samoan conference, asys :---"Germany must abandon the idea of securing a preponderating influence in Samoa. The appointment of Mr Bates as one of the American commissioners hows that any claim in that direction will ren-der the conference entirely nugatory." It is learned from Berlin that Mr. Bates will be re-cived there with the same nonraw as will be ctived there with the same courtsey as will be shown to his colleagues.

M. Ferry delivered an address before the M. Ferry delivered an address perceture National Republican association Thursday even-ing. He said the election of Boulanger in the Department of the Seine had awakened the Government and the Moderates, who did not duire their threats unb. Their principal fault has been to allow the country to believe that the Government was anarchy in discuise. The dovernment was anarchy in disguise. The discussion among the parties had now diminish-td, and the Republicans possessed means by which to vary wish Boulargiam.

The St. James' Gasette announces that William Harry Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, is about to be raised to the peerage, and that he will accordingly resign the Government leader-ship in the House of Commons and take his soat in the House of Lords. The Grant limits that

David Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, who is undergoing imprisonment for offences under the Orimes act, has been confined in a cell and placed on a bread and water diet for refusing to nerform menial work about the prison.

The St James Gazette states that the Marquis of Londonderry has intimated his desire to resign the viceroyship of Ireland. His desire to retire is because of the pressure of private affairs and the ill health of his wife.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said Lord Londonderry originally took the office of Irish viceroy for two years, but that he had consented under pressure to retain the post for a longer period. The Vice roy had not yet tendered his resignation, but the Government could not assume that he would continue in office.

In the case of John Finucand, member of Parliament, who appealed from his sentence of four months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes act, the court confirmed the sentence. In the appeal of David Sheehy, mem-ber of Parliament, who was convicted and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, the court reduced the sentence to five months,

Mr. Crilly, Nationalist member for North Mayo, in the Commons on Wednesday moved the second reading of the bill providing that the courts, in fixing rents, deduct from the letting value the cost of improvements effected by the tenant ; that the courts also deal with arrears and decide the amount to be paid, and that the berm of judical rent be seven years instead of fifteen. The bill was rejected by a vote of 229 to 168. Mr. Parnell had usued a special "whip" for this division.

NEW YORK, April 9.-The council of the Irish National League to night discussed the attitude recently assumed by Patrick Egan, the new minister to Chili, and Alexander Sullivan in asserbing the existence of treachery among some Irishmen to the Irish national cause. John Devoy and James O'Gorman delivered ad-Devoy and James O Gorman denvered ad dresses, and resolutions were adopted request-ing Mr. Parnell to appoint a committee of ben, whose standing and character shall be a guarantee of their impartiality and good faith, to make a thorough investigation of the charges and to make a report of the Irish national movement in America report of the Irian avoidat hove the other day published an interview with Egan in which the latter is represented as calling John Devoy a trattor to the Irish caute. Some sharp correspondence has since passed between th two men. Devoy demanded a retraction, and Egan replied that he had not used the language

objected to in talking with a reporter. He how-ever, intimated his belief that Devoy is a maitor, and he refused to apologize.

NEW YORK, April 10.-Gen. Millen, the well known Irish nationalist, and for some years past on the New York Herald, died here tonight. He was 53 years old. In 1865 he joined James Stephens in Ireland in his attempt to raise an army in Ireland to throw off the Eng-liah yoke, but becoming convinced that the scheme was visionary he returned to Mexico and fought against Maximilin.

LONDON, April 12 .- In the House of Commons this svening Prof, Stuart (Redical) asked Mr. Baltour, chief secretary for Ireland, whether the circular, sent to the Irich police

P.P. of Delvin, County Meath, was consecrat-ed Assistant Bishop of Sydney, at Navan, by the Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of

Liverpool took part in the ceremony. The new bishop will not leave Ireland before May.

In a letter to the Daily News Canon Keller, of Youghal, confirms the aunouncement that the Ponsonby estate has been bought by a wealthy English company and that two dred human beings are to be immediately turned adrift upon the world by this company. The imposter Kuhn, who swindled the Prince of Monaco, the Duke de Broglie, and others, by representing himself in epistolary communications to his victims as Cardinal La vigeria-the modern Crusader-has been conlemned to incarceration for the space of four months.

A monument is to be raised within the diocese of Birmingham to the memory of its first Bishop, the late Dr. Ullathorne. The Right Rev. Dr. Ileley states that a committee will be speedily formed to consider the shape the memorial should take, and to devise the best mode of carrying out the project.

The rules and regulations of the new Catholic University at Washington are being printed in Latin at the "Propaganda Fide." They will be sent out to all bishops in America, Canada, England, Ireland, Sootland and Australia. The rector, Right Rev. Mgr. Kean, will sail for America the first week in May.

Cardinal Gibbons's new book, "Our Christian Heritage," will, he says, aim "to show the beauty and necessity of religion in these days when it is so fashionable to set up the teach-ings of Paganism, of Buddhism and even Mohammedanism as more suited than our faith to the wants of humanity."

Father Damien, the apostle of the lepers, is according to Father Conrady, his companion, nearly at the point of death. "In a few short weeks," writes Kather Conrady, "his brave heart will have been still for ever. He awaits the end with saintly resignation His care, his sorrow is for his poor helpless flock,"

Rev. Fasher McEvoy, parish priest of Peter-borough, will be removed from the discess of Peterborough to Hamilson, accompanying his Lordship Bishop Dowling. Rev. Father Rud-kins will succeed him in the position of rector for the cathedral and chancellor of the diocese. Rev. Father McEvoy leaves with Bishop Dowling at the beginning of May.

Sir Charles Russell in abowing that if the Times had been consistent in nothing else it had been consistent in its relentless hestility to the Irish people, reminded the Commissioners that the Zimes had vilified the Irish pricethood, calling them "a band of surpliced ruffians," calling them "a band of surpliced ruffians," and also recalled the fact that away back in Lord Mulgrave's time it had reproached that Liberal Vicercy for daring to invite to dinner "that rancorous, foul mouthed ruffian, O Con' nell."

Perhaps the most pathetic portion of Sir Charles Russell's speech on Tuesday was that in which he told how the Times rejoiced in 1846-7 at the famine which was thinning out the Irish, and brutally insulting the starving scores of thousands who swarmed to the seaports for emigration, likening them to rate who crawled from a drowning ship to a sound one by a hawser. I have this consolation, however," contin-ued Sir Charles, and quoted Cobden's memorable saying that any movement could succeed in England provided it had three things-" a good cause, persistent workers, and the hostility of the Times.

Ortawa. April 10.-Rev. Father Augler, prois the House of Lords. The Grant is and this scattering must be the House of Lords. The Grant is the line of the Line police information which is and this scattering must be the possible candidates for the lader that the correction to the Line police information which he has been using to control and the Secretary of the Treasury recent-to photo of the Dark of the Line police information which he has been using to control and the London Teres, been restored to the functions of the prisethood, act a fortion all present to the Line police information to the functions of the prisethood, act a forties all secret and the London Teres, been restored to the functions of the prisethood, act a forties all not control and the London Teres.

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time.

Arrangements have been made, subject to the consent of Parliament, for the construction of a railway from Calgary to Edmonton and south from Calgary to Leithbridge or the International boundary.

The provincial probibition convention at Truro, has passed resolutions condemning the Halifax city council and liquor license inspector for their manner of dealing with offenders against the law.

The Woodstock Orangemen have passed reso lations strongly condemning those Orangemen who voted against Col. O'Brien's resolution and approving of the stand taken by Mr. James Jutherland, M. P.

William Cooper, a brakeman, while trying to release his foot from a fror on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, broke his leg, and after-wards the train backed over it, crushing it fear-fully. The leg was amputated.

The increased traffic between Vancouver and the Orient has necessitated additional facilities, and, commencing with May Ist, a steamer wi arrive and depart here every twelve days in stead of monthly, as heretofore.

In the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, Col. O'Brien, M.P., testified that the multia clothing did not so much misfit the men as that the men were too small for the clothes. Toronto officers condemn the quality of the clothes.

Mr. Honore, Chasse, advocate, who acted a secretary to the opposition leader, Mr. Taillon, last session has sworn out a warrant against Mr L. J. Demers, publisher of Le Canadien, for as sault, arising out of the municipal by-election now proceeding.

It is understood that Bancroft and Connolly of Quebec, the lowest tenderers, have secure the contract for the construction of the Kings ton dry dock. It is said their tender was in the vicinity of \$265,000. Work on the dock will be commenced immediately.

Hon Mr. Chapleau, secretary of State, sailed from Liverpool, Saturday, for New York. He may be expected to arrive here about Tuesday week. Mr. Chapleau's health is much improved and he will take his seat in the House for the close of the present session.

A cablegram from St. John's Nfld., says the Manhood Suffrage bill has passed its third reading in the House of Assembly. It gives a vote to every householder aged 21 and every man not a householder aged 25. It adds 12,000 new voters to the list,

A very quiet convention of Tory electors of St. Lawrence Ward, Toronto, at which sixty three were present approved of Mr. Small's vote on Col. O'Brien's resolution by sixty to three. There was, however, a good deal of grumbling and the three members comprising the minority resigned.

It is understood that Campbell & O'Nei), late It is understood that Campbell & O'Neil, late contractors of the Oxford & New Glasgow rail-way, have secured the contract for the con-struction of the "Missing Link," between Ann-apolis and Digby, a distance of eighteen miles, This railway will connect the western counties with the Windsor & Annapolis railway.

The Nova Scotia provincial grange has adopt ed resolutions highly approving of the establish ment of the Dominion experimental farms, and the work and objects for which they have been established, and the circulation among farmers of official bulletins giving the valuable practical results of the experimental work conducted by

Mr. Creighton, the newly appointed manage of the Hank of Montreal as Quebec city, died to build up Zion, and this scattering must be audienty Friday morning from an overdose of stopped.

TORONTO, April 14 .- A man killed early on Saturday morning at Strachan avenue crossing by a freight train was identified as Robt. Flem ing, of Brampton, a lawyer, and at one time s partner of Sir John A. Macdonald, Of late years be had fallen into dissipated habits. Fleming was stopping with a triend in Park-dale, and it is sapposed lost his way and was wandering around when the accident occured. Two trains were passing Strachan avenue in opposite directions, and the victim was watch-ing one when struck by the other. The body was horribly mangled.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 14 .- Over one thousand immigrants arrived last night and to-day. The Sarnia brought 650 and the Scandinavian 400 Among the Scandinavian's passengers were two hundred and eighty Scotch crofters for Wolesley. They were a fine body of men and were despatched on a special train. All the immigrants proceeded west.

Thursday morning, George Williams, Οn aged 48, single, a steerage passenger on the steamship Samia, booked for Quebec, came on ack, threw off his hat and coas and deliberate-ly jumped over board. The ship was stopped and a boat was launched, but no trace of the unfortunate man could be found.

AMERICAN.

Eight sets of twins and five of triplets have been born in Pike county, Georgia within two days.

The Saxton ballot reform bill passed the New York state assembly by a vote of 74 ayes to 44 DATE.

The census returns just made by the police show a population of half a million for Baltimore.

By yesterday's by-elections the control of the next general assembly of Rhode Island is settled in favor of the Republicans.

Owing to the distressed condition of the negroes on the Panama canal works the British consul distributed bread among the sufferer.

It is stated that Mrs. Andrew Bubers, a lady living near New York mills, Minn., give birth short time since to six children, three, of whom are alive,

Farmers in the vicinity of Winons, Minn, have almost completed theseeding of small grain. Preparations are being made to plant an unnaually large average of corn.

Prince Law, a negro, living on the Spring-field plantation, near Savannab, Ga., killed his four year old child as a sacrifice to the devil, who, he said, was about to destroy the world.

Prof. Holden, of the Lick observatory, tele graphs as follows: "An approximate orbit of the comet, discovered here on March 31 by Mr. Barnard, has been computed by Prof. Schubert. It is probable that this come will become seven or eight thousand times as bright as at present with a distance from the sun of about four mil-lion miles. On May 26 next, it should be carefully observed.'

At the closing session of the Mormon confer-At the closing session of the Mormon confer-cace George E. Cannon read the statistics of the church as follows:--12 spostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high pricets, 1,185 elders, 2,069 priorts, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,891 families, 115,915 officers and members and 49,302 children under 8 years of age, a total Mormon popula-tion of 153,911. The number of marriages for six months ending April 6, 1539, was 530; bitths 3,754; new members, 438; excommunications, six months anding April 6, 16:9, was doub or an and the second state of the second sta

1. 6. 6. 6. 6. 17

A vote of condolence to Mr. Ohas. Nolan on wife y 5 adopted

The committee of management was emfor an excursion during the summer. After the transaction of other routine basi ness the meeting was closed.

Historical Tid Bits.

Medicine was first introduced into Rome from Greece in 200.

The order of Jeaults was founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1540.

The great London plague was from June 29 to Dec. 12, 1665.

Romeonathy was first introduced into the United States in 1825.

Irons teamships were first introduced into Great Britzin 1843.

Mormons arrived at Salt Lake valley. Utah, July 24, 1847.

England, since the battle of Hastings, has had thirty-five rulers, whose average length of reign has been twenty-three years.

The American flag was first used at Cam. bridge by Washington Jan. 1, 1776 ; legally established by Congress, Jan. 14, 1777.

Homely Philosophy.

The ring of coin is often the knell of friendshin.

Insincerity is often mistaken for a lack of honesty.

Adversity undermines many a structure of prosperity.

They never need fear a fall who never scale the heights,

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

True genius lurketh under cover, while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of aży.

The sight of a man's money is often times the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

Prosperity awaits all men, and even pursues some, but it is never found in the haunts of vice.

Los ANGELES, Cala., April 15 .--- There is a well authenticated scheme on foot to capture Lower California from Maxice. A reporter yesterday found two gentlemen who had been asked to join in the undertaking. They are grand army men, well known and reliable. One of them said : I think there is a scheme to capture the lower peninsuls, and if the plan is well organized and has the powerful backing that the members claim for it they will make confiderable trouble for Mexico. was asked 1/2 join and offered suitable rank and pay. Of course, 1 would have nothing to do with such a scheme, and did not wants to know much about it. The second officer, when interrogated, admitted having the same offer made to him. The scheme is being worked through a secret order, which has a large membership through the South,

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable

n an le THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AN ESTIMATE OF JOHN BROWN.

charges have taken place and these prophets of ill-omen have been confounded. And Home

Rule will take place and these prophets of ill-omen be once more confounded. Under the leadership of Parnell, many victories have been

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By the Eminent Historian Von Helst.

It is a fact worthy of note that so eminent a scholar and vare and impartial a historian as Dr. Herman Von Holst should, have written Dr. Herman von House should, have written upon John Brown. Unbiased by prejodice, but strongly impressed by the grandeur of the subject of his essay, which is published by Cup-ples & Hurd of Boston, he narrates facts and explains causes with just consideration. In order to give some indication of the quality of Von Holst's intimate appreciation and admiration of the man hardly yet understood by his own people we will quote from the prelude to the bistory :--

the inhabitants of the town had assembled in] the principal church. He entered, ascended the pulpit, and began to explain the Resary. His words melted the hearts of that hitherto stiff-necked people. Their conversion was effected. With one impulse they sought ad-mission into the Resary. From that time to the present the Resary has become the great devotion of Catholics, the distinguishing mark of the true believers, the bulwark of the Church, the secure of the faithful. and assume the human shape. Among the Chinese heavan is odd, earth is even, and the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 belong to heaven, while the digits are of the earth earthly.

Holst is of a quality to awaken enthusiasm in those who have it not, but he is as just as he is eloquents and fairly weights the evidence on ei-ther side. The essay is followed by D A. Was-son's poem. "The Floods," and that by vari-ous appendices. The editor, Frank Preston Stearne, who was assisted in the trans-lation by Phillippe Marcou, a philolo gist of Cambridge, prefaces the work with an introduction and convints for a marcoust in introduction, and occupies some space in an appendix on the unfriendly criticiams on John Brown. Mr. Stearns says: "The late attacks upon the memory of John Brown arous-ed me to a sense of the danger which might re-sult from them. Fortunately I found close at hand an honest and sympathetic secount of him by a German writer who has within the last faw years achieved the highest renk as an authority on American history, recognized by liberal and conservative alike as an impartial judge of our public affairs." Thereare cuts of the bust of Brown by Brackett, and the gold medal presented in 1874 to Mr. Brown by eminent Frenchmen, Victor Hugo heading the lat. The frontispiece is a view of John Brown's grave which was most filly chosen. Buried on the slope of a generous hill, in a spot he had loved, his grave is designated by a huge bowlder, on the side of which is cut the inscription, "John Brown, 1859."

The Long Journey.

There were all classes of people in the train with him; men of every race and color, happy white-haired old men, and crying babies; mothers with their innonent children about them, and manacled crininals going to prison. Rich men rode in gorgeous special cars, striv-ing to hold themselves aloof from the others;;

A traveller once started on a long journey.

the working people, crowded together in the emigrant cars, were herds of pale, anxious, thin-ly clad, ill and suffering, and but poorly fed by is another small altar, similarly arranged. the way.

This faces the south, is nearly triangular in shape, and like the great altar is rough and The train rushed on, through all kinds of unhewn, and is supported at one and by two operations and the provide the pright stones. It measures six and a half

form.

Bless Your Souls! My brother farmers, when you can reteive one containing Just as many and very probably more varieties and all new vegetables that are really valuable, for just NOTHING 9 it may have less paint about the cover, but, great Scotti we are not after paint, but seed, fresh and true to name, such as will make with a master and the one picture all over our farms and saviens. the covers, but, great Scotti We are but with a master's fresh and true to name, such as will make with a master's bandits own picture all over our farms and gardens; seed I am not afraid to WA BEBANT on the cover of my cata-ing the state of the second second second second who for thirty years have been users of my seed; why, we were a goodly company and having pleasant times to grither before the great majority of the present race of second to grither the boys!) had left their nurse's arms! Send for a catalogue. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marbiehead, Mass-

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A STATE A CONTRACT OF THE ADDRESS OF

FREGORIZ

ALTIN TO AL

graces, and shall always find me ready to aid

them in their necessities. This is the precious gift which I leave thee and thy children."

Returning to Toulouse, St. Dominic found that,

by a mysterious dispensation of God, nearly all the inhabitants of the town had assembled in

Superstitions and Figures.

Virgil tells us that the gods esteemed odd

There were seven wise men in antiquity and

Miraculous powers are supposed to be possess-ed by the seventh daughter. Nine grains of wheat laid on a four-leaved

clover enables one to see the fairies. It is an ancient belief that a change in the

body of a man occurs every seventh year. Falstaff says : "They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either by nativity, chance or

The number three was the perfect number of

the Pythasoreane, who said it represented the beginning, middle and end.

In the Aaros Islands there is a superstition that seals cast off their skins every ninth month

The Siamese have a regard for odd numbers

and insist on having an odd number of doors, windows and rooms in their houses, and that all

staircases must have an odd number of steps.-

THE CROMLECH OF CASTLEMANY,

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND THE PURPOSE

FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN USED IN

DRUIDLIC WORSHIP.

North of the road leading from Cloyne te Ag-

had a village at the east end of Oerk Harbor,

lies the spiendid demense and deerpark of Uss-

stands an ancient Oromlect, or, as more pro-

perly designated, a Druid's atone or altar so

named from the bolief that these rude erect-

Oromleoh is a large mass of limestone rock,

in its natural state, untouched by the hand

and is made up of one great table-like stone,

which is supported at its western end by two

upright stones much smaller than it in size. The other end rests on the ground, thus giv

ing it that inclined position which character izes these Drnid altars, whence probably comes their name Grom leach, i. e., the bend-

ing-stone ; although, writes Windell, the lo-

cal historian, from whom we are quoting, it is just as probable the name may have been ap-

plied because they were altars of *Crom*, the Jupiter Tonans of the ancient Irish.

The slope of the great altar-atone is from

west to east. Its western, or highest point, is six feet above the ground ; its length is fifteen feet, its breadth is eight feet, and

thickness three and a half feet, and it ap-

proaches somewhat to an irregular oval in

About five feet southwest of this Cromlech

tlemany belonging to the Longfield family, near

Fort Worth, Tex., Gazette.

the armour of the faithful.

seven wonders of the world.

death."

Jesephine and Mapeleon.

APBIL 17, 1869.

But if Napoleon betrayed his principles, so, it must be admitted, did Josephine betray har un-stincts. Napoleon was resolved upon a divorce. That she could not help. She could have helped consenting to it. She had deprecated his as-sumption of the estate of monarch, forceseing, foredreading what it meant for her, but I find no share of testimony that she ever took her stand upon sternal right and wrong. I find no evidence that she ever presented to him, or her-self discerned, the imperiousness of moral obli-gation, the inviolable sacredness of the marriage vow, the certain duty they owed to civilization and Christianity beyond any uncertain duty of founding a dynamic dynasty. Josephine did but as many wives do-threw all the anguished ene gy of her heroism into conforming her own will to the will of her husband, rathar than into conforming her husband's will to the will of God, to the eventesting law of righteousness. Without vulgar contention, with active participation, by simply refinance the sign her name, by submitting to be a victim but would have preserved the full domity of her But if Napoleon betrayed his principles, so, it declining to become an accomplice, Josephine would have preserved the full dignity of her position. Napoleon would have completed the divorce, would have compelled the sacrifice of he hapiness; but she could not have compro-mised herself. Her position would have been commanding. As it was, she did but vie with him in his own line, and missed the great oppor-tunity for a great deed—a helpless but imperial protest against wrong. She went further. She not only gave in her adhesion to his will—which was not even a virtue, since his will was law— but she ran ahead of his will, bought or sought his continued friendship and companionship by taking a part, hideously unbecoming, in his unposition. Napoleon would have completed the big continued research and comparison pay taking a part, hideously unbecoming, in his un-holy alliance. She entertained and expressed a preference as to the wife he should choose, and even offered her services to secure the Austrian connection ; thus demonstrating that, in the matter of this divorce, her morale was no higher than Napoloon's.—Gail Hamilton in North American Review for April.

Burning Irish Homes.

Correspondents of the Dublin Freeman give details of the night attack on the evicted cabina details of the hight stack on the evicted cabins on the Olorgorey estate, Nass, County Kildare, Ireland, on March 28. Two days pre-vious, a large number of tenants had been turned out of there miserable cabins. They made ab-solutely no resistance. A sick boy, certified to be unfit for removal, was carried out by an Emergency man. Towards S.A. M. Thursday, 28th uits, the people of the little hamlet of Clon-gorey, wakened by cries of "Fire," found the evicted homesteads ablaze in every quarter. whose fine old manslon, Castlemany House, Naturally supposing the fires the result of ac-cideat, they gathered and tried to extinguish them, but were held back by the police and the Emergency men. Agent Routlege, protected by two policemen, was out enjoying the spect lons were once used in Druidio worship. This of art, but weather-beaten and moss-grown ; acle. Before daybreak, the houses which were not burned down were levelled to the ground with hatchets and crow-bars. Agent Rout-ledge is, it is stated, taking steps to obtain legal power to throw down some huts built by public subscription for the shelter of these un-

fortunate tenants. The Bawn of Clongorey, as the desolated hamlet is locally called, is neighbored by the Bog of Allen, and overshadowed by the Hill of Allen. The land is probaby the worst in Kil-dare. The tenants were largely dependent on sale of turf, and for the right to dig it, they were taxed enormously by the landlord. The

rents were excessive, the agent tyrannical. Three years ago a rise in the River Liffey flocded the poor cabins of Clongorey. Public charity kept the afflicted people from sinking under this mifortune. An unsuccessful strug-gle for a reduction in rent followed ; than the evictions, and then the burned out homesteads. No wonder the men of the Highland Light Infantry openly expressed their horror and dis-gust at the task assigned them.

It is rumored that an attempt was made upon the life of the Czar on Sunday and that His The affair is said to have been hushed up by the Russian authorities.

ing himself and awaying the souls even of his bitkerest opponents who instend and looked transfixed, enraptured, he poured forth that ever remarkable appeal to his audience to think well and pause long before crushing the hope of a nation. "I feel certain,"he said, "that there is in the minds of many of those who are going to vote against us to-night a profound convic-tion that the end will be as we forse it and not the flowing tide is with us." How sad when we reflect upon it I Great Heavens! Can it be to be lost before one prime minister of England could he found have enough to admit the justice of the Irish claim ! What may we expect, what have we received aince Gladskone freemed his seat that remarkable night and heard the ar-ouncement of the figures; a majority of thirty ouncement of the figures; a majority of the transhise would, they asserted, degrade the ouncement of the figures; the diment of the proposes. What here are and the asset the transhise would, they asserted, degrade the ouncement of the figures; the diment of the proposes. What have we received alone of the the transhise of the dyna-the transhise would, they asserted, degrade the ouncement of the figures; the dyna-ouncement of the figures; the dyna-the the dyna-the transhise would, they asserted, degrade the A Record of British Shame and Irish I have seen the local constable press for a convistion in the case of a cow "found wandering on the public road," to quote the exact formula, with a ferocity peries: ly amazing. And this oficine is often included in the list of outrages submitted to Parliament when a coerdion act is oalled for 1 Little boys have been sent to jail oncement of the figures; a majority of thirty against Home Rule, only thirty! The dyna-mite had penetrated to withim a few feet of the heart of the rock, brushed aside into a thousand -called for I Little boys have been sont to jail for whistling derisively at a policeman in New Oasho, West County Limerick. That, mind you, was the charge, "Whistling derisively." If a policeman thinks you are drunk, it is of little consequence that it is he himself who is drunk; your fate is sealed if he has a spite against/you. He will swear until a conviction is behind. One want are and is afficient to nears of the roat, brunned aside into a shousahd fragments the soft outer layers that had been growing and accumulating for ages, and glano-ing off, left only a tall gaunt pillar of granite where befort a giant mountain had stood.

I ask what have we received since then! Need I tell you? You know as well as I my side. In a leading editorial in that paper there appeared two years ago this automncament: "If Home Rule were granted, if an Iriah par-liament were sitting in Dublin, every Orange-man in Ulster would wake up the next day only to find his throat out." Yet all these legislative there here here after and a set of these products of self know and many of you know even better. We have received Balfour with all that his name implies. But he has not cowed, much less frightened us; no, not a jot. He has sup-pressed the National Lesgue, but William O'Brien suppressed the suppressor by building up for the people another bulwark of defence in the Plan of Campaign. He has imprisoned at the print of Campaign. He has imprished an least one thousand men and even women, but they march boldly to jail singing songs of triumph as they po. The path to liberty is a thorny one, but that path we mean to pursue all consecrated as it is by the genius and sufferings of our fathers.

Freedom hath arisen, Oft from prison bar, Oft from battle's flashes,

venture to say whether he lives well-while thousands of persons in Ireland are starving and are first clubbed and then imprisoned for having the impudence to say that they are starving. Next, with a smile, he announces to his Royal mistress that the "condition of Ireland is im proving." But the man lies, and knows that he lies, and knows that we know that he knows the people and with deliberation joins the ranks of the snemics of the people. His eyes are open all the time. He shines his boots, and washes his face first of all. Then he takes down the that he lies. Parnell is still the supreme power. One simple nod, one quiet gesture, one word "hold !" and the Irish in Ireland obey as one man where 50,000 armed soldiers could not en-force obediance. "This must not be," he murblunt old razor, full of notches, that has been in the family since the time of Cromwell, and tries murs. Then drawing forth another arrow charged with a double dose of poison, he takes to smooth away his check, but in vain. Next be walks forth into the light of day. He bends his steps toward the police barrack. There he staady sim, and while the fatal dart goes whiz-zing through the air he grins with savage de-light as he sees it enter the quivering flesh of is examined by the County Inspector ; measured; weighted; passed upon. He goes out again into the light of day. From that hour a hang-dog look has taken possession of him. Shake his victim who, with a gesture of surprise and a momentary exclamation of pain, lays his hand upon the wound and pierces with his keen grey eyes the English assassin who turns and runs himself free he cannot. To look an honest neighbor frankly in the face he cannot. And eyes the English assassin who turus and runs away certain that the fatal work has been done. The victim is stunned. He recled and stagger-ed for a moment but did not fall. The poison-ous dart had been prepared by Richard Pigots, purchased by the London Times and fired by Arthur James Balfour, who said as he went to bed just what Oliver Cromwell said after the massacre at Drogheda: "The Lord hath de-livered them into our hands." He slept sound-ly that night in the Castle of Dublin. The morrow came—a bright day, too. The old Wicklow hills caught the first beams of light and sent them gliding softly through the valley. from that moment this innocent little community mother, imprison his father, shoot to death his unoffending neighbor, or swear a hole through a tin can in defence of England and British The name Irish Peeler wherever seen or wherever heard deserves to be execrated by wherever heard deserves to be character by honest Irishmen now and forever. Is my imaginary friend to whom I have been address-ing myself this while back now convinced? Have I outlined to his entire satisfaction the and sent them gliding softly through the valley. The darkness of but a moment before had fied. The thick mists which precedes the dawn broke story of the living Irish question ? "Outlined," mind you, in what I have said. And if I have, does he think that this is a condition compatible with Christian Government; that it is a conand parted-blossomed into a glorious day. Shaking off his sleep, he steps forth into the moroing, and yawns listlessly while he views this panorama of glory. A telegram is placed in his hand; than another. They are both post-marked "Madrid, Spain." One reads: "Send dision under which he himself would rest content ; that it is a condition under which withour forefulfier of sell respect, without forfeiture of manbood, any people on the face of the globe who inherit alike a love for law and for liberty would agree to abide by, without telling and emphatic protect, during twenty-four con-secutive hours? If he does, then the iron of alavery has entered his soul, too, like his de-graded brother the Irish peeler, and he is un-worthy to be reckoned as a unit in any free ommonwealth where government of the people, hy the people and for the people is the law of the land. Every day that justice to Ireland is witheld the gulf is widened and deepened. Every out-rage that Mr. Ballour commits the gulf is widened and deepened. Every priset that he drage ruthlessly from his home and detains in the gloom of a prison cell, the gulf is widened and deepened. Every member of Parliament when and the gulf is widened and deepened. out forfeiture of self respect, without forfeiture of manbood, any people on the face of the globe who inherit alike a love for law and for liberty

won, many redeubts captured; won at a fright-ful cost, it is true; but still won. The justice, the reasonableness, the moderation of Ireland's claim is filesring slowly but surely through the build mind. The rancorous spirit of hostility between man and man on account of religion or of politics is growing cless even in Ireland, even in Eugland as time rolls on. Whatever tends to clevate the human mind. Whatever tends to draw us nearer and nearer to the truth

and to each other. This is progress, this is real progress. Judged in this way the people of Ireland have, I think, after all, made giant strides. They think more. THEY ARE BETTER EDUCATED. They read the newspapers. They dream less than they used to. They are making used in this way for the construct responsibility. Balfour eats well and drinks well-I shall not which is bound soon to come. There are now two great divisions of the Celtic race-one here and one in Ireland. Thicker than water in one rill. Through centuries of story, Our Celtic blood hath flown, and still We share with you through good and ill Its shadow and its glory ! The one here is big, brawny and powerful. It has a mighty heart and a glorious pocket. News of the golden stream that it is ever ready to ponr, that it ever is pouring across the ocean has, like the revolutionary shot at Lexington, rung around the world. Go on; go on 1 We are now in the midst of the fight. The battle is are now in the midst of the hgbt. The battle is raging. The supplies may soon run out. There at the head stands Parnell calm and determined -A BLOCK OF ICE amid the general fame. His eyes are turned towards the West. He is confi-dent. We are confisent too. We think to-night of what the fate of our hapless country has been and of here glowing it yet may be if bas been and of how glorious it yet may be if we will but stand to our guns. We think—we cannot help thinking—of the thousands, of the tens of thousands, of the hundreds of thousands, of the millions of Irishmen that England has slain for having dared to do battle for their country. Even yet does Balfour and Balfour's methods hold sway in Ireland. But on the other hand, William Ewart Gladstone is striving as far as he can to make some honorable reparation. I conclude with the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln uttered on the battlefield of Get-tysburg: "Let us therefore here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that our nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

There are four Oatholics in the Missouri State Senate. Fifty colored men are studying for the priest-

hood in Rome. Cardinal Haynald, the Primate of Hungary,

the history :--"The Brown whom friends and neighbors had known for half a century, had bravely toss-ed about on the stormy seas of American busi-ness life, but the waters had gone as they had come. That which was to make of him a figure in the world's history lay unnoticed and mostly unknown in the quict depths of his soul. The deed of his life summer from a spicing as unitless irrespective of age or of sex. An extension of the franchise would, they asserted, degrade the public service by the sudden accession to prominence of all that was ignorant and vicious in the land. And now concerning the setting up of a sout on the stormy seas of American business life, but the waters thad gone as they bad come. That which was to make of him a figure in the world's bistory lay unnoticed and mostly unknown in the quiet depths of him soul. The ill—the alleged serious side. I will quote The layers as true, and as unselfah as that of a the Orangeman's Parsdise—Belfast—the funny eide. I's a leading editorial in that paper there i every fiber had been steeled by the fatter discip child; but it was performed by a man whose every fiber had been steeled by the stern discipline of life, and whose inner being was so abso-lutely ruled by the categorical imperative that his will could be neither broken nor bent. Tender and soft as a girl who nestles in her insther's lap, and yet every inch a man; as ignorrut of the power of actual facts as a hermit in the desert and at the same time wonderfully fitted by nature and training to seize the best chance at first sight under the most difficult circumstances, and to accomplish the most with the smallest means; illogical as a child, and yet following his own path as steadily as the sun ; with a horror of fighting and yet offering up himself and his family in an insane war against the whole nation ; so tender-hearted that he stakes and loses his own life and the life of his followers, of his sons-in-law and sons, merely to save a few strangers from their anxiety less the train with their relatives should not arrive at the right time, and at the same time so terribly stern that he unconditionally approves a horrible five-fold murder; never excited to revenge even by the worst injustice exercised toward himself and toward those dearest to him, but goaded on to such a rage by the wrong done to the negro slaves that he recklessly transgresses all positive law and only recognizes as binding what he consider to be ford a command what he considers to be God's command-suc is the portrait of the first man who died by the hand of the executioner for a political crime in the United States." The elequence of Von Holst is of a quality to awaken enthusiasm in

A CALL AND THE AND THE AND THE

[Continued from third page.]

IRELAND AS IT IS.

Sorrow.

obtained. One swear, as a rule, is sufficient to satisfy the magistrate, another village Dogberry

who sits on his twopenny throne, but if a hun-dred different sweves in all the varying moods

and tan so be desmad essential, this Irish "Pealer," this traitor to the people from whom

he spring, is never found wanting. Mark the sullen grin this stasle over his wizened face as

the fails in luce as the command and armed to the teeth faces with a cowering heart the surg-ing thousands who at the ring of the chapel bell

have come down from the mountians and the

plains to encourage by their cheers their suffer-

brother whose bumble home is being levelled to

the ground, whose little pieces of household furniture are being emsshed into a thousehold fragments and whose family look half naked,

and shivering alike from hunger and from cold -all the work of the miserable bailiff whom

Arthur James Balfour employs. Imagine that 12000 of these ruffians swarm in every villaga

and hamles throughout the land, and then you may form a fairly accurate opinion of what life

The Orangeman has done much to keep his country in subjection but the Orangeman is as a

rule, the most ignorantiand bigsted of our human hind and the worst that can be said of him and of his assumed political beliefs is that he either

does not see the truth, or else does not want to

see it. But the other fellow leaves the ranks of

is cursed with the presence of a British spy, of a craven hearted coward, who will slander his

institutions.

in Ireland under British rule really means

indomitable endurance of our people, Balfour trease to refer the termine of the lands of the land with and the English nation are no longer conver-sible terms. The English people are divided. Some now favor Home Rule for Ireland as tope of the highest mountains are the first to catch and to reflect the dawn," it is great contained to be spoken of in many quarters, as the most powerful nation in the is great contained to be spoken of in many tope of the developments in this great contest. Like a flash of a meteor as it courses through the Milky Way ; like the sudden burst of some new planet whose light, sweeping across the universe more rapidly than the mind can follow, strikes the lens of the belascops and paralyses by its suddenness and its blinding brilliancy the weary and patient astronomer whose lifetime of toil and of worry is at length rewarded ; even thus was the gians intellect of the great William Ewart Gladstone struck and stunned as the truth about Ireland flashed upon him and he stood up and in tones of thunder him and he stood up and in tones of thunder made hold avowal. Listen to his words, as six hundred members of the House of Commons and half the aristocracy of Great Britain heard the terrible arrangement. "Go into the length and breadth of the world, ramsack the literature of all countries and find a single voice, a single book, I had almost said a single newspaper article in which England's treatment of Ireland is otherwise received than in terms of profound and bitter condemnation ! Are these the tra-ditions by which we are asked to stand? Oh, they are a sad exception to the glory of our country !" And again: "I only ask that you do for Irelend what you have done for England and for Scotland where a course of generations has taught us, not as a dream or as a theory but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundations upon which we can build are the foundations afforded in the affec-

drags ruthessiy from his home and devalus in the gloom of a priced cell, the gulf is widened and deepened. Every member of Parliament whose voice and vote he throttles at one blow; every public meeting he suppresses; every coarse and brutal reply with which he meets the appeals from the Irish henches on the opposition, the gulf is widened and deepened. Every unfortunate indicated, but not told you many things con-cerning the present condition of Ireland, of the living you all that I know of what is going on and indicated, but not told you many things con-cerning the present condition of Ireland. It is, widened and deepened whon his peelers kill, whom his bailiffs shoot down, the gulf is widened and deepened multi t shall have become so wide and so deep indeed that it shall seem as one dark fathomicss abyss; rivers of blood, occans of tears, and the curses of an entire nation standing as an impassible barrier between two people who, if justide had been done, might have been in the beginning and continued aven unto the end to pursue separdone, might have been in the beginning and continued even unto the end to pursue separ-ately their paths in peace ! But glory be to God, eternal praise to the peerless leader. Oharles Stewart Parcell, pro-found acknowledgements to the courage and continued devotion of William Ewart Glad-stone, and the keys and source of our people, Balfour and the English nation are no longer conver-it and exist in the sour forgive England so long as the treats the legitimate demands of Ireland with stone, and the English nation are no longer converworld ; though during the past swenty years this pretentious assumption has met with many a rude and telling shock. There, for example, was the battle of Majuba Hill, where the hardy Boers forced the fighting, won the day, preserv-ed intact the liberties of their country and made for themselves a name and a fame that shall hat force the shall last forever. And nobody with a drop of Irish blood in his heart has received with anything but a burst of enthusiasm the recital of the glowing victories of the immortal Zulu Chief glowing victories of the immortal Zulu Chief Octawayo when at the battle of Isandula his undantied warriors swepp like a circle of fire over the English lines and killed them all-God Almighty bless them. And then in the same dark continent on the East coast we have a kindly spot in our heart-at least I have-for the brave El Mabdi who scoured the trackless the brave El Mahdi who scoured the trackless desert of the Soudan and forced the invaders to the sea. We heard his argument in the ratile of bullets, in the clash of a hundred thousand spears. We read his cause in the glittering folds of that gorgeous standard which still floats from the fortress of Khartoum; we saw his victory as he forced the gates, entered the Oity and awallowed up the bosts of plundering inva-ders who came to steal his life, his fortune and the liberties of his people. "England, the most powerful nation in the world." Very well. Let her foontinue to cherish the delusion and feel happy; but she cannot deny that she been corher foontinue to cherish the delusion and feel happy; but she cannot deny that she been cor-nered and defeated time and time again by half-savages tribes in many corners of the globe. But as I have said already, let us try and under-stand what we have against us; in what spirits and from that metives the enemies of Home Rule mean to fight out this great contest. Lord Balisbury net long ago-and Lord Salisbury is now and was. Frime Minister of England, re-ferred to the Irish as "Hotsentots." There are now no red Indiana on the shores of Man-Sing, and the convictions and the will of man."
The closing the debate on the second reading that a large spectra is a l

is sectorally ill. Cardinal Gibbons has started a paper called the Golored Harvest.

The Pope has raised Monsignor Bianti to the dignity of Oardinal. Chevalier Oliver J. Burke, a Catholic author of eminence, is dead.

Catholic Cuilings.

A grandson of Leopardi, the famous Italian, has become a Jesuit. Leo XIII. has given \$8,000 to the new Church

of St. Patrick in Rome. The city of Montreal, with a population of 225,000 has 130,000 Oatholics. Basel, in Switzerland, once entirely Protes-

tant, contains at present 22,426 Catholics. Rev. Brother Alexis has been named Knight

of the Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians

The Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop-elect of Hamilton, Ont., will be installed in that city about May 1st. The Jesuit Fathers in Ireland have introduc-

ed the study of the Irish language into the cur

ed the string of the frish language into the cur-riculum of Olongowes College. Sir Oharles Russell, the eminent English Oathollo lawyer, will go to Canada in August and visit the Oatholic institutions there. La Semana Catolica, of Madrid, prints some of the layest testimony of learned non-Catholic harding in frequenci the minester of London

The dignity of a Domestic Prelate of his Holi-

ness Leo XIII., with the title of Right Rev., has been conferred on Canon Carr, V. G., of the

peer conterred on Canon Carr, V. G., of the diocess of Liverpool, England. The Journal de Lourdes has published the statistics of the pilguimages to the Sanctuary during 1888. In the twelve months Lourdes

during 1888. In the tweive months Lourdes was visited by two Cardinals, eighty-four Arch-hishops and Bishops, and 113 pilgrimsges. The number of converts to the Catholic Ohurch among literary mea in England includes Mr. Burnand, of *Punch*, Mr. Clement Scott, of the Daily Telegram, and several other journalists of prominence. Father Spencer's three Hail Marya are working.

Weather Wisdom.

A corona growing smaller indicates rain ; growing larger, fair weather,

A morning rainbow indicates rain ; and an evening rainbow, fine weather. Unusual clearcess of the atmosphere, or

brightness of the stars, indicates rain.

A halo or large circle around the sun or moon after fine weather indicates a storm. A grey lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish green, indicates rain.

The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

A deep blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather ; a glowing whiteness, an approaching storm.

scenary through storm and fair w night and day. The trees nodded in friendly greeting to the travellers, as they were hurried sheeting to the travellers, as they were hurried along, the moon smiled at them—even the road-side weeds had a message for them. Some of them leard these greetings, and understood; some of them, busy with their food and clothes, or idle chatter, were deaf to all.

One invsterious circumstance about these travellers was that not one of them knew whence he came, nor could remember a moment of time before the beginning of this journey, nor could

anyone tall him this secret about himself. Another wist that no matter how much he

wished to hold himself apart from his fellow-voyagers, and to keep his thoughts and feelings and beliefs to himself, he was forced to share them all, to hold intimate relations with the poor as well as the rich, the vile and the pure. Do what he would to hide his heart, it was known to all who came near him on the way. He was recognized and marked as mean, or hon-

orable, selfsh, or generous, good or evil. Each one of the travellers, too, had the chance given him to help his companions, no matter

how poor or helplass they might be. Every hour of the day had a messenger entered the train and beckoned to one of the nassengers who went out and disappeared in the surrounding darkness. Sometimes it was a delicate woman who was thus summoned into the vast unknown space without, sometimes a strong man or an infant. Each wont, and went alone. Not one came back again to tell how it had fared with him.

Once called, the chance never returned which had been given them to help their companions,

When the journey was done not one of the passengers remained.

The train passes and repasses continually over the same road, but a different company of travellers fill it each time.

How far has our reader travelled on this journey? Does he remember the chance given him to help his comrades? He has already seen some of them, when called to go out alone into the darkness; does he ever think the messenger will soon come and bekon to him.

accustomed to retire each night, after his ex-hausting labours during the day, to the forest of life for the conversion of this wicked people. Yet Heaven for a long time seemed deaf to his cries. At length, one night, while rapt in ecstasy, he beheld the Immaculate Virgin sur-rounded by a heavenly light descend before him.

feet in length, five and a half feet in breadth, and is about one foct in thickness.

The ancient grove of oak trees which once must have stood here, has long since disarpeared ; like the Druids, who were formerly thought to have used these stones in offering up human saorlfices. Yet by some it has been disputed that the Drudical order of priesthood ever existed in Ireland.

The whole body of ancient Irish literature and tradition, however, attests the prevalence and supremacy of this order ; and its exist-ence may be clearly traced down to the eleventh century, although long sunk into utter insignificance by that time.

The religious system of the Druids combined Sabaism, or Star worship, and the ad-oration of Fire, which is one of the earliest known and most widespread forms of idola-

The cromlech, termed by the French dolmen, the stone circles to which the French gave the name of cromlech, and the pillarstones (menhirs) found in Ireland, are also found in England, France, Germany, and even so far off as Malabar and other parts of India.

In 1834 there were seventeen oromlechs in the country of Cork alone. That at Castle, many was formerly called Carrigacotta, a name referring to those Cuthite or South emigrants who formed the dominant race in INFORMATION WANTED Ireland before the introduction of Ohristianity. Oarrig-a-Grioth, or the Rock of the Sun, another name by which it was known, would make it an altar dedicated to Belue or Baal, a survival of whose worship still exists in Ireland, Malta, and other places ; in the bon fires lit on the bill-tops, and in the smaller towns, on S. John's, or, Mid-summer eve. According to Miss Stokes' "Early Christian Architecture in Ireland," there are still no less than 266 cromlechs in the Emerald Isle.

Silent Battles.

France, Austria and Germany have adoptd smokeless gunpowder for their armies, and are conducting experiments to get an expleaive also as nearly noiseless as possible. A fair degree of success has been reached, and experts have no doubt that by the time the next European war begins, the smoke and Bonconne, near Tonlouse, in order to give him. next European war begins, the smoke and self up to uninterrupted prayer. Here, night noise of battle will have been done away with. after night, he offered his tears, his blood, his i It is alleged that the French will suffer most by this, as the men of that nation are least able to withstand the terrorizing effect of being mowed down by silent missiles from un-

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Courts. No. 556. DAME ROSE EMMA SOULIERE, duly anthorised to ester en justice, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS MAETIN FARENT, yeoman, of the same place, De-fendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st April, 1869. D. O. DUMAS.

D. C. DUMAS, Attorney for the Plaintiff. 86-5

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about treatty years and Parties Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

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SORES AND ULCERS. It is an infailble remedy. If effectually rubbed (M. Its sad thert, as said into meat, if ources fore Threat, Bromohitis, Coughs; Colds, and even Arthuma-For Giandular Swellings, Abacesses, Files, Fistulas, Gent, Ehenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ohinmari are sold at Professor Hollo-way's Establishment, 555 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 10. 1962, as dd., ds., dd., 118., 228. and 838. each, and by all medicine, vendors. throughout, the olymised world. N.B. -Advice grains, at the above address, daily be-tween the houts of 1 and 4, or by latter.

ons of a on with s of the **D** to'ss a day. Samples and duty FREE to the **D** Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFRITE ONLY HOLDER OO., Holy, Mich

Mistory of the Rosary.

The history of the Rosary is briefly as follows: While the glorious patriarch St. Dominic was engaged in preaching to the Albigenses, and trying to win them back to the Faith, he was

APRIL 17, 1889.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Interesting Missionary Correspondence.

(Iranslated from the original for the True Wit-11088.)

VIOABIATE AFOSTOLIO OF ATHABASOA, MACKEN-ZIE. LA BIOHE LAKE, February 20, 1889, Letter of Bev. Father Collignon, O.M.I., to

me a harmonium. If I have assed this favor of you, it was because I believed the instrument is destined to aid us in doing good, and it was solely for this object I asked for it. You thought that my latter might aid you in finding

solely for this object I asked for the Table of solely for this object I asked for the form thought that my letter might aid you in finding thought that my letter might aid you in finding your hopes be not frustrated I Be so kind as to bear my excuse to the good Sister Denis, in the name of our mission for the trouble I caused her, and thank her for me. As you already know, my Lord, we remain in obarge, at least temporarily, of the mission of otharge, at least temporarily, of the mission of Grandin is really in an untenable position for Grandin is really in an untenable position for Mgr. Faraud, to return it to His Lordship Bis-hop Grandin would be destroying the good that hop Grandin would be destroying the good that is actually being done at St. Bernard. I hope God will keep account of this great act of chari-ty we are doing. Yes, it is great, when we con-sider the poverty of our mission, but the great-er it is, the more God will be obliged to reward us for it. How we the I must say, also, that Rev. Father

us for 12. However, I must 300, also, that Rev. Father Grouard, who knows the place and the needs of the mission of La Paire River, told me that he the mission of the raise terver, but me that he believes it very useful for me to conserve St. Bernard as the head of the missions, because from there expeditions and communications are

from there expensions and communications are more easily made. These dearly, beloved Father, are the reasons which led us to accept, at least for the present the ministry of Little Slave Lake. I must, however, add, for myself there is a little in-clination of the heart, but I will rectify that in-lighter when it will become necessary. clination of the heart, but 1 will recurry that in-clination when it will become necessary. His Lordahip Bishop Faraud has told me that on this subject you enter into our plan. I am happy for it, union makes strength and also happyness. It seems to me that in a post scrip-tum of my letter I told you that in case we left by Beard the harmonum would follow the U St. Bernard the barmonuim would follow cs. I had also made the same declaration to the Fathers of Little Slave Lake. Mgr. Faraud told me yesterday that you purpose bringing a har-moniam also for St. Charles, I therefore thank you twice, my Lord. St. Charles is about build-ing a pretty house, 30 feet by 22, two stories. The wood is all on the place; there are 700 loads sawed, and 300 shingles made. The Fathers are in hopes that the house will be habitable next fall. St. Bernard the harmonuim would follow cs. I

Knowing your kind heart, I am again going to recommend to your charity one of the mis-sions of La Rivière La Paire; the mission of sions of he hivitre ha raire; the mission of Fork River. To is a new mission, and will soon be perhaps the most important of La Rivière Le Paire, The Rev. Father Hasson writes me to-Faire. The New, Fairer frames on writes his to day asking me to have pity on his poverby. My Lord, you know my position, how can I come to the assistance of this good Father and what aid can l afford him? The house chapel is nearly finished, but, once fizished, whan will is nearly inished, out, once resence, what will he have? The four walls. Our good Jesus might well say : "pauper sum ego." (I am poor) : and his minister could answer " and I also." We need therefore, for that mission, some ornaments, sacred vessels, some little furniture, a few books, such as a good author of sermons

me. For all these demands, if you judge fit to fill them, I do not wish you to expend a cent of money distined to other missions, they are al-ready poor enough with me imposing new sacrifices upon them. I confide these demands to Catholic charity; for as as you know yourself, My Lord, when the missionary lives by charity, is supported by charity, he works with more courage, he bears with more resignation the little and the great miseries of the missionary

Adieu, my Lord, and dearly beloved Father. I recommend myself to your good prayers, my health is far from being good this winter. Condescend to bless your Lordship's most devoted child.

few pieces of calico, I have succeeded in covertew pieces of calloo, i have succeeded in cover-ing the nakedness of a few orphans. The half-bred women, and the people who are free, devote themselves 'freely through motives of charity to the making of these garments, but I do not know what to give to these good people; some old shawis, a few yards of calloo, of cloth, of cotton, would aid no powerfully in relieving the missive free making toor motoringet ones

misery of so many poor unfortunate ones. During the lass week four grown up persons died, Paul, brother of Laurent, the wife of Baptiste Oze, Paulotte the lazy, Baptiste D'layaze, Paul and Baptiste died without my knowledge of it. A salutary fear reigns among all our ohristians.

.

My Lord, I am sending you a few more pairs of mocassins, asking you in return to be so kind as to send me a little varnish, for several works I must finish.

Ifumbly asking your blessing for myself and our Christians, My Lord, I remain your most devoted son in Our Lord, and M. J. C. TOUSSAED, O. M. I.

Another letter of Rev. Father Alb, Pascal, O. M. I., to His Lordship Bishp Ulut:

MISSION OF THE NATIVITY,

January 2nd, 1889. My Lord and dearly beloved Fasher-The night before last, Johnny Trindel arrived from McMurray's corners with a little express. It was then he gave me the letter dated December 3rd, 1888, with which your Lordship condescend

ed to honor me. Although I have already written a few lines, even after having sealed them, I am happy to devote a few moments more to converse with a well beloved Father, and to thank him once more for all his kindness towards us.

New Year's day passed away here, as every where else, in the holy joy of the Lord. We have prayed well, sung well, we have had a family rejoycing. We passed in review all the news, but especially have we spoken about your Lordebia. Lordship.

The good realized in our missions by your prayers and your alms, my Lord, is immense; ut we always fear that it is to the detriment of your health. We earnestly desire your re-turn to our midst and your presence at the Nativity. It would be very painful for us to be once more deceived in our hopes. Your pre-sence here, my Lord, would overflow the mea-sure of consolation which your charitable alms

have already so well filed up. I received in good time the net-thread sent by Rev. Father Maisonneuve. Unfortunately the proportion has not been concerved. There are 100 bunches Nc. 1 instead of 100 pounds, that is to say, 16 nets of six bunches. Moreover I have material enough for 30 nets. It is too much on the one side and too little on the other.

Nevertheless I am perfectly satisfied, and thacks be to God, our fishing has been lucky and I have still a little thread at my disposal. May these few lines be pleasing to you, my Lord. Please pray for one who never forgets you, and who calls himself, my Lord, your re-spectful and grateful child in Our Lord and M I M. J.,

ALB. PASCAL, Priest, O.M.I.

Letter from Rev. Alb. Pascal to His Lordship

J. Clut : (MISSICNS OF THE APOSTOLIO VICABIATE OF

ATHABASCA, MCKENZIE. MISSION OF THE NATIVITY, Dec. 26, 1888.

My Lord and dearly beloved Father,-It is time for me to write to your Lordship to offer you my New Year's greeting. The mail will leave only in a few days; however, to my great regret I can write you but very briefly. We are after celebrating the beautiful feast of The communions have been very numerous, faw books, such as a good author of sermons, some works on the sacred Scriptures, a bible; in a word, some serious works. I would ask for an English Catholic bible and and an English Protestant one for myself; with all this spontaneous generation of minis-ters, these two bibles might be of some use to me. For all these demands, if you judge fit to fill the communitors have been worthy the Kenner and the singing, the illumination of mid-zeal; everything, in a word, has been worthy and edifying. These ceremonies do good, and our Christians go away consoled and fortified.

I hardly know, my Lord, where to begin, for I have forgothen what I wrote in my last letter. The crops last fall were extremely light, be-tween 70 and 80 barrels of potatoes from 40 we had planted. Twice, very severe frost has caused us great damage. However, Providence

cauca us great amage. However, Frovidence has reserved us luck in our fishing. Thanks to the quantity of net thread your charity has procured for us, we have been able to place 48 nets under the ice, and in less than two monubs we have caught 14,000 fishes; to this number we have to add 2.000 caught be-tora the ice took. The averationally fire fall aveantionally

Councillor that the construction of the Short Line Link from Earoy to Moneton, in New Brunswick, formed parts of the C.P.R. contract It now transpices that Sir Charles Tupper,s It now transpires that Sir Oharles Tupper,s pledge was—well, as an eminent Baptist Divine in Nova Scotia once said—it "lacked the essen-tial element." The C.P.R. were under no such contract; and now, in order to keep the kicking Tory members from the Maritime Provinces in line, the Government are going to spend \$3,000-000 or more of public money to build the link in question, which will only save seventeen miles in distance, or twenty minutes' time be-tween Halifax and Vancouver, and besides will combrete with both the C.P.R. and I.C.R. compete with both the O.P.R. and I.C.R. Kenny, Wood and Temple came dear at \$1,000-000 each. That is what their election is to cost the country, with a pridge at Fredericton and some other items thrown in. Let us recepitu-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Total......\$5,000,006

Or \$714,285 each. What do the Tory mambers from Ontario think of the high-priced supporters of Sir John from the Maritime Provinces?



Mr. C. T. Bate, ex-Mayor of, Ottawa, dies very Suddenly at the Russell

OFTAWA, April 10.-The guests at the Russel House were much shocked to night by a tragic event which took place there. Mr. C. T. Bate at one time mayor of the city and a man of great wealth, dropped dead in one of the rooms. He lives at the hotel and stepped into the room of W. F. Alloway, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Alloway and another lady were in the room and all were chatting pleasantly together. Mr. Bate had been saying that he felt so well lately, and the conversation had drifted to other subjects, when he suddenly fell from his chair and died almost without a struggle. The alarm was given, and in a very short time four physicianr were in at tendance, but it was a case where skill could avail nobhing. The deceased was born in Niagaraldistrict, and was for some years resident at St. Oatharines. He has been a resident of Ottawa a great number of years and filled the mayor's chair in 1884. He built up a large grecery business here and amassed great wealth.

Ruskin's Satire

'He was talking of war, and the vast amount of money wasted in that way, was John Ruskin

at Bradford, and this is what he said : "Friends, I know not whether this thing be the more ludicrous or the more melancholy. It is quite unspeakably both. Suppose, instead of being sent for by you, I have been sent for by some private gendlemen, living in a suburban house, with his garden seperated only by a fruit wall from his next door neighbor's, and he had called me to consult with him on the fur-nishing of his drawing-room. I began looking about me, and find the walls rather bare; I think such and such a paper might be desirable -perhaps a little freeco here and there on the ceiling-a damask curtain or so at the window," "Ah," says my employer. "damask curtain, indeed I That's all very fine, but, you know, I can't afford that kind of thing just now!" "Yet the world credits you with a splendid income?" "Ah, yes," says my friend, "but do you know at present I am obliged to spend it nearly all in steel-traps?" "Steel-traps! for whom?" "Why, for that fellow on the other side of the wall, you know; we're very good friends, capital friends; but we are obliged to keep our traps set on both sides of the wall; we could not possibly keep on friendly terms without them and our spring gans. The worst of it is, we are both clever fellows enough, and there's never a day Lasses that we don't find out a new trap or a new gun-barrell, or something ; a new trap or a new gun-barrell, or something; we spend about £15,000,600 a year each in our traps, take it altogether; and I don't see how we're to do with less." A highly comic state of life for two private gentlemen 1 but for two nations it seens to me not wholly comic. Bed-lam would be comic, perhaps, if there were only one madman in it; and your Christimas pan-tomime is comic when there is only one clown in the whot whole whole world oprose clown and it; but when the whole world turns clown, and paints itself red with its own heard's blood inabead of vermillion, it is something else than comic, I think."

not all just as applicable

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Archbishop of Halifax Protests Against Their Treatment as Criminals.

Orrawa, April 11.—Amongst a number of let-ters received by Mr. M. F. Walsh, in reply to the circular which he sent out recently to a number of leading Canadians at the request of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, is one from Archbiahop O'Brien, of Halifax, in which he lays down and argues at length the theory that in the treatment of prisoners a broad distinction must be drawn between political prisoners and ordinary malefactors; and that an act of Par-liament does not necessarily induce an obligaliament does not necessarily induce an obliga-tion in conscience. The coercion act in Ireland is but a police regulation and is regarded as an odious tyranny; hence it cannot make a moral act an immoral one. If a Government really and truly wishes to carry out a police regulation it must do so in a manner to respect the honor and integrity of its victims; otherwise it broaks the moral law, sins against commutative justice and violates the fundamental principles of gov-ernment. Always and everywhere, even in civilized nations, the political prisoner enjoys immunities denied to the criminal, but when a political prisoner only embodies the hopes and votces the sepirations of a nation, the shame of treating him after the fashion employed with sordid criminals is only equalled by its guilt. His Grace concludes: We in Canada would soon put an end to such tyranny. Could the indignities of Olonmel be perpetrated in our jails, they would be razed to the ground in twenty four hours.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Garden Manure.

Without plenty of good, well decayed nanure the best results cannot be expected from the garden. To do well it must be kept rich, and the way to do this is to "feed before it is hungry." But if the manure is not well decayed, it will not be in a condition to be used by the plants until, perhaps, the whole season has passed. Next to the manure being ready for the crop is the importance of its being free from weed seeds. Barnyard or stable manure being most convenient, it should be piled up so as to promote heating, and allowed to go just dar enough to destroy the seeds of grass, etc., that are always present but not so far as to injure the manure. Some material should be ready to mix with it when it has heated just enough ; sods from the fence corners or from an old pasture, or leaf mould from the woods.; half of either and half manure; to be thoroughly mixed; then in a month or so turn it over again, Wood ashes, though valuable for most crops, should not be added in such a case, as the potash in them would release the ammonia, one of the most useful ingredients in stable manure, and one of the most valuable.-[National Stockman.

Disadvantages of Hill Farms.

A recent writer in one of the agricultural papers, remarks that many farms in the hilltowns of New England that wore formerly inhabited and cultivated by prospereus farmers and on which vigorous men and women were born and educated, are now bereft of inhabitants, the once comfortable buildings are either removed or in ruins and the ground given up to pasture or grown up to timber. The writer thinks that labor-saving machinery is the principal cause of this change. The case with which smooth, level land can be cultivated with machinery, gives it a great advantage over hilly and stoney land, however good the soil of the latter may be. Land which admits of having the seed drilled in and guitivated by the horse cultivator, can be tilled at far less cost than land requiring hand cultivation It is undoubtedly true that hill farms cannot compete with level land free from stones in the cultivation of hosd crops, but it has its advantages over the former. It is far superior for orcharding and for sheep raising, to any of the low lands, and should he devoted to that to which it is best adapted. Apples raised upon the stoney soils of the

rocky hills of New England are far superior to the fruit produced on sandy, light soll. While the hill farms cannot successfully compete with the light soils the of level plains in cultivated crops, they can in fruits and grass and should be devoted to such instead of being abandoned.

loads of ashes are brought over from the timber-ed regions of Canada for use by New England farmers.

The evergreen hedges should be cut back this month in order to save time, though such work can be done later, if preferred.

According to Professor Humphries it has not yet been discovered whether the disease known as stump-root in cabbage is a plant or an animal.

The lims bean is now improved so as to grow in the bush form instead of on poles. It is known as the Bush Lima, and the seeds are small.

Politry will eat broken glass with benefit where sharp, gritty material is scarce. They need something of the kind, and it should not be witheld.

Oherry tress must be grafted early if success is expected. The later it is deferred the greater the difficulty of the grafts becoming connected.

A California writer to Gleanings in Bee Cul-ture tells of robber bees that so terrorize the working bees that they do not defend them-selves. Some hives are so thoroughly robbed that there is not enough left to carry the workers through the coming winter.

A complete change of the soil in flower-pots is sometimes necessary, and will enable a plant to secure more food and grow better. If the same soil is used too loog it may become unfit for the health of the plants, as well as harbor worms and parastic insects.

There will be no crop of onions if the ground is not rich and well prepared, and but little time remains before the onion sets will be planted. After the sets begin to start they will not thrive if grass or weeds grow among them, They must be clear of all obstacles.

The successful farmer must raise good stock and he should know the history and merits of the various improved breeds of stock; but how many farmers make the mistake of their lives by blindly raising common stock, saying and believing that fine stock is no better ?

Amacre in fruit, especially of strawberries will sometimes pay better than five acres of grain. It should pay the farmer to have a suffi-eiency of fruit for his own use alone. A large quantity can be canned for winter use, and i affords an agreeable change without much cost. If you dissolve bones by boiling them in a

strong potash lye, and then use dry earth or lesched ashes as an absorbent, you get a fertil-izer or compost rich in both phosphoric actd and potash. It will contain also most of the nitrogen which was in the bones.-Farm and Home.

Some crops require an early start in order to get ahead of the weeds, and also to have more time for growth. Among such are carrots, par-anips and beets. Get the seed in the ground as early as possible, and keep the plants free from weeds in order to have them well under way be fore summer.

Cut the youg trees back when placing them in the ground, and also trim back some of the roots. First remove the top soil, lay it saide, and dip the hole for the tree. When the tree is in position throw the top soil next to the roots, pour on a bucket of water, stamp the soil down, and then add more earth until the hole is well filled and packed.

It is unwise to grow hay to be sold off the farm. Stock raising and grass growing are joint occupations. A higher price can be obtained for hay by converting it into beef. while the manure remains behind to add to the fertility of the soil. When the hay is sold off the farm will sooner or later be imporeished, and the prices obtained will be less than if stock is kept to consume the hay.

THE CROP CONDITION.

AS REPORTED BY THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The department of Agriculture's report for April relates to the con-dition of winter grain and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. The seeding of wheat was somewhat delayed in the Middle states by early autumn rains, and weat of Uhio by dry weather in September and October. Later conditions were favorable in both sections with mild and drier weather in the east and a fair supply of moisture in the west. In the south the condition of the soil for seeding was venerally favorable and germination was prompt and growth good. In California the antumn rains were followed by a dry season in winter, but refreshing showers in March caused the germination of the lately sown and a vigorous growth of the early seeded area. There was little winter protection except for a short time in mid-winter ia the latitude of heavy winter anows. Consequently the more northern breadthe are somewhat brown in color and patches in web soils are winter killed. Yet the tempera-ture has been so mild with so few andden extremes that the present condition is very good. The plants are generally well rooted and have been growing over a large part of the area through the winter. The general average con-dition is 93, nearly the same as the April condition of the crop of 1886, which fell at harvest to 87.8. That of 1888 was 82 and that of the previous year 88 1. The April condition of the ing that brings in the most money is not al-ways the kind that pays best. The health and enjoyment of the fam'ly is, or should be worse in Missouri with slight, differences in other states ; the general average is 93.9. The mild winter has been favorable to farm animals, which are generally in high condition. The general average for horses is 93 4; for cattle, 96.9; sheep, 97.4; swine, 95 7. The estimated losses from disease and all other causes during the past year have also been much less than usual ; that of horses is 1.5 per cent.; cattle, 2.4 ; sheep, 3.8; swine, 6.2, in each case less than last year.



7

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM.

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM. COLUMBLA CITY, IND, OCT. 18, 1887. Alady well known to me and of whose family I am a friend, was afflicted with a norvous dis-ense for a long time and cured at last by Rev. Pastor Keenig. The circumstances were so peouliar that I will give a short bistory of the case. The indy's sickness started about the end of 1888, the symytoms being uuusual anx-icty in connection with sleeplessness, which had such an effect on her mind that delusions made their appearance. It was therefore neo-essary to walch herday and night for fear that she might harm herself, and in the month of August she had to be brought to an insane asylum. After a three-months' trial her con-dition had not improved in the least, and she was taken home again. About this time tile Rev. Pastor Koenig was asked to treat the lady, and in the month of January, '84, she had so much improved by his treatment that she could sleep again, and the excitability and do-hustoms were growing perceptibly less, she had the last of such an attack in the latter part of that month, and to-day she is a healthy person that will always remember the great blossing bestowed upon her by the Rev. Pastor E. Scheig. bestowed upon her by the Rev. Paster E. Keenig. She does not wish to have her name made public, and, therefore, asked me to make this

statement in her name. REV. A. M. ELLERING.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-erend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under hus direction by the

KUENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas screet, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



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Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay as Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisings Nat'l BW PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bankt A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

COLLINGNON, Priest, O. M. I.

VICABLATE APOSTOLIC OF MCKENZIE, ST. ISIDOBE (Fort Smith), Dec. 25, 1888. Letter of Rev. Father Toussard, C.M.I., to his Lordship Bishop Olut, O.M.I. :-

My Lord and Very Rev. Father,-The time My Lord and very Kev. Zather, - Inc time has seemed very long to me since the day the steamboat bore away the last letter I wrote your Lordship. I have been obliged, during four months, to conserve in my heart, without being able to express it, all the grabitude I owe you; and such a prolonged delay caused me a great deal of pain. To day ravishing melodies charm our good Christians and rejoice the heart of their Father; for it is splendid the harhumana" is incomparable; my own bacome strong and solid; leaves nothing te desire. I

carpes, it is said, and another chalice for Lake is Biche. Your Lordship will understand how much I desired to give expression to one of those feelings of thanks which spring from the depths of the heart.

of the heart. I am greatly moved, my Lord, by the kind mess of your Lordship toward me. I daily con-fide the expression of my gratitude to Jeaus at the Holy Sacrifice. Oh 1 may He soon hear my prayers that you may soon be in our midst strong and full of health. Such has long been

may daily prayer. With the colors you have sent me I have been able to make a pretty little manger, but alas, the Infant Jesus, which had been sent me by Joseph Beaulieu of Athabasca, is all broken. the face alone is conserved. I am covering with lace his body and his little hands which are all mutilated,

Iam here sincejthe month of August, perhaps, I am here since the month of August, perhaps, I will remain here always; the Rev. Father Grouard likes the place vary well. I have al-ready every-thing prepared, the wood for the construction of a large chapel, on the model of that of Good Hope, Brother Oncel will come to aid me in the building of it; His Lordship Bishop Faraud has promised him to me. The chapel will have a beliry but no bell (I do not say this, to ask for one) but only to tell you, that the one we have is infinitely too small. The wood destined for boards is nearly all ready, but I am abort of wroyisions, consequent-

Asady, but I am short of provisions, consequently the work must cease. Why am I not closer to Canada, that I might be able to procure a few macks of flour and a few hundred pounds of bork ? We will be reduced to the necessity of living on fish alone. And here there is herdly any fish, except the unknows, and you know, My Lord, that it is not worth much.

Buildes the persons who died of hunger at Athabasca, we have to register the death of Nalate, who lived here. Francis Natce has also disappeared with all his family and a poor blind Woman when then hent is the family and a poor blind woman whom they kept with them. Since your departure, the means of subsistence have great-ly diminished in these countries.

That's just what their election is costing the very ranked, and dying, so to speak, from the begin-ning to the end of the year. Since the misery increases, charity must also increase in pro-portion. I have the intertion of founding a meint Mr. Wood, of Westmoriand, and Mr. Day portion. I have the intertion of founding a meint Mr. Wood, of Westmoriand, and Mr. 91 pople. 'Already, with some old' clothes and a per pledged his word of honour as a Privy '11,

weather has rendered the fishing easy enough, The presence of Rev. Father Circuard at the mission has allowed me to take a long absence; I have been able to spend five weeks with our brothers, fishing with them and saying Mass. for them every morning; this made them very happy. There is a great deal of work going on at the missions. Brother Oncel is finishing the

as the missions. Broner Oncel is inliching the new house, the lower portion of which we are occupying since last fall. There is much to be done it such a large house. When finished it will be commodious and warm. The rarlor destined for your Lordship actually serves as a home for the Divine Master, until the interior chapel is completed. During the whole week, Sunday excepted, we conserve the Blessed Sacrament in the house. It is very pleasant to be thus able to recite our breviary and perform all our exercises of piecy of their Father; for 16 is splendid und har-monium you have sent me by the Kev. Father Grouard. It was perfectly conserved when it reached the mission; one would say that it had only left the workshop. The stops are delicious and the sound of great beauty. The "vox humana" is incomparable; my own become strong and solid; leaves nothing to desire. I changed its foundation. Our stables are falling have nothing to add, my Lord, except that in this into ruins, and the culture of our lands is not circumstance you have perfectly succeeded. A so extensive as we would desire. Will God, thousand thanks then; this is the tribute of give us time and means to bring all these enter-gratitude I longed to lay at your Lordship's prises to a successful termination? I hope so. In spite of all my desires and my regrets I will

lest. If to these harmonies, with which we are not be able to send you any moccasina this Rooded to-day, I add all the contents of the box which accompanied them besides a magnificent which accompanied them besides a magnificent to the send you will find two letters from some Indians, to whom I had made known some Indians, to whom I had made known Your Lordship's desires.

I have been asked to make known to Your Lordship that we have not been able to renew the Holy Oil, we have not even any unconse-

crated oil. In conclusion, my Lord, I would like to be able to send you, by letter, my poor little heart that you might there read all the affection, the respect and the gratitude it nourishes for your Lordship. We often speak of you, we think of you, we long for the day when we shall see you sppearing on Lake Athabasca. May the Lord provide the state of the second secon

and our Immaculate Mother hear our prayers and our most ardent desires !

I recommend myself to your good prayers and ask you to bless your children in Our Lord and Mary Immaculate ALE. PASCAL, Priest, O. M. I.

-

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great;Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous oure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Aron St., Phila., Pa.

VERY HIGH PRICED.

(Montreal Herald.)

(Montreal Herald.) Tory statesmanship is getting to be [terribly costly, as the result of some of the promises made at the last general election abundantly prove. In order to save Cumberland; Colchester and Pioton, N S., to the Tory party, Sir Charles Tupper falt called upon to pledge the Govern-ment and good faith of the country that the Nova Scotia Short Line from Oxford to New Glasgow, should be built as a Government rail-way. It is being so built. It is purely a local road, will cost not leas than \$2,000,000 will be a competing line with the main line of the I.O.R. and will save only about ten miles in distance

competing line with the main line of the I.C.R. and will save only about ten miles in distance over the route via Truro and Picton Branch to New Glagow. The two Tuppers. MoLelin, and McDougall came dear at \$500,000 apiece. That's just what their election is costing the people of Canada, with some other small jobs thrown in. In order to elect Mr. Kenny, of Halifar, and assist Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, and Mr.

Second Contraction

economic system that taxes the people to maintain customs houses and officers?

A Clever Soldier.

NEW YORK, April 11.-The Times London special says : The most important news of the day is the appointment of General Von Verdij de Vernois to be the German minister of war. Although he is 56 years old, it may be said he is the first of the new generation of German soldiers to come to the front. As is admittedly the foremost living military writer, and his works and the art of command have revolutionized the strategic teachings of all Europe, Von Verdij is a stout man of fine figure, not very tall and looking strangly like Grant in face, beard and expression. His selection by the Deard and expression. His selection by the new Emperor for this great post is felt to be a notable stroke of clever policy, and it is assum-ed to foreshadow still in ther progress in the perfection of the German army as a fighting face.

For Quiet Moments.

Who best can suffer, best can do .- [Milton.

The brain-woman never interests us like the heart-woman.-[O. W. Holmes.

True courage forsess danger, measures it, and yet does not shrink,-[J. Edwards.

It is the heart that makes the minister. This is the lesson taught by the whole history of the church .-- [Neander.

I had rather suffer for speaking the truth, than the truth should suffer for want of my speaking .--- [John Pym.

Every thing in this world dies except love Ohrist founded his kingdom upon love, and it never dies.-[Dr. J. R. Paxton.

The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying .- [Flaval. Half the misery in the world comes of

want of courage to speak and to hear the truth plainly, and in a spirit of love.-[Mrs. Stowe.

The world is not being damned for want of good advice ; it is being ruined for want of the message of deliverance from sin.-Maclaren.

Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sonds them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day only is curs; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not yet born to to-morrow.-[Jeremy Taylor.

To be worth anything character must be capable of standing firm upon its feet in the world of daily work, temptation and trial, and able to bear the wear and tear of actual life.—[Smiles.

HOW A CHINESE LILY HELPED TO WIN A PRIZE.

S. E. Davis, of Firebaugh, Fresno, Cal., owes his luck in the last drawing of the Louisi-ana State lottery to a Chinaman in his employ, who prior to the drawing gave him a Chinese hiy bulb, a present among the Chinese, as they who prior to the traving gave him a United hily bulb, a present among the Chinese, as they believe it brings good lack. It was placed in water. Seeing it rapidly flourishing he became very much excited, considering it as an omen of prest rood fortune to his master, whom he im-plored to send for some lottery tickets. When thei winning numbers were telegraphed Mr. Davis received news that he was the winner of etsions San Wangiese (Cal.) Chronicle, Ech. The second s

Have a Good Garden.

If have you a good garden, and that is the only kind you ought to have, there is no part of the farm that pays better. You may not raise much to sell from it, but you can raise a large share of the family living from it, and no farmer's family should go without the luxuries of fresh vegetables in variety. Farmthe first consideration, always. But I am sorry to say that a great many ignore this in practice, it not in theory. We are naturally fond of a variety of food. Our health demands this. A well-stocked garden enables us to gratify our appetites, and our natural appetites for good things we ought never be ashamed of, for they were created in us. Too often the farmer's table is so lacking in variety

that there is but little relish for the food provided. Day after day the same things are cooked and eaten until they become tiresome. Now, if a good variety of vegetables is grown, there may be such a change in the bill of fare as to make it always attractive. The woman of the house will see to this if you place the means at her disposal. Most men say they "don't like to puttor in a garden." There is no need of "puttering" if you go to work right. With a hand-oultivator and a seed sower, the work is greatly reduced. Give the land a thorough plowing to begin with. Sow your vegetables in rows, to facilitate the use of the cultivator between them. There will be very little hand-weeding to be done, as is necessary when the old system of planting in "beds" is adhered to. An hour's work, three times a week, will keep quite a garden in good condition if labor-saving appliances are used. On a small piece of ground vegetables enough can be grown to supply a family all through the season, and last through the winter. Have you thought what a variety of food such a garden will afford ? Lettuce, peas, tomatces, oncumbers, beans, beets, paranips, cabbages,

salsify, onloas, asparsgus, squashes, sweet corn; why, just think it over once, and ask if you can afford to go without these things when they may be had for so little expense and labor.-[Practical Farmer.

Rural Inglework.

Make a bed for kale. It is one of the best

Early cabbage cannot be had without the hothed. It is a matter that needs attention at this

Dampness is as injurious to young atook as cold. Dryness and warmth conduce to health and save food.

and broad chest.

It costs something like \$40 a year to main-tain a cow, and the profit lies in what she yields

WIT.

Well watched-A jeweller's window. A lay figure—A plaster cast of a hen. A patient man—One in a doctor's office. Horticulture for lovers—Raising two-lips.

What is thieving in the outskirts? Picking pockets.

In what place did the cock crow when all the world heard him ? In Noah's ark.

A tender attachment is often followed by a train of disaster. A stuffed club—Any club rising from the an-nual dinner.

A dentist ought to make an excellent farmer,

He has made a study of roots. The geological character of the rook on which drunkards slip is said to be quartz.

It is an odd fact that coal beds are furnished whith petroleum springs.

It was too many Roman punches that did the business for Julius Cæsar. Many a fallow who is whole souled has to go to a shoemaker and get half soled.

The man who brings suits is always somewhat and. There is something plaintiff about him. Bobby-What did you say pa? Pa-Never nind. Bobby-I don't oftener than I have to, do I?

do I? It is said of a great man, just dead that he be-gan life a barefooted boy. Come to think, we boys all begin that way. "So old Brown is dead, eh? Well, well! Did he leave anything?" Yes. It broke his heart to do it, but he left everything." "Please I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." Is it for your father?" "Oh no; it's for the horse."

for the horse."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles-unvarying suc cess attends all who treat these diseases accord ing to the simple printed directions wrapped around each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness endangers life. Though apparently local, dis-eases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, ord uning apparent with a moth diff. and trifling expense will enable: the most diff. dent to conduct any case to a happy issue with out exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and tain a cow, and the profit lies in what she yields above the cost and maintenance. In the improved agriculture which is in late Pills are to be taken, that their murifying and years renewing the wornout New England regulating powers may assist by adjusting and farms potash takes an important, part, and car important part, and car strengthening the constitution.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollary each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

\$300,000 100,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 26,000 50,000 60,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Norg.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes.

studed to terminal Prizes. 13 FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Compapies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. WE PAY CHARGES ON CURBENCE sent to us by Express in sums of Five Dollars or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

New Oricans, La

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes in **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware all initations or anonymous schemes.

ONE BOLLAR is the price of the smallest par or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindte.





"Best cure for colds, cough, commption is the old Vegetable Fulmonary Balsam." Cutlor Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevaie



Topics for Discussion and Digestion in the

Throw your onion seed into water and use that which sinks.

and earliest greens to be had.

sesson.

A good hog shows little or no bristles, should have a dished face, short legs, prominent hams

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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A.PBIL 17 1889



8:

the district. The first took place at Batoche and the second at Duck Lake. About sixty persons attended the latter. Dumont gave a description of what he had seen during his travels. He had read in the papers that he was going to raise a large bedy of mon in Montana and was coming over into Canada to raise trouble. This was false. At New York he was given a recontion by French citizens there. He gave them an account of the trouble of 1885. While in Quebec he spoke at many neetings. He said that a given number of halfbreeds well armed could whip a similar number of any other nation in the world. He was in Ottawa but did not call on Sir John, the latter should have called on him. An amnesty had been granted the rebels by the Dominion Government, and they should now get all their cattle and other things which had been confiscated. A petition was to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Regina for his signature and approval and then to Ottawa. If Mr. Royal refused to sign it he would go to Ottawa as a deputation himself. The claims had to be paid,

in a provide the second of the

OBITUARY

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. the B. C. Coal and Railway Magnate.

Hon Robert Dunsmuir, M.P.Y., president of

Mr. Gilmour was employed by the H. B. Co. to explore for and open up mines for them, in Vancouver Island, the result of which was

the discovery of the mines now the property of

the Vancouver Coal company, at Nanaimo, on

the east coast of the Island. On Mr. Gilmour's return to Scotland in 1853, Mr. Dunsmur was

the Hanword coal mines, in the same locality, owned by the Hon, Capt. Lacelles, R.N. (since deceased), but as they turned out a fizzle shortly afterwards, Mr. Dunsmuir resigned

the management and devoted his time to pros-

which he held the controlling interest, owning nearly two-thirds of the stock. At the time of

three other steamers of 6,000 tons each, which

are now under construction at Newcash, which are now under construction at Newcashe on-Type and will shortly be completed, when they will be put to ply between the New Union Mines and San Francisco. Mr. Dansmuir was

a man of great enterprise and business capacity, and combined an iron will and indomitable de-

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity that to white intervalues. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

THE WRECK OF THE "DENMARK."

The Abandoned Ship Found. But 722 Crew and Passengers Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12 - The Inman line steamer City of Chester, from New York, arrived to day. She reports that on April 8, in lat. 46 N., long. 37 W., she passed the Dan-ish steamer Denmark, from Christiansand, Copenhagen, for New York. The Denmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high left in sole managements of the mines, and con-tinued to fill that position for many years to the full satisfaction of the company. In 1865 he was induced to accept the management of out of the water. She was apparently sinking. The Denmark was a vessel of 2,260 tons and belonged to the Thingvalia line. She was commanded by Capt. Knudsen. The pecting on his own account. After spending some five years in this work, he was at length rewarded by the discovery of the now famous Wellington coal mines, which are superior to Danmark was formerly the Balgian steamer Jan Breydel. She was a barque-rigged vessel and was 340 feet long, 40 feet in breadth and 26 feet deep. She was built at Newcastle,

and was 340 feet long, 40 feet in breadth and 26 feet deep. She was built at Newoastle, England, in 1880. NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Island, from Copenhagen, which it was thought might have some news of the pas-sengers of the steamer Denmark, has arrived, but brings no news of the latter vessel. On beard of her wers many steerage passengers whe intended to have salled on the Denmark, but through delay they had to wait for the Island. Island.

LONDON, April 13 .- It has been definitely his death he was engaged in opening up the ex-tensive and valuable "Union" collieries in the Comox valley, on the Island, about 65 miles to the north of the Wellington mines. In connecascertained that there were 722 persons on board the Danmark. This number includes 628 passengers and 54 officers and crew. Captain Bond, of the City of Chester, believes Captain Bond, of the City of Chester, believes tion with the above enterprises Mr. Dunsmuir the passengers and orew of the Danmark gave employment to nearly 2,000 men, and were rescued. He bases his belief on the was also the owner of a fleet of sailing vessels and steamships representing many thoufact that the Denmark's boats were gone. A chain cable was hanging over the how, and this last leads Captain Bond to believe she had been in tow of another vessel. NEW YORK, April 14.—No news came. al-

NEW YORK, April 14.-No news came, although two transatlantic liners arrived. One, the Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, passed al-most the spot where the City of Chester saw the Denmark on the day previous to that on which the Ohester reports the wreck. She saw nothing of the Deumark or her pas-Bengere,

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The United States Government Takes a Bold Stand.

FISHY FINANCING

Tupper's Three Per Cent. Loan-A Fraud-Debate in the House of Commons.

Last year the Government floated a three per cent loan in London of about twenty million dollars. The loan was to run for fifty years, but a clause was inserted in the prospectus as follows :--

"With a view of rendering the sinking funds of the various loans more effective than hitherto the Canadian Government intends to apply the sums annually required in redemption of the national debt on the purchase of the stock now offered. The amount at present annually applied to the redemption of the debt is about £350,000 stg., and as the sinking funds are accumulative the amount yearly increases." Here was an agreement to purchase one-tenth

of the whole sum year by year until the whole of the sbock was exhausted. There was a distinct of the stock was exhausted. There was a distinct obligation on the part of the negotiators of the loan to buy stock at the rate of nearly two millions of dollars per annum at the market price, because there is no reservation, no matter what the market price was run up to by the holders of the stock. In previous similar loans, in providing a special sinking fund for the repayment of the debt, the prospectus stated that the stock would be purchased if not at or above par, and if it went above par power was taken to apply the sinking fund to the nurchase of other stock than the particular loan. The points Sir Richard Cartwright makes are, that to apply the sinking fund to the particular loan. The points Sir Richard Cartwright makes are, that the Dominion being bound unreservedly to buy this three percent stock at the market price it will probably cost the country a great deal more than if the ordinary proviso had been inserted protecting the redemption against premium, and a nominal fifty-year loan is converted into a ten-year loan by the conditions of repayment, as set out in the clause above quoted Sir Richard Cartwright attacked this arrangement on it. Now, however, when its true character of loan of 10.50 been shaded in some instances for small on it. Now, however, when its true character of loan of 10.50 been shaded in some instances is reported in son it. Now, however, when its true character of loan of 10.50 been shaded in some instances is reported in son it. Now, however, when its true character of loan of 100 pieces at 11c to 11fc per lo, and sa surd, foolish and unprecedented to describe council of British Columbia, and president of the Vancouver Island railway, who died at his residence in Victoria, B.C., on the 11th instant, residence in Victoria, B.C., on the lith instant, was born in Hurlford, Ayrahire, Scotland, in August, 1826, and was therefore in his 63rd year. He was the son of Mr. James Dunsmuir, a proprietor of coal mines in that locality, but being early left an orphan, was brought up by his uncle, Mr. Boyd Gilmour, of Glasgow, with whom, accompanied by his wife and two children, he went to British Columbia in 1851. B absurd, foolish and unprecedented to describe the transaction. He moved an amendment setting forth the circumstances and declaring that the effect of the clause quoted would be to oblige the Government to repurchase the entire loan of four millions sterling in about ten annual instalments averaging £400,000 sterling each, thereby converting a fifty year loan to one having a little over five years to run; that the tendency of the obligation entered into will be to raise the price of the stock abnormally, the result of which would be great loss to the country; that in any case the cost of the comcountry, that in any case the cost of the cost of mission, brokerage and other charges, spread over about five years, will add greately to the rate of interest payable on this loan; and even if the loan can be repurchased at par, it would make the rate of interest equal to nearly five percent per annum, and, at best, will make the transaction one bearing evidences of negligence, and an improvident one for the country. Sin Richard said if the Government refused to repurchase if the stock went above par it would amount practically to repudiation.

MB. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Foster accepted the responsibility for this loan and replied at length to the criticisms of the ex-minister. He contended that the prospectus and its terms formed no part of the obligation entered into by the Government, so that the stipulation in the prospectus for a ten years' redemption not being in the bond, was not binding on the Government. The form of band, the binding instrument, was printed on the same page as the prospectus, so that there was no deception. They were not bound to fol-low the stipulation in the clause of the prospectus if the stock was put up above par by unjust combination or if the premium was thought to be unreasonable. Mr. Foster reviewed the practice of former years and taunted Sir Richard Cartwright with his financial failures and mistakes. He reminded the House that a 924 loan was always below par, so they need not anticipate a premium

A GENEBAL DEBATE

fellowed' Mr. Patterson, of Brant, character ined Mr. Foster's argument as childish when he said that Sir Richard Cartwright's speech would be taken advantage of by the holders of this termination and perseverance, with a most kindly and charitable disposition. Mr. Duns-muir was elected to the Legislature for Nan-simo first in 1882, and has held a seat for the stock on the London market. The London men knew as much about these matters as they could

for May delivery afloat, but buyers will not bid within 5c of that figure. Western peas can be laid down here at 75c per 66 lbs afloat for May. Some buyers state that they cannot delivery.

delivery. Some buyers state that they cannot pay over 68c. OATS.—There are plenty of cats in farmers bands, and dealers look for lower prices. Dur-ing the week sales have been made at 31c to 82c, and one lot of poor quality was offered at 30c. Ontario cats are said to be worth fully 2c more than Lower Canadian.

DIAD LOWER CARACIAN. BABLEY.—The market rules exceedingly dull, the only business reported being the sales of a few car lots of good to fine malting qualities at 500 to 550. Feed barley has been sold below

45a. BUOKWHEAT,-Market unchanged, 50c to 52c per bushel. MALT. Montreal malt is steady at 90c to 95c

per bushel

SEEDS .- A fair business has been done in timothy seed, sales of Canadian being reported at \$2 to \$2 15 per bushel. American ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.80 as to quality and quantity. trom \$1.60 to \$1.80 as to quality and quantity. Red clover seed is quiet with sales of small lots reported at 90, larger quantities being quoted at 8% per 1b. Flax seed is steady \$1.50 being asked for Manitoba, several lots of which are for sale on this market.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c. Notwithstanding the weakness of Chicago pork, actual sales of 5 and 6 bbl lots of Canadian short cut mess for country Sales of baken in lots of 25 sides have taken place at 110 to 1110. Large quantities would be place at 11c to 11₂c. Large quantities would be shaded. Canada short cutclear, per bbl. \$16.00 to 16.50, Chicago short cutclear, per bbl. \$15.60 to \$16.00. Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$15.00 to \$15.60. India messbeef, per tierce \$00.00. Mess beef, per bbl. \$00.00. Hams, city cured, per lb. 11c to 11₂c. Lard, Western, in pails, red b 9₂c. to 9₂^{*}c Bacon,: per lb 11c to 11₂^{*}c. Shoulders, per lb. 9₂^{*}c to 9₂^{*}c Tellow, common, refined, per lb. 5<u>3</u>^{*}c to 06c.

BUTTER, — Heccapts of new butter are disposed of readily upon arrival at 24c to 26c, a few extra choice tubs bringing 27c, Medium to good qualities of old dairy are selling all the way from 18c to 21c. Further shipments of United States creamery have been received, part of which has been sold at 20c to 21c. A few lots of fresh choice rolls were sold at 20c to 22c, and prices range from 18a to 22c as to quality. New butter is not coming in as freely as was anticipated. New butter, 23o to 26o; Oreamery-Finest, 26 to 27c; Fair to good 23 to 24c; Eastern Townshipe, 20 to 23c; Richmond, 17 to 19c; Reafrew, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, 19 to 22c; Brockville, 19 to 21c; Western, 17 to 18 c. CHEESE. — The market remains in a quiescent CHEESE.—The market remains in a quiescent condition, awaiting the opening of the new sea-son. A consigned lot of about 200 boxes of cheese, said to be August, was sold on n.t., but said to be at about Stc. This is the only sale reported to us during the week. Fine to finest September goods are quoted at 10c to 11c. Prices for the new make are expected to open very reasonably. The shipments of Canadian cheese during the past week were 1,782 boxes via Portland and 6,182 boxes by the Central Vermont Railway via Boston and New York.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

LEATHER. Bole-No. 1 B. A. 10} to 21; 2;17 to 19; 1 Ordinary 18; to 18; 2, 00 to 00; Slaughter, 23 to 26. Black-Wared Upper, 25 to 33; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 90 to 26; Splite, slarge, 15 to 22; light, 20 to 25; juniors 12 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12; glazed, 9 to 12; Dull Kid, 9 to 12; Pebble, 8 to 12; Oalf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 18 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 36

HIDES.

Green butchers' No 1, 5½; Green but-ohers' No. 2, 4½; Green butchers' No. 3, 3½; Oalfekins, 6 to 7; Toronto, No. 1, 5½ to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 4½; Hamilton, No. 1, 5½ to 5; Hamilton, No. 2, 4½;

PHOSPHATE.

There is a fair enquiry for phosphate at 11[§]d to Is per unit London and Liverpool terms for 80 per cents. Miners, however, are asking more money. Several sales have been made for both U. K. and Continental ports, Freights have been taken at 7s 6d to 10s.

STATE OF TRADE.

General trade appears to be gradually improv-ing, the volume of business having shown a de-cided increase during the past week, especially in dry goods, iron and hardware. Some of the staple lines of groceries are also meeting with better enquiry, and on the whole there is a feal-ing of great confidence in the future. The early spring, combined with excellent crop prospects, has rendered the commercial outlook decidely more encouraging. Remittances during the past wash have come in better than for some time week have come in better than for some time past, which tallies well with the generally improved condition of trade.

BRADSTREETS WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- The greatest amount of improvement in the movement of general, trace at the various business centres reported by wire to Bradstreets has been shown this week at Kansas City, Cincinnati and Chicago. At the first named considerable activity is due to buyers of supplies preparing to enter Oklahoma. At most other points business has remained steady or quiet. The fires at Savannah have checked distribution there.

Vessels have been chartered at San Francisco to carry 150,000 hushels (more) of wheat to Sydney, Australia. Orop prospects in all directions, except for Louisiana rice, are reported good. The weather is generally favourable.

General trade at New York is dull, but the volume of business done this season is equal to, or in excess of that a year ago. Sales of furni-ture, liquors, boots and shoes, leather and paints cigars and leaf tobacco and crude rubber are weak or cigars and leaf tobacco. drugs and rubber are dull. Paints are firm with strong prices. Cheese, eggs and leather, crockery, glassware, seed, leaf tobacco and crude rubber are weak or

lower.

lower. Bullish sentiments govern the New York stock market. Manipulation, sided by renewed European and public buying, advanced prices of the leading securities and liquidation in the south westerns is apparently ended. Bonds are firm and advancing. The city of New York placed \$7,457,000 2½ per cent, bonds at mar and over.

at par and over. Money at New York shows increasing ease.

Money at New YORK snows increasing ease. Call loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Exchange is firmer with demand. Sterling at $4.83\frac{3}{4}$ to 4.89. Wheat went off to Friday night, about 2c on lower cables. Favourable weather west and a heavy speculative louidation, with sales at New York of nearly 55,000,000 bushels, against less than 5 000 000 bushels cash wheat sold.

than 5,000,000 bushels cash wheat sold. Flour resched 5c to 15c per barrell. Indian corn declined about 4c on freer interior move-ment and lower cables. Spot cats were firmer ge up, while speculative sales induced a declin of ±s on the options. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts this week ag-gregate 1,226,073 bushels of wheat, against 1,117,370 bushels last week, and 2,146,730 bush-

els in the like week in 1888. Pork, in sympathy with the west, has gone off 75c per barrell. Cattle at Kansas City are 20c higher than before this year. Hogs are weak. Drygoods jobbing is more active at Boston but only moderate at New York. Some buyers are reported to be holding off to take advantage are reported to be holding off to take advan of the centennial celebration at New York. Commission men report a large re-order demand

aimo first in 1882, and has held a seat for the constituency ever since. He married in 1847, in Kilmarnock, Scotland, (at the academy in which town he was educated) Joanna, daught-er of Mr. Aloz. White. He leaves a wife, eight father. The only member of his family residing in Montreal is a daughter married to Col. Houghton, D. A. G. The Late James Daiy, of Rawdon, Que., Raw wool is easier on indifference of manu-facturers, efforts of dealers to clear out old stocks and the near approach of the new clip. Cotton is to higher on favourable advices from abroad. Lighter crop movement and improved speculative feeling. All foreign advices as to sugar, under restricted offerings and increased requirements on the part of buyers, are stimulating, and prices are higher. Orop prospects are discour-aging. Ouban holders await an extreme figure. Raws are to and refined with a readier sale to higher at New York. At San Francisco refined is ic higher. At New Orleans sugar is easier and San Francisco refined is underselling the Louisiana product at that market. Speculation in coffee here and aboad has been more confident with a net gain to Thursday night of 2.5c. Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 185 in the United States this week; last year Osnada had 28 this week against 26 last week. The total of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 3,873, against 3,362 in 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Several lots of new China Silk to be sold at ow prices at S. Carsley's.

There's no humbug about the statement that S. Carsley is selling the best of smallwares at the price of common qualities.

WANTED,

M^{UST} HAVE IT.

There is no mistake about it, the Corticell Sewing Silks and Twists will very soon force their way inko all the best Dry Goods Stores in Canada.

Ladies will have the silks to sew with, Dressmakers the same. Tailors also insist upon having these sewings. Consequently Dry Goods Deal-ers must have is or lose cash.

DARE NOT.

There are certain brands of goods we DARE NOT be without. If ladies say they will have no other make in Knitting Silk but the Florence brand, we are obliged to keep it.

The FLORENCE KNITTING SILK certainly is unexcelled, and our customers seem to know this.

MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES

Special lines, 2 buttons, stitched backs, extra good value Kid Gloves at 75c pair; 2 Patent Hooks, stitched backs, superior quality Kid Gloves at \$1 per pair.

S, CARSLEY.

MEN'S NEOKTIES MEN'S NEOKTIES

The best assortment of Silk and Satin Neck-ties in the trade. The latest colors, shapes and patterns.

Fancy Silk and Satin Ties at 10c, 13c, 18c, 20c, 25c, etc.

S. CARSLEY.

WHITE SHIRTS WHITE SHIRTS

White Shirts,	75c, \$1, \$1.25. 75c, \$1 \$1.25. Very best quality.		
Regatta Shirts }			
Oxford Shirts, } with 2 collars, }			
	S. CARSLEY.		

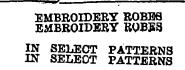
MEN'S MERINO HALF HOSE MEN'S MERINO HALF HOSE

A full assortment of Merino and Cashmere Half Hose, in all weights and qualities. Prices from 20c, 25c and upwards.

S. CARSLEY'S.

Mrs. Wanterknow-"I notice, Mrs. Cogley, that your husband always writes 'M.A.' after his name."

Mrs. Cogley (Mr. Cogley's fourth wife)-'Yes; ib means Married, Arain," I suppose. -Tid Bits.



DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER,---Receipts of new butter are disposed

Egos .- The market is decidedly weak with business at 12c to 123, the outside figure being extreme. Sales aggregating 150 cases were made at 12c. Yesterday there were four cars of new laid egge lying at Point St. Oharles from St. Louis, waiting to be delivered, and these together with receipts from Oabario and other points have had a depressing effect on prices, New York Market is weak, new laid near-by

BERLIN, April 15.-The Post save the Samoan conference will open May 1. The German delegates are Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Kranel, of the foreign office. Count Herbert will preside. The Cologne Gazette says :--- "The nomination of Sewall as disbursing officer of the American commissioners to the Samoan conference, together with the appointment of Mr. Bates as a member of the commission, warrants the supposition that the Washington Govenument does not seriously desire a friendly settlement of the questions concerning Samoa."

on Saturday, a special measenger from the State department handed to Mr. Phelps a large envelope containing the instructions of the Government. The commissioners are instructed to insist upon the absolute autonomy of the native Government in the Samoar Islands. This is the most important point of his birth and a good citizen of the land of his to be considered, and its observance is made a sine qua non of any agreement to be arrived at. The commissioners are not to ad-mit under any circumstance the assumpa on made by Prince Bismarck that the rel presentatives of the United States in Samoa have been in any way responsible for the deplerable condition of affairs there. The commissioners are to make it absolutly plain,

British Finances.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Com-mons to day, Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced the budget. The re-venue for the year exceeded the estimate of last budget by £1,645,000. The expendi-tures were £941,000 under the estimate, leaving a surplus of £2,586,000, the largest amount since 1873. The revenue from spirits and tobacco decreased, while that from tea shows a small increase. The in-come tax realized £1,121,000 over the esti-mate, the postal aervine £300,000, and the mate, the postal service £300,000, and the stamp tax £490,000, Other increases were in the Custom house duty and the revenue from the telegraph service. It is calculated that the revenue for the current year will be £85,050,000 and the expenditures £86,967,000

Dumont on the Stump.

.

WINNIPEG, April 15 .-- A telegram from Duck Lake to day says ; Gabriel Dumont Tarranged for a series of meetings to be held in bitton ?" "To live within my income."

The Late James Daly, of Rawdon, Que.,

The Late James Daiy, of Mawaon, Que., Died at Rawdon, P.Q., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, of old age, James Daly, in his 87th year, brother to Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Daly, C.M., now of Chicago, U. S. Deceased was born in Ireland, County Cavan, Parish of Killichandra, and Township of Drumhart, on the Bury Estate, where his family resided for generations. Mr. Daly emigrated to Oanada with his three brothers 60 years ago. He was one of the oldest astilers in the Township of cial to the World says :-- Two hours before the Samoan commission sailed from New York mulated considerable property. He leaves mulabed considerable property. He leaves behind him a large family, three sons and three daughters, namely, Alexander, John and Patrick, Mary (Mrs. Rowan), Thereas and Ellen, the two latter being nuns, Thereas living in the convent of Vancouver Island and Ellen in Cohoes, N. Y. Mr. Daly wes a devout Cotholic, a devoted patriot to the land adoption. May he rest in Peace.



In Connection with the Pursuit of Marderer Morrisen.

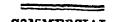
SHEBBBOOKE, April 13.-John Meleod, farmcommissioners are to make it absolutly plain, without ambiguity of langaage, that the United States will not for one moment enter-tain the idea of its responsibility for damages alleged to have been suffered by German sub-jects or by the Imperial German Government owing to the state of war prevailing in Samoa. LONDON, April 15.—Sir Edward B, Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin, will repre-sent England at the Samoan conference. He will be assisted by two officials from the forwill be assisted by two officials from the for-eign office. to day's prisoners are married men with young families poorly provided for. The other three dollar. When questioned this morning as to their position, they stated that, having no

Morrison's Terms.

SHERBBOOKE, April.—At the earnest solicita-tion of of friends Donald Morrison had a long interview with Judge Dugas last night between Gould and Winslow. Donalds terms of sur-render are said to be as follows: The reward of the house, not arrested.

"If I had £500 a year I could gratify my

cerned. Mr. Laurier schoed this sentiment, but questioned if a sinister motive did not lie beneath the clause in question if it did not mean precisely what it said. Mr. Mulock and Mr. White, of Renfrew, also spoke. The House divided on Sir Richard Cartwright's amend ment, which was lost on a division of 74 to 117 The vote was a strictly party one.



COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-The enquiry for flour has been very limited during the week, the chief business being confined to supplying local wants, in small quantities, at prices which continue to rule in buyers' favor. Choice spring patents and strong bakers, however, made from sound hard wheat have not met with the decline which has overtaken the ordinary brands. Still the market is undoubtedly lower on all grades from the lowest to the highest. Sales of straight rollers have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.30, which net western millers quite a loss. Prices are very irregular, owing to instructions being occasionally received from consignors to realize. It is therefore very difficult to give exact values. Superfine and out down extra have sold at below our inside quotations. Sales of city strong bakers have been

made at \$6, although for round lots it is said that figure has been shaded. Patent, winter \$5 50 to \$6.00; Pat-ent, spring, \$5 75 to 6.30; Straight roller \$5 20 to 5.35; Extra \$4.90 to 5.10; Superfine, \$4.15 to 4.70; Out down Superfine \$3.80 to 4.10; City

14.70; Uut down Superine \$3.80 to 4.10; City Strong Bakers \$6.00. Strong Bakers \$5.50 to \$5.76, Ontario bags—extra, \$2.80 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to \$2.25, OATMEAL, &c.—The demand for oatmeal is very limited, but there is not much change in values, although we hear that carloads of Western have been laid down at below our quotations, namely at \$1.90 for ordinary and \$2 for granulated. Salas, however, have been made granulated. Sales, however, have been made \$2 to \$2.10 for ordinary and at \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated as to quantity. Rolled cats are selling in bags at \$2 to \$2.75 as to quality and quantity. Commeal is quies at \$1,50 to \$1,75

per bag. BRAN, &c.—The market is dull, and in order to sell holders have been compelled to reduce their sell holders have been compelled to reduce their quotations, sales of Western bran being report-ed at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton in car lots. Quota-tions range from \$14.50 to \$16 as to quantity and quality. Shorts, 17c to 18c, and Moullie, WHEAT.-So far as the local market is con-

cerned, there is nothing whatever doing, as millers are not buying, and business in Usnadian wheat on export account is wholly out of the question. No. 1 hard Manitoba spring is pure-ly nominal and quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.80, and No. 2 at \$1.20, but buyers and sellers are so wide apart in their views that it is impossible to

give exact values. In Canada, spring and winter wheat prices are purely nominal. Corn.-Large quantities are expected here for through shipment by the first week in May. Oorn is quoted here at 4150 to 42c for May de-livery in bond, and car lots duty paid are quoted at 498 to 51c.

at So to 9c. MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR. - The sale of 11,000 MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR.—Ine sale of 11,000 lbs of syrup and sugar was made at 7c per lb for sugar, and at 5c per lb in 10 and 15 lb kegs. Smaller lots are quoted at 5½c per lb in wood and at 7½c per lb for sugar. A few fancy lots have brought 8c, but 7½c is a fair outside quo-tation for to day. Old dark supar has sold as low as 6c. Considerable syrup has been manufactured in this city from old sugar, which is be-ing sold for new. Large quantities of sugar will be held over till next season. Hors.—There is no stir in this market, prices

remaining about as last quoted. The last sales reported were 100 bales of fine Canadian hops at 22c, and we quote good to fine 20c to 22c. Medium grades rauge from 15c to 18c, and old

Medium grades range from 15c to 18c, and old from 8c to 10c HAY.—There has been more inquiry for press-ed hay, sales of which are reported at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Sales have also been made in the West at equal to \$13.50 here. There is a better en-oning from Ontario neinth, and some lock for quiry from Ontario points, and some look for better trade. AsHES. -The market is dull at \$4 to \$4.05 for

first pots, and \$3,55 to \$3.60 for seconds. Pearls are nominally quoted at \$5.85 to \$6.

FRUITS, &o.

APPLES.-Sales of about 600 bbls of ordinary Western fruit were made at \$1 to \$1.50, the average price being \$1.10. Choice to fancy spies and russets in small lots sell at from \$2 to \$3. ORANGES,—The market is steady under a fair enquiry, with sales of repacked Valencia at \$5 per case. Florida, \$4 per box. Leptons.—The market remains firm with a

good volume of business doing at \$2 to \$2.25 per

box as to quality. DRIED AFPLES.—Round lots are held at 4c to 42c, and smaller lots at 42c to 52c. EVAPORATED AFPLES.—There has been a trifle better demand with sales at 7c to 72c in small lots, and round quantities are now quoted at 6c to 64c

6c to 6hc. BANANAS.-Under more liberal receipts the market rules a shade easier with sales reported at \$2 to \$2.50 for red and yellows.

DATES .--- New are selling at 5c to 5c, and old A 3 to 4c; POTATOES.—The sale of a car lot was made

this week at 35c per bag, and we quote 35c to 45c as quantity. Lower prices still are expected. ONTONS.—Spanish, 70c to 80c per lot. Cana-dian, 75c to \$1.50 as to quality and quantity.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. The sugar market has again become strong and exited in sympathy with foreign markets. In refined, a further rise with foreign markets. In remed, a survey rise of ic has taken place in granulated, the lowest price for 1,000 bbl lots being "he to which ic so ic may be added for dealers prices. Yellows Go to Gic. Raw is firmand advancing. Molasses are quoted at \$7c to \$9c for for Barbadoes.

FIGURED FIGH.—There is very little doing in figh the market being over. Green fish is about all sold out of first hands. Dry cod has been dealt into a small extent at \$4 to 4.50 as to lot.

\$12 to \$13. 512 to 513. EISH OILS.—Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c to 4240. Gaupe at 30c, and Halifax 37c to 58c. In steam refined seal oil the market is quite but steady for spot oil at 47fc to 50c. New Corn is quoted here at 41go to 42c for May de-livery in bond, and car lots duty paid are quoted 45c. Cod liver oil is firmer. Norwar, being at 48s to 51s. Thes. —Rolders of peas in store here ask 76s to 75s, some asking as high as 80s and 85s.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses for week ending April 6th, 1889, were as follows, 280]; left over from last week 16; total for week 296; shipped during week, 133; sales for week 14; left for city, 113; on hand for sale and shipment, 31. The horse trade at these stables during the

week has been quiet. There was a fair demand but the supply was short. The sales were 14 horses at prices ranging from \$80 to \$150. Prospects for next week more encouraging. There are a number of American buyers in town and a good trade is expected We have on hand for sale 31 very fine workers and drivers, with three car loads of heavy work horses to arrive on Monday.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 13th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle 820; sheep, 42; calves, 523; hogs, 500; left over from last week, cattle, 35; totsi receipts for week, cattle, 475; sheep, 160; calves, 135; hogs, 338; receipts last week, cattle, 475; sheep, 106; calves, 135; hogs, 388; exported via Portland per S.S. Toronto 95 cattle.

per S.S. Toronto 95 catile. Trade during the week has been very dull although large supplies of rood stock was offer-ed. Sellers were asking very reasonable prices for best quality Easter 5 seves, but buyers held off to see what offerings there would be next week, when it is expected the supply will be very large. Very few catble were sold. There was no demand for poor stock. Good lambs and calves were in good demand and sold at good prices. All the offerings of hogs were bought up at slightly lower prices. Sume fancy prices are expected next week.

bought up at singhtly lower prices. Sime fancy prices are expected next week. We quote the following as being fair values: Export, good, 1200 to 1400, 420 to 440; Butohers', good, 1000 to 1100, 42 to 420; do., medium, 340 to 40; do., culls, So to 340; hogs, 520 to 60; sheep, 440 to 50; calves, each, \$1.00 to \$6.00, according to quality.

"Did you know," said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackases to-gether in Porbland ?" "Indeed," retorted Solo-mon, "den it ish vell dot you and I ish not dere."

Gere." Oon. for young ladies.—Which letter in the alphabet is of the utmost importance to a young lady, and why? The letter "i," because upon is depends whether her life will be married or marred.

OF THE HIGHEST OLASS OF THE HIGHEST OLASS

These Robes are real works of Art, and expression of admiration are heard daily from our purchasing customers. Prices from \$3.70.

S. CARSLEY.

EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING

OF RICH DESIGNS OF RICH DESIGNS

IN WHITE AND COLORED IN WHITE AND COLORED

We confidently assert that no such selection of above goods is shown in this city. They sur-pass other years' importations for style and beauty. Prices fr om 60 c.

S. CARSLEY

PERFECT FITTING PERFECT FITTING LADIES' CORSETS

LADIES' CORSETS

AT LOWEST PRICES AT LOWEST PRICES

A Corset having all the advantages of ease, comfort, etc., and displaying a symmetry of figure rarely found.

S. CARSLEY.

LOOK AHEAD LOOK AHEAD

FOR SPECIAL SURPRISE FOR SPECIAL SURPRISE

IN KID AND SILK GLOVES IN KID AND SILK GLOVES

ON EASTER WEEK ON EASTER WEER

S. CARSLEY.

SPLENDID WORK.

It is admitted that OLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON is fast becoming the popular Sewing Cotton in Canada, as it has long been in the Old Country.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

When you ask for CORTICELLI SEWING SILK see that you get it. The name Corticelli is on every spool. None other is genuine.

The FLORENCE KNITTING SILK is making great headway in the Canadian market. Value and quality always tell.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1711, 1718, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.



Herring are also about over and prices are nomi-nal. Sea troub quite at \$10 to \$11. Newfound-land salmon \$13 to \$14 and British Columbia