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APRIL 17, 1889.

IRELAND AS IT IS

A Record of British Shame and Irish Sorrow.

WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE.

Eloquent Address by Mr. J. M. Walsh, 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 beautiful city, and its hospitable people of Irish birth or of Irish descent, and when this invitation came through "The Friends of William O'Brien" I did not have one moment's hesitation in agreeing to accept it.

William O'Brien was here 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 remember that visit.

It was the remembrance of this which made me hesitate. I felt that I was expected to follow in his footsteps and was well aware that no substitute I would make would be the same.

Mr. Latchford's letter, written in behalf of the Celtic Benefit Association, under whose auspices this meeting is held, contained some allusions to the great wrong which is done to Ireland.

Our party then was treated savagely. William O'Brien barely escaped with his life. I received some severe blows myself in discharge of my duty as the representative of the leading Republican newspaper of the United States.

While we were still in suspense and did not know whether William O'Brien was dead or alive on that memorable evening when the Orangemen sought his life, I spoke to a man in the Rossin house in Toronto.

There you have the Orangemen's toleration in political affairs. And there, too, in that single sentence, you have the toleration which the people who live in Ireland and who claim the right to govern themselves in accordance with the will of the majority of the people.

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 Irish and half English.

There is no incident in this festive scene that we miss, one incident that is familiar to us very long ago at Dublin Castle celebrations at which made Irishmen red with shame.

But what is going on outside of Dublin Castle to-night? We must meet the question, and meet it boldly. 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 affiliation with Dublin Castle, but, on the contrary, looks upon that fortress of injustice as a cancerous growth which has arisen, through the wrongs of the people at large and the poison the national spirit in the national capital of our native land.

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I recognize now, my good friends, that I stand, not upon the soil of the United States, but upon the soil of what is diplomatically, at least, a foreign country. Yet the language is the same. The frontier line between here and the great neighboring nation of which I am proud to be an adopted citizen is almost indistinct.

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 been formulated.

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IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

Opinions in Different Lands on the Future Abode.

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

A cardinal point in the Mohammedan 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 called Retonga. The path to this region is a precipice close to the seashore at the North Cape.

The people of the Sandwich Islands held a confused medley of notions as to another life. The current belief is that the souls of the chiefs were led by the god whose name denotes the "eyeball of the sun," to a life in the heavens, while plebeian souls went down to Ake, a lugubrious underground abode.

The Kembraians send all the dead alike to a subterranean stygian, where they shall find again their wives, clothes, tools, huts and where they shall fish and hunt.

The Druids' conception of the future life is that the soul, on being divested of its earthly envelope, is borne aloft. The clouds are composed of lately deceased men. They fly over the heads of armies, inspiring courage of striking terror.

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 recommence.

The Saami Finns believe that "high up in the sky is Odin's hall, the magnificent Valhalla, or temple of the slain. No woman being ever mentioned as gaining admission to Valhalla or joining in the joys of the Einherjar, some writers have affirmed that according to Scandinavian faith women had no immortal souls, or at all events were excluded from 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 of the further side of the sea, where the sun goes down under the earth.

The most ancient Hindoo doctrine of the future fate of man, as given in the Vedas, was simple and cheerful. It was a belief in the existence of the fullness of felicity," says one of the Orientals. And again, "A hundred thousand years of the highest happiness on earth are not equal to the happiness of one day in the dewaloka.

The Persians, who had the Zoroastrian faith, believed that all who faithfully observed the laws of duty, industry, and wisdom, and who were virtuous and good, were to be admitted to a paradisaic life 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 punishment of Tartarus; so the notion that the distinguishing kindness of the gods would allow their favorites gave rise to the myth of Elysium.

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 approaching felicity by a refreshing draught from "Mahomet's Pond." Then comes paradise, an ecstatic dream of pleasure, filled with sparkling streams, flowers and fruits, blushing youths, circulating globes, black-eyed beauties, immense, brilliant birds, delightful music, unbroken peace.

The Mexicans believe that souls neither good nor bad, or whose virtues and vices balanced each other, were to attain a medium state of idleness and empty content. The wicked, or those dying in any of certain enumerated modes of death, went to Mictlan, a dismal hall within the earth. The souls of those struck by lightning or dying by any of a given list of diseases, also the souls of those who were transformed to a remote elysium, Tlalocan.

The ultimate heaven was reserved for warriors 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 and dances. The souls of the dead were then sent to a vast, airy grove, where they were transformed to the forms of birds of plumage they lived as beautiful songsters among the flowers, now on earth, now in heaven, at their pleasure.

The belief the best established among 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 be to be abandoned, and that is among the Lower Pandal Orellies. This people 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 souls of the dead were variously located. The Coast Rianna place to this day the power 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 tribes, in the face of death has often been the topic of poets, 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. W. F. Fowell, a distinguished Irish Protestant gentleman, pays tribute to the fidelity to principle of the Irish Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Without stopping at the usual platitudes, he had on his own 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, than the oft-abused Irish Roman Catholic people. Of the righteousness of their cause, or the justice of the principles, no opinion is here expressed. It is to be noted that the same is the case with their opponents, who are equally ready to support testimony in their cause, and their sympathy never withheld from the unfortunate 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 lost, but the Irish Catholic will never return, and no other man will be so quick to lighten the night of despair.

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

Important Action of the Catholic Youth of Paris.

While the visit of the Queen to Biarritz, the reception of General Boulanger by the Duc de Dalmatie, the "Breach" of the French syndicate and the suicide of M. Desferes Rochereau, and the recall of the Duc d'Aumale, have furnished abundant and varied themes for the conversation 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 jeunesse Catholique de Paris.

The object of the meeting was to protest in favor of restitution of the Pope's temporal power. M. Lucien Brun, the eminent Catholic senator, presided, and speeches were also delivered by M. Terras and M. Theulier de Ponceville, deputy of the Nord. A large number of the best-known Catholics of Paris were present, among them being four senators and over half-a-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 conveyed which few recognize; it is by the hair. A thoughtful person leaving the bedside of a member of his family sick with infectious disease will before leaving his home either change his clothing or his hat, or disinfect the same, but he will think to disinfect his hair, which very readily becomes infected. This source of danger should not be overlooked, and those who are in constant attendance 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 soapstone at the feet, is a simple household remedy that has tipped in the bud many a severe cough and cold. Hot foot baths and hot hand baths are excellent in relieving congestion and derangement of the circulation. Mild mustard draughts applied to the extremities also change the circulation. In many cases flannels wrung from hot soda-water are helpful. Relief is sometimes obtained from drinking water as hot as comfortably swallowed. It draws the blood to the stomach, opens the pores and washes out the clogged vessels of the body.

More Care as We Grow Older.

A medical man compares an old man to an old wagon; with light loading and careful usage it will last for years, but one heavy load or sudden strain will break or ruin it for ever. Many persons reach the age of fifty, sixty or seventy, measurably free from most of the infirmities of old age, but a young man bound to health, ripe in wisdom and experience, with sympathies mellowed by age, and with reasonable prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let every such person be thankful, but let him also be careful. An old constitution is like an old bone; it is broken with ease and mended with difficulty. A young man bound to health, ripe in wisdom and experience, with sympathies mellowed by age, and with reasonable prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let every such person be thankful, but let him also be careful. 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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 17, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 16th, St. Anicet.
THURSDAY, April 18th, Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, April 19th, Good Friday.
SATURDAY, April 20th, St. Sulpitius and St. Vitellius.
SUNDAY, April 21st, EASTER SUNDAY.
MONDAY, April 22nd, 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 autocracy of Sir John Macdonald.
2. The control of parliament by capital.
3. The decay of public virtue.

Admitting all that the most ardent partisan can advance on behalf of the aged Premier on the score of his public services, the truth 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 boasted tactics have always been the more or less adroit manipulation of the weakness, the poverty and the avarice of men whose services he needed. Able, conscientious men he always disliked, and when he could not debase them, he left no means, fair or foul, untried to drive them out of public life. His delight is in voluble mediocrities and pliable patrons of minorities selected by himself for purposes of patronage. To secure a sufficiency of these and prevent the intrusion of independent men into parliament, he perpetrated the statutory regeries of the Gerymander and the Franchise Act. Nor is he less opposed to independence among his supporters. Witness, among others, the fate of de Cosmas 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 subservience truly pitiable. Indeed it cannot be denied that the party he leads has ceased to hold any principle save obedience to his orders. This is all the more deplorable since no party can consent to acts of injustice and dishonesty without every man belonging to it suffering moral devaluation. Lifelong Conservatives are now crying out against Sir John for not vetoing the Jesuit Estates Act who regarded with indignant silence or secret complacency his notorious offences against justice and morality. How strangely constituted these men must be who saw nothing to condemn in the debauchery of a whole people, but went wild when their sectarian prejudices were touched. Yet Sir John's action in relation to the Jesuits is one of the few in his career for which he deserves credit, although it must be confessed, he was awayed more by fear of Catholic resentment than reverence for the constitution. It might be better, certainly it would be cheaper, were Sir John Macdonald selected legislator, since parliament is nothing but a highly expensive machine for giving sanction to his schemes.

Constitutional freedom having been assured and peace established on an enduring basis, the pursuit of wealth became the all-absorbing object, and men were quick to see that royal roads 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 those who knew how to take advantage of the necessities of the politicians. Hence arose what our neighbors, with their usual aptness, call "the barrel," in which were pooled the generous subscriptions of those who sought, only too successfully, to control legislation in their own interest. What a sight was that on the eve of last general election when Sir John Macdonald gathered the manufacturers about him and told them that if they would retain their power of taxing the people through the tariff they must supply the money for bribing the constituencies! Of course the money was forthcoming and Canada has her parliament of flunkies as a result. Why should a great capitalist, manufacturer, or railway magnate go through the worry of an election for the Commons when he can send his clerk or his footman to occupy a seat and do his work for him? Sir Charles Tupper has been a brilliant success

of how this thing is done by making Foster Finance Minister and his own son Minister of Marine.
The decay of public virtue we included among the causes of the failure of parliamentary institutions in Canada. That decay has been broadly marked since the Pacific Scandal. Before that there was something like public morality in the country, but since it has been oozed there is none. Canada in this furnishes another illustration of Pope's famous lines—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with his face, We first abhor, 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, untamed in one way, has been stung to action 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 Charles Tupper appears to have been a most extraordinary transaction and bears on the face of it indications of a job of portentous proportions. Ostensibly the loan was at 2 per cent., to be current for fifty years, but nevertheless an intimation, amounting to a pledge, was made in the prospectus that the bonds would be redeemed out of the various sinking funds, which aggregate two million dollars a year. Under this promise the loan will disappear in ten years, and will be to all intents and purposes a five-year loan. As the Government do not limit themselves to purchase the bonds at or below par, they are held to be under obligation to buy them at the market price, or even at a speculative figure, no matter how high it may be. Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech censuring the transaction, held that a syndicate of bondholders may corner the stock, in which 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 four millions more than it cost. Should it be redeemed in ten years, we will, with the interest and the premiums, have paid a rate equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent. upon it, notwithstanding the fact that municipalities can borrow at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. A second objection is that while the 3 per cent. loan is to be bought up at a premium, loans bearing a 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 secure the inordinate profits it held out. On communicating with London he learned that such a syndicate had been at work, but that it failed owing to the circumstance that its tender was a fraction too low.

At the time the loan was floated hints were thrown out of something shady connected with it, and a conviction 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 excess of the needs of the Government, and, in fact, the surplus 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 mentioned above, and that the names of all the tenderers for the loan should be made public. It is not a little singular that no limit should have been set on the price the Government would pay when redeeming the bonds. In former loans it was carefully stipulated that not one cent above par would be paid. Mr. Foster's reply was extremely unsatisfactory, and also calculated to bring discredit, if not dishonor, on the name of Canada. It was in fact a distinct repudiation of the terms of the prospectus of the loan. The Finance Minister took his stand upon the bond itself, and asserted that, there being no promise therein to redeem before the expiration of the fifty years, there is no legal obligation pressing upon the Government. The prospectus, in short, was only an expression of the intention of the Government, and is liable to be changed according to circumstances. This was a departure from the attitude of a week previous, when the Minister held that the obligation existed so long as no more than par was asked for the bonds.

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

The Agitators' Folly.

Cardinal Taschereau has denied that he had any part in the inspiration of Le Canadien's articles abusing the Jesuits and calling in question the wisdom and diplomacy of the Holy See. This is what we expected and substantiates what we said in our last issue. It is very suggestive, however, to find Conservative organs, which not very long ago reviled the Reform party as everything vile and un-Catholic, now accusing a Reform government with having succeeded in impressing the Pope and his advisers with the soundness of its views on important questions touching church matters in Canada. The disgruntled conditions of certain politicians may explain, but cannot excuse the extraordinary attitude they have assumed in this controversy. Le Canadien's articles have given great comfort and encouragement to the agitators for disallowance and elaborate arguments have been produced to justify the government in

exercising the veto in spite of the vote in parliament. The Toronto Globe keeps up a show of terrible earnestness. It says:—

The policy of those who sincerely oppose the Jesuit Estates Act should certainly be to give the Government as many reasons as possible for annulling the veto. Petitions for disallowance should be showered upon Ottawa from Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces, and from all parts of the Dominion as well as from Ontario. There are very good reasons why French Canada's Roman Catholics and their clergy should join in the movement. It is incredible that the loving, the home-rule loving people of Canada will consent to live under a Constitution or a system of constitutional interpretation which permits any Province to place on its statute book an Act recording that it was passed by permission of the Pope, and recording that its operation depends upon his ratification and sanction. An irresistible agitation for extensive constitutional revision will almost certainly occur unless the Jesuit Estates Act be wiped out. The privileged race and the privileged clergy may wonder whether any good can be done by them, to join with the demand for disallowance. They may, by acting logically according to the spirit, which Le Canadien displays, save off for some time longer an agitation that will deprive the French Canadian people and their clergy of every vestige of privilege, and eventually disrupt 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 Alliance to put discredit on the head of the Church is one which could only enter the mind of a Toronto journalist whose head is evidently turned by the whirl of sectarian excitement and by fear of losing its grip on Protestant support. As for the threat about an "agitation to deprive the French Canadian people and their clergy of every vestige of privilege, and eventually disrupt Confederation," we are not at all alarmed. The only effect of such writing is to make the people of Quebec more determined than ever to maintain their rights, disruption or no disruption.

But the Globe forgets that the Catholic Church is recognized and sustained by the State in this Province, and that, therefore, the reference to the Pope in the Act was absolutely necessary to a settlement for quieting the title to the estates. The position of Quebec province is thus wholly and constitutionally different from that of any other province in the Dominion. Being overwhelmingly Catholic and having its rights as regards religion guaranteed by treaty and Acts 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 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 province. The utter futility of a crusade like this even the Globe must admit. Reason and common sense would therefore suggest that the best thing the people of Ontario and the other provinces can do is to mind their own business and 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 trend of affairs are really aware of the vast change that has taken place in the ideas and aspirations of whole masses of men. The doctrine that wealth and property have duties and responsibilities other than looking after their own increase and preservation has been forgotten by those who possess them. But a literature has grown to teeming proportions 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. Untold 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 people along the river to pay the price fixed by his own avarice. Were the river allowed 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 to circumvent the natural laws. Against this gigantic iniquity mankind is everywhere rebelling. That rebellion is the form which the outraged law takes to readjust itself. As in the river just mentioned, the dammed up waters produce stagnation, rank growths and malarious exhalations, so vast hoards of wealth have produced a state of society reeking with vice, luxury and sensuality. Below the dam all is sterility, poverty, want and barrenness. But those who dwell in the dreary valley see and know the cause of their sufferings, and have begun to gather their forces for an attack on the dam which deprives them of their just share in the waters of life. If they are strong enough to knock away the props and a flood should follow, not they, but he who unwisely and aviciously confined the waters will be to blame. It is impossible to suppose that whole nations of

working people will long submit to the system of economic slavery the money kings of the world are now endeavoring to establish.

It is in the great question of the day; parliament to all other things, it has challenged the respect consideration of the best minds, and their verdict is that unless the tyranny of wealth be in some way relaxed and more humane and beneficent ideas take possession of those who now have no thought save how they can most effectually beggar their neighbors, 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 schoolmaster doing when he allows an idle rich class, a class of the "unemployed," to grow up beneath his eyes in the persuasion that they live and move, eat of the fattest, drink of the sweetest, wear of the daintiest, and never roll 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 ornamental as the fashion will let them, and to increase their capital. Has the schoolmaster so much as explained to them that they live by virtue of a monopoly; that, were it not for the three-fold economic rent, of land, capital and ability, which they take to themselves, they could not exist twenty-four hours longer in idleness, 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 much thought. The laboring classes are here; the fruits of their toil are here; and the idle and rich eat 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 them. Every Parliament now sitting is an assembly of capitalists, or legislators 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 the scientific principles on which wealth is produced) has in it some primal hardship compelling the multitude forever to toil and forever to be miserable. But they are grievously mistaken. Science, no more than Christianity, involves the servitude of the many that the few may dwell 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 irremediable 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 ere 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 banks it should clothe are naked, the heads it should shelter homeless, the souls it should help to save brutish. Yet we talk of "over-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?

JOE COOK, the Boston Gospel blatherer, who winds up the clock of the universe, regulates the precision of the equinoxes, who is also the self-appointed clerk of Asize for the Great Day of Judgment, and who gets up every morning to start the sun on its diurnal 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 firebrands seldom equalled and never surpassed. Joe, however, is likely to surpass his fellow agitators in resonance of mendacity. Speaking 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 priests, their sacraments were withheld from them." (Advertiser report, April 11th.) It takes a man with a cheek of brass and a tongue of iron to like that.

In this issue we publish in full the lecture delivered at Ottawa on St. Patrick's day by Mr. J. M. Wall, of the New York Tribune.

Mr. Wall, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. William O'Brien on his famous visit to Canada, and had his head broken by a stone when the Toronto Orange roughs mobbed Mr. O'Brien. The lecture will repay perusal as giving a graphic picture of the present state of Ireland. Mr. Wall is a gentleman of great attainments, whose, with rare intellectual gifts, make him a good representative of the best class of young Irish Americans of the present day.

By seizing upon the only private members' day of the week in the House of Commons, Sir John Macdonald hopes to choke off Mr. Cook'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 of the English Government towards Ireland has an unfortunate effect on this country, and our Parliament is the proper place to let Englishmen know it.

COINCIDENT with the vindication of the Irish leaders in London, evictions by wholesale and with excess of brutality are being ferociously 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 felled 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 least significant sign of the change in public opinion in England regarding the Irish leader since the exposure and collapse of the Times-Pigott conspiracy.

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 Protestant lines of attack.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.
The New Moon for April contains an interesting story of forgotten identity called "Forgot My Own Name." "Isabel's True Love" a Scotch story of disappointed love. "The Night Operator's Story" is the recital of a thrilling adventure with train robbers, told by the operator's self. The poems are: "Spring," "Rivals" and "The Old Garret."

THE CHORAL BOOK, for home, school and church, translated by Fredrick Zuchman and Edwin L. Kirkland. Boston, Ginn & Co.
This book consists of ninety 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 sentiment and music; the rugged force of the former having been maintained without harshness and the peculiarly rhythmic, dynamic or phonic effects of the latter having been conserved by a labors choice and arrangement of vowels, syllables, words and phrases. Whoever has had the pleasure of hearing German school choral singing will need no recommendation for this work, and it would be a good thing if some of these simple but sublime and touching melodies were to become in America what they have so long been in the Fatherland—expressions of national devotion, which members of all creeds could join with heart and voice.

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. Abbe Janvier, Dean of the Metropolitan Chapter of Tours, Priest of the Holy Face. With the approbation of Mgr. the Most Rev. Archbishop of Tours. Translated from the French by P. P. S. 1 volume, 32c, cloth, price retail, 40c. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This little book will be welcome to all pious Catholics, especially as April is the month of the Holy Face. The month of May has the Balzac Director of the Arch-Confraternity, "ought to be, above all things, a month of penance, a month of reparation, a month of more intimate union with Jesus, our Redeemer. The month of April seems naturally designated, 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, disfigured by the humiliation of His Passion, glorious in the triumphs of His Resurrection."

POEMS, RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS, by Wm. James McClure, 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 of the faithful, and the second the miscellaneous, and the third patriotic. 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's so sweet as our own home,
No scene so prized as the old scene,
No friend so kind as the old friend,
No foe so known like our own foe,
No joy we feel like our own joy,
No grief 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 cheery as our own hope,
No love so warm 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 blent 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 eye there,
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 cleric's mentor and the poet's friend. A well-executed portrait of the author fronts the title-page. The reverse post 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.

Newfoundland: The Old St. Louis Gate, Quebec, the Lake St. John District; The R. B. Lange gift to the Art Association; Crown of Flowers; Bonjour; Autumn Flowers; Harlanoff.

ONCE A WEEK. 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 croaker in his wife-hunting expeditions carries out his researches for the charming heiress who retrieves the fortunes of the De Coloville into the wilds of Texas. "A Colorable Girl" with characteristic portrait-heading, is one of a series of sketches by patience Seaport, a newly outlined. A new feature of this periodical is the "Children's Page," to which Palmer's contributions "The Brownies' Dancing School" and "Among the Four Hundred" Mrs. William Astor is presented, a portrait and sketch of this leader of fashion being given.

THE ENGLISHMAN OF THE RIVE OAIN. By R. F. Wood.
DOLLY. A sketch, by Justus Huntly McCarthy.

THE WITNESS OF THE SUN. By Amelie River. National Publishing Co., 87 Yonge St., Toronto.
The above three books have been issued as parts of the Red Letter Series of Select Fiction. The first on the list, F. Wood's "Englishman of the Rive Oain," is a fine, cynical 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," as a sketch as by the penitence to the simplicity of a very different class of readers from that which is chiefly attracted by loose sensationalism and turgid imagery. The latter class is not, however, fail to find in Amelie River's latest literary venture, "The Witness of the Sun," food for a fancy of horror from which even a ghoul might shrink in dismay. Apart from a too vividly strained atmosphere, and a somewhat original and startling, and a sensual display of style that outdoes anything of Ouida's, even the worst, we can see nothing to justify the display on popular favor put forward by the admirers of this very much overpraised young woman. Nothing but the utmost perversion of taste could lead any person to the mistake of admiring works so overwrought, and so entirely crude and ill-conceived as those which she has manufactured from time to time to put forth, regardless of the careless good-natured raileries 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 concerned it is in a pleasure to be able to refer to the general neat appearance and good typography, very distinct indeed from some works which have recently appeared under Canadian imprint, and which have suggested the idea that proof-reading might soon be counted among the lost arts. In relation to what the National Publishing Company has done in this respect the question naturally arises, since other good things have not been lacking, why not more better and more discriminating choice in the literature presented to an easily pleased, and surely not over-exacting, if somewhat critical public.

Dramatic Entertainment 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," of the Irish 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 Association.
An adjourned meeting of the above association was held in their hall on the 10th inst. W. J. Murphy in the chair. The principal business was to make arrangements for the entertainment 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 Colleen Bawn" with increased attractions, songs, choruses, and dances, which will make the entertainment 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 admittance to the hall on that occasion, are invited to attend on this occasion. There were thirty new members elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

Afternoon Tea.

The ladies of the congregation of the Gesù are giving an "afternoon tea" on Easter Monday, April 22nd, 4 to 7, in aid of the fund for a free library to be organized under the supervision of the Jesuit Fathers. A collection on this occasion will be the choicest, and everything promises a delightful afternoon.
Apart from the enjoyable nature of the entertainment 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 show their sympathy with any work undertaken by the Jesuit Fathers, as a token that 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 untriflingly devote themselves. No better evidence of this feeling could be given than to show the demand for tickets, which has obliged the ladies of the Gesù to secure the Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine street, instead of Hall & Scott's rooms, as had been previously announced.

The attention of ticket holders is specially called to the change. The day and hours remaining the same; merely the hall is changed, to prevent all danger of overcrowding. Tickets, 50 cents, are for sale by Messrs Laviolette and Nelson, Notre Dame St., or can be procured from Mrs. McCarthy, 588 Sherbrooke St., or Miss Sadlier, 705 Sherbrooke St.

Mr. Colby.

The Witness professes to believe that in the event of Mr. Colby being taken into the Government he could not be re-elected on account of his speech and vote against the disallowance of the Jesuit Bill. The Witness is away off. The English Conservatives of Stansfeld would stand by Mr. Colby though he made a dozen such speeches and gave a dozen such votes. The truth is, if Mr. Colby had spoken and voted for disallowance his seat might have been in jeopardy. Mr. Colby is an assiduous 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 opinion.

It is none of our funeral, but Mr. Colby should be taken into the Government in preference to all other candidates for the position. Mr. Hall is his only serious rival, but Mr. Hall has 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 success than for the country's good. They ought to 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 inflections which we do not wish to see visited upon our friends the assiduous. Mr. Ives is one of them.—Waterloo Advertiser.

Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever common place and homely way, there God is hewing out the pillars for his temple.—(Phillips) Brooks.
The Gospel is for man. It reaches to his restless wants, and has to do with his latest interests. Neither that concerns man is foreign to the Gospel.—(Rev. H. S. Mills).









This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

THE WRECK OF THE "DENMARK"

The Abandoned Ship Found. But 222 Crew and Passengers Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Iman 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 Danish 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 out of the water.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Island, from Copenhagen, which it was thought might have some news of the passengers of the steamer Denmark, has arrived, but brings no news of the latter vessel.

LONDON, April 13.—It has been definitely ascertained that there were 722 persons on board the Denmark. This number includes 638 passengers and 54 officers and crew.

NEW YORK, April 14.—No news came, although two transatlantic liners arrived. One, the Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, passed almost the spot where the City of Chester saw the Denmark on the day previous to that on which the Chester reports the wreck.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The United States Government Takes a Bold Stand.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Post says the Samoan conference will open May 1. The German delegates are Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Kralov, of the foreign office.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Washington special to the World says:—Two hours before the Samoan commission sailed from New York on Saturday, a special messenger from the State department handed to Mr. Phelps a large envelope containing the instructions of the Government.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Edward B. Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin, will represent England at the Samoan conference.

British Finances.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced the budget. The revenue for the year exceeded the estimate of last budget by £1,645,000.

Dumont on the Stamp.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—A telegram from Duck Lake to-day says: Gabriel Dumont arrived home on Friday. He immediately arranged for a series of meetings to be held in

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 body of men in Montana and was coming over into Canada to raise trouble.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, the E. C. Coal and Railway Magnate.

Hon Robert Dunsmuir, M.P., president of council of British Columbia, and president of the Vancouver Island railway, who died at his residence in Victoria, B.C., on the 11th instant, was born in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland, in August, 1825, 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 Dunsmuir, of Glasgow, who had two children, he went to British Columbia in 1851.

Mr. Dunsmuir was employed by the E. C. 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. In Mr. Dunsmuir's report to the directors in 1857, Mr. Dunsmuir was left in sole management of the mines, and continued to fill that position for many years to the full satisfaction of the company.

He was induced to accept the management of the Hanwood coal mines, in the same locality, owned by the Hon. Capt. Laclaire, R.N. (since deceased), but as they formed a large and important part of the coal resources of the province, he was induced to accept the management of the same. He was also the owner of a fleet of sailing vessels and steamships representing many thousands of tonnage for the coal carrying business, for which his principal markets were San Francisco, Wilmington, the Sandwich Islands and China.

FIVE MORE ARRESTS

In Connection with the Pursuit of Murderer Morrison.

SHERBROOKE, April 13.—John McLeod, farmer of Winslow; Murdoch McAnley, C. P. K. employee Springhill; Murdoch McArthur, farmer, Winslow; William Matheson, blacksmith, Stornoway; and Murdoch McLeod, farmer, Winslow, arrived here this morning with a warrant for the arrest of five persons named Morrison, McAnley, Matheson, Clark, and Constable T. McKewen, of the Montreal police, and were lodged in goal along with the three fathers of families already there for having given assistance to Morrison. Two of to-day's prisoners are married men with young families poorly provided for. The other three are single men. Not one of them has a dollar. When questioned this morning as to their position, they stated that, having no money to pay a lawyer, they supposed they would have to remain in goal when they should be attending to their spring work on their farms. The police and Donald still manage to evade each other, and it looks as though ever so if they might keep the game up all summer. The roads are in a fearful condition around Marsden, Springhill and Winslow. Other arrests are expected to be made to-morrow and next week, there being, it is understood, some thirty-five or forty warrants out.

Morrison's Terms.

SHERBROOKE, April.—At the earnest solicitation of friends Donald Morrison had a long interview with Judge Dugas last night between Gould and Winslow. Donald's terms of surrender are said to be as follows: The reward of \$3,000 to be given to Donald himself and he would surrender, he not to be incarcerated in jail before or during the trial; or he will take \$900 which he claims is owed him, by McAnley and Matheson, and leave the country. Of course, Judge Dugas refused these terms and the interview ended. The expedition will now proceed to arrest all the friends of the outlaw and the jail here promises to be soon filled up. The Montreal reporter was merely confined to the house, not arrested.

"If I had \$500 a year I could gratify my ambition," said Jones. "What is your ambition?" "To live within my income."

FISHERY FINANCING.

Trapper'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 \$360,000,000, and as the sinking funds are accumulating the amount yearly increases.

There was an agreement to purchase one-tenth of the whole sum year by year until the whole 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 a year, and to make the price, because there is no reservation, no matter what the market price was run up 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 purchase of other stock than the particular loan. The point Sir Richard Cartwright makes is, that the Dominion being bound unreservedly to buy this three per cent 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 as a unique piece of financing. During the budget debate Sir Richard pronounced this a good loan and congratulated the Government on it. Now, however, when its true character was revealed, Sir Richard used such words as 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 into one having a little over five years to run; that the Government had moved an amendment 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 commission, brokerage and other charges, spread over about five years, will add greatly 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 about 7 1/2 per cent per annum, and, at best, will make the transaction one bearing evidences of negligence, and an improvident one for the country. Sir Richard said if the Government refused to repurchase if the stock went above par it would amount practically to repudiation.

MR. 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 the terms formed no part of the obligation. He moved an amendment to the effect 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 bond, the binding instrument, was printed on the same page as the prospectus, so that there was no deception. They were not bound to follow the stipulation in the clause of the prospectus if the stock went up, but they were bound 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 2 1/2 per cent was always below par, so they need not anticipate a premium.

GENERAL DEBATE

followed Mr. Patterson, of Brandon, characterized 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 stock on the London market. The London men knew as much about these matters as they could be told. He declared Mr. Foster's statement to be repudiation. No one replied from the ministerial benches, and Messrs. Davies, Edgar, W. A. and Wolton of the Opposition followed in support of the amendment. Then the Minister of Justice rose and laid it down as law that the prospectus did not legally bind the Government. At the same time, he said, the Government would not rely on legal grounds in a matter in which the credit of Canada was concerned. Mr. Laurier echoed this sentiment, but questioned if a sinister motive did not lie beneath the case in question. It did not seem to him that the Government was really in support of the amendment. Mr. White, of Renfrew, also spoke. The House divided on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment, 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 inquiry 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 \$5.50, which not 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 \$5.25, although a round lot it is said that figure has been shaded.

Patent, winter \$5.50 to \$6.00; Patent, spring, \$5.75 to 6.50; 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 Strong Bakers \$6.00. Strong Bakers \$5.50 to \$5.75, Ontario bags \$2.30 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. Sales, however, have been made at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton in car lots. Quotations range from \$1.50 to \$1.60 as to quality and quantity. Short, 17c to 18c, and Moultrie, 19c to 24c.

WHEAT.—So far as the local market is concerned, there is nothing whatever doing, as millers are not buying, and business in Canadian wheat is almost entirely at a standstill. The question of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, 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 shipment to the West, and the market is quite lively in bond, and car lots duty paid are quoted at 40c to 50c.

Beans.—Holders of peas in store here ask 75c

LEATHER.

Sole—No. 1 B. A. 19; 2 1/2; 2 1/2; 2 1/2; 19; 1 Ordinary 18; to 19; 2, 00 to 00; Slaughter, 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 25 to 33; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 30 to 26; Split, 15 to 22; Light, 20 to 25; Juniors 15 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12; Black, 2 to 2 1/2; Dull Kid, 9 to 12; Patent, 10 to 12; Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 15 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 26.

Green butchers' No. 1, 5 1/2; Green butchers' No. 2, 4 1/2; Green butchers' No. 3, 3 1/2; Calfekins, 6 to 7; Toronto, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 4 1/2; Hamilton, No. 1, 5 1/2; Hamilton, No. 2, 4 1/2.

There is a fair enquiry for phosphate at 11 1/2 to 12 per unit London and Liverpool terms for 80 per cent. Miners, however, are asking more money. Several sales have been made for both U. K. and Continental ports. Freight has been taken at 7s 6d to 10s.

STATE OF TRADE.

General trade appears to be gradually improving, the volume of business having shown a decided 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 feeling of great confidence in the future. The early spring, combined with excellent crop prospects, has rendered the commercial outlook decidedly more encouraging. Remittances during the past week have come in better than for some time past, which falls well with the generally improved condition of trade.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The greatest amount of improvement in the market of general trade at the various business centres reported by wire to Bradstreet's 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 area at Savannah has opened its markets for the season. Sales of Yarns have been chartered at San Francisco to carry 150,000 bushels (more) of wheat to Sydney, Australia. Crop prospects in all directions, except for Louisiana rice, are reported good. The weather is generally favourable.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts 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 lot of fresh choice rolls were sold at 20c to 22c, and prices range from 18c to 22c as to quality. New butter is not coming in as freely as was anticipated. New butter, 23c to 26c; Creamery—Finest, 21c to 27c; Fair to good 23 to 24c; Eastern Twins, 20c to 23c; Richmond, 17 to 19c; Renfrew, 17 to 18c; Montreal, 18 to 22c; Cheese.—The market remains in a quiet condition, awaiting the opening of the new season. A consigned lot of about 200 boxes of cheese, said to be August, was sold on O.S., but failed to be about 8c. This is the only sale reported to us during the week. Fine to finest September goods are quoted at 10c to 11c. Prices for 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.

EGGS.—The market is decidedly weak with business at 12c to 12 1/2, the inside figure being very extreme. Sales aggregating 150 cases were made at 12c. Yesterday there were four cases of laid eggs lying at Point St. Charles from St. Louis being to be delivered, and these together with receipts from Ontario and other points have had a depressing effect on prices. New York Market is weak, new laid nearby stock being quoted there at 11 1/2 to 12c.

BEANS.

Receipts large, demand light, and prices easy. A lot of good beans were offered at \$1.40 without meeting sale. We quote \$1 to \$1.30. HONEY.—Owing to large supplies of maple syrup there is very little demand for honey, and prices are more or less nominal at 12c to 14c per lb in comb. Extracted is dull at 10c to 12c as to quality, and imitation honey is quoted at 8c to 9c.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

The sale of 11,000 lbs of syrup and sugar was made at 7c per lb for sugar and 10c for syrup. In 10 and 15 lb tins. Shaller lots are quoted at 5 1/2c per lb in wood and at 7 1/2c per lb for sugar. A few fancy lots have brought 8c, but 7 1/2c is a fair outside quotation for to-day. Old dark sugar has sold as low as 6c. Considerable syrup has been manufactured in this city from old sugar, which is being sold for new. Large quantities of sugar will be put over this season.

HOPS.

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 range from 15c to 18c, and old from 8c to 10c.

HAY.

There has been more inquiry for pressed hay, which is being 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 enquiry from Ontario points, and some look for better trade.

ASHES.

The market is dull at \$4 to \$4.05 for first port, and \$3.55 to \$3.60 for seconds. Pearls are nominally quoted at \$5.35 to \$6.

FRUITS, &c.

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 prices and russets in small lots sold 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.

LEMONS.

The market remains firm with a good volume of business doing at \$2 to \$2.25 per case as to quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has again become strong and excited in sympathy with foreign markets. In refined, a further rise of 3c has taken place in granulated, the lowest price for 1,000 lbs being 47c to 48c. New sugar refined sold to arrive has been offered at 45c. Molasses is also above and prices are nominal. Sea trout quoted at \$10 to \$11. Newfoundland salmon \$18 to \$14 and British Columbia \$12 to \$13.

FISH OILS.

Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c to 42c, Gasps at 30c, and Halifax 37c to 38c. In steam refined seed oil the market is quite lively and prices are 47c to 50c. New steam refined seed oil to arrive has been offered at 45c. Cod liver oil is firmer. Norway being quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.35 and Newfoundland 70c to 75c, some asking as high as 80c and 85c.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

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

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

There is no doubt about it; the largest and handsomest assortment of Carpet Squares in Canada is to be found at S. Carsley's. Carpet Squares from \$1.50.

WANTED.

A few first-class milliners. None but experienced hands will suit. Apply to Mr. Bear at S. Carsley's.

MUST HAVE IT.

There is no mistake about it, the Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twists are very soon forced their way into all the best Dry Goods Stores in Canada.

Ladies will have the silks to sew with. Dress-makers the same. Tailors also insist upon these sewings. Consequently Dry Goods Dealers must have it 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.

It is unexcelled, and our customers seem to know this.

MEN'S KID GLOVES

Special lines, 2 buttons, stitched backs, extra good value. Kid Gloves at 70c pair; 2 Patent Hooks, stitched backs, superior quality Kid Gloves at \$1 per pair.

MEN'S NECKTIES

The best assortment of Silk and Satin Neckties in the trade. The latest colors, shapes and patterns. Fancy Silk and Satin Ties at 10c, 13c, 18c, 20c, 25c, etc.

WHITE SHIRTS

White Shirts, 75c, \$1, \$1.25. Regatta Shirts, 75c, \$1, \$1.25. Oxford Shirts, Very best quality.

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.

EMBROIDERY ROBES

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

EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING

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PERFECT FITTING

LADIES' CORSETS. LADIES' CORSETS. AT LOWEST PRICES. AT LOWEST PRICES.

LOOK AHEAD

FOR SPECIAL SURPRISE. FOR SPECIAL SURPRISE.

IN KID AND SILK GLOVES

ON EASTER WEEK. ON EASTER WEEK.

SPLENDID WORK.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT. SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

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