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VOL. XL., NO. 37.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

## PRICE, 5 CENTS.

# ROME

## The Centre of Christian Unity.

### BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There are three bundred and seven sects, yet there is but one God, one truth, one faith, objact. This is accomplished in the reception one spirit, one way, one fold, one shepherd, of the Blessed Eucharist. and but one true Church. "All roads lead UNITY THE EFFECT OF and put one true Unurco. "All roads lead to Rome," and there, in the successor of Peter, is the entre of Obristian unity—a unity of belief, a unity of doctrine, a unity of hierarchial obedience. Here we find a baptism that can save, as St. Fulgentius wrote in the sixth century. Here we find the true sacramente, as Heary VIII wrote in his Latin defense of the seven saoraments in the sixteenth century Here we find "a true prisetnood," "a true haptiam, and the true Sacrament of the Alta," as Luther stated in his public dis-pute with Zwingli. This is not a question of pute with Zwingh. In the the both descent of opinion but of faith-"without with it is impossible to please God." Faith and obedi-ence produce unity, and this is of command "He that believeth not shall be condemned." "He that will not hear the Church let him he to thee as the heathen and pullican." Thus faith and obedience are required.

### UNITY FROM THE EXTENSION OF THE INCAR-NATION.

It has been shown that "the Spirit of God dwelleth in you" (1 Cor., iil, 16), and that your hodies are the members of His body, of His fish, and of His bones." (Ephce., t, 22 23). Thus it may be seen that the Church is the extension and convinuation of the Incarnation, we being the Church, and "members of member," and also members of Christ. The Church being Christ's body, the Spirit of God dwills in her and in us, being present in every member as the would is present in every part of the body. Through this effect of the Incornation the Courch is raised to the same with the personality of Ohrist, and therefore placed in continual communication with the divine essence inherent in the Holy Trinity. This renders the Church a supern-tural institution. The Courch is also the spouse of Chrise (Ephes., v, 23 32), she being born of Him, as Eve came from Adam. What Adam said of his bride, that she was, "fish of his flesh and bone of his bone," S:. Paul repeats of the Ohurch. Through the Church Christ generates new members, sons of God, and heirs to Himself and citizens of the New Jeru-lalem. The Church is there-fire the mother of all the regenerated, and through her the graces and gifts of the supernatural order flow to all who are memhers of her congregation-that is, members of

sprictest union. "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My bloood abledth in Me and I in him " (John, vi, 57). Jesusin t tated this sacrament that He might make us one with Himself. By His incarnation He took our humanity ; by this holy sacrament we parti-cipate in His divinity. Is not this a perfect

The Second Person always desired to be " with the children of men." He craved nearness, He longed for contact with the beloved

UNITY THE EFFECT OF THE EUCHARIST.

ONTY THE EFFECT OF THE ROCHARIST. Ohrist might say of the Church as He said of the bread: "This is My body." For St. Paul says (1 Cor., x, 17): "For we being many, are one bread, one body, all who par-take of one bread." To use the expression of St. Cyril of Jeruslem (Car. 22, page 319): "For the effects of the Holy Eucharist in our couls are: that by it we are made concor-roral with Ubrist." And St. Chrysostom siys (Hom, vi. in Heb.): "Christ mingles Almet If with us, and makes Himself our spiritual food. But whereas our corporal food is converted into our substance, we, by this spiritual nonrishment, are changed and transformed into Christ and made most perfectly His members." Whence St. Austin makes Christ thus to address filmself to a soul (Cenf. b. 7, C. 10): "Grow thou up, and thou shalt feed on Me; neither shalt thou convert Me into thee, like thy corporal food ; but thou shalt be changed into Me." And St. Leo writes (Serm. 14, de Past) "The participation of the body and bleed of Christ makes us to pass into that which we

receive." St. Cyril of Alexandria says : "Our Lord, by His flesh, hides I to in us, and, as it were, plants a seed of immortality, which takes away all corruption." The Saviour said :-"The bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world." [John, vi.) St. Ire-aue remarks: "It platt; in us a seed of incorruption and immortality." And the Seviour said-" He who eateth Me hath overasting hife and I will raise him up at the last day." The life which the Holy Eucharist imday." pait to the soul is, as it were, the beginning and foretaste of the life of bliss. This divine sacrament acts on our bodies, implanting a gorm of immortality which will (l)the us at the resurrection with every glorious quality ; for Christ abides in us and we in Him. The presence of Christ within us becomes an as sured pledge of our immortality. St. Paul says..."It is no more I who live, it is Jesus Carist who liveth in me." Thus we find man is raised to a wondrous dignity through the the means of the Blessed Eucharist becoming one with Christ.

On that sublime occasion in which Christ, standing in the midst of His Apostles, while Christ's boly; Christ and the Church being one-bone of bone, flesh of flesh. The union by tween Christ and the Church I addressing a prayer for unity to His divine Fother in heaven, He specifically adds (St. John, xvii, 20 21): "And not for them only do I pray, but for those also who through them shall believe in Me. That they all may be one, as Thon, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us." M friends, this unity by divine interpenetration is the unity of the Trinity, if Christ's prayer was answered. Do you doubt it ?

# CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

### Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Prince Henri d'Orleans, the son of the Dao de Chartres, is exploring in Central Asia, and hopes to penetrate from Siberia into Uhina across the plateau of Thibet.

Right Rev. Dr. Paganl. S.J., Biship of Mangalore, one of the most flourishing of the Indian missions, is paying a short visit to Europe in the interest of his mission.

Cardinal Parocchi has just caused to be canonically erected in the Eternal City the Guild of Oar Lady of Ransom, the main object of which is the conversion of England to its ancient faith.

The editor of the English Illustrated Magazine announces as a part of a series of articles on the great public schools of England, an illustrated account of Stonyhurst, by its Rector, the Rav. R. Colley, SJ.

M. de Lesseps's eldest daughter Fernanda is to be married after Easter to a godson and cousin of her father, M. le Gloomte de Gontaut de Biron, whe represented Marshal Mac-Mahon's Government at Berlin.

Mr. John Dillon is expected to reach Ireland in the middle of April. He has benefited greatly in health by his rest in U-lorado, and he is returning by the New Orleans route under the advice of his physicians.

The report that the German Emperor intends to convoke a conterence to consider the preject of general disarmament has been semiofficially contradicted from Berlin. But there is reason to believe that the Holy See is engaged in negotiations with a siew to securing the same end.

The gold medal which the University of N tre Dame, Indiana, presents on Easter Sunday to some deserving American Catholic And the services to the American Catholic and the wards Cardinat, and the mother Spivia, Nayman, was this year sent to Mr. William J. who early dedicated herself to a life of holiness. According to a legend to be found in many tinguished services to the American Catholic different dialects in Italian folk lore, Gregory's the service of the American Catholic different dialects in Italian folk lore, Gregory's public."

The Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson (Auglican), Honorary Canon of Uanterbury, maintains in a letter to the Times that the prelate whose remains were seen by Father Morris, S.J., in the Cathedral, is Hubert Walter and not Stephen Langton.

A priest named Giacomo Bertini Morini was stubbed in the back in one of the streets of Livorno on the 24th plt. The rev. gentleman, who was ordained only a few months ago, has no personal onemics, and a hatred of religion is probably the cause of the das-tardly deed. The assassin has not been arrested.

must be very ignorant one." John Mitchel taxable from the sanction of the act ; IRELAND'S NEW TOWN. bill No. 63, which does away with the prowho has been dead a good many years, was not a Catholio, but a Presbyterian, and it will surprise Father Macdonell to be told will surprise Father Macdonell to be told Epiphany, Ascension, Immaculate Concep-that he was probably, after Dean Swift, one tion and All Saluts, printing of the statutes of the best writers of English that Ireland has in English only. "The word," says produced. Le Manitoba, "used by the Free Press is Matters have reached a very serious crisis

In Spain, and there grave fears of a military pronunciamiento. Another source of danger is the great surike, which has its centre in Biro- lona, always a hotbed of Republican language. agitation.

One more attempt is to be made to get up a "No Popery" agitation. The pioneer of this movement is the Rev. E. A. Watkirs, Vicar of Ubberton, in Suffolk. who has formulated what he calls "The Besom Pledge," with the motto from Ississ, "I will sweep them with the besom of the destruction." The Rev. E. A. Watkins has invented his B:son Pledge about a century too laty. The particular form of intolerance to which it appeals is well-nigh dead in the greater part

## GREGORY THE GREAT.

of England.

A Few Roman Traditions Concerning His History.

His Descent from the Noble Family of Anicians, Whose Ancestor, Anteins Pau-Hous, Narrowly Escaped Martyrdom for

the Faith. A few Roman traditions of Pope Gregory the

A few Koman traditions of Fore Gregory are Great will be of interest to readers, as we are on the eve of the 18th centenary of his election to the Pontificate. All ancient writers are agreed in the descent of St. Gregory the Great from the noble Anician family, whose ancestor the Sanstor, Anicius Paulinus, narrowly escaped martyrdom for the faith under Maxentius, while Constantine was marching upon Rome. His Father was Gordian, Senator of Rome, afterwards Cardinal, and his mother Sylvia, who early dedicated herself to a life of boliness. parents were within the forbidden degrees; parents were within the forbidden degrees; forced to separate, ever afterwards leading a life of penicence. The child was placed in a box wrapped in costly clothes, with j-weled clasps, and exposed to the mercy of the waves. Picked up by a fisherman, he was nursed by his wife; and, when he had reached the age of understanding, the jeers of his playfellows druve him to seek the protection of on aved hermit by whom he was led to an

of an aged hermit, by whom he was led to an early renunciation of the world. So much for legend which connect. Sicily with Gregory's in fancy. It is remarkable that when we return to history and find Gregory Prætor of Rome in 572, it follows that, his father dying in 575, he became possessor of vast riches, and founded six convents in Sicily, besides establishing a monastery of Benedictines in his paternal

the Roman clergy and people desirous of elect-

the influenza of the present day. "The persons

affected were seized with incessant sneezing and

yawning, and many died. From this originated

the steps of Gregory's palace and retire until they were removed by an attendant of the

Pope, and a heavy purse deposited in the same

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

tion, Not Legislation.

professorships, sto., the doing away with

olace.

visions making legal holidays of 8878 correct and we repeat it ; not Legislation but Persecution." The journal adds that during the two months of the session hardly a day passed without some attack, being made on the Oatholic religion or French

## St. ANN'S YM. SOOIETY.

### Grand Bramatic Entertainment to be Given by Them Next Week.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have a rich treat in store for their patrons next week. The dramatic section of the Society are now re-The dramatic section of the Society are now re-hearsing two new plays which have been special ly written for them by J. Rooney Martin, and which will be presented f r the first time in St. Ann's hall on the 23rd inst. One is entitled "False Friends," a comedy-drama in three acts which is highly spiken of, and destined to be-come popular at once. The other piece is a farcial comedy, "That Roguish O'Rourke" which is intensely funny and will put the risi-bilities of the audience to quite a feet for an bilities of the audience to quite a test for an hour or more. As this will be the Society's closing entertainment for the season it is hoped they will have a bumper house.

## THE CONSERVATIVE JONAH.

### Attempt to Throw Over Secretary Matthews.

LONDON .- April 13 .- The Conservatives are emaiting over their defeat at Carnarvon, where a Liberal has been elected to a seat formerly occupied by a Conservative. In casting about for an explanation for their defeat in what they considered a stronghold they seem inclined to fasten the responsibility upon Home Secretary Matthews and he may be made the Jonah to be cast out from the ship. Matthews is certainly unpopular, but It is doubtful if this alone is sufficient to ac-count for so large a gain of Liberal votes in a single small district. The more probable explanation is that popular opinion is turning more strongly toward Liberalism every day and this theory is sustained by the result in nearly every by-election that has taken place during the past two years,

### Irlah Landlord's Repudiate Balfour's Bili.

DUBLIN, April 10 .- The committe of the and owners convention having under con sideration the Government's Irish Land Purobase Bill, passed a resolution to day that the measure in its present form is most injurious to the interests of lend owners, will all to give the full measure of its advantages

"New Tipperary" is Declared offici-

ally Established.

Festal Ceremonies at the New City-Procession of Mayors from all Paris of Ireland, Home-Ruters and Frominent Ladies-Speeches and Ceremonies.

LONDON, April 12 - A new town has just been established in Ireland and starts off with thousands of inhabitants and an established trade. The ceremonies took place today. The story of New Tipperary is one of the most unique which recent Irish history has developed. I was started by the people of historia Tipperary, and as they all now have moved into the new town the old one has not a single inhabitant remaining. The old town was owned by Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, and he made himself so obnoxicus and unpopular by evicting wholesale the tenants on the Pensonby ettt; that the people of Tipperary resolved to make him suffar for it by leaving the place. They hired a large tract of land for a nominal sum on a neighboring cetate and gave the contract to build the new town to a Dublin builder, who has put up all the honses, stores, churches and schools. Smith Barry loses \$45,000 a year by the operation, as the old town is now worthless and the people gain by having new houses and much lower rent to pay to a landord who is in sympathy with them.

DUBLIN, April 12 -Owing to the late arrival of Mesers O'Brien and Davitt and the English visitors the coremonies attending the opening of the town of New Tipperary were delayed until the afternoon. Deputies from all parts of Ireland attended. Mesars. Picton, Stewart, Brunner, Loake and Schwann, mem-bers of Parliament, Lady Sandhurst, Counters Schack, the Misses Orme and Bryant, Mrs. Davint, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby and others arrived with Mr. O'Brien and other

Irish members of Parliament. A procession was formed, with the visiting mayors in full regalia and the members of municipal councils in uniform at the head, Accompanied by bands of music and with flage and banners flying, the paraders marched from Limerick Junction to New Tipperary. The scene was one of great enthusiasm. The houses were gayly decorated with fisgs and evergreens, and plotures of Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien, Davitt, Emmett and other patrints were everywhere displayed.

Upon arriving at a platform which had been erected opposite the mart the procession halted. A meeting was promptly organized. Upon taking the ohair Canon Oahill presented addresses to the Eoglish visitors from the Town Commissioners and the Tenant's Defence committee. Mr. Picton and Sandhurst returned thanks and complimented the people of the new town upon the spirit shown by them. After a few words by the Lord Mayor of Dublin Mr. Davitt was introduced and greeted with cheers. He said that the first care of the evicted tenants had been to provide for their poorer brethren. That fact would redound to the honor of the Irish name and to the advantage of the National cause. He was proud to join in the welcome to the English visitors. Mr. O'Brien, who was the next speaker, received an ovation. He said he was delighted to find himself again in the thick of the fight. The scene they were now witnessing had no parallel in the hfstory of Ireland. It was the greatest demonstration he had ever witnessed outside Dablin. In elequent terms he described the people's triumph in this struggle, which had roused the whole Irish race. When the National fight was ended it would be their proudest thought that the When the National fight was ended it men of Tipperary had risked their homes and property, their liberties and lives, for justice and this dear old land. He concluded by declaring the mart open and praving that God would bless the people and save Ireland. After several other speeches had been made an adjournment was taken for luncheon. A grand banque t was given this evening, at which 600 guests were present. Canon Cabill presided. The banquet was held in the new William O'Brien Arcade, which was prettily decerated. Letters of apology for their absense were read from numerous Englian Liberals. Mr. Schwann proposed a toast to "The Presperity of new Tipperary." Mr. O'Brien, rising to respond to the sentiment, said he could not express his overwhelming delight on this glorious day. Ballour did not dare to discuss this Tipprary question before any free audience of English, Scotch or Welshmen. If Balfour could obtain their verdict in his favor he (O'Brien) would come and ask the people of Tipperary to haul dowh their flag and make peace with the coercionists. Mr. Davit, replying to Mr. Leake's toast "Ireland a Nation," dwelt upon the significance of the daily increasing number of Eoglish visitors in Ireland. After Mr. Pictoa had spoken T. D. Sullivan read a peem written by himself in boner of the occasion, John O'Conner, M. P. for South Tipperary, offered a toast to the visitors. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the whole affair was a grand success.

The union between Christ and the Church is likened to the relation between man and wife, the Cnurch being called his bride. The sacred canticle describes that tenderness of love existing between them. Christ addresses His bride thus :- " How beautiful art thou ! Tay eyes are as doves eyes. Thou art all fair, O my love ; and there is not a spot in thee. Thy lips, My ispouse, are as a dropping honeycomb ; heney and milk are under thy tongue, and the smell of thy garments as the smell of frankincense. One is is My dove ; My perfect one is but one ; she is the only one of her mother, the chosen of her that bore her." The bride speaks : " I adjure yev, O daughters of Jerusalem, if you find my Beloved, that you tall Rim that I languish with love."

The Incarnation is a sublime mystery unexplained and unexplainable, and yet it was not doubted by the Reformers. The mystery of the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist was denied, because the duties inseparable from it ran counter to man's appetites and passions, and demanded a purity of life almost supernatural.

### UNITY BY INTERPENETRATION.

Redemption satisfied God's justice, but it was not enough to satisfy divine love. The end of all love is unity, identity, oneness of all existence, bedily and spiritusl. Human love in its wildest flights never has and never can attain its end. The distance between one's soul and another is so vast that only the Oreator can fill it. Even a union of hearts in a strict sense is impossibly among the creatures. Interpenetation requiries omnipotince; it can only be accomplished by God. In our Lord love is employeent, and therefore attains its end-oneness of identity of being ; not, indeed, delfication, but a won derful participation of it according to St. Peter (2 Ep., 1, 4)-"By whom he hath given us very great and precious promises ; that by these you may be made partakers of the divine nature." St. Cyril compares it "to the union of the two pleces of wax meltad into one," Thus he law of love achieved the Eucharist, and by this, love reached is highest perfection and accomplished its end. "Come, my beloved ; eat, drink, and be inabriated, said the spouse in the sacred can-"This is My body, this is My blood. ticle. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him," said the Saviour. St. John says (IIII)-- 'Jesus, knowing that His hour was come, that He should pass out of this world unto the Father ; having loved His own who were in the world, He loved them to the end." By His incarnation and submission to the ills of our nature He had shown His love, but in the Last Supper He left a perpetual pledge of that leve. In the language of a lover who desires to be kept in memory, He says: "Do this for a commemora tion of me." (Luke xxii, 19.) It was a pledge between Him and His Apesiles to never forget. The pledge has been kept ; the ministers of the Church have continued to bless the bread and while in His name and by His - power to this day. Our Saviour loved us to the end. In His last moments of parting He summons up all His tenderness and shows the depth of His feelings by His words as recorded in St. Luke (xxii, 15), saying : "With deeire, I have desired to eat this parch with you for sources a favorable reception, a similar mea-before I suffer." That is, with a languish de-aire. It is the property of love to desire the Wales.

### UNITY OF SAINTHOOD.

"The Communion of Saints" is the ninth article of Christian profession contained in the Apostles' Creed, and is a degmatic expression of the Unity of the Church.

From the beginning it was called Com-munion of Saints. All the members having been santified by by baptism, being holy so long as they preserve that grace, or having fallen, received it again by penance ; hence St. Paul calls the faithful of bis time saints. (Rom., i, 17; 1. Cor., i, 2) The Church is one body, of which Christ is the head, so it le true to say that we are all members of the mystical body of Christ. This union consist of an interior and exterior participation of the same spirit, and an intercommunication of all spiritual benefits arising from Masses, sacraments, prayers, graces, and good works. This union or communion

embraces the saints in heaven, who present our prayers to God, and are called the Church Triumphant ; it embraces also those in chains-that is, the souls in purgatory, for whom we offer Masses, prayers, and supplications daily These are called the Church Suffering. The communion is also main-tained among the living faithful, each one of whom receiving a participation of the benefits resulting from every good work of every other member, and these are called the Church Militant. Thus will be seen that the Oburch embraces the living and the dead in Its wondreus unity, as also in the distribution of its spiritual benefits. (St. Aug., Tract 32,

in St. Jon, n. 7 8.) (To be continued.)

### A Dublin Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, April 10 -The steamer North Cambria, from Baltimore for Hamburg, leaking, with her bows stove and her fore compartment full of water. She was in collision at midnight with the passenger steamer Avoca, bound from Lendon for Dublin. The Avoca was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost. The passengers of the Avoca, who were landed at Dover, relate a tale of terrible suffering. Many of them were absolutely naked and exposed to the bitter during his residence in Spain. cold in open beats until they were chilled to their bones. A few of them were fortunate enough to procure blankets in which to wrap themselves, but even these coverings afforded but slight protection from the biting winds.

### Home Rule for Scotland.

LONDON, April 12 .- Parliament seems about to open in a listless fashion after the Easter re-cess. It is understood the Government will, at an early date, push the Tithes Bill to a vote. There will also be introduced a bill providing that all measures relating to Scotland shall be examined and approved by a special Scotch Constitute before being reported to the House being reported to the House Committee before for action. This is an imported innovation, and

The new Chancellor of the Garman Empire. palace on the Colian hill. Here he devoted General Caprivi, has given an andience t) Mgr. Kopf, Bishop of Breslau, in which he bimsell to religion and study. As Cardinal-deacon he was in 583 sent by Pope Pelagius II. on an embassy to Constantinople, where he held at the baptismal font the infant son of Emperor congratulated him on his share in the work of the Berlin Labour Conference, end assured Maurice. Gregory returned to Rome laden him that his policy would be one which with relice of great importance, such as the arm would secure complete religious peace in ; of St. Andrew and the head of St. Luke, When elected Pope in 590, he entreated the interference of the Byzantine Emperor, who Germany.

M. Frère Orban, who is now 78 years of age, has become the senior member of the Belgian Chamber through the death of Mgr. de Haerne. The deceased prelate, whose name was well known in England owing to Gregory's election, which was instantly ratified. The Church of SS. Cosma and Damiano in the his connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Boston Spa, had reached the patriarchal age of 86.

The following works have been placed on the Index :- "Melapges sur Quelques Questions aglièss de mon temps et don mon coin de Pays" by Rev. J. M. Boillot, Curd of the Madeleine of Besanoon, "Judas de Kerlot," a dramatic poem by Fredorich Suler, a Spanard, and "Il Nuovo Rosmini," a literary and scientine periodical published at Milan.

the custom still prevailing, of making the sign of a cross over the mouth when one yawns, and saying : God save thee ! on hearing a person St. Joseph's Convent Milwaukee, a beautiful edifice on the outskirts of the city, was sneezs." Gregory the Great abolished the for oblejbaptisms of the Jews, and was kind in his treatment of them. He used to purchase rich burnt to the ground. Three of the Slaters were so hemmed in by the firmes that they had to jump from an upper story. Two were caught on the mattresses placed beneath stuffs and embroideries in gold and silver for them for church uses. According to prejudices of the times, his household could have no perthem, but a third fell with a crash on the pavement, and is fata ly injured. ional communications with them : so the Jawish dealers used to lay their precious wares upon

The Indo-European Correspondence of Cal cutta announces that the Rev. C W. Townsend, whose conversion we recently announced, has entered the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Tronchiennes (near Ghent) in Belgium. The mission of Western Bengal (worked by the Belgian Prevince of the Society) is to be his future field of labour.

The Work of Last Session Termed Persecu-The Marchieness of Bate has just erected handsome chapel to the memory of her father, the late Lord Howard of Glossop, on passed during the session of the Manitoba a remote island of the Hebrides, callad Legislature, which has just been closed, and which it terms as " odious measures hither-Canna. The chapel, which has cost about £3,000, is for the accommodation of the to unknown in Canada." The votes and pronatives, who number about ninety, and ceedings of the Legislature are only to be engage in the lobater fishing and in keeping printed in English; the moticus are to be their crotte.

The Spanish committee which has underonly, and the bills are only to be printed taken to organize a national celebration of in English; the sum of \$13,000 generally althe fourth centenary of the discovery of lowed Oatholics for education was not voted ; America has decided to hold a great exhibinotices for private bills to be printed in Eag. bition at Madrid in honour of the event, in lish only ; the abolition of the two councils 1894, and to erect monuments at Palos, La of education and the creation in their stead Rapida, Barcelona, Salamanca, Valladolid, and Granada, the places were Columbus stayed of a Bureau of Education, seven members out of eight being Protestints, who are to have the selection of books, the supervision

Dr. John Gilmary Spea is writing a history of religious exercises, appointment of in-spectors, examination of candidates for of the Church in its first century in the United States. No better hand could be found for this great task, and the the American Oatholics being resolved that he shall be perfectly free for the work and have command of all the resources necessary for its completion, are raising a special fund to be placed at his disposal while the book is being written. This is the best and wiscat form of literary patron-

age. The Rev. Father MacDonell, ofSt. Kieran's, Campbeltown, comments in thelocal press on as peech in which thelooal press on as peech in which when the parties and witnesses are French Mr. Pinkerton, the non-Oatholic member for Galway, made some disparaging re-marks on the papal Rescript. Referring to John Mitchel, Father Macdonell says: "I tien will be so exempt until 1892, ex-knew nething about him, but if a Cathelic he copt Catholic institutions which are continuously in the House than Mr. Randal,

to the best class of tenants, and, therefore, requires amending.

Wm O'Brien M.P.

Mr. O'Brien has been making a brief solourn in Southern Europe for the benefit of his health, impaired by the hardships of his latest im-prisonment, and his subsequent tour through England with Canon Keller, where he stirred the English Democracy with the heroic story then possessed the veto; but Germano, Prefect of Rome, arrested Gregory's cou-rier, seized his letter, and instead of it despatched to the Emperor the decree of

of New Topperary. New Topperary, to which he is returning is the monument of a test-struggle between land lord and tenant, in which the tenant is steadily getting the upper band.

Forum was the scene of the dove lighting upon The people of old Tipperary steadfastly set St. Gregory when he was trying to hide from themselves against the extortions of the Smith-Barry syndicate, and vowed to let the grass grow in the streets of their city, rather than pay ing him. I find in Moroni's Ecclesiastical Dic-tionary a curious detail about the plague at ribute to the evictor. The old town, desolated Rome during the Pontificate of Gregory the and the prosperous new town, strongly resem Great which indicates a resemblance to and how the vow fulfilled. The long oppressed series of Smith Barry have cast off their bondage, and have replaced the houses, the streets, the farms and even the very town over which Smith-Barry has control with other houses, streets, and farms and another town belonging

to free people. They have filly named their principal thoroughfare William O'Brien Street.—*Pilot*,

### Two Famous Men Dead.

PEKIN, April 12.—Marquis Teeng, the well-known Chinese statesman and former minister to the Courts of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, is dead.

Marquis Tseng was the son of Tseng Kwofou the first Marquis, and the most distinguished statesman in Uhina for many years. He was a native of Hunan, and was about 52 years olt. He suceeded his kinsman, the well known Kw Ta jen, as minister to the Courts of London and Paris in 1878, and when the question of the Le Manitoba publishes a list of the bills reporcession of Kuldja threatened to produce rupture of friendly relations between Russi and China he was accredited to the court of St. Petersburg. It was by him that the treaty of St. Petersburg, replacing that of Livadia, was negotiated, and in 1883 he endeavored to come to an arrangement with France on the subject of Tonquin. He returned to China a year ago. put by the Speaker in the House in English

### CONGRESSMAN RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, April 13-Oopgressman Samuel J. Randall, the most famous Democratic protectionist in Congress, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Randall's death was painless, and he was unconscious during the greater part of his last hours. Mr. Rundall's death had been expected at any time during the past three days, and hi family and friends knew he could not last much longer. The physicians last night told Mrs. Randall his endurance could not prolong his

life through another day. Mr. Randall had been ill for the past two Oatholic schools and taxing Oatholics to support public schools; bill doing away with years, and during the past year took very little part in the proceedings in Congress. He was Catholic Normal schools subsequently rejected in committee ; amendment to the born in Philadelphia in 1828, and received an Administration of Justice Act of 1885," academic education, after which he engaged in doing away with French jurors as such ; bill 61, doing away with the French language as mercantile pursuits. His first political ex-perience was as a member of the City Council of Philadelphia, in which he served four years. In 1858-9 he was a member of the Pennsylvania an official language ; replying to a question the Attorney General stated that a French State Senate, where his remarkable ability was developed. Then he wont to Congress, serving Canadian lawyer pleading before a court when the parties and witnesses are French

### Australian Delegates Return Disgusted.

LONDON, April 13. - The delegates from Western Australia who came here to assist in fur-bhering the scheme for federation, are thoroughly disgusted at their experience and are returning home without presenting their case. They have waited in London at great expense for four months, expecting to be called before the committee of the House of Commons baving the matter in charge toaid in the prepara-tion of a bill providing for their alleged needs. No such summons has come to them, and the neglect of Parliament to consider their demands has greatly increased the general desire in West-ern Australia for autonomy.

· LYONS, 1a, April 14.-Rev. Father E. C. Jaen, plaintiff in the famous mus for \$100,000 against Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, died here Saturday from the effects of the grip.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Strand Strands

### A NEW IRISH LEAGUE.

and the second second

Mational Temperance Revival on Father Matthew's Analversary-Glorious Crusade in Ercland.

(Liverpoel Cathello TIMES March 28:b) The new Irish temperance mevement was launched en Passion Sunday. Not since Daniel O'Connell first raised the ory of emancipation has a movement been inaugurated which promises to effect a more glorious reform. "It will, I believe, save Ireland." Thus writes the great Cirdinal-Archbishop of Westminister, whose interest in Ireland and her oblidren is always so keep, so true, and generous. Aye, and it will, we are convinced, save multitudes outside of the Green Lile. Of many ideas which have proved fert ly in blessings Ireland has been the seed-plot, and there is every reason to hope that the national uprising in that country against the drink system will diffuse throughout Englishspeaking court ics courage to entre upon the same struggle, and confidence and perseverence to carry it through. At Peast the members of the Irish race, who are now united as they never were before, will take to heart the inspiration and the lesson which the Irish Bishops, priests, and people at home are giving with so much manliness and fortitude. As Irishmen wherever their lot is cast have banded themselves into

ONE MIGHTY CONFEDERACY.

for the realization of their national aspirations, so they will new join for the purpose of bringing to a triumphant issue the cause in which the banner was lifted up amidst the blessings of the Church last Sunday. The enemies of the Irish people often reproach them for being more addicted to habits of drink than the members of other nationalities. The charge is grossly false. Ireland has the honour of having given to the world the greatest pioneer of the Total Abstinence movement, and some twenty years ago, her Bishops, in National Synod assembled, declared war against the vice of drunkenness in language which for incisiveness and burning eloquence has soarcely ever been surpassed. But both the enthusiastic movement set on fact by Father Mathew, and the fervid appeal of the Bishops, lacked the score foundation a solid and carefally-devised organization, and in the course of time the prowds who were won to the cause of temperance gradually dwindled away. To-day the work is revived under conditions which renders success a matter of certainty.

### AN ENDURING BASIS

has been laid. The Bishops, the natural leaders of the people, have placed themselves at the head of the movement, and have planed a general system of organisation which is to cover the land as a network. The signifi cart words of the Leinster Prelites in their admirable Pastoral are : "We would remind you that, unlike many noble efforts hitherto in which we now invite your co operation will not be abandoned to its own resources. It will not be left to depend for its prospects of success merely upon the strength to be deriven from the effects, however energetic, of desolutory individuals. For throughout Ireland it is being taken in hand by the Bishops, as a work to be carried on with the sanction and under the blessing of the Church." Here is a perfect guarant is of the growth and continuance of the movement

THE SANCTION AND BLESSING OF THE CHURCH. When the Church leads, the true Cathelic never fails to fellow, and the children of Ireland have proved their fidelity to her guidants by too many sacrifices to permit anybody to think for one moment that their devotion to her will be wanting on this important occasion. to the great temperance army. Every church will be a sacred recruiting-ground, and every priest a zealous reculting-sergant. Wisely the Bishops are allowed ample freedom of action and scope for the energy of all friends of the cause. Due acknowledgment is made of the carnest labours of non-Catholic temperance advocates, and existing Oatholic temperance societies are recognised and encouraged. In all the districts and parishes where such associations do not exist, new organisations are immediately to be formed. And, mindful of the homely truth that the child is father of the man, the Bishops have resolved to enlist the rising generation of Oatholicism in

lend their powerful aid to the secular priests, especially during mission and retreats ; the Parliamentary representatives of the people will, no deubt, use their eloquence and exert their influence to spread temperance principles amongst their constitutes ; and, lat but not least, the press will accord a heart Aupport to the movement-a face of which we have a happy assurance in the attitude taken up by the Freeman's Journal (the national organ) and various it fluential local journals. Thus the celebration of the Father Mathew Centenary will for all time be associated with the inception of a memorable and blessed revelation.

# CARTHUSIAN MONKS.

## An Insight into Their Lives.

There has just entered the Grande Chartresue a man very well known in Greneble, M. Fellx Faure, a former auditeur at the France under the July Monarchy. A year age he loat his wife, who had a great repu-tation for beauty, distinction and elegance, and whem he adored. . . M. Félix Faure, a 68 years eld. "Sixty sight 2" reputition is 68 years eld. "Sixty eight ?" you will say, "how can M. Faure accustom himself to Carthusian ways and habits at that age ?" He will do so easily enough. A short time ago a Dominican aged 72 entered the Grande Chartreuse, as well as a secular Priest of 68, and ing at Grenoble, the secular Priest, who feit pend very much on the nature and extent of coffin and place it in his arts-room, in order hand. Three months afterwards the Father piled. "You mean as part of the national Procurator, Dom Procurator they call him temperance movement ! Certainly I would. at the Grande Chartrouse, entered his room and not preceiving the coffin exclaimed, "Well, where is your box ?" "Ma foi," was quite young again and is very lively. Each Carthusian has a residence to himself,

a sort of a little house back to back with the Monastery and attached to it, and composed of a hall some five or six yards long by two ota a little oratory, a little book-case, a stove and an alcove, in which is laeps without bedclothes and in his full habit, though with a woolen counterpane like his habit. He has, moreover, a wood house, wherein he saws the wood necessary for his

and, finally, a tiny garden, where he dige himself and cultivates flowers. The Order of St. Bruno is the only one whese General does not reside in Rome ; he lives at the Grande Chartceuse. The present General is Dom Anselm Brugnon, not vet 65 years old, but who has belonged for many years to the order, which he entered verv young. The Grande Chartreuse contains at present about 60 Carthusians, exclusive of lay side the National Temperance Society. I Brethers, novices, postulants, servant, etc. Dom Félix Faure will find bimself not only in pious, but in very good company. Dom Procurator, for instance, is an old army commissary whose name is Dom Martial Gresler. He is charged with the temporal affairs of the Grande Chartreuse, and he must have been an excellent commissary in the army eince he is so exc. lient a manager now. It is The work being taken up by the Church, the his signature which you see on the bottles of Our aim is simply to make Ireland tim organization which she has ready to hand will the Chartreuse liqueur and on the flasks of perate. We mean business in this temperbe utilised for its advancement. Every the elixer. His assistant is a former Benc-parish will be a source of strongth, and, in the elixer. Dom Florent Brequir, who translat. that we are cautious rather than enthusiastic of the person of the pastor, will supply a trade to the great temperance army. Every church who the Carthusian. Among the other religions to be found at the Grande Chartrense must be mentioned, in the first place, General Baron de Nicolai, whose brother is one of the luminaries of the Russian Senate. Baron de Nicelai is a Russian by birth, and has been in the Russian service. It was to him that the celebrated Schamyl, after his defeat, surrendered his sword ; and this sword has has been placed by him at the feet of a celebrated Madonin in the diocese of Bayeux, not far from his sister's obsteau. After having pacified the Caucasus he has come to seek peace himself in the Alps. He receives a pension from the Emperor of Russia and has the right to wear a uniform ; "but," he says, "I could only wear it under my habit, for the old man must not re appear Two other officers, both French, of again." whom one has scarcely passed his 30th year and the other has not yet reached it, and both bearing great names, are equally to be found in the Grande Chartreuse. They are the Prince de Broglie-Revel, of the cadet branch of the family of the Dake de Broglie, and the Count de Quinsonnas, who was deputy for l'Isere in the National Assembly

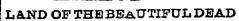
habitants of the country a few miles off the Chartrense at the foot of the mountains on which it is situated, brings them in a great deal of meney. But fer 60 miles all around there is not a church, a hespital, an asylums a school, a mairie, a read, a bridge, an unfortunate woman or a poor man, who has not received succer from them. They keep only what is necessary to support their different monasteries, that is to say, about a shilling a head per day, including all their general ex-

penses, and they give away all the rest. Although they are loved in the country. which is, however, the least "clerical" part of France-they were afraid, at the time of the decrees against religious orders, of being expelled. For this reason they sent to their monastry in England their MSS, and more voluable books, as well as the copies, made by himself, of L. Sueur's paintings i lasterating the life of St. Bruno, the originals of which are in the Louvre. People in Gren-Visille and Romans in Dauphiny during the year 1788, which made a considerable stira couple of years age. M. Félir Farre in the start at the same time they made the start of the Ministry, of baskets of bot-these of Ubartrense to the value of one of the start of th couple of years age. M. Félix Faure is the son of the late M. Félix Faure, first Presi-dent of the Carthusians were saved as indeed they had a right to be-simply on

Archbishop Croke Interviewed.

Archbishop Creke, in reply to an Interviswer, said : We have risen up sgainst drunkenness as far as it exists in our midst ; both are now quite acclimatized. On arriv- the plan, precisely, of the campaign will dehimself evercome with age and trouble, the "rising." In their proper place and thought it his first business to make his own proportion I believe the total abstainers to coffin and place it in his arts-room, in order be the sait of the earth. In response to the to prepare himself, by constantly seeing it, question, "Would you advise a total for the death which he thought close at abstinence movement now?" his Graceretemperance movement ? Certainly I would. I believe that there is scarcely any parish where some are not to be found who for high religious motives and to give a good example the answer, "it annoyed ms; so I've put it will wish to take the total abatinence pledge; up in the left !" This old novice now feels while there are, I regret to say, sure t) be others who, if they are to be sober it i', will have to be total abit diners. Both these classes need, and will have, the sanction and help of a religious association. I think there has been too much indiscriminate pledging. wide, an ante-chamber, through which A life pledge is a serious thing, and should servants introduce the food by means be taken seriously. A temporary pledge on a introduce the food by means be taken seriously. A temporary pledge on wicket, a bedroem containing the other hand, is little more than a brave experiment, in most cases, I should think, it would serve as a probation or novitiate for arranged a mattrass whereon the Carthusian the life promise. But certainly I would always keep the tital abstinence life pledge as tar as possible out of the dirt, and would only give it to those whom I would think likely to keep it. I would never allow a made in the cause of temperance, this work fire, joiners, takes exercise ; a loft over all child, if I could, to know the taste of strong drink, and I recommend that all should by pledged to total abstinence up to their twenty first year. We have close on 1,200 so pledged in this town (Thurles) slone. In that way there is to be a total abstinence society in all my parishes, and in those javenile t til abitinence societies I see the main hope for our future temperance. There ought to be no Irisman who would stand outwould urge all my countrymen to stop once and forever the custom of "treating." If necessary, I would even pladge them never to give or take a treat. I fanoy this would check an immense amount of that unhappy drunkenness which arises, not from an Irishman's love of drink, but from his lova of hespitality and good fellowship. A great thand should be made against this treating.

library of the capital of Dauphiny. They when so much important legislation had been passed and which he had done so much in placing this old library, although their liquere, which they get made by the inernment. He recognized the force of their pesition; he said that it was probably his duty to stand by his colloagues and assist in the fight for which he had been to a large extent responsible for creating, and so he decided to reconsider his resignation and continue in the Cabinet.



### BY JOHN JEROME ROOMEY.

By the hut of the peasant where poverty weeps, And nigh to the tower of the king, Close, close to the cradle where intancy sleeps, And joy loves to linger and sing, Lies a garden of light full of heaven's perfume, Where never a tear drop is shed, And the rose and the lily are ever in bloom

'Tis the Land of the Boaut.ful Dead. Each moment of life a messerger comes

And beckons man over the way : Through the heart sobs of woman and rolling of drums,

The army of mortals obey. Few lips that have kissed not a motionless

brow, A face from each fireside has fled,

But we know that our loved ones are watching us now In the Land of the Beautiful Dead.

Not a charm that we knew ere the bound'ry was crossed, And we stood in the valley slone ;

Not a trait that we prized in our darlings is lost— They have fairer and lovelier grown. As the lilies burst forth when the shadows of

night Into bondage at dawn break are led,

So they bask in the glow by the Pillar of Light,

In the Land of the Beautiful Dead.

O ! the dead, our dead, our beautiful dead, Are close to the heart of Eternity wed. When the last deed is done and the last word

Dead.

ECONOMICAL IRISH GIRLS.

two Irish girls in the employ of Barbour Bror., thread manufacturers of Patterson, N. J., have depeited with that firm \$16,000, every penny of which has been saved from their earnings. The girls came to this country nineteen years ago and found work in the mill, where they have been ever since. The conditions under which this money has been accumulated are remardable, since and endured by women laberers. Few American girls could have stood the ordeal. Employed in the wet spinning room, where the moisture under foot and the steam heat overhead made it necessary, for comfort and convenience, to dispense with a l superflaous (lothing, they worked without shees or stockings, wearing a low-necked and sleeveless dress from one years end to the other. In this unsightly garb the expense of clothing was reduced to a minimum, half of the twenty-four hours were spent in the mil,

and as their living expenses were covered by \$3 the rest of their earnings remained with the mill-owners, who, as an encouragement to thrift and industry paid them six per cent. interest.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

General Gordon's Pet Theory Concerning its

Location. The General was very talkative one evening, explaining to us his pet theory, viz, that the Seychell Islands, which are s tuated of the Garden of Eden. He gave many reasons for thinking so-one being that there Curearus he could the many be could the



The grandest work of Ars in America, pronounced by the diergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUOIFIXION scene is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, spart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:36

p.m. Street cars pass the door.



Because it supplies all the nutrivion that is needed to form "Flesh," "Muscle" and "Bone,"

ESPECIALLY FOR SICKLY CHILDREN. When the appetite is poor and Ordinary Food is rejected JOHNS. TON'S FLUID BEEF can be taken and relished, either spread on thin slices of bread and butter, or as Reef Tea. ONE TEASPOONFUL (1 an ounce) contains as much actual and

real nutrition as HALF A POUND OF PRIME BEEF STEAK.

Much enthusiasm was evoked. In reply fishing vessels may enter the bays and har. ing to a vote of thanks, Sir Leonard Tilley bors of the Atlantic cosst of Canada on the

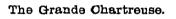
alluded to his own advancing age. Eighteen menths ago there were living six members of the New Brunswick House of Assembly of 1851. Since then Hon Daniel Hann'n gton, Jurg (Gray, and Judge Beteford have died. Now only Cnief Justice Ritchie, ex-Governor Wilmet and Sir Leonard Tilley

remain of the forty-one gentlemen composing thet House in 1851.

A Protestant Home Ruler For Catholic Cavan.

Cavan County met in Convention last Tuesday for the purpose of fulfilling a sad but imperative public obligation-that of choosing a successor to their late tried and trusted representative in Parliament. The man recommended by Mr. Parnell as most fit to take fa thful Joe Biggar's place is a young Northern Pritsstant, Mr. Vesey Knox. Nartured in the lap of big-try and

intolerance, so to speak, Mr. Knox, as soon as he began to use his reasoning faculties, commenced to use them for himself; and the regult of his observations was the conviction that the major: ty of the Irish were not what his own party represented them to be, but much more enlightened and fair-minded than they, and that their claim for HomefRulwas a reasonable and legitimate one. Hence he became a Home Ruler-not in words only, they show the hardships imposed by labor, but in deeds as well. He has given parctical procfs of the sincerity of his convictions, and he is now the adopted condidate for Cavan. The Convention, which was a representative one, was unanimous in its ratification of the Irish leader's choice. The address which Mr. Knox delivered in returning thanks was one that deserves the earnest perusal of every Ulsterman who is not a dead head, as it contains some truth which no amount of Orange cluptrup dan hide or minimise.-United Ireland March 22nd.



The announcement has just been made that the Ablé Gaston du Chaffault, the son of a former senator of France, has just entered the Grande Chartreuse. There are now in the Grande Chartreuse sixty members of the order. The temport 1 affairs of the community are in charge of a get tleman who was once a military superintendent-Dom Marcel Gröder. It is his signature that figures on the renowned bottles of Chartreuse and flasks of elixir. Amongst the other Caartreux who reside at the famous monas-

Hop. Mr. Oolby gives notice of a bill tenight to amend the Seamen's Act. It covers one of the points asked for by the labor organizations of Canada, viz: To enable sailors to move for writs of certiorari by which they can appeal to a higher court from the decision of any judge on questions of breach of agreement. The complaint hither. to has been that in cases of this kind seamen have had no right of appeal.

payment of a fee of \$1.50 per ton for the fol-

lowing purposes : The purchase of bait, ice,

seines, lines, and all other supplies and out.

fits, transhipment of oatch and shipping of

AMENDMENT TO THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

Tout can inske a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the work of the sum your own locality. During the par-for us in your own locality. During the par-received over Five Millions of dollars for received over Five Millions of dollars for the sector over five Millions of dollars for orea in a few more standard to both young and oid of either ser. Fou can work on the work are a few more workers at once. The young and oid of either ser. Fou can work on the work are standard or the sector of the sector of DOLLARS on a form a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any orean your bergers and should how what we claim and more. If you write to us before weach while with both you read on the sector on the work for an what we claim and more. If you write to us before weac used if the workers will hay all before you are should took write weakers we need, we will hay all before you for the you write or show you are and then if you conclude not to go to work or if we cannot employ you, no harm is lone. Every one of our workers are make a big money. Thus & Co., Box 2023, Augusta, Mane.



is said, We will meet in the land of the Beautiful

An Exomple That Shows What Many Others Could do. Mary Anne and Ellen Francis Dougherty,

### ONE VAST TOTAL ABSTINENCE BODY.

A total abstinence pledge, which is to hold good till they have reached the age of twentyone, will be administered to the children of each parish on the occasion of the episcopal visitation, and to ensure fidelity in its observ. ance juvenile total abstinence associations will be formed in the various churches. The process of enrolling the young has for some time been going on in the dioceses of Dablin, Oashel, and else where, and on Sunday afternoon last was presented in the Cathedral, Thurles, the beautiful sight of tweive thousand children renewing the total abstinence pledge in the presence of his Grace Arch-bishcp Croke. With such a movement proceeding amongst the children of Ireland, there is little need to fear for the future of the country or the race. In the case of adults, as in that of children, the Bisheps regard it as essential for the stability and extension of any effective temperance movement, that a total abstinence association should exist in every parish, and all religious associations and confraternitties, such as those of the Sacred Heart, are to co-operate in the premotion of temperance reform. In a word. all the power of the Church will be most sys. tematically and vigorously employed to root out from amongst the people "every vestige of the degrading and

SOUL DESTROYING VICE OF DRUNKENNESS."

He would indeed be but a poor specimen of an Irishman who did not rejoice at the united actien of the Bishops and who did not feel profoundly grateful to them for entering on an undertaking fraught, indeed, with grave difficultier, but also with the richest blessings for the Irish race. It was the one thing necessary for the building up of a new and greater Ireland. The issue of the political struggle is beyond all boubt; the establishment of the national temperance movement will complete the work of regeneration. As a result of the progress of both causes, we seem to see the Irish people arising in renewed yeath to add a bright, a glorious page to their country's obequered history. But it must not be forgoiten that the successe of the temperance orusade largely depends on

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY AND ZEAL. "Without your willing co-operation," remark the Leinster prelates, "we cannot hope to see the work carried out, as we feel called upon to strive with all our strength to secure

of 1871. I may also mention among the Fathers of the Grande Chartrense the brother of the publishers Oudin of Paris and Poltiers, and M. Giroud Perler of Grenoble, and the Casimer Perier family. There are many others who have occupied high stations in the world, or belong to great or wealthy familics. All live on terms of perfect equality and cordiality with the peasants and artisans who have, like themselver, taken the white Carthusian habit, and who are greatly in the

mejority. The Carthusians rise at five o'clock, summer and winter, and go to bed after the Ave Maria, at six p.m. in winter and at seven in summer, after having divided their day between meditation, prayer, manual laber, study and the public offices. They rise at 11 p.m. to assist at Matine in the chapel, and they then go to bed again at half past one or two o'clock, to sleep till the final rising. This interruption of sleep is like on agony which each night brings back. The Carthuslans never eat meat, even when slok unto death. They take their meals alone in their cells, except on Sundays and feast days, when they dime together in the refectory. Each one is given one bottle of Charteuse per year. They never speak to one another, except to ask for what they want, or also on their walk or spaciment as it is called, which they take every Thursday In the forests surrounding the Grande Cherteuse, and on which they all show the gaity of school hoys ent for a heliday. With reference to their diet, which consist of mlik, butter, cheese, haricote, salad and other vegetables, I must

say a word about a certain kind of fish sausage, made of carp, and served in little slices, almest like the forbidden fruit, but of which visitors are allowed as much as they like. I have seen very few of the latter whe did not turn pale and groan on taking a bite of the said sausage.

The Carthusians devote themselves to what that it shall be, so as to bring within the studies they please, but they may not publish his resignation and will remain in the range of its influence every one of those, anything without the permission of their Cabinet, adding that it may be that it is pos-without exception, for our care or neglect of superiors. The library of the Grande Charwhere souls we shall one day have to answer before the throne of God." We feel con-fident that a fitting response will be given to touching appeal. The regular elergy will this transforred to Grandle and the finest in the world, was were almost unanimous in condemning him i dressed the meeting. Other station is an elergy will this transforred to Grandle and the finest in the world, was the finest in the world the finest in the finest in the

Lord Plunkett on "Romanism" and St. Patrick.

The Protestiat Archbishop of Dullin gave an address in that city on St. Patrick's day which is worthy of some remark. With the tone of Lord Plunkeit's speech no one could find fault ; but he said one or two extraordinary things. One was that the members of the "Christian Union," whom he was ad-dressing, all accepted the creed of St. Pat-rick, which "lends no countenance to the twelve novel articles added to the primitive standards of faith by the Council of Trent." Protostants are, therefore, true sons of St. Patrick. This sounds reasonable, but in relity it is not so. The ground on which Lord Plunkett and his friends accept St Patrick's Creed, or the Nicene Creed, is simply that it agrees with their opinions; but the ground on which St. Patrick based his belief was that he had been taught it by one having an therity-viz, the Church, which afterwards, when occasion arose, defined, as she may define to-morrow, other propositions as articles of explicit belief. The true sons of St. Patrick are they whe not only accept his creed, but rest on the foundation on which hestood. Lord Plankett slio asked his friends to pray that God would raise up O. tholics "qualified as Luther was." to undertake the work of reforming the Church-preferably a Bishop. If Lord Plunk. t: knew a little more about Martin Luther, he would not tolk of him as being raised up by God for any good work. Perhaps his lordship would consult his friends of the High Church party as to their opinion of the German arch-heritic, before he refers to Luther in that way again .-- Liver pool Catholic Times,

### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MB. EDITOR.-" La grippe," or Russian in-fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidem-ic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarth," from the rapidity with which is sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough oure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Catarrh are negative is dult not the act and Catarrh are peouliarly liable to attack peo-ple at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and screeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing.

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont

### Mr. Martin Reconsiders.

WINNIPEG, April 10 .- It is announced by the Tribune (Government organ) this evening that Attorney General Martin has withdrawn

was a tree found there that was not to be found in any other part of the world. This, he is confident, is the forbidden tree." It is

called the Occo-de Mar, or "nut of the sea," and has many peculiarities. The nut is shaped like a heart, but with its husk taken off it is like a man's body from the chest to the knees. To raise a tree, he explained, a nut is laid on the ground and covered with 1871. leaves. By and by a shoot comes out and rune slong the ground, and, when about twelve feel long, it takes root. The root is in the form of a bulb four feet in diameter. The tree itself grows to a height of one hundred feet, and is only about nine inches thick. It is forty seven years old before it bears fruit, and its nuts grow seven in s bunch from the end of the extended arm, each weighing perhaps forty-seven pounds. They take seven years to ripen. The leaves are twenty-four feet long and fourteen feet

broad, and can bear a man's weight. It must indeed be a wonderful tree. Many times on the voyage, in conversation during the evening, Gordon would revert te his pet theory ; but, though he would sometimes become quite elequert over the subject, his arguments haidly persuaded the other occupants of the cabin; the Osptain, a sound headed Scotchman, "thinking to himself that if the theory was a correct one, then Eve must have experienced considerable difficulty in getting the 'apple' conveyed to her husband."-Contemporary Review.

### Mr. Gladstone on the Bible.

The late Premier contributes to Good Words for next month an important paper on the Holy Scriptures. A long account of the article, with several quotations from it, has found its way into the papers already. The odd thing is, that Mr. Gladatone's view of the Bible is nearly, if not quite, consistent with the Catholic view of it, and utterly destructive of the Protestant theory, which Mr. Gladstone sceme to uphold, that the Soriptures were intended to be our only rule of faith. He throws overboard the theory of verbal inspiration, admitting that errors may have crept into the sacred text from any one of several causes, such as imperfect expression on the part of the writer, or mistakes made by copylsts or translators. He admits that such questions as the age and authority of the several books, or the authenticity of this or that passage, are matters which "open up s vast field of purely literary controversy," and are questions, upon which opinion may vary "with rapidity." Now, it is evidently impossible for more than a few to undertake such a study ; and it is plain that certainty of belief in the genuineness of any one text is, upon these admissions, impossible. A revelation based solely upon such a foundation must, from the nature of the case, be doubtful and uncertain-in other words, one which

is would be upjast to expect all men to believe. And whether such a revelation could pessibly be Divine, our readers my judge. Sir Leonard's Sad Reflection,

receives a pension from the Emperor of Russia and enjoys the privilege of wearing the Russian military uniform. The com munity numbers two other a fibers of distinction-Prince de Broglie Ravel, of the younger branch of the lamily of the Duo de Broglie, and the Comte de Quinsonas, who was a deputy for Lière in the National Assembly of

### A Young Priest's Death.

It is with feelings of sincers regret that the many parishioners of St. Anns's and others will hear of the death of the Rev. Abbe J. B. Tromblay, assistant to Rev. Father Prad-home, P.P. The deceased father went to the Unthelic General hospital last week suffering from congestion of the lungs, and despise the utmost attention he sucumbed on Saturday night. Rov. Father Tromblay was a native of Bile S:, Paul, in the county of Charlevoly, and passed his theological studies in the Octawa seminary. He was ordained priest a few days before January 1st, 1890, and was appointed vicar of St. Anne's on the 8th January, 1890. During his residence in Ottawa deceased made many friends, all of whom extend their elecere sympathy to his bereaved relatives. The Rev. M. Tremblay, his brother, arrived in the city yesterday and had the remains conveyed to Bile St. Paul for interment. - Oltawa Free Press, April Stb. 1890.

### Cheers for the Earl of Zetland.

DUBLIN, April 10 .- The Earl of Zetland, viceroy of Iriland, and Lady Zetland, attend d a performance at the Galety theatre last night. They were given an ovetion Even the audience in the gallery joined in singing the national anthem, which was played when the Earl and his wile entered the theatre.

### The Coadjutor Bishop of Ogdensburg.

The Coadjutor, to the beloved Bishop Wadhams of Ogdensburg has been named. The Bull are expected about May first. His Lordship was in New York the other day. He is looking well for his seventy-three years.

### Extension of the Modus Vivendi for a Year.

OTTAWA, April 8 - Notice wra given tonight of a Government measure, standing in the name of Hon. Mr. Tapper. It is entitled an Act respecting fishing vessels of the United States of America, and although the title may not signify much, the bill itself means a great deal. In a sentence, the bill means the extension of the modus vivendi for one year. The advantages which have fol-lowed from the operation of the modus vivendi during 1888 and 1889, the favor with which the arrangement has been met by the New England fishermen, more particularly

\$120,000.00
PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :
Wholes, \$8; Unives, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighthe, \$1.
Club Rates : \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.
LIST OF TRIZES:
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Frizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100,
app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60,
approximating t) \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 709 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960
decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

### AGENTS WANTED.

2,289 Prizes,......Amoubling to......\$357,120 A:1 Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency.

137 For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write logibly to the undersigned, clearly stat-ing the residence, with state, county, street, and num-ber. More rapid return mail do ivery will be assured by your enclosing an enve cps bearing your full ad-dress.

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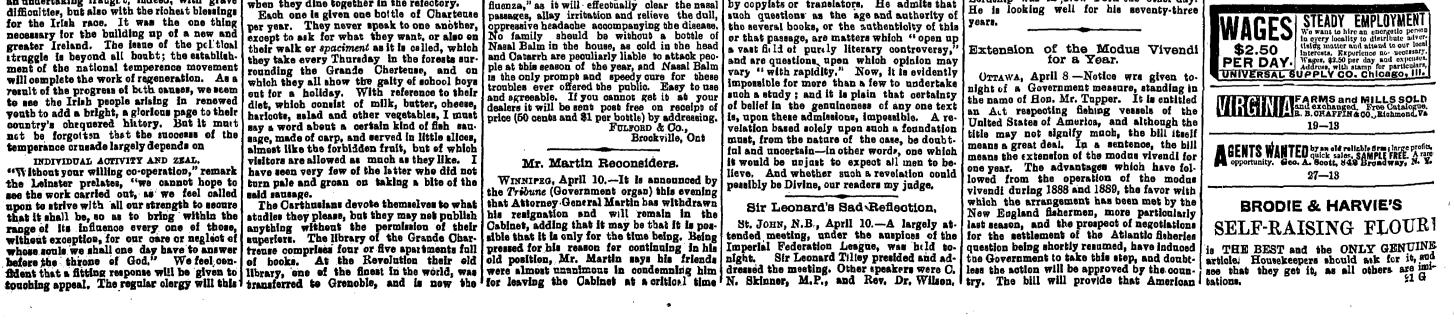
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### SPECIAL FEATURES.

SPECIAL FEATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single toket, and receive the following official permit-destrictars - I bereby certify that the sank of Lon-dou and Moxico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia tublica AFOLINAL CASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six por cent, of the value of all the tickets in Prizes-Finally, the humber of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 test than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme.



## THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

### Ulster Patriotism and Irish Prosperity.

### (Boston Pilot.)

PUBLIN, March 22.-It is not uncommon to find, amongst these who are opposed to the restitution of Irish national rights, Indi viduals who venture to assert that it is imviduals who venture to assort that it is in-possible to point to any benefits which a na-tive legislature could confer upon the people of Iceland in excess of or differing in any de-gree from those which an English Parliament is not only capable of bestewing, but actually willing to secure them. Yet it may not be amiss to produce some evidences from the history of the past which testify to the reality of the services of an Irish legiclative assembly as compared with the absence of all service on the part of an alien one,

I do net prepose to contend that the rela-tive merits of rival legislative bedies can be measured solely by the results of their action in relation to commercial, industrial and material matters. These are, no doubt, all things of the first importance for the welfare and well being of any State or people. To my mind they are, however, ohiefly valuable ity, however long-lived, can ever repay a ty, nowever long ited, can ever lepay a people for the loss of their pelltical freedom, for the lass of the sense of citizenship, of the sense of their being, each individual of them, a part and parcel of a free community. No amount of gold in the wellet of the serf will make his obsins hang less heavy. Wealth is make his obtains many less neavy. Wealth it sense any Unristain may be called a medi-but a poor thing, if man cannot turn his face to God and say, "Lord, Thou knewest I am free to toll to uplift my fellows and myself, and Thou knewest, too, I am striving in such work." None save those whose lot is cast in a free land and amongst a free people, can ever make such boast as able to Goo, for and being a creature, sitheugh this. Wealth, prosperity, commerce, are all good things. They may, indeed, exist for a little while in slavery, but they ever perish beneath its sway. They can yet, it is true, provide partriotism and liberty with the God for her existence, her privileges, her weapone which will give them power, but it is patriot sm and liberty which show can give them security, peace or perpetuation. It is a remarkably fact that the Irish Parlia-

ment of Grattan's day was eminently successful in engendering in the minde of the Irith peop'e of all creeds and classes the senti-ment to which I have just endeavored to give words. I do not mean to assert that it took direct or active steps to secure this result. It did nothing of the kind. That it should do which sent the volunteer officers to the old church of Daugannon and planted canoon in Cellage Green existed to prove the possibility of the growth and endurance of national sent'ment; but I do eny that during the exist-ence of the Parliament this feeling waxad daily warmer and more strong. Were it not for this fact the existence of that Parliament would

I nappen to have lying before me as I write may do will that good may come, is utterly the official report of the proceedings in the Irish House of Commons, on the night of Monday, January 23, 1756. In this I find re-corded as follows :-

"A petition of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast was presented and read, setting forth that the bill lately introduced into this House for effectuating a commercial inter-course between this kingdom and Great Britain contains, with very little alteration, the whole enbstance of the twen y propesi-tions of the British Parliament, and if parsed into a law, would be ruinous to the manu-factures and commerce, destructive of the liberties and subversive of the Constitution of this country; that it is the inclienable and fundamental right of the people of freland to be free from the authority of any legislature what oever, save only of the Parliament of

with the 8,000 messenger hoys, of whom 2,000 are graduated from service every year, turned loose, untrained, undisciplined, sharp as needles, upon the community ? The man whe writes, at the close of a period of fity years hence, the memories of balf a century, will have a curios story to tell. This great city like a magnet, draws the youths of all sections of the country hither. They come with mental aspirations, with hearts full of desire, with willing hands to encounter re haffings, to meet disappeintments, to be surrounded with dangers and temptations and ultimately to fall into that terrible morass of wonder, of apprehension, of belief that society owes them a living, and, not paying its debts, must be compellid, in some way or other, to disgorge.-Howard in New York Press.

### CATHOLIC BELIEF.

### Somh Things Catholics do not Believe.

We here state some things that Catholics do not belleve :

1. Catholics do not believe that there is any other meditator of redemption than our as producing the means whereby a nation can Saviour Jesus Christ. "For there is no other defend its freedom. No amount of prospername given to men whereby we must be saved" than that of Jesus (Acts of the Apostles. iv. 12), and when they call the Blessed Virgin or an other saint a mediator, it is not in the sense of a mediator of redemption attributed to our Saviour, but in the sense of intercessor or plader. In which sense any Christain may be called a medi-

Virgin is in any way equal or even compara free people, can ever make such beast as able to God, for she being a creature, sitheugh grace, and her glory.

3. Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit ain, even the least; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; or that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly purpose

to forsake sin and amend his 1 fe. 4. Catholics do not believe that a man can by his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jevus Christ and his it did norming of the kind. I have a would do a statistic and a salvation, or make any atte-so was indeed needlass; encugh of the spirit: grace, obtain salvation, or make any atte-which sent the volunteer officers t) the old faction for the guilt of his sin», or acquire any merit.

5. Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or tell a lie, or do anything whatever for the asks of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or for any good, however great, likely to arise from it. The false and pernicious principle

frame or enforce any doctrine which has not for it : cource the writt in or unwritt in word of God, or authority from the same. Nor do they believe, when the Courch makes a Dafin tion in matters of faith, that this definit on or art'cle of fait 1 is a new doctrine ; it is only a solemn declaration and a clearer et toment

7. Catholics do not ballevs that Protestants who are baptized, who load a good life, love God and their neighbor, and are blamelessly Ignorant of the just claims of the Catholio rewhat dever, save only of the farilament of light to be the only one true religion (which is called being in good faith), are excluded from heaven, provided that they believe that there is ball from time to time enset in this country that God mill dair among the bet for the factor of the factor o hat God will duly reward the g ish the wicked ; that Jeaus Christ is the Son of God, made man; who redeemed us, and in whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repeat of having ever by their sins offended God. Outholics hold that Protestart 1 who have these dispositions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and no means to discover, or fail in their honest endeavors to discover the true religion, and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would at any cost embrace the Roman Catholic religion, if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholie Church, without themselves knowing it. She holds that these Christians belong ta, and are united to the " soul " as it is called, of the Catholia Church, although they are not i unit d to the visible body of the Church by external communion with her, and by the outward profession of her faith .- Sacred Heart Review.

children whe go to school in New York city | back, and he could not see why the French | ors should not only say but prove that they residents should be called upon to pay the never borrowed it, and, in defence of their indebiness of their separated brethren. Not- position, should say :--- "You forced it upon to-day, with the 50,000 who roam the streets of New York with nothing to do to-day, withstanding all these drawbacks Rev. Mr. Beaudry has great hopes for the future of Manitoba as well as the rest of the Dominion | Gladstone adjured his hearers to keep their

as a part of the British Empire.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Circular Letter From Mgr. Cleary to His Clergy.

THE PALACE, Kingston, 24 h Feb., 1890.

To the Very Rev. and Rev. Clargy of the Diocese of Kingston :

DEAB REVEBEND FATHER,-Should there be any Catholis ratepayer in a Separate school ection in your district who by reason of absence from home, or any cause other than a wilful auti-Catholic determination to withold his taxes from the Ostholic school, has not signed the notice to the clerk, you should see that his name be registered, as heretofore on the assessment roll of Separate school supporters. For it is not absolutely certain that every Catholic failing to sign the notice may be asceneed for the Protestant schools, although it seems very probable he may. All Catholics ought therefore to be registered as Catholic school supporters in the absence of positive declaration to the contrary, as has been done for the past thirty or more years. This is, moreover, the fair and reasonable interpretation of the wish of every

Catholic ratepayer. If unbappily there be any Catholic ratepayers who in this hour of conflict between the kingdom of Satan and the kingdom of Christ, deliberately choose to side with the enemy for the gradual destruction of Catholic education in this pro vince, I bereby charge you, as the pastor of the souls of your people and guardian of the right of Jesus Christ and His Ohurch, to call upon every such ratepayer before the lat of next March, and announce to him in my name and authority as his bishop that :--

1. His action in this metter is rebellion against the Church, and he comes under the anathema pronounced by the Son of God, " If any man will not hear the Church, let him be to

 That I hereby reserve to myself alone, or, in my absence from the diocese, to the administration of the diocese, the diocese, the diocese, the diocese of the diocese, the diocese, the diocese, the diocese of the diocese, the dioces trator for the time being, all power of absolving such rebellious Catholic from his sins unless he shall bave signed a written declaration, or ordered it to be signed by his scant, that he heartily repents of having injured the Church and scandalized his neighbours by his withdrawal of his taxes from Catholic education, and shall have promised to become a supporter of the Separate School at the earliest opportunity. On receipt of this declaration in writing any priest of my diocese may absolve

him. 3. This reservation of faculties applies to the article of death as firmly as to any other time. The rule that "No case is reserved at the hour of death "signifies that only penitents who at that hour confees a reserved sin, and are heart ily sorry for having committed it, and firmly resolve to avoid it in the future, and moreover are willing to repair in the manner prescribed by the Church whatsoever scandal their evil action may have given, may be absolved by any priest without awaiting special faculties from the bishop. But neither in life nor at death can a sinner be validly absolved without true con-trition for his sin and firm purposes of amend-ment, and reparation, as far as in him lies, of the injury done by him to individuals or to the Church, even in articulo mortis, so long as they persist in their rebellious disposition and refuse to sign the written de-claration afcressid, or order it to be signed in their name. And should any of them unhappily die in that state, I hereby ordain that no public mass shall be off-red nor of what was believed, at lea t, implicity (that is, in an implied way, or informatishing) in the is corpse be admitted into the church, nor any t me of the spostles, though some privats per-sons might have doubt of it. attend his funeral. But if the dying sinner shall have signed the required declaration of repentance, and consequently died in the peace of the Church, the pastor is hereby required to read such declaration aloud to the faithful in the church before the funeral mass on the fol lowing Sunday, before praying for the soul of

the deceased. 4. And it is furthermore required that the tor shalt send such declaration, signed

position, should say :-- " You forced it upon as, therefore you cannot with decency and justice pretend to extract it from us." Mr.

representatives in Parliament to their pledges. Mr. Gladstone's speech fails to satify the Irish party. T. P. O'Connors paper, the Star, prononnees it disappointing. The mo-ment has arrived, the Star thinks, when the

leaders of the Liberal party should declare clearly and explicitly that the Balfour bill cannot be accepted.

COVERED BY TREATY.

Additional Crime for Which Men May Be Extradited. WASHINGTON, April 9.-Following is a seinme of the new British extradition treaty :

Article I. provides that the provisions of the tenth art cle of the treaty of 1842 be made applicable to the following of the de ditional orimes : (1) Manelaughter. (2) Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money. (3) Embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods or valuable securities by false pretence ; receiving any money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to be emhezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained. (4) Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent factor, trustee or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries. (5) Perjary or subornation of perjury. (6) Rape abduction, ohild-stealing, kidnapping. (7) Burglary, house breaking or op-breaking. (S) Piracy by laws of nations.
(9) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master : wrongfally sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intint to do greivous bodily harm. (10) Orimes and offenses against | the St. Paul, the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading. Extradition is also to take risce for participating in any of the crimes mentioned in this Convention or in the sforsaid tenth article. Article II. pro-vides that a fuglily criminal shall not be surrounded if the offense be one of a political character.

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A line

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road; magg nif-icently equipped

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tems of this country;

for the same reasons it

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ite to all points in Minne-sota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

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uring center of the Northwest : to the fertile free lands of the Milk

tore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the

gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country

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Article III, provides that no person surrendered by or to either of the high con-tracting parties shall be triable for any orime or off-nse committed program, to his extradition other than the offeno frough which he was ex-tradited, and until he shall have had an opportuality of returning to the country from which he was surrendered. Article IV. provides that all the articles seized which were River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is in the possession of the person surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the orime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in three routes to the Ocase. Still (bis the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta-coma, Seatble Portland and Nan Remains making proof of the crime or offense charged, shall be given up when the extradition takes place. Article V, provides that if the individual claimes by one of the two high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present coma, Seattle, Fortland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life tme once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; convention, should always be clifmed by one or several other powers his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is first received. Article VI. provides that the extradition of fugitive under the provisions to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; resof this convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her M. jesty's dominions respectively in confermality with the laws for the time being in force in the surrandering State, Article VII, provides that a copy of that record of the conviction and of the sent ince of the court before which con-viction took plice, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence pro-G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for mays, books and guides. If you viding that the prisoner is the person to whom the sentence refers. The remaining sections of the treaty are simply administerative.

> THE BAROMETER. Rising or the Fallin

from a heavier to a lighter condition it also becomes mere moist; and soit generally dees, but this is not always the case.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of St. Pat: ick's Total Abstinence and Benefit society was held in St. Patrick's hall last Thursday evening, Mr. P. Doyle presiding. After the transact on of rout ne business, the report of the committee on the revision of the consti tation was enhantized by Measure. J. J. Costi-gan and J. H. Faely. The committee anggestid several changes in the rules of admis sion, among which were the qualification of members, the duties of office bearers, the addition of a new officer, who shall have the title of assistant financial secretary, and whose chief duty shall be to take charge of the ordinary branch of the society, the title of assistant treasurer to be changed to financial secretary. Minor altorations were suggested in the rules of the benefit branch, the benefits to remain al before. On the death of a member his family receive \$100; on the death of the wife of a member in good standing he receives \$50; on the death of the widowed mother of an unmarried member, he receives \$50. The fees of the benefit branch are 25 cents monthly and those of the ordinary branch 10 cents monthly. The report was discussed and the adoption was proceeded with section by section, the final adoption

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Lachance, St. Catherine strete. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6 00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que,

### Addition to Notre Dame Church.

A large addition to Notre Dame Church is in the course of erection. The structure is in the rear of the present church building and extends back a distance of a bout 120 feet. Its breadth is nearly the width of the Church and the height is about ninety feet. Right behind the main altar a large portal opens Into the principal portion of the new struc-ture, namely the chapel, which is about 60x-100 and 70 feet high. The celling is of mod-ren Gothic style and will be frescoed in blue, red, and gold. The purpose of the chapel is to serve for the religious services of sociaties and congregations and for catechet cal instruction, for all of which the church proper is too vast. Beneath the chapel a large lecture room is being arranged for social and business meetings of societies and entertainments, bazwars etc. The capacity of this room is sufficient to hold in the neighborhood of one thousand persons, as it extends also under the sacristy. The church is now being heated by an immonso Babceck and Wilson steam heating apparatus, and two Woodbury electric generators furnished the are and incandescent light.

### Saliebury Offended at Monte Carlo.

MONTO CARLO, April 10.—The English colony is somewhat agitated at the "indignity to which the British Premier and his wife were subjected last night at the Casino. It appears that Lord and Lady Salisbury appeared at the entrance to the Casino without tackets. Ad-mission was refused them. Lord Salisbury sent for the British consul and demanded an interview with the Casino officials. On the arrival of the consul explanations were made and tickets promptly secured. At the same time the officials made the humblest spologies for the inconvenience and discourtesy to which the distinguished visitors had been exposed, but Lord Salisbury's indignation could not be appeased. As his identity had been doubted, he produced a blank passport, signed it (ficial-ly in the presence of the abashed and apologetic officials and stalked away, refusing to enter the Casino.

AN HON. JUSTICE RECOMMENDS IT.

A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia,

NERVETONIC Inebriety. Sleepiessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

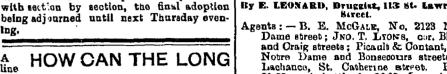
FEELS VERY GOOD.

FORTOBIA, SENECA Co., O., Dec., 1888, Mr. J. Lamberjauk writes under above date: My 14 year old boy had St. Vitus Dance, so that be was unable to use his limbs and had to be fed. We doc ored for about six months, without any improvement. Then the Rev. J. P. Golden recommended the Pastor Koenig's Norve Tonic, and after using 1½ bottles full of it, the boy was getting better, and after he took 5 bottles of it he was as well and healthy as be-fore and began to go to acheol, walked a dis-tance of 5½ miles, and says he feels very good.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervou disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

FREE of charge from us. This mendy has been prepared by the Rev-evend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Ohicago.

## IN MONTREAL



and yes be BE THE SHORT

FOSTOBIA, SENECA Co., O., Dec., 1888.

# FATHERHOENICS Epileptic Fits, Failing Sick-

3

laws which shall be passed in another, is inconsistent with the said fundamental right, would render the parliament of this realm the register of another . . . and be an in fringement of the Constitution of this kingdom, as a free, sovereign, independent State.

This was the spirit which brought Grat. tun's Parliament into being, and which it or istence nurtured and diffused. It was not one which, rightly understood, meant hostillty to England, although it certainly did mean loyalty to and safety for Irish freedom. There was however another bulwark of the Stite, towards which the Parliament gave due at-tention and which grew beneath its patronage. This was that to which I have already referred as the natural and necessary supplement of political freedom. The trade, com-merce and industries of Ireland were sustained so that her people grew in wealth and increased in numbers. How different was the state of things produced by this action on the part of the Parliament is strikingly exemplified by another entry in the volume from which I have just quoted. This entry refers to what took place on Saturday, March 11, 1786 as the record has it :--

"A petition of the merchants and traders engaged in the fishery on the northwest coast of the county of Donegal whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that the numher of ships employed during the late fishing season in that business amounted to near 500, the tonnage of which exceeds, on an average, 20,000 tons; that almost all the said ships were loaded with full cargo of good, sound, well-oured, merchantable herrings superior to any ever imported, .... that the boats employed in taking herrings on the year with another the herrings shipped for the different markets have exceeded 100,000 parrels annually."

duty then maintained on foreign herrings. How different is the condition of Irlah fisheries under an English Parliament to that which it was under a native one, undeniable figures attest. I have shown what it was in one portion of the coast on that which is now the bleakest and most desolate part of the Irish shore, the rock-bound dismai northwest of Donegal, where the cry of the wild sea bird, swept in by the fierce ocean blast, answers the wail of the starving peasent as he labora hopeleosly on the unfertile soil. Will it be believed that the fisheries which a native parliament created an allen one has destroyed ? So lately as in 1863 there were employed in the Irlab fisheries 11 375 boats employed in the Irleb fisheries 11 375 bosts appear despondent shout the new school and vessels, with crews numbering 48 601 bill, which, he claimed, would certainly be men and boys. There are now exactly 5,865 found unconstitutional. He thought the pro-bosts and 21 750 men and here t men and boys. There are now exactly 5,865 boats and 21,750 men and hoys !

Nevertheless, we are gravely told that freedom has no glits to give to Erin that slavery cannot dower her with.

### About Manitoba.

Rev. Mr. Brandry, who has been taking a great interest in the settling up of Manitoba, is in town, and was seen at the Canadian Pacific colonization bureau. The rev. gentleman does not have a very exalted idea of repatriation the way it is now carried on, and says that the authorities should endeavor to disabuse the false impression that has prevailed in New England manufacturing centres respecting the soil and climate of Manitoba and the Northwest When Mr. Armstrong delivered his recent successful lectures the different clergymen of the eastern states were astonished to hear so elequently detailed the wonderful resources boats employed in taking herrings on the of the Canadian plains. Rev. Mr. Beaudry said coast amount to about 2,000; that one states that the land in the violative of Winnipeg, which was formerly held by speculators at fabulous prices, can now be had at from \$3 per acre and upwards, and The petitioners went on to pray that, see-ing the great results to which they were able to point, Parliament would not abolish the to the notice of the proper authorities, the comparatively unfair rates which were obarged by railway companies from Fall River and other New England centres to Manitoba and the Northwest. A Canadian silent and unpleasant inventroy of the fried who wanted to leave Fall River and settle in meats, boiled vegetables, burnt fat, soapy, who wanted to leave Fall River and settle in meats, bolled vegetables, burnt fat, soapy, western Canala had to pay \$30 in order to ill dried floors, and even the steaming confrom Great Britian, France and other Euro-

a great reduction should be made from Montreal westward, The zealous apostle of colonization did not

vince was well rid of Mr. Martin, who had endeavored to set the whole country by the ears in order to throw the people off the scept of his own transactions with the North

the panitent, to the bishop of the dioceas with out delay. Should the sick sinner be usable to sign the declaration, his wife or any member of his family or the priest may be his agent for the signing of his name, if he have given orders for this to be done in presence of one or more

witnesses. 5. The pastor of each mission is hereby re quired to send to the bishop, as soon as pos-sible after the lat of March, a list of the name of all, should there be any, who have declared against supporting the Separate schools.

DEAR REV. FATHER .--- I have not deemed it necessery barebofore to make the withdrawal of support from Catholic schools a reserved case, although the other bishops of the province have done so. In the present crisis, however, when Satan has raised a violent agitation against the [ Church, and has chosen the school room for his battle-ground, there is exceptional danger to our people, many of whom may be seduced from the path of duty by the misrepresentations of an irreligious press and the cajolery of party politicians, or by personal inducements, sup-plying pretexts of one kind or another for deserting the cause of Christ and ranging themactives on the side of the enemy. I confidently hope you will succeed in pre-

venting this evil in your district. If after the 1st of March any of your people be found regisbered, through neglect or any accident, on the assessment roll of the Common schools, see that they protect in the Court of Revision. When sending me the list of renegades mark (X) the names of such as may be reasonably excused on account of the excessive distance of the Separate school, or any other fair cause, and state exactly to me the truth or falsity of the exouse. + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Archbishop elect of Kingston.

### Ventilation.

Something more than well arranged rooms and a well filled pantry is necessary, in order to secure a literally "sweet" home. The housewlfe, with a vigil noe which needs to be untiring, must keep watch from garret to too common among us. Many house kcepers would be not a little embarrased if they knew how often the nestrils of visitors are taking reach Winnipeg, while immigrants coming tents of the washboiler, all the varied scents from which theroughly pervade the house, pean countries are taken from Hallfax to and too often the garments of the household. Winnipeg for the small sum of \$13 50. They The kitchen is in a large measure responsible gave, of course, the interstate law as a for the odors that oreep into balls, chambers reason, but Rov. Mr. Beaudry believed that and closete. finding lodgment in carnets and and closets, finding lodgment in carpets and curtains, in bed and other clothing, and even among books and bric-a-brack. Rooms not in constant uss should at least receive a weekly siring, to prevent the close, musty smell almost sure to gather in unused apartments. Every loopholo through which bad air may oreep, needs to be carefully guarded.

### Not Liked by the Irish Party.

W. F. DENNEHY. The Question of the Day. We have constantly this, '. What shall be done with our girls ?' Let me supplement that with "What shall be done with our generation ? Never mind that which is yst to be. What are we to do with the 300,000
We for the Incoming generation ? Never mind that which is yst to be. What are we to do with the 300,000
We for the Incoming generation ? Never mind that which is yst to be. What are we to do with the 300,000
We for the Incoming generation ? Never mind that which is yst to be. What are we to do with the 300,000
We for the Incoming the solution is and money in the to be. What are we to do with the 300,000
We for the Incoming the solution is the solution i LONDON, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone, in an

Mercury Indicates.

Certain people have attempted to establish rules by which the coming state of the westher may be predicted from the height of the mercury in the barometer; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frosty," et 3., engraved on the scale attached to common domestic barometers. as if, when the mercury stands at the height marked by these words, the weather is always subject to the vicissitudes expressed by them. These marks are, however, entit ed to no attention, and it is only surprising to find their use continued in the prosent times, when knowledge is so widely diffused. Two barometers, one near the level of the Hudson River and the other on the top of Trinity steeple, will differ by half an inch, the latter being always half an inch lower than the former. If the words, there-fore, engraved upon the plates are to be relied on similar changes of weather could never happen at these two situations. But what is even more absurd, such a scale weald inform us that the weather at the fect of a high building must always be different frem the weather at the top of it.

Changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual hight of the mercury, but by its change of height. Use of the most general, though not absolutily invariable rules is that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected. The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent : 1. Generally the rising of the mercary

indicates the appreach of fair weather ; the folling of it shows the approach of foul weather. 2 In sultry weather the fall of the mer

cury indicates coming thunder ; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost, in frost its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indi-3 Whatever change of weather suddenly

For three months I suffered Berribly from an injury to my hand, caused by a whittle on the finger. The hand and finger became so much swollen that the physicians decided to amputate it. I then made up my nind to consult Mdme. Desmarais & Lacroix, who after five days treat-ment improved my condition so much that at the end of two weeks I was perfectly cured, and five follows a change in the barometer may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follows immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very litils of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follows the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short t'me.

end of two weeks I was perfectly cured, and hve days subsequently I began to work as usual. This was really a marvellous cure, if one can take for anything the decision of the first physician called in and the condition to which the afflicted member must have been after so long a use of useless remedies. It gives me great pleasure to acquaint the public, by the 4 If fair weather continues for several days, during which the mercury continuely falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue ; and again, if feul weather continues for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of

present certificate. of the cure. CHAS. BERNARD, A. E. LACROIX FILS. the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually sugraved on the plate, a in imitation of whom we treat. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at modeshort list of the best established rules, such as the abeve, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate or printed en a card. It would be right, however, to ex-press the rules only with that degree of pro-

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better

FORTUNE! accept b b e gol-

HAND

OF

55. For five cents (stamps or silrer) to pay postage, etc. 1 will send you PREE a Royal Package, of great value, Whiten (EAM on Yo FortUszi Arthur Labello, 165 St. James St. Montreal, P.Q.



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CERTIFICATE.

For three months I suffered terribly from an

79 St. Dominique street,

B. LACROIX FILS, Successor to MUME. DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth

The old wooden house, bypical of the Indian.

ng.

EVERYWHERE,

Does history repeats itself in valn ? Let no man doubt that The Louisiana State Lottery did, on Tuesday, March 11th, decide by the 28th Grand Monthly Drawing, who shall get \$1,054,809 in sums from \$300,000 down. All information can be had from M. A Dau-phin. New Orleans, Ls. Ticket No. 3.132 drew the First Capital Prize of \$60,000 : it was sold in twentieths at \$1 each ; two to C. C. Conroy, 27 Ashland St., Madlon, Mass.; one to Albert Weiss, Galveston, Texas, one to Geo. M. Green, Boston, Mass.; one to Chas. H. Johnson, 102 Sudbary St., Boston, Mass.; one to Fanny Poppe, care Chas. Poppe, Stockton, Cal.; one to Joseph Good-man, care of N. Snellenberg & Co., 5th and South Sts., Philadelphie, Pa.; one to I. S. Amau, 2911 Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to W. Condinglay 2,951 Fairbill St., Philadelphis, Ps. : one to H. Hudson G H. Knotts, care O. D. Kenny, 500 So. Gay St, Baltimore, Md.; one t) Franklin Bank Baltimore, Md.; one to Miss Charlotte Hedge, 32 Second St., San Francisco, Osl.; one to Miss Carrie Bell, Willis, Texas, one to a Depositor New Or-leans National Bank, Naw Orleans, La., etc., etc. Ticket No. 14,794 drew the Second Uspital Prize of \$100,000, sold in twentieths at \$1 each. One to Branch Bank of Commerce, Omaha, Neb.; one to Savory's & Co's. Express, 32 Ocurt Square, Boston, Mass; one to Merchants and Planters Bank, Greenville, Miss. ; one to First National Bank, Lima, Ohio; one to Memphie City bank, Memphie, Tenn.; one to G. Phillipp, Kala-mszoo, Mich.; one to J.C. Pritohard, Buffalo, N.Y.; one to A. Nothele, 103 Adams St., Jeffersen City, Mo.; one to Robert Gregg, and G. O. Edmonds, Boston, Mass., etc. Ticket No. 10.122 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50 000. Ticket No 26,364 drew the Fourth Oapital Prize of 25,000. The next drawing will take place Tuesday, May 13th, of which all information will be furnished on ap-plication to M.A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

rate prices.

THOBSON, DAY CO., Dak, Dec., 1888.

I was suffering 19 years from epilepsy and tried many remedies without the desired effect, but upon recommendation of the Hon. Justice of the Percent P. Percent of the Peace, J. P. Reilender, I tried the Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am glad to say that duty to recommend it to all suffering from epilepsy.

MARIA JANISH.

### Olub National.

At a large gathering of the members of Le Club National and their friends on the 11th inst, Mr. Ernest Desroslers delivered an interesting address on the Ireland of the present day. He declared against the present agitalien for Home Lule, and expressed himself in strong terms against the Irish popu-

lation in general. Mr. H. J. Oloran, happened to be present as one of the members of the Club National, denied in toto the allegations of the speaker, and denounced them in very strong terms, and said Mr. Desrosiers did not know what he was talking about. After a few remarks from the secretary, Mr. do Ladurantaye, the meeting was adjourned till next Friday even-

## FORTUNE'S FREAKS-SEATTERED

### WITNESS TRUE AND OATHOLIO JHRONIOLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION :

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Deuntry.....\$1 00 Ity..... 1 50 If net paid in advance : \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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WEDNESDAY ..... APRIL 16 1590

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, St. Lambert. THURSDAY, April 17, St. Stephen Harding. FRIDAY, April 18. St. Apollenius. SATURDAY, April 19, St. Alphage. SUNDAY, April 20, Second after Easter. MONDAY, April, 21, St. Anselme. TUESDAY, April 22, Soter and Calus.

### General Middleton's Offense.

When the charge of "looting," or confie-Cating to his own use a quantity of fure belonging to a Halfbreed was made against General Sir Fred Middleton by Mr. Lister in the flouse of Commons, it was suggested in these columns that judgment should be suspended till he was beard in his own defence.

The inquiry took place, the facts were fully elucidated by a committee of the House, the General apprared and made his explanations. As a result it is manifest even by his own admissions that he, a General in the British service, did commit and act of plundering that was nothing short of open robbery.

Moreover it was an action in direct vielytion of the Articles of War, which, if committed by a private soldier under like olroumstances, would render bim liable, on trial and conviction, to "death or such other punishment as a Court Martial might award."

General Middleton has been a long time in the army, he has seen a good deal of service in the field and in garrison. He was thoroughly aware of the severity of martial law in regard to the offence of which he was guilty. Even if the property he appropriated belonged to the rebels he would have had no right of appropriation of it to his own use. To de so would have been theit from the government. But as it happened Brymner was a loyals bject and, instead of robbing him, General Middleton should have protected him.

Apart, however, from the legal aspects of dred. the case arises the question-what sort of man is this who, in command of the Canadian forces, was so lost to that sense of honor. te say nothing of honesty, which is supposed to be the distinguishing characteristic of "an officer and a gentleman" as to play the part of a brigand, take forcible possession of an innocent, law-abiding man's property pack it up and, after conveying it to Ottawa, dispose of it at private sale to a tradeeman, just as a common thief, who was not airaid of being found out, might do? It is impossible that General Middleton should be permitted to remain in his position as commander of the Canadian militia, What sort of morale can be expected to prewill in the force with a person at its head who, by his own showing, has committed an offence that in civil life would send him to the penitentiary ? Regret must also be expressed that mini stors of the Crown should have thought fit to exert themselves to shield him, as far as they could from the consequences of his crime. If there is anything which a government is espically charged to observe it is the claims of the subject to protection against the undue exercise of military power. Especially is this duty incumbent in time of civil war. The neglect to inquire into Brymner's complaint, and the efforts made to minimize the culpability of those who stole his furs, look very bad. Some curlosity is felt as to the course the Imperial military authorities will take when the facts are brought to their notice. It may be that the sense of honor has become dull in these degenerate days, and that the War Office is not so sensitive to conduct such as General Middleton was guilty of, as it was when Wellington was commander in chief. If so, he may get off with a reprimand, but we have seen men shot and hanged for less, and it is quite probable that Middleton himself has, as president of courts martial and as commanding officer, sentenced many a poor devil to be flogged for a less offence than that of which this pink of chivalry has confound himself guilty. After this exposure we can readily believe the stories told by the unfortunate half-breeds of the Saskatchewan about the locting and plundering of their humble homes permitted. encouraged and paraicipated in by the officer en whom the Queen confered a title and to whom parliament expressed its thanks and presented \$20,000.

natured and immature ideas suggests that had not the courage to say themselves. The Club Nationale is now in full sympathy with the Mercier Government, and anything publicly spoken there without prempt repudiation by its executive and members is likely to be accepted by the public as an expression of opinion having at all events the quasi-appeople can never be a nation of slaves. proval of ministers. Mr. Oloran was probably right when he said that Mr. Desrosiers did not know what he was talking about, Unfortunately Mr. Descosiers is not develd of those characteristics which are supposed to distinguish the ape and the parrot, so he must not be astonished should he be taken

seriously once in a while. Of late years there has been a perceptable drawing together of 1rish and French politically in this province. Our readers will bear witness to the earnestness and persistency with which we advocated their cause, and how at the present moment we urge the Irish to range themselves by the side of the French in the conflict in which they are engaged.

But Mr. Desrosiers appears to imagine that his people can dispense with their only friends at a time when they need them mest, and wantonly gees out of his way to insult the Irish people and belittle the cause they have at heart. This is a mistake nobedy but a consummate fool would make. Perhaps he also fancied that he was doing Mr. Merciera good turn by being the first to raise a cry which may-should Oabinet representation not be given our people-turn every Irish vote in the province against the Government. Thus the eld saying has been agein resified. " Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." But Mr. Desrosiers may discover one of these fine days that he has put his foot on

## A Question of Mileage.

dangerous ground.

ANOTHER Britich general has cut a sorry figure before the world in an affair which, viewed in the most induigent light, has the appearance of a very shady transaction. General Laurie represents Shelbourne, N.S., in the House of Commons and has his place of residence in that province. Memuna, as our readers are probably aware, are allowed ten cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from Ottawa when going to and returning from their sessional duties. This year General Laurie happened to be in Eugland when he was called to Ottawa for "despatch of business," and charged, and was paid, mileage from England. The facts are fully set forth in another column. England is not his place of residence, and by demanding miliage therefrom he has incurred the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He knew the law and its intention, but he appears to have imagined that he could put an interpretation of his own on it and pocket several hundreds of dollars when he was really entitled to less than one hun-

But this is only another instance of the prevailing demoralization. The idea appears to obtain general sanction at O.t.wa t members of parliament may fairly grab all they can out of the public purse, and that not even the pledge of "sacred honor" need be regarded as binding when a little meney is to be made out of that patient, much-enduring ass-the Canadian taxpayer. General Laurie and General Middleton appear to be birds of steather. Certainly they have not, in the incidents in which they now oppear before the public, done much to raise the popular estimate of British generalship,

be fellowed in every discesse in Ireland. The there are probably others behind him by oblidren whe make their first communion will not desert the Ministry on the general queswhem he was prompted to say what they be induced to take the total abstinence pledge, to be kept until the age of twenty-one. No mevement was over inaugurated more calcuisted to do lasting benefit to the Irish people, Blessed with talents beyond the average of nations, schools being now in every part of the island, an intelligent, educated and sober

A Lutheran Manifesto.

In the United States the school question has become a burning issue, and the movement for repeal of the compulsory education law in several states shows how deeply large classes among the poople resent state interference in what is really the dearest of parental rights.

Cartain writers have endeavored to create the impression abread that it was only the Cathelic Church which objects to the compulsory system of state education. Such. however, is not the fact. There are other bodies of Christians who take almost iden. tical ground to that maintained by the Catholic hierarchy on this question. Thus the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri has issued a pamphlet setting forth the reasons why many thousands of good loyal citizens of Illineis demand the repeal or modification of the law generally known as the compulsory education law of Illinois. The captions of the various branches of the exhaustive argumentation are as follows: The law is an infringement of the liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution 'legislation. It affords greater protection to of Illiasia.

Theflaw interferes with the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship.

The law, with tyrannical severity, curtails the natural right of parents to direct and centrol the education of their children. The law obstrue indian arbitary way the

free development of parechial as well as that of all private schools. The law clothes the public school beards

with such unchecked authority as will legalize every act of interference with private schools, excepting that of direct control. The law denies to the defendant in suits under the law right of a fair trial and defense a saluet injustice and malloe. The law est lishes a dangerous precedent

for future encroachments upon religions. parental, educations l privileges.

The law is responsible for a dangerons element iniroduced into politics ; members of christian churches are compelled to enter the arena of politics in the defense of their ed the government to allow them to live in religious righte.

The law cannot be rid of the charge that it manifests an inimical sprit toward private and parochical schools.

This is followed by an extract from a dis course delivered in Ohio in 1889, "unbiased by any feelings arising from school leglisistion," and gives reasons why the Lutherans establish and maintain parochial schools. The pamphlet also contains resolutions by the Lutheran synods of Missourl. Ohio and other states on compulsory education in Wisconsin ; claims that their remonstrance has

occasion in which he chose to ventilate his ill. There is a prospect that such a course will perters of the Government objected to the Archbishep Fabre and the Ronerable Honore increased duties on several items, they did tion. The amendment was therefore defeated by the usual government majority. There'is, however, a great deal of diseatisfaction throughout the country with regard to

> a number of items on which additional taxstion has been imposed. Flour and meal, pork, fruits, and the necessities of life generally, have been burthened with increases that will fall with more or less hardship on sections and classes of the people. But, perhaps, the worst feature of the tariff, as amended, is that it will press heaviest on the poorer classes in cities and on the farmers.

> For the latter there is no compensation, and in the nature of things, there can be none, because the price of all they preduce is fixed in the foreign market by open competi-

> The results of this war of tariffs between the two countries must tell with greatest

revelations of the Labor Commission, safeguards have been thrown about girls working or their foreman. The clauses with reference

mon leaders. It appears these who have settled in our territories are actually flocing from justice. They cought an asylum in Oanada, which our country could not refuse te any person willing to conform to the laws of our country. The Mormon leaders requestcommunities, which was peremptorily refused. They gave every assurance that the especially as regards polygamy, and on those assurances were allowed to take up land, like any other settlers. It may be all very well to accept the assurances of Mormon leaders who have had to fly from the judgments of the courts of their own country ; but the people of Canada will appland the Minister of Justice for his promptitude in bringing forward most stringent measures for the sup-

Mercier, betn of whom know their duty in this world and will fearlessly perform it. Let us inform the Witness that when it has returned to the dirt from which it found its being, and when Chiniquy and his disgusting tirades against the Contensional together with Fulton and his slokening filth, have been relegated to the ablivion which a waits them, the names of "My Lord of Montreal" and the talented and Coristian Prime Minister of the Province will be written in letters of gold and their memory will live with the ages to come. The Fates have decreed, it would seem, that the Witness, the only religious daily, by the may, shall not rule Quebec, and 'tis well. J. L.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW MOON -Published by the New Moon Pub. Co., Lowell, Mass.

The April number of the "New Moon" contains an excellent collection of current literature. All the departments are carefully edited. and particularly suitable for home reading.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE --- Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

The English Illustrated Magazine for April is particularly interesting, the illustrations being especially good. The frontispicor, "An the Ferry," by A D. McCormick, is a poem in itself. "Social Life in Bulgaria," by J. D. Barbhien with illustration of the social social contents in Bouchier, with illustrations, gives a correct insight into the daily life of the Bulgarian peasantry. "Rowing at Cambridge," by R. C. Lehmann, is seasonable. "Rowing at Oxford," by W. H. Grenfell, is a companion article to the foregoing. Miss Balch continues her series of articles illustrative of English castles and manzions, in an article entitled "A Glimpse of Higbelere Castle." The other articles are up to the usual standard.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SKELETON, by Beecher W. Waltermire. J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York.

This is perhaps one of the most original and amusing stories that has appeared in print for a long time. It belongs to that class of figtion of which Jules Verne and Ryder Hagga-d are the most popular exponents, and which has become quite popular on account principally of its romantic improbability, and the contrast it presents to the hundrum experiences of everyay life. Humanity loves the marvellous, and those who have learned the secret of invention in the realms of the mysterious are always sure of an audience more or less appreciative. A living skeleton." who made a livelihood by exhibiting himself in Barnum's circus of wonders, is supposed to tell the story, which is certainly wonderful enough to challenge perusal. The mystery of the interior of the earth has often been explored in the imagination of the story. teller, but in this we have a view of an entirely new conception. It has the fault, however, of being merely an exaggeration of human experience on the surface of the planet. Man can dislocate his experience and knowledge, but he only jumbles the congruous of nature into incongruity. The romancer has yet to arise who will soar above human experience and create a new and entirely original world,

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Since the death of its late distinguished and earned Editor-in-Chief. Rt. Rev. Mr. Corcoran. the future editorial direc ioion of The American Catholic Quarterly Review has been a sub-ject of deep concerv, not only to its proprietors, but also to the friends and reaters of the Quarterly throughout the Country. We are happy, however, to be able to announce now this arrangements have been consummated by which this solicitude has been dissipated, and law of Canada would be respected, more that beginning with the July number of the pre-Review will enter upon a renewed career of usefulness and prosperity, under the Chief Edi-torial direction of the Most Rever-nd Patrick John Ryan, D.D., A chushop of Piladelphia; with the Reverand Iguatus F. Horstmann, D.D., the Revered Luke V. McCabe, Pro-D.D., the Reversion Luke v. Incodes, 170-fessor of Moral and Dogmatic Theology, etc., in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. Philadelphia, and George Deriog Wolff, LL.D., Editor of the Catholic Standard as Associate Editor. It is needless for us to refer to the merits of pression and severest punishment of practices the Quarterly as one of one leading Catholic the faint odor of incense. which up to the present time Canada has not periodicals published in the English language. In abound the bound are the periodicals published in the English language. In abound of to discuss its claims up in educated Catholics tor support and enc ursgement. The useful ness of such a work has been demonstrated by the gratifying results already accomplished during its now nearly fifteen years of existence. Its pages have been enriched by contributions from the pens of the highest church dignitaries of this country and Europe; and the most are net welcome, they will not be molested; of this country and Europe; and the most bat, it is just as well that they should under-found in it a medium for the discussion, on a higher plane, of the great living questions of the day, covering almost every department of detected in the orimes that characterize human knowledge. While the Quarterly will their system, will be published with all the be continued on the same general lines estab-lished by its late emment editor, it will yet be the aim of the management to introduce from time to time such changes and improvements as experience and enterprise may suggest; and among those to be begun with the July number the new scheme, which comes into force 1st we may mention that the Quarterly will be con siderably enlarged, and such other changes made as will widen its scope, maintain its past where Protestant boards exist, Cathelics high standard of excellence, and greatly extend It would seem that the Transatlantic must win the support of the musical public all over the country, judging by the succession of abtractions which it has offered to that class of readers. In its issue of April 15 it adds auother to its brilliant strokes in this line by giving a selection from Camille Saint-Saens' new opera, "Ascanio," as well as a five half tone opera. portrait of the composer, accompanied by a per-soual sketch, delightful extracts from his letters, a synopsis of his libretto, and analytical esti mates of his works by the best French critics. Another attraction of the number is a collection of brilliant articles from the European press on Bismarck and the significance of his retirement, A very clever and shartling piece of work is the sequel to Walter Besant's sequel to Henrik Ibsen's "Doll's House," from the pen of G. Bernard Shaw, which stands instead of the Transat'antic's usual novelette. Mr. Shaw is a young Irishman, who is rising rapidly in London literary circles as a littèrateur, a musical critic and a Socialist. An article by Max Muller on "Thought and Breathing," which will interest the Theorophists and mystics, and a poem, "O Lovely Child," rendered from the German of Paul Heyse, are prominent among numerous other interesting features.

nature here, but the "doom sealers" have evi-dently held their faith in the prophecy up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who believed Mirs. Woodworth's predictions have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the neat weak or two and to day they were enthe past week or two and to day they were en-camped on the hills near Santa Ross, St. Helena and Vacaville holding religious services and awaiting for news of the destruction,

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE** 

Bourget College, Bigand, P.Q.-Fifth Form or Graduating Class.

WHEAEAS-It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed pupil and descented pupil and olass-mate, John Finnesan, the messenger of desth having called him--ruly this is another mark that "Dcath loves a shining mark, Therefore,

Resolved,-That we, the Professors and pupils of the Fifth Form, Graduating Class, deeply regret the death of our worthy pupil and class. mate, and whilst bowing in humble submission to the Divine Will, deplore the loss of our class, and more particularly do we sympathize with his parents in their ad berevement;

Resolved,-That in respect to the memory of our dearest pupil and class-mate, the emblem of

our class be draped in mourning for the term of thirty day; Resolved,—That these resolutions be published

in the THUE WITNESS United Canada and the Advocate, and a copy be presented to his bereaved family. (Signed), Rev. C. E Durocher, C.S.V., Pre-

fect and Professor; Hugh Brannen, Horace Mongenais, John McDonald, Arthur Sylvain, Joseph Leveque, Everiste Malette.

## St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q.

WHEBEAS-It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved member and president, John Flan negan ; and

WHEREAS-John Finnegan was identified with St. Patrick's Literary Society for five years; and WREREAS-By his death this society has lost

a good member and an efficient, honored and worthy president,

Resolved,-That we the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, while bowing in humble submission to the Divine will, wish to extend our most heartfelb sorrow to the afflicted family of the deceased, hoping Divine Providence may comfort those dear ones left behind him.

Resolved, -That the embleme of our Literary Society be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the society, and a crpy send to the decease d family, and that they may be published in the TRUE WINNESS, the "United Canada" and the "Advocate."

Signed in behalf of all the member by Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Moderator; Rev. D. A. Brady. Eccl., Censor; J. Leveque, Vice-A. Brady, LCC., Gensor; J. Leveque, Vicy-President; A. Sylvain, Secretary; H. Bran-nen, Treasurer; J. McDonald, Librarian; T. Conway, Assid, Librarian; H. Mongenais, J. McDonell, E. Malette, W. Torney, Counsellors.

### DEDICATED.

Interesting Exercises at the Opening of the New Convent at Manuatianville

(N. Y. World, April 9th, 18(9))

The doors of the beautiful new Convent of the Sacred heartat Manhattanville were thrown open to the public for the first time yesterday, when the Convent Chapel was dedicated and a solemn Pontifical mass celebrated. Within the sacred walls a great throng of pupils and friends were assembled. The sanctuary was filled with clergy, many being of eminence in the Church, and there were about two hundred pupil ranging in age from babies of five years to fair mnidens,

They came in procession, these children of the Sacred Heart, moving softly on in time to the organ music, two by two. Long white veils flaated over their dark couvent dresses. sweet, serious faces were reverantly bowed as they passed into the hely place. It was a dream of fair children that swept into the exquisite chapel with its richness of c. lor. and carving and paintings, glowing with tapers and full of the fragrance of flowers on the altar and

The chapel is of the period of the Italian Renaissance. It abounds in memorials. The stained glass windows are all gifts. The great altar window, which is here represented, is the off-rine of the Children of Mary in New York. The subject is "The Sacred Heart of Jeaus," and the central figure is the Christ of Michael Angelo. It is an exquisite example of Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Conroy, Bishop of Curium. Rev. Father Mulhern, Chaplaid of the convent, was assistant priest, Rev J. W. Power was deacon, Father Evers, subdeacor, and R v Father Slattery, master of ceremonies. The sanctuary buys of the Catheoral assisted. The musical part of the rervice was finely rendered by the choir of St. Francis Xuvier's church, with Prof. Klein at the organ. A solemn benediction was pronounced in the new chapel on Menday morning at 9 o'clock in the presence of inmates of the convent only. This was preceded by the removal of the Biessed Sacrament from the temporary chapel. It was borne in solenn pro-cession to the new edifice. This ceremony, which occupied two hours, began the religious rites, which concluded yesterday afternoon with a Pontifical benediction at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Father Cardella was deacon of the benediction, and Rev. Father Lavelle sub-deacon. The sermon at the high mass was preached by Father Francis Ryan, S. J.

tion, while they have to pay protection prices for all they consume. It is also quits probable that those conditions will be aggravated by the American revised tariff, which imposes heavy import taxes on farm produce from Canada.

adverse effect on Canada,

Mormon Settiers

The introduction of the bill to amend our criminal law, by the Minister of Justice, gave rise to a very interesting discussion in the House of Commons. It may be as well to state that the new law in its present amended orm is a great improvement on our past women and young girls than formerly, avoiding, at the same time, the objectionable feature to often pointed out in connection with laws on that subject. In consequence of the

in factories against the vile arts of employees to polygamy are these that brought out the main part of the discussion, and gave an insight into the causes to which we owe the influx of a certain number of Mormons into our western territories. After speeches by Sir John Thompson and Hon, Edward Bizke, the Minister of the Interior and Sir John A.

Macdenald gave a history of the interviews had between the Government and the Mor-

The affair was scandalous in the extreme and calls for decisive action by parliament and government.

### Sowing Discord.

It is difficult to take Mr. Desrosiers . seriously, ner, under ordinary circumstances, would his foolish and somewhat impertinent remarks about the Irish race and the Home

Streatest in Astronomic Comments

### The Oka Question.

The attempt to settle the Oka question, with the remnant of the Protistant Indians. recently made by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, has not as yet been successful. Badly advised as the Indiansare, by a few fanatics, they refuse to accopt terms which are far more favorable than could have been expected. It is announced that the recalcitrant chief visited Ottawa a short time ago and had an interview with Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior. The Dominion Government, through the hon. miniater, gave them to understand that they were totally in error as regards their pretensions to the proprietorship of the lands at Oka, and strongly advised them to join their brethren who are now prosperous at the new reserve. Many prominent Protestant gentiemen have exerted themselves to have the question settled, and used their influence to bring about the desired result, but so far without avail. The determined stand taken by the Minister of the Interior may, however, be productive of good results in the early future.

Death of Matthew Harris, M.P.

The Irish nation is again called upon to mourn the loss of a true and tried patriot. Matthew Harris, M.P. for East Galway, died on the 14th of this month at the age of sixty years. From his boyheed Mr. Harris was identified with the national cause of Ireland. He was one of the famous band of Young Irelanders in the days of '48, and ever since took a prominent part in the movement for Irish liberty. He was a man of the people and rese to eminence through his own industry, on rgy and ability. His less will be deeply mourned by the whole Irish race.

### Total Abstinence.

Archbishop Croke, dealing with the total abstinence question, says :--- " I would never allow a child to know the tasts of strong drink, and I recommend that all be pledged to total abstinence until the age of twenty. one years." What an amount of good would Rule cause have been considered worthy atten. flow to Ireland were the advice of the em. ducers." tion in these columns. But the place and the I ment and patriotic prelate put into practice,

been corrobrated by the protest of citizens of Wisconsin against the compulsory law, which is in all essentials identical with that of Illinois ; expounds the law and the constitution, and winds up with pertinent court decisions from the Wisconsin and Illinois Reports.

The Missouri syncd consists of thirteen districts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. representing 2,000 congregations and 600 missions. It was 400,000 communicants and a total membership of 650,000. The parochiat schools give daily instruction to 100,000 childrep.

### The Debate on the Budget

For weeks the debate on the Badget ocsupied the attention of parliament at Ottawa, and the amount of facis and inferences laid before the country was something enermous. Between the two parties the lines of policy were very clearly laid down, while the government and its supporters maintained the expediency of increased protection, the oppesition insisted on the wisdom of lowering the duties and entering into a treaty of un restricted reciprocity with the United States. The policy, of the Liberals is set forth, as regards the trade question, in the resolu tion submitted by Sir Richard Oartwright in his reply to fir Fostor's Budget speech. It him with butter.' This is apropos to the reads as fellows :--

"That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that its be resolved that the total ordinary ex-penditure of Canada chargeable to the consolidated fund in the fiscal year of 1878 was \$23, 410,000; that the total taxation collected in the same year was \$17,841,000 that the total ordinary admitted expenditure for the year 1889 is \$37. 959,000 thet the total taxation actually paid into the Treasury, an immense additional sum is annually taken out of the pockets of the people and is paid over to certain private individuals and corporations under the pretence of protecting and encouraging certain special industries; that the decade terminating on the distries; that the decade derining on the first day of July, 1589, the sum of \$262,812,878 has been raised in the way of taxes actually in to the Treasury, independently of an immense additional amount extraoted from the people for the aforesaid purpose ; that the said taxation is enormous and oppressive in its incidence, and that it is so imposed as to diminish the value of lands used for agricultural purposes and to increase the indebtedness of the agricultural class ; that in fact the values of farm lands have greatly diminished and the amounts of mortgages thereon have been much increased bhroughout a very large portion of this Dom-inion since 1879; that the additional taxation which is now sought to be imposed will still further increase the burdens of the people and is likely still further to aggravate the distress unhappily existing among the popula-tion of this Dominion, and that under such circumstances it is the bounden duby of the House, instead of adding to the existing oppressive taxation, to apply itself to the reduction of the burdens now impeding over the producing classes of the Domin-ion and for this purpose to abolish or reduce the taxes now imposed on articles of prime necessity to farmers, miners, fishermen and other pro-

been troubled with and which we have no desire that Mormon refugees should introduce into our country. If the Mormons will abide by our laws, although, in the words of the party leaders on be haldes at O: two, they stand that they will be well watched, and, If

severity of the law.

A DESPATCH from Winnipeg says :- "As May, abolishes all Catholic school boards have determined to ignore the law, and if an the field of its work. attempt is made to take possession of their schools, to apply for an injunction from the courts, All the Roman Catholic schoolhouses but one, in Winnipeg, belong to the church, and if the new law is sustained they will be continued as parochial schools. The Ostholic section of the Board of Education have petitioned the Governor General to disallow the act."

THEBE is a valgar saying that "there is more ways of killing a dog than by choking holding over of the Orange Incorporation Bill by the Governor-General for the approval of the Imperial Government.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

### Monseigneur de Montreal.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-"My Lord of Montreal," as the Daily Witness sneeringly refers to the illus-trions Edouard Charles Fabre, by the Graco of God and favor of the Holy Apostelic See, Archbishop of Montreal and Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, appears to be a bitter thorn in the side of that erratic sheet, and perhaps it is as well that such should be the case. If the learned and pious Archbishop of Montreal wields the influence among the faithful of the fold of Christ ascribed to him by the altra-Pretistant daily, is it not a healthful indication of the moral and spiritual well being of our people rather than a menaor to the peace and prosperity of the country, as the Witness would have its deluded is liowers balleve? The Witness may rest assured that the Montreal Prince of the Church knows his business well, and that he will faithfully carry on the gove. ument of his Archdicoss independently of the whims and growls of the bigots of the Witness timp. They may clasp warmly to their ultra Protestant hearts the aportate Ohiniquy; they may pat the filthy "Dr." Fulton upon the back and urgo him on to the conversion of souls from the "errors of Rome;" they may encourage the fiery but narrew-minded McOarthy in his

### St. Patrick's Society.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society held last Monday evening, Mr. George Murphy in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-President, Mr. H. J. Cloran; first vice presi-dent, Mr. John Power; second vice-president, Mr. James O'Shaughnessy; treasurer, Mr. Geo. Murphy; corresponding secretary, Mr. T. F. McGrail; recording secretary, Mr. S. Oross; F. McGrail; reouting secretary, Mr. S. Otoss; committee of management, Messre. J. Foley, P. Kektoc, J. McLane, F. Callaghan, J. Byrne, M. Kelly, P. McUeffrey, J. Roach, P. Camp-bell. P. Connolly, T. Ounningham, J. Craven, P O'Denchue, J. Cuddy, W. Davis, M. Dela-hanty, F. S. O'Reilly and J. Meek; chaplaine, the clergy of St. Patrick's church: physiciane. the clergy of St. Patrick's oburch ; physicians Drs. Guerin, Devin and Gerschty; grand marshal, Mr. Joseph Cloran. A committee was appointed to take steps towards having an excursion on the 24th prox.

### Vainly Awaiting a Deluge.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—According to the prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revisaists who accord and and and an and several other revisaists who accord and and several other revivalists who created con-siderable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by an earthquake and a tidal wave and Obicago and Milwaukee were to suffer the same calmity. There has been no indication of any computions of any subject of the time of the same calmity. ornsade against those horrid Franch Canadians, but if they are wise in their generation Although several among the ordinary sup. they will draw the line at the illustrious been no indication of any convulsions of any 'Arch St., Phila. Pa.

## She Will Be A Princess.

TORONTO, April 14-Alexandre Cameron, \* wealthy 'Ioronto lawyer, who married a rich Debroit widow named Ward, has returned from Europe, but Mrs. Cameron and his step daugher, Miss Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced to friends of the young heirers that she will in June be wedded to Prince De Benyon Uaraman, of France. Miss Ward is about seventeen. With his bride the Prince will receive an income of nearly \$150.000.

### Boulangism Reviving.

PARIS, April 14.-The Boulangists, presum-ably as the result of the recent conference with their chief on the island of Jersey, are preparing to contest every district in France at the next general election, and are already casting about for available candidates. The Parisian contests will be bitterly tought. The council of elections at Paris has thrown a sop to the socialists by framing a policy upon democratic lines,

### Evictions in Ireland.

LONDON, April 13 .- The preparations for the resumption of evictions from the Ponsonby estate at Youghal, County Cork, on Monday are complete and one hundred and seventy writs have been served. The prospective evictees are every bit as determined to remain where they are as the constabulary are resolved to out In view of the mutual tenacity of purthem. pose it is difficult to see how bloodshed can be averted.

### The Newfoundland Difficulty.

LONOON, April 14.-In the House of Com-mons, this morning, Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government was not adverse to submitting the Newfound-land difficulty to arbitration, but it was ob-

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MYSTERIOUS WILLIAM.

A Strange Policy Attributed to the Young Emperor.

The Czar and His Troubles-Socialism-English Politics-New Tipperary -- Indian

wheat Grop-An Old Admiral-Bridging the Bosphorus.

LONDON, April 12. - The new European drams, upon which popular attention is fas-tened, unfolds its actions slowly, so that no man may tell as yet what it will bring forth. This week only a few novelties have been in-troduced upon the stage in the proper percon, but there are increasing numbers of hints of strange things to come. William, the Emperor, moves about as the most prominent person in the play, and, though still preserving a romantic air of mystery, manages to throw off such a multiform mass of suggestions, epeculations, and visions all around him that the interest in watching him becomes more and more absorb-

ing. Any attempt to establish fixed points for one's guidance in understanding this big pano-rams of revolution is made next to impossible by observing clouds of rumors, guesses, and falseboods. Most amazing things are told with an air of truth about the young Kaiser's new attitude towards Fruce. He is said now to have set his heart on so behaving that before a year elapses he may be received in Paris as the guest of President Carnot with wild, popular acclamation.

There seems to be no doubb that he has really given expression to his ambitton To have such dream as this in his mind he must be revolving great projects of generous and pacific overlarly busy. There are hundreds of different versions of what he intends to do in this direc-

Perhaps the most interesting of these is that which ascribes to h im the theory of making Switzerland, Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg and Belgium into a sort of federated block of neutral territory, the inviolability of which all the rest of Europe should solemnly pledge itself to accept. I have good reason to believe that such a scheme actual y exists in a more or less em-bryonic state, and it is certain that France just now is in such an expansive mood toward the young Kaiser that a proposal of this nature would stand a very good chance of being accept.

The French are indeed rapidly becoming enamored of William as they imagine him, and this puts into his hands enormous prasibilities for international good. Such an arrangement as that above suggested would involve the unspeakable boon of large disarmament to both nd undoubtedly the subject of providing for a reduction in all the standing armies of Western Europe is going to come very shortly to the front. From the date of William's famous labor re-script the Vatican has shown an almost trambling eagerness to thrust itself into the Kaiser's plans and induce him to associate himself with he Pope in a big scheme of Christian socialism. There are stories that under pressure of this intrigue William has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to issue an encylical unging disarmament. I doubt the truth of this, but it is certain that Vatican politicians a e already making plans contingent upon co-operation with the Kaiser.

under which he claims the monopoly and demands that the market in the new town be closed by law. This attempt of a man whose tenants in a body have left his estates and built houses for themselves elsewhere to follow them and prevent themselves elsewhere to reliev them and prevent their trading with me another is simply monstrous; and it is quite taken for granted by everybody that the Irish courts will support him in it. This helps one to under-shind the attitude of the Irish people towards what is ironically termed law and order in their country. country.

### INDIA WHEAT CHOPS.

I have obtained an advance copy of a supple mentary report by the Revenue and Agricul-tural department of India which, when circulated here, will open English eyes to the truth of the situation. This second report deals with the wheat erop of 1889-90, and says that it suf-fered considerably from drought, with added mischief from pest in the lowlands. Its present condition in seven of the biggest districts is thus averaged, 100 meaning a good crop-Meerutard Ropilkund, 60 ; Agra and Kthanei, 66 ; Allahabad and Benares, 75; Oudh, 65. In the onmen-clature prescribed by the Government of India, in which 20 annas represent a bumper crop and 16 an average one, the report describes the crop expected this year to be probably between 12 and 14.

A CENTENABIAN ADMIRAL.

There is a great deal in the papers to day on the fact that Sir Provo Wallis enters the hun-dredth year of his life. He entered the British navy as a middy eighty six years ago, and had retired from service as a post captain before the navy contained a single steam vessel. He has a unique distinction here as the sole survivor of the navel life of the time of Nelson, but the venerable man has American interest as well. He was born in Nova Scotia, and as senior officer commanded the Shanon when she sailed out of Boston harber after the historic fight with with Lawrence's body, to Halfax. He was made commander for his share in that memorable battle fought seventy eight years ago, yet he still lives in fair health and in possession of his faculties.

THE UNEASY WORKINGMEN.

A Big Rome Meeting Kept in Order By

Sabres and Bayonets. NEW YORK, April 14 .- The Herald's special from Rome says : Rome treated ber uneasy workingmen to the sigut of naked sabres and fixed bayonets yesterday, when an attempt to get up a bread riot was vigorously quelled. The Government consented to a mass meeting of idle men, but insisted it should be held in the court yard of the military barracks, an uncomfortable place in which to get up a revolution. The court yard was crowded with excited workingmen and the neighboring streets were filled with carbineers, infantry and arbillery. A force of cavarly was also on hand.

The entire preparations were directed by Prime Minister Griepi. A police inspector stout close to the president of the meeting and warned the speakers when they handled the Govern-ment too roughly. The nobility, clergy and middle classes were d-nounce<sup>4</sup>, and finally a workingman named De Sanchis declared the Government had reduced the toilers to a condition of slavery and would give them neither work nor bread. The ministry had adopted a barbarous system of treating the masses and their condition was unendurable.

MADE DESPERATE BY SUFFERING.

Hard the inspector warned the speaker, whereup in De Sanctis shireked, "Take me to prison; I am tired of sulfaring." A terrific scene of confusion followed, during which the orator shouted, "Our only hope is to take up arms." Then the workingmen were ordered to disperse. They roard angredy as the troops advanced with fixed bayonets and the carbineers

cleared the court yard. It was feared the mob was about to attack the office of the Finance Minister, and the building was closed and propared for defence. Some of the mob fell upon the carbineers with sticks, and several arrests were made. Later on the crowd tried to organize in the Piaza Dante, but was disp-r-ed by the cavalry. All the prisoners were released except De Sanctis The workingmen aunounce that they will hold a meeting with or without permission. A serious riot is feared.

EASTER MORN.

"The Minstrel Boy" with great feeling and artistic taste. Mr. Arthur Steytler as a comic singer was particularly good.

Mr. Wr. Phelan, a most promising musician on the violin, displayed a technique which in bine may rank them among the virtued. Mr. McGuirk, of St. Anthony's choir, sang with baste and feeling, and Mr. Foley, whose fine presence was much admired, was not less happy in his efforts.

Master Kennedy was deservedly applauded for his concertina solo, which gave one an idea that he might handle a more perfect instrument with success. Altogether the Rev. Fathers deserve great credit for the efforts they made to provide pure, healthful ammusement and all who took part for their kindly assistance. St. Mary's parish is doing well.

## **CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Speech of J. J. Curran, M.P., in Committee of Ways and Means-The Tariff.

(Hansard Rsport.) House again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

5. Animals living, namely, cattle, sheep and hogs, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. MULOCK-When we were in Committee of Ways and Means before, I called the atten-tion of the Minister of Finance to some rather indiscrees or extreme language he had made use of in the course of his remarks, and I expressed the hope that he would see fit to withdraw the remarks he made in regard to members on this sine of the House. He hesitated to do so on that occasion, but I trust, having thought the matter over and having slept on 1t, he has now returned to his equ-nimity and good judgment, and is prepared so do so.

Mr. CURRAN. The observations that have fellen trom hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House cannot have been made in seriousness. The Minister of Finance stated that it was criminal, in his estimation, to pursue a certain course, and no doubt in using that ex-pression he meant to say that, whatever the at their national destiny, and not to be engulfed in the neighboring republic, nor to lose their selfintentions of the party might be, the effect would be injurioue, and swroasly injurious, to the people of Canala. The fact of the matter is, that the mare we consider the course pursued by certain hon gentlemen opposite, and the speeches delivered by them, the more we are convinced, even they do not see it themselves, that they are inflicting very serious injury on the country, and the more we listen to those speeches and see them reported abroad, the more we must be convinced that the people of the United States, reading those

reports of spaeches delivered here by the hon. gentlemen in high positions, must come to the conclusion that there is something in the charge made, that the policy of the Minister of Finance and those associated with him in the conduct of the Governmene is inimical to the p-ople of the neighbouring republic. We all know that such is not the case, that there is no such intention.

Mr. LANDERKIN.-It is inimical to our own interests.

Mr. CUBRAN.-I will allow the hon, member for Grey (Mr. Landerkin) to speak all the afternoon when I shall have finished, and I do not intend to occupy more than a few moments. is most unfortunate that the expressions should have been used that have been used by hon, gentlemen opposite. There is not one single vulnerable point in Canadian affairs that has not been pointed out. We have heard, time and sgain, statements uttered that, on certain coints, it was competent for the people on the other side of the line to strike a blow at our interests ; and all those points have been an often indicated that really it looks as though it was an invitation to them to do so. On the other hand, there was repeated, the other night, a statement which was refitted on a former occasion in this House. It was stated by one of those hon. gentlemen who spoke that night, that a freling of antip thy and basility to the American Union was manifested by the Canadian people during the civil war. That was stated by my hen, friend the leader of the Opposition last year, and re HAZELTON DIANOO FISCHER DOMINION L. E. N. PRATTE.

during the present debate, attempting to

irritate the people of the United States. to make them feel that there was a

malignant sentiment in Canada towards them at that time, and that we were inimical to their

institutions and to their consolidation as a no-tion. Is it supposed that such a course can be

pursued, that people can be wounded in their tenderest sensibilities, that these things can be

hurled broadcast all over the land, and be re peated, and reiterated, and printed and reprint.

ed, and that these utterances will be considered as being made in a friendly spirit towords Cana

da, while we know that we are dealing with a

their policy all along. The poets have sung it,

as merely the one tendency in that direction

out his\_object-for mere electioneering pur

sity Treaty, which was to have brought Canada as a suitor for admission into the Union. That

sttempt at national bulldozing had a contrary

(first; 15 proved, indeed, a blessing in disguise, for it put Canadians on their metile, and de-monstrated what a people could do when

thrown upon their own resources. The attempt

made now will inevitably end with the same

I am glad to be able to quote these sentiments from a paper such as the Irish Canadian. It

people, but in the entire p-ople of Canada, there is determination that Canada shall exist

and a nation, and a determination to develop it to its greatest extent. While I am satisfied that hon, gentlemen on the other side of the

House, especially the hon. gentleman who some

time ago proposed a resolution of which we all

approved, expressive of our loyalty to the So-versign of this Empire, are truly and genuinely

show that not merely smong one section of

proposed tariff?

result.

No, 1676 Notre Dame Street. Montreal,

EASTER IN ROME.

Brilliant Ocremonies in the Eternal Oity.

Rome, April 6, 1890 - The E ster ceremonies to day are more splendid than Rome has witnessed for many years pass. At 8 o'clock a m. the Cardinals, robed in scarlet cassock, rochet trimmed with lace, matshetts, moz-tts, red shoes and hat assemble at S: Peter's. In the chap-l each Oardinal d ffs his scarlet robes and dons vestments according to his rank of cardinal bishop, priest or deacon The Pope there meets them, accompanied by the principal officers of a white cassock, a sash will golden tassels, rochet trimmed with lace, besides the mozetta of white silk, insignia of authority and jurisdic tion, white silk stole embroidered in gold. He is received at the grand envrance of the church by the chapter of the basilica in canonical costume.

people who are a great commercial nation, a peo-ple who are the most sensitive in the worln; and if these sensibilities are to be offended in Having removed the ordinary dress of the this manner, and if it is to be pointed out day, two Cardinal deacons, assistants, attend him, who, in turn, hand him the falds or white that we are unfriendly to them what can we expect but retaliation at their hands. silk skirt, the rochet or long surplice, the alb, Yet that is the course pursued by hon, gentle men opposite; it is the course they aunounced on the floor of this House the other night and as is recorded in Hansard. We feel, and I the cord, white stole, the core of white silk em-broidered in gold, clasped upon the treast with a p-ctoral-a small breast plate like that worn as is recorded in *Humanna*. believe the people of Canada feel, that we have just one policy to pursue in connection with the present state of affairs. We khow that it has been in the past, that it is now, and that it will likely be in the future, the desire of the will likely be in the future, the desire of the tiara as sovereign. The foreit was given by Napoleon I, to Ping VII. by the Jewish high priesb-of gold glibbering

and weighs eighty pounds, and is valued at \$46,984. The emerald which surmounts it is their orators have spoken it, and their statesmen are laying their plans for it, and all this talk of unrestricted reciprocity dates from Gregory XVI, and is estimated to be be worth \$2,000. The third, the gift of the Palatine Guard to the late Pins IX., cost If we wish to be a great people; if we wish to be a nation; if we wish our people to continue \$4,200. Richest and most beautiful of all is the fourth, the gift of the Queen of Spain, Isabella on in the path they are treading, and to arrive 11. Is contains 1,800 diamonds, and is valued at \$167,000.

governing power, we must carry on a truly na-All being ready, the Pope enters the Sedin tional policy for ourselves. The policy adopted on the other side is not one likely to conciliate Gestatoria, or chair of the human family, which is covered with red velvet trimmed with the people of Cauada. The United States have been threatening all kinds of things, not merely on the stump, but in Presidential Mesgold fringe and partly embroidered in gold bearers dexterously raise it about a foot when the Pope enters it, and then it is fitted to their shoulders. The procession—comprising all the efficients of the Papal Household, the Swiss Court (all in gigh restments and builling usin sages, as we saw during the last Presidential election, when, through no fault of Canada, Mr. President Cleveland having failed to carry Guard (all in rich vestments and brilliant uniforms-then moves towards the baldschino, or Pope's altar. The staff of the Noble Guard and poses, I presume-sought to have retaliation inflicted upon Canada. We have read the re-Swiss Guard in full uniform precede the Holy Father, carried in the Sedia Gastatoria between cent proposition in the United States, in the resolution introduced a few days ago in Contwo large fans of ostrich feathers. The tassels plained by my hon. friends on the other side. Now, what is the expression of the Irish Canaof the sedia are held by eight referendary Pre-lates. His Holiness blesses the people kneel-ing as he passes. As soon as the Pope appears above the spectators the procession begins to dian newspaper of Toronto with regard to that movo and the choir executes this authem in " Is it intended, by this latest tariff shuffle, to starve Canadians? If that be the object, it will fail, as did the abrogation of the Reciprother tribune :

"Tu es Petrue, et super hanc petram ædifi-"abo ecclesiam meam; et per a inferno non prevalebant adversus cam" ("Toeu art Peter, and upon this rock," etc.) The noble Guard, when this ended, make an exquisite flourish of trumpets. Half way up the nave the procession halts

before the Chapel of the Blessed Sustainent, Every one uncovers and kneels down. The Cardinals tak : their place ontside of the chapel and lean upon forms covered with carnet. The Pape descends from the sedis, receives the tinra, kneeds down mon a priordien covered with crims in velvet, to adore the Sucrement, which is exposed on the illuminated altar of the chapel. Having prayed for a few moments he returns to the sedies, puts on the tinns and is carried to the Altar of the Confession. Therhe descends again and kneels, prays a short time, with his elbow recting upon a faldstool, and walks to the Trone de Tirree, the throne at the end of the apsis, in front of the main altar under the grand canopy or baldecchino beneath the centre of "the glorious dome " of St. Peter.

The grand altar is magnificently decorated from the designs of Jerome Mariana with the arms of Clement N111. Upon it on a level



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are infalible CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, In-ternally, cure every form of skin and blood discusses, from pinples to serofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, SL50, Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Braton, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Discases."

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from boyhood and have a fixed selary and a rank and dignity not far below that of a Monsignore. After the palms the Pope ro-moves the mitre, and turn ng towards the alter, says "Dominus Vobiscum," to which the choir responds, "Et com spiritu tuo." Then follows a proyer and the bringing out of the Pontifical ornam-nts.

The Pope is seated wearing the mitre. One of the constructeurs of Rome gost to the Pontifical sideboart ac companied by two maces bears, an Auditor of R to and a chaptain of the homschold. The conservateur-nev of a cred univers or butler-places upon his should rs a veil of white silk frieged with gald, the flips of which fall before bin. He is headed as lear-g-brewer, which he covers with the veil. The Auditor of Rote receives an apron, the greenial, and the chaplain a hand towel in a golden basin.

They are preceded by the mace-bearers toincy and pressure by the mace bearers to-wards the the ne. The Aution of Roto girdles the apron up in the Pop, the concerva-bear or noble civilian nonice water upon the Pope's hands and the Cordinal assistant takes the towel from the charlen and presents it to the Pontoff. This done all return to the sideb and

The Partiff stands up The Cardinal Deacon who is to cloud the Gospel temoves from his person the mitre, the cope, the stale and girdle. The Probassy votant of the signature and other officers remove from the allar, where they were but e riy in the norming, the Pointhead vost-ments and orname to and hard their to the ments and ornane is and over each to be eacristan, who app are in black casecock, don't suplice and plain white cone, and who c needs them to the deacon of the Mass, who is turn observes the same coremony and over who ho

hands then to the Pope. This is the order :  $\square$ , the girdle of gold, from which has a single and sim mry of white wilk, embroidered in gold : 2, the pertoral cross-adorest with precions stones, either rock-crystel or emeral is an t damonds : 3, the faron which has the shape of a couble-cape pelerine and is made of shot shuff streak-

ed with aramanths in g ld-h fore public g on the Pope knees the cruss embroidered in gold upon the fanon and stole ; 1, the stale, of white sitk embroidered in gold ; 5, the small turne, of plain white sills: 6, the dahna ic, of white silk : 7, the gloves of white alk embeddered in gald : 7, the glowes of while dik embeddered in gold : 8, the chashele, of white which is in trained in gold, which is covered he the human at the back of the neck: 9, the pallium, of backs good bespingled with black crosses and fostened by three golden pins, sounded with genus; 10, the matrix of cloth of gold; 11, the Pontifical ring, with a cat's eye stone. The celebrant now proceeds to put incenso into the new conser, which the senior prelate of the votants of the signature holds and blesses. The Pope descends from the throne of Theree. to which he will no more return. Preceded by the thurifer seven Prelates, carrying wax candles, the Pontified cross upbeld by the subdeacon, auditor of rote, a Latin subdiacon and a Greek subdeacon, three Cardinal descons and the Cardinal-Bishop assistant; he is followed by two secret chamberlains who hold no the falda, the dean of the rote, a d of the Patri arche, Archbehops and B shors assistant to the Pontifical throne. As he advances towards the altar steps he blosees the parasns on either hand until he arrives at the end of the bonches in the Cardinal private who approach him, one after the other, to embrace him to give the double it + B The three Cardinals return to their places. The Pops moves to the foot of the altar steps, The Cardinal D acon removes from his head the mitre, the Pontoff m key the sign of the oross and commences the verse "Introibo and ad alt-re Den" ("I will go unto the altar of God"), and the Muss is begun. It is full of ceremony at every point, and the signing is marvellous. The scene that meets the eye when ing 350 feet above the altar, and at the Ele-ivation the Swiss and Palestine Guards, on one knee, present arms.

House; I believe that he spoke the true feel-ings of the Canadian paople as a whole, when he said that they would stand by Canadian in-stigutions, and atand by the policy that has made those institutions figurish.

sion in the cheers that were heard in this

### THE CZAR AND HIS TROUBLES.

Preliminary rumors of the discovery of a new Nibilistic plot are comicg in from St. Peters burg, and, from what is already known, they seem more important than the others. Ther have now been three within a month, and the peculiar circumstances of each suggest tha they have been purposely put in the way of police discovery in order to divert attention from a central conspiracy. Gruesome reports continue to be spread of a connection between high officials and youths of noble families and this present Nihilist activity. For the moment there is a lull in the turbu'ent students' demon strations, but this only intensifies the approxen-sions of a catastrophe. The Czar has addenly changed his mind. He has again decided to go to Gatechina on Tuesday, where, inside vast cordons of police and troops, he will endeavor to prover health and arbits by an onen recover health and spirits by an open air life. He is described as having lost a g eat deal of flesh and is looking wretchedly wan and haggard.

### THE SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

Paris has been reading accounts of labor riots in Vienna with a good deal of nervousness, be cause, whatever central power it is that is managing these new concerted demonstrations it is apparently back of the big advertise socialist procession to be held in Paris on May 1. Its organizers say it will be composed of 200,000 men in line, and that the ministry dare not interfere. This number is ridiculously exaggerated, and M. Constants will certainly not lack the nerve to carry out whatever measures are agreed on in handling the mob; but recent events have stirred the ferment of unres through all the labor unions in Europ, and there is a decided uneasiness concerning this effort publicly to link the strike movement up with political socialism in Parisian streets.

### POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

English politicians, who work ten times as hard as American politicans, are busy filling up the Easter vacation with speeches to their constituents, none of which is worth much. the Tories have shown precious little disposition to culogize Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Transfer bill, and Irish landlords are declaiming fiercely against it. It is still, however, too early to guess what shape discussion and acting upon it

Meanwhile the Liberals have taken a seat for Carnatyon borough by a narrow but sufficient majority, so that they now stand as having made a neb gain of twelve seats previously theirs, which they lost in 1886

### THE NEW TIPPERABY.

Attention in Ireland to-day is centered upon the establishment of the new town of Tipperary, which has been built outside the ancient and now deserted city which Smith Barry owns. The most prominent building is to be called the William O'Brien Arcade, and that gentlemen is the principal figure in to day's or lebration and the evening banquet. There will come later an Obstinate and rather curious contest in the courts over Smith Barry's claim to exclusive rights to hold a market in that section of the

connety of Tipperary. These alleged rights come down to him by the patents obtained from the last two Stuarts, lever, mention Mr. J. Murray, who rendered

For THE TRUE WITNESS.

Thou hast dawned on us at last, On ! Glorious Easter mara. The sad and sorrowful days are past, When the cross for us was borne; Though rough and thorny was the way,

From the grave our Lord had risen. From the sad and silent tomb And this morn from out their prison, Rise our souls from sin and gloom ; Safely o'er life's storiny sea, May we rise and follow Thee.

The cross He bore brought perfect day.

Hearts now sing with joyful gladness, Putified from dress of earth, Notes of joy and not of sadness To our Father's heavenly worth ; Higher still they rise, and higher, Till they join the Aug-l's choir.

Brilliantly the sun is shining, O'er the waters foamy crest ; Gladdening hearts that were repining, For a home of blissful rest ; For a peace this world can never Give, for hearts now joined must sever.

Blessed morn with joy we greet thee, Nevermore will dark despair Enter hearts who long to meet Thee, In a land so bright and tair : May we meet to part, ah ! never, Where Easter joys will last forever.

MARGUERITE A, MASSAM. Kensington, April 6th 1850.

### Discounting Machinery

BERLIN April 14.-The hand weavers of Potsdam, Prussia, have forwarded a petition to Empero William praying for permission to manufacture the gar-ments of the German army, now made by machinery, claiming that for the same money they can pr duce articles of a much higher grade.

### St. Mary's.

Easter Tnesday was fittingly celebrated in St. Mary's parish, this city, by a musical evening. The event was gotten up for the benefit of the poor and was a gratifying success.

Rev. Fasher Salmon, whose big Irish hears and earnest devotion to the cause to which he has dedicated his life is well known to all Montrealers, presided, and with the graceful tact for which he is famous helped imthe mensely to make the occasion enjoyable to all. The orchestra performed its part admirably throughout the evening. But the gem of the occasion was the adress by Father P. F. Dunnell on his "Wanderings in Ireland."

The Rev. Fasher recently returned from a trip to the old land, and gave his hearers a perfeet breat in the wealth of his observations and the kindly spirit in which he made them known. A man may bravel with his eyes open and his mind shot

But Father O'Donnell had both eyes and mind wide open. He also had a good, kind hears open also to impressions which only an Irish heart can take on visiting the "Isle of To say that his audience was delight-Saints. ed would but puorly express the truth. They were charmed, and another endearing link is added to those which had already bound him to the parishioners of St. Mary's

It would not be right to pass over the several singers who lent their aid to ensure the success of the evening. Where all did so well it would seem invidious to particularise. We may, how-

plied to by the leader of the Government, who uninted nut only to the number of young men from Canada who had been enrolled under the bauner of the North in that great war, but who pointed out, moreover, that the Canadian Government had received from S-cretary Seward the thanks of the American Govera-ment for the course they had pursued But there is something more than that. We have evidence, not merely in official docu-menow, but we have evidence of utberances of public men in Carada during the time that great war was being waged ; we have words which, I think, are worthy of being repeated here to day, showing exactly what were the sentiments of the Canadian people at that time I shall take the liberty of quoting a brief passage from a speech delivered by a gentleman who accupted a position as Minister of the Grown in Cauada, and delivered upon the subject of "Canadians' interests in the American civil war." I refer to the lamented Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He said :

"We can afford to speak of the American yetem in this hour of its agony, in the glowing language of their finest post :

'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State Sail on, O Union, strong and great ! Humanity with all its fears, Is hanging breathless on thy fate ! W. know what Master laid the keel, What Wirkmen wrought thy ribi of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rove : What anvils rang, what hammers beat Where shaped the anchors of thy hope."

"We do not-to continue the poet's image while the ship is driving on the rocks, her signal gun pealing for aid above the din of the temgut peaking for and above the other the terms  $p_{\rm est}$ , we do not lurk along the shore, gloating over her danger, in hope of enriching ourselves by the wreck. No, God forbid ! Such is not the feeling of the people in Canada. On the contrary, so far as the public opinion can be heard throughout the British Empire or the United States, their wish would be that the republic, as it was twelve months ago, might live to celebrate in concord, in 1876, the centenary of its independence. We prefer our own inabitutions to theirs; but our preference is ra tional, not rancorous; we may think and we do think, it would have been well for them to have retained more than they (lid retain of the long-tried wisdom of their ancestors; we may think, and we do think, that their overthrow of ancient precedents and venerable safeguards was too sweeping in 1776 : but as between continental peace and cronic war, as between natural right and oligarchical oppression ; as between the constitutional majority and the lawless minority ; as between free intercourse and armed frontiers; as between negro emanoipation and a revival of the slave trade; as between the golden rule and the cotton crop of 1861; as between the reveal-ed unity of the race and the hardess hereey of African bestiality; as between the North and South in this deplorable contest, I rest firmly in the belief, that all is most liberal, most in telligent, and most magnanimous in Canada and Empire is for the continental peace, for ube constitutional arbitrament, for universal, i gradual emancipation, for free intercourse, for justice, mercy, civilization and the North."

These were the expressions of a gentleman who represented so worthily so large a section of the Uanadian people in the councils of the nation of that time. He spoke the sentiments not only of that section of the people, but he spoke the sentiments of all those who felt that popular institutions were on trial there, and who desired to see the triumph, as he said " of justice, mercy, civilization and the North," in that dreadful contest. But, Sir, whilst we have that evidence, whilst we have those words received with ringing cheers in one of the great centres of Oanada, we have genslemen upon the floor of this House,

patriotic, the course that have been pursuing for the purpee of upsetting bis Government is one that is doing us vash and incalculable injury, in the minds of those with whom they say we ought to have more extensive commercial relations. They tell us that the people of the United States will not give us any other treaty than one which is likely to wipe out our industries, and place our farming population in the depressed condition in which the farming population of the United States have been shown on both sides of the H use, bo be at the present time, and in the humorous speech of Bill Nys read the other night by the hon. gentleman from New Brunswick, we had a confirmation of the state ment that the condition of the farmers of the United States is infinitely worse than the con-dition of the farmers of Canada. That has been superabundan'ly proved. And these bon geutlemen wish us to go into parbnership with people in that section. But if such would be the condition of our farmers, what would be the condition of the manufac turers of this country ? It would be what it was in the days when the hon. gentlemen opposite occupied the Treasury benches of this country ; Canada would again become a slaughter market for the United States, and every sensible man knows that not one of our industries could exist for twelve months : g sinst the flooding of this country with the manufac-tures of the United States; and after our manufacturing industries would be destroyed and our farmers would be reduced to the condi tion of the farmers on the other side of the line --after ruin and desolation would be brought wou!d migho say to us,

to every home in the Dominion-then what we do? We might then turn to annexation, or if the Americans should lose their hope of bringing us to that, they might say to us, "Now that you have been migno say to us, thow that you have been dragged through this crisis, we will put an end to this treaty and let you shift for yourselves;" and then we would have to begin again and build up those industries which an insaue policy of unrestricted reciprocity had destroyed. If hon, gentlemen opposite entertain a Jesire for annexation, for my part I would like to see them come cut boldly and ask for it ; if they think that annexation would be for the materi al and moral benefit of this country, let then come out openly and say so. But I believe there is no desire among the people of Canada to in volve themselves in the problems which are staring the American people in the face, and which will not trouble this country for fifty years to come. I believe there is no desire on the part of the people of Canada to change their present position. They only desire to be left to develop their resources in their own way, whether it benefits one country or the other or reacts against the mother country. But it is only just and fair, that any who feel that greater advantages are to be derived from throwing in our lot with the people on the other side of the line, should not attempt to bring that about in any roundabout, sneaking way, but should come out boldly and say just what they mean. But I think I speak the minds of those who have sent me here, when I say that we are satisfied with Canada as it has been governed in the past, believing that there is a great and glorious foture for our country, which we may all labor to bring about, but which will be retarded if the enemy is to be placed in possession of every arm that can be used against us, whether wittingly or unwittingly, by gentlemen who pretend to speak here in a patriotic spirit for the people of Oanada, I believe that no man who is a patriot should show where the blow can be struck against his country, either agriculturally or industrial ly; I think the greatest mistake any public man can make is to point out the weakness of his own country to those with whom that country may have to deal; and I am satisfied that the patriotic words used by the hon. Finance Minister the other night, expressed the true

with a cross are statuettes of Sts. Peter and Paul and six silver candlesticks of nnequaled height. A seventh candlestick, behind the cross, is inlaid with lapis lazuli. Two of the candle sticks, incrusted and engraved, were ex-cured from the designs of Michael Angelo by Anthony Gentile. They cost \$14,000. Two magnificent cand-labra of gill dronza by Pol ain lo, from the tomb of Sixtus IV., are placed upon the highest step of the alter.

At the left three sideboards covered with white tablecloths contain several vessels for use

in the ceremonies. The Papal throne, Tierce, is set up in front of the altar; it is raised several steps, which are carpeted with red velvet, and sheltered by a campy of the same material, with silver ince and golden fring hearing the arms of the Pope, The back of the throne is of red velvet, covered in part with cloth of silver worked in gold and lowers. The same white cloth set off with thin plates of silver, covers the partificial seat. Hangings of crimson velvet garnished with red ilk, flowered in golden and enriched with rings of gold beneath, closes the basilica from the went to the apsis, so as not to give the palace uspless elu idiati. n. To the right and left are Pats for Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishups, On the opposite side of the altar sit the Car dinals, and behind them other prelates.

The Pope bring seated and wearing the mitre of cloth of gold, the choir sings this melodious anthem, "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus ; exultemus et lietemur et lietemur in es. Alle-

The Cardinals, conducted by a master of oremobies, come in succession, holding their mitres by the rear strips or fabous, and kiss the hand of the Pope hidden under the cripe; then they salute him. The Cartinal-Descons and the assistants do the same and return to their places, where they remain standing until all the members of the Sacred College have made their obcdience. When the Corginals return the their trumpets of the Swiss Guard are heard soundobedience When the Caroinals resume their seats the Patriarchs. Archbishops and Bishops, after a g nufl xion, kiss the Commander of the Holy Ghost; then the mitred abbots and the penitentiaries of the basilies, after a triple kneeling, kiss the foot or the silver cross upon the slipper of the Pontifi

One of the Uardinal Deacons assistants nor removes the mitre from the Pope's head, and he stands up, facing the altar, and recites in a low voice a Paler Noster and Ave Maria He then makes the sign of the cross upon himself and intones in a loud voice the verse : " Dens adjuto

rium menm, ' to which the choir responds The missel from which the celebrant reads in a chy are assistants to the throne, and generalhighest office in the Church after that of Pou-tiff Maximus. The wax candle which always ccompanies the book is held in the hand by an main with you forever. Amen." assistant Bishop to the throne. It must not he placed in a candlesbick. The books used on this occasion—the missal, the Gospuls and Epistes were written by hand on vellum and are bound in heavy white silk embroidered in gold and trimmed with lace and golden fringe.

The Pope being seated takes the mitre and recites in a low voice alternately with the Cardinal Deacons who attend him, the prayers preparatory to the Mass, which consist of psalms and prayers. During this time the Augstolic Subdeacon, accompanied by two macebarers, who kneel at the foot of the throne, an aid of a chamberlain, carries to the Pope his red alippers and the stockings and sandals of white silk, embroidered in gold, which he holds upon a golden dish covered with a white veil. P alms sentiments of the Canadian people, and struck a cord that reverberated throughout the length are executed in Gregorian chast by the Pope's choir, all the members of which are trained and breadth of the land, and found its expres-

Then f llows the grand Benediction, com-monly called the bleaking urbi et orbi-of the city and world. Here is a transalation of it :

" May the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, in whose power and suthority we confide, inter-orde for us with the Lord. Amen. Through the prayers and merits of the Biessed Mary, ever Virgin, of the Blassed Michael the Arohangel, of the Bless d John the Baptiet, of the Holy Apostles Peter and P. ul and all the saints, may The missal from which the celebrant reads in a low tone is held before him by a Biblio file of the Omnipotent God have mercy upon you, and sistant to the throne. This office rarely falls to filed you to totraal life. Amen. Indulgence, the lot of the same man twice in his lifetime, absolution and remission of all your sins, space because almost all the Catholic Latin rite bier. (for the "and fault'in repentance, hearts and a chy are assistants to the throne, and general. contribution of the Fully Shifts the grace and the ty they only appear there once in a very decade. I a sublicition of the Fully Shifts and fault and the same and the by they only appear there once in every offence. Should the Pope sing the Mass this function servence in good works, may it summpore a should the Pope sing the Mass this function merciful God affect you. Amen. And may must be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. Amen. And may it should be discharged by a Cardinal Bish p, the merciful God affect you. conscission of the Holy Spirit, and finally detail

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FROM T PPERARY.

I. I'm wan Mike Leary From Tipperary, And proud I am of my native place-God bless and guard 'em-And still reward 'em-The gallent man of that noble race ! Sare hearts are filin With passion thrillin' At all the news from the: anshunt town ; We're a most hearin' The dastards cheerin Our fathers' homesteads hein' tumbled down. O're th' ocean foamin' Our thoughts are roamin' The Galtess' mountains and valleys fair, And oft to Heaven The wish is given That all Tipperary's brave sons were there

п. Oh ! how we'd maet 'em, And proudly greet 'em-Were they before us, The Geen Fing o'er us, A rifle clasped in each sthrong right hand ! But o'er the ocean With fond emotion, Our love our aid, and our hope we send That, never bending While Right dafending, Our friends will fight to the bitter end. And if they need 'em, To win the Freedom-Our race have fought for thro' gloom and Strong hands and steady Are banded ready, And wait the signal to deal the blow. Т. М.

### LADY KILDARE Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXXI.-Continued. He looked at her with eager, passionate eyes, his noble face all aglew. It was hard for Nora to refuse a pleading like this, but all her instincts revolted against a stolen marriage. "No, Larry," she answered, smilling sor-

rowfully. "It cannot be. When I marry you, I must not do so clandestinely. I shall be married in my own chapel at Point Kildare, by my own dear old chapl in, and with my household and tenantry around me." "Bat, Nora, when can this be? Your

guardiana will take you away-to Dablin-to England ! We shall be separated-perhaps for ever ! But if you were to marry me, we would go to Gion O'Neil and defy your ene-"The place for the Lady Kildare is at Kil-

dare !" said the girl impetuonely. "I have thought out my course while I was shut up in old Rough's cabin. I am going now, first of all, to Point Kildare. The new earl, or pretended earl, is still in Dablin--"

"Bat his mother is at the castle !"

"True, but I do not fear her. I am going home, and shall resume possession of my rights. I shall telegraph to Sir Russel and te Kathleen to come to ms. And I will stand a siege at Klidare Castle before I will retire from it and give place to the new claimant. It he wants Kildare new, he must win it through a recourse to the law !"

Lord O'Neil looked admiringly into the spirited young face. How brave the girl W68 !

"Perhaps you are right, Nora," he said. "We will carry your plan into effect. We will summon to us Sir Russel Ryan and the Lady Kathleen. Lord Tresham is at Glen O'Neil, gloomy, dispiritid, despairing. He shall come to Point Kildare as assistant guard. The new earl shall not be permitted to again set foot in the castley until the law confirms his claims !"

"Which it will no doubt do !" declared the young Lady Nora. "Sir Russel and Mr. Wedburn could not perceive this hidden fisw in Redmond Kildare's claims, and the revelation of what I overheard in Michael Kildare's leave to-morrow. And it's eject nents they. library will go for nothing in a court of law.

son the young couple encount red was Lord

arrivale, and he hurrled toward Nora and

have found Lidy Nora ! I nave been a proy of the guit ring tallow candle, a satisfied, t) the wildest fears concerning her. Alleen even exuitant expression. The Lidy Nora's Mabon arrived last night and was met at the parse and trinkets were in his pockets, and station by her father, who took her on to better than these, he had the young girl her-Point Kildare. She told me a frightful | self, he believed, safely in his keeping. story—"

"Which was all true, Trasham !" interpos-ed Lord O'Neil. "We are now on our way to Kiidare. Come with us."

Lord Tresham assented, and O'Neil hastened to procure a carriage. in which the three ewner of the sloop on the pier. In response proceeded toward Point Kildare. to Flahive's inquiries, Fogarty told him that

of friends and listeners. He cordially approved of Nora's resolution te take possession of K liare castle, and held it until comp lied to relinquish it.

"I have sent for Kathleen to come to me," said Nors. "I shall need her, and no doubt she will gladly leave ber husband for a few hired, and had, after spending a few hours weeks, or even longer."

"He will not come here with her ?" asked | drive t > Clondalk in. Treeham, growing pale. "I think not. He is a strange, mosdy man,

and shrinks from other people. He mag refuse to allow Kathleen to come, but she will not heed his commands. Poor Kathleen. Tied to a man she loather, what a sad destiny is hers.

Lord Tresham averted his head making no

reply. The journey to Point Kildare was performed Cat-off just as the first glow of the sunset began to glorify the sky. The carriage rolled over the draw-

bridge and came to a halt, as old Dennis, the bridge-keeper, came hebbling out of his gate-house to meet it, according to his ancient custom.

The Lady Nora put out her bright, piquant face from the carriage window.

"Dannis I" she called softly.

The haggard old man rushed toward her with a cry of joy.

"My lady ! my lady !" he ejaculated. "It is my lady !"

Yes, it is I, Dannis," said the girl, extending her little band through the carriage window. "1 am come home, good Dennis.'

The bridge keeper caught her hand in his, kissing it with a wild fervor. These simple ret liners of the Ludy of Kildare had an ardent love and admiration for their lively little lady, and more than ene of them would have laid down his life to benefi: ber.

Old Dannis was almost wild with excitement. "Thank heaven this day !" he cried. "Our ady will have ber rights again. The new earl is a vilyan, as I said he was ! My lady,' he added, pausing abruptly in a gathering torror, "it is not to marry the earl you've come ?"

"No, no, Donnis. Is the earl here ?"

"He's in Dublin, my lady, but is expected back with Mr. Michael Kildare.' "And the new countres, Dannis ?"

"She is at the castle, bad lack till her. There's not a soul on the island but hates her. She's gone out riding now with two ttindants, and is over somwhere on the mainland. She's the old scratch and all, my lady and it's we that think sheaint get all the craziness out of her yet."

"She's on the mainland ?" said the Lady Nora quickly. Ah ! And Mahon? Is he still on the island ?"

"Yes, my lady ; but the new earl has dis-charged him, and is going to bring a new st sward and servants up from Dublin. And Mr. Michael's coming to teach the new steward his duties. And Mr. Mahon and the the awfulness of it comes home to me none chaplain and the servants and I are all to the less! The girl loved me, and believed in

Tin Fogarty, sat alone in the little parler in Yew Cottage, still dressed in his Tresham. He was locking storn, silent, and gloomy. He had aged greatly during the past few weeks. His restless, haggard sys, however, brightened as their gaze rested upon the new the life of the young Lady of Kildare.

Lord O'Neil with outstretched hands. • Thank Ged, Larry !" he ejsculated, "You There was visible on his face, in the dim light

He had arrived at Black Rock on the previous evening. For reasons well known to the reader, he had waited till evening before running into port, and had been in port some fifteen minutes only when he encount red the Lady No.a's story was told to Lord Tresh-am who proved himself the most sympathetic ried, and that his bride had slready gone to an Inn. Then he learned that nothing had occurred during his absence to cause him slarm; and well pleased with the aspect of affairs, he had balanced his accounts with the sloop-master, received back his mother's watch and the horse and wagon he had at a grog-shop with Flabive, set out on his

When, after delivering up his horse and wagon to their owner, he at last crept into the garden of Yew Cottage, under the ghostly trees to the dwelling, it was well toward davbreak.

He had aroused his mether, listened philosophically to her vituperations and reproaches, learned that Michael Kildare had spent several hours of the night there in ex-The journey to Point Kildare was performed pectation of his return, and then retired to in good time, and the party arrived at Kildare his room and his bed, where he had spent mest of the succeeding day.

And now, since nightfall, he had been waiting fer the lawyer's coming. Mrs. Fogarty was in the basement, drowning her serrows in a pint of Dablin porter. Suddenly, in the midst of his meditations, Fogarty heard a stealthy step on the porch, succeeded by a cautious use of the knocker.

He arose and went to the door, admitting the litt'e Dablin lawyer. The latter came in, anxious and nervous, but

" Back again, eh ?" he demanded, throwing aside his hat and overcoat, and following his host into the Aim parlor, "I've been greatly troubled about you. You should have been back last night..." have been back last night-

"And so I was," answered Tim Fogarty, "only I got back after you had gone. Were you suffering with the fear that I was drowned along with the Lady Nora ?"

The lawyer closed the door quickly, yet gently. Then wiping his wet face with a large cambric handkerolief, he came nearer

Fogarty, asking, in a whisper : "Well, man, well ? How did your busi-ness turn out ?" " First-rate. Just as I calculated !"

"She-she is dead ?" asked the lawyer eagerly.

Fogarty nodded assent. Michael Kildare sank down into the nearest chair. His usually flord face was ghastly in his paller. A wild look glared from his eyes.

"Dead ! Drowned !" he said, in a hollow voice. " Poor, lost, beautiful Nora ! Dead ! Under the waves ! My God !" Fogarty laid down his pipe on the hearth and looked at his visitor sharply. Such emo-tion, after his recent interview with the law-

yer, struck him as maudin. "What's the use of fooling this way, Mr. Kildare ?" he demanded. "You paid me to drown the girl !"

The lawyer shuddered, putting up his shapely white hand with a deprecating move-

ment "I am regretting nothing," he said, "but

me! And I betrayed her to her death! It was necessary she should die, but she was

"Indeed ! I suppose his lordship is rich. Would he make me his stoward, do you think, Mr. Kildare, at a good salary ? The "You ! What presumption ! Of course he

"B ther make me that than his enemy ?" said Fogarty, amiling darkly. "I've a word to set ye thinking. The Lady Nora made a return for my confidences. She told me

what she everheard in your library, about the 'flaw' in Redmond Kildare's claims !" The lawyer looked startled. Then, with an uneasy gleam in his eyes, he forced a harsh laugh.

"That's girl's talk, Fogarty !" he said. "Even if she heard any such nonsense, you know it only by hearsay. What does such testimony amount to ? I warn you not to meddie with edged tools. You had better be thinking of your escape from the country. Whatever the Lady Nora t 11 you," he added in an ugly voice and with an ugly look, "it won't force Lord Kildare or me to pay you one single penny ! I'll see you hanged first !'

Fogarty's face was disfigured by a black scowl upon the hideous scare traversing his forebead.

"Don't let your high horse carry you too far," he observed menacingly. "I haven't said the girl was dead yet 1"

The lawyer leaped to his feet, springing towar i Fogarty like a panther. "Is she not dead ?" he gasped.

"No ; she isn't !" cried Fogarty, defiantly.

The lawyer staggered back as under a blow. "Not dead ! And you exchanged all those

confidences with her?" "Yes. She is not dead, but safe hidden

among relations of mine, where neither you nor Lord Kildare can find her," declared Fogarty sullenly. Michael Kildare uttered a gasping ory. "Lord O'Nell was here the other night."

he said in a hoarse whisper. "He demanded your whereabouts. Your mother, to throw him off the right track, thinking you had gone to Eagland, toli him a cock and buil story to the effect that you had gone to see some relations of yours, taking Nora with you ! She teld me all about it after Lord O'Neil went, and I laughed to think of his bis brow lightened at the right of tranquil being sent north on such a false trail. Do Fegart 7. Nora's lover ? It was to the cabin of one Rough Fogarty, on the coast of County Down, between Danmore Hiad and Dun-

drum Bay !" Fogarty uttered a yell like that of some wild beast cheated of his pray.

That yell, his looks his fury, all told the astate and trembling lawyer that Mrs. Fogarty had inadvertently declared the actual

hiding-place of the Lady Nora ! The two men glared at each other. "It's all up ?" muttered Fogarty. Lord O'Neil is dead or the girl is free by

this time." "Free, with the knowledge you have given her ! If she is free, she must be captured again. Name your own reward, Fogarty, but see me through this business ! That girl must be disposed of !"

"Will Lord Kildare make me his stoward when she is dead ?" asked Fogarty.

The lawyer hastened to reply in the sffirma ive, stimulating Fogarty's zeal by adding that his salary would be the same as that of the present steward of Kildare. "What am I to do first?" asked Fogarty.

"Where shall I look for the girl ?" At this juncture steps were heard without. and a low tapping sounded on the shutters of

the window. The two villains trembled and looked at

each other apprehensively. "Who is there?" asked the lawyer, going to the window, raising it softly, and speak. ing in a low, distinct volce. "It is I-Radmond is I-Redmond Kildare !"

swered the person without, in agitated tones. " Let me in, Michael, I have important news." The lawyer hastened to the door,

soon after you left. You stayed here some hours last night, and I was afraid you

would do the same to-night, so I came to

you." "Nora is not in Dublin ?" oried the lawyer,

up, and no way of getting on the island. The old bridge keeper told her her reign was over.

My mother is now at Danloy in a state of

The lawyer was shocked at this news. "Nora at Kildars !" he ej sculated, "This

is serious. She is likely to make us trouble.

What a cursed fatality. Why was not the

countess at home ? ' Possession is nine points

of the law,' says the old adage, and Nora is

in possession. More, she has won to her cause

every tenant and servitor on the island. She

it, and gavo admittance to the new bened



A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and dissgreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of his country suffer more generally from Oatarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from mong thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit. W. B. Jackson, Hawkesbury, says: I cannot speak too highly of Nasal Balm, as less than one half bottle cured me of a severe case of Catarrb. I had tried several other advertised

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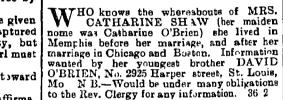
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My only hope is that these conspirators may in some way betray themselves. At any rate," she added, setting her scarlet lips together resolutely, "Redmond Kildare will find a sudden obstacle in his path. He must fight his way !"

The levers discussed Nora's plan at full length, deciding upon carrying it into effect. They rode on slowly through the night and

the darkness. It was nearly midnight when they arrived at Kilkeel, which was already wrapped in silence and gloom. They rode slowly through the little town, taking the read to Rosstrevor.

After leaving Kilkeel, fearing that their mode of traveling was fatiguing to the Lidy Nora, the young lord dismounted, seated his charge in his saddle, and walked at her side with his hand upon the bridle of her horse.

It was thus they continued their journey, the girl's splendid face drooping toward the noble, glowing one uplifted to her, and her shy, sweet voice responding now and then to his passionate utterances.

The Eight mil s to Rosstrever were completed by two e'cleck of the chilly Ostober merning, even at the rate of progress the young couple made. The Lady Nora was averse to going to a hotel at that hour, and after some deliberation the wanderers decid. ed to go on to Jon shoro, from which place they proceeded to Dandalk.

The arrived at the seaport town after day-break, tired and worn. Lord O'Neil conducted Nora to the railway station, and then returned his horse to its owner. He presently returned to his betrothed, with the announcement that a lit le eating-house in the neighborheed was open, and that he had erdered a breakfast to be ready at once.

The young couple proceeded to the estinghouse, a neat, small place, where they were attended by a brisk walter in a long white apron, and where was served to them a hot breakfast of cheps and tea and toast, the best that the house afforded at that hour.

Breakfast over, the lovers returned to the station, and leaving Lady Nora in a waiting-reom, Lord O'Nell telegraphed to Sir Russel Ryan that he had found the Ludy of Kildare, and that she was now on her way to Kildare Castle. He begged Sir Russel to come to his ward at once.

This message dispatched, The O'Neil dispatched one to the Lady Kathleen Baseantyne at Ballyconner, via Wicklow, requesting her to come to the Lady Nora at Kildare immediately.

His lordship then returned to his charge, detailing what he had done.

"Did you telegraph to Lord Tresham !" asked Nora.

"No ; it would have done no good. I received Alleen's message by the merest chance, but such a thing might not occur again in years. Glen O'Nell is beyond the reach of telegraph messages. It would take a mes-senger a day or two to find Castle Ruin. But I have some expectation of meeting Lord Tresham at the Dunloy station. He has a habit of riding over there almost daily."

After an hour or more of waiting, the levers proceeded on their journey to Dunloy, by way of Beifast, going by the mail train.

They had a first-class compartment of the rallway ceach to themselves, and the time passed swiftly. They were astenlahed at last when the guard opened their deor, announc-

re going to serve on the tinnan "Not just yet," cried the Lady Nora, her

sunnyeyes flashing."Lord Kildare must prove his rights in the courts. And till the judges award him Kildare, he must not set foot on this soil. Nor must his mether. You hear Dennis? We will stand a siege first, as my an. cestors did in the old feudal times. Up with the drawbridge, Dennis. We have found a use for the stout old relic at last! Up with the drawbridge, and lat no one land on the

island !" The old man's face kindled. He was all excitement and joy.

"Aye, aye, my lady !" he exclaimed. "The new countess can't cross till here !

And the out off is swelled with the autimn rains, and the water is fairly a-biling in it, so that there'll be no way to get over, with-out they go round," he added, perpetrating a "bull" in his earnestness. "They'll have to

He hurried to call assistance and to draw

up the ponderous eld bridge. When she had seen that feat performed, the Lady Nora gave the order that the car-riage should proceed toward the castle.

Long before the new arrivals had threaded the long tree-arched avenue and arrived at their destination, old Dennis and his assistant had done their best to spread over the island the glad news of the Lady Nora's home-

coming. And when the carriage drew up before the

great doors of the castle, the Lady Nora was greated with an ovation that brought the tears to her eves. The chaplain, Mr. Mahon, many of the

tenants, all of the family servants, including Mrs. Kelly, the housekeeper, Alleen Mahon, and cli Shane, were there to receive her. The chapel bell rang out a merry peal, and all the children, of servants and tonantry, lately released from their small school-house, made the air ring with their shouts.

It was a joyful hour for the late fugitive. "I believe I have dene well to act thus

boldly," she said, as she sprang lightly out on the steps and shook hands with her deveted friends. "And if everything ends triumphantly for my enemies, I shall feel I have done the best I could to keep that which is rightfully mine.

The ovation was in full progress, when old Dennis' assistant came running toward the harshly. "And yet sho had grown to suspect groups on the castle lawn and steps, crying out :

" The counters has come to the cut-off, and she acted like a mad woman when she found the bridge up, and old Dennis refused to let her cross. She rode up and down, as if to swim across ! And at last, when she found my lady had come home and taken possession, she lifted up her fist and cursed a big curse. And then she rode off, saying she'd go to Danloy and telegraph for her son. And the two servants went with her." "That is as well," said the young Lady of

She swept up the steps, leaning on the arm of The O'Neil, and with Lord Tresham following her.

### CHAPTER XXXII.

OUTWITTED |

ing their arrival at Dunloy. On alighting at the station, the first per. Nora's defiant return to Castle Kildare. It was a few hours later on the same day of

young, and tender, and innocent-poor lost Nora !" earl.

in alarm.

"Worse ! worse !"

by the first train."

"You knew she was 'young and tender and innocent' the other day, didn't you ?" encered Fogarty. "Biamed if I can under-stand you, Mr. Kildare. You wanted the appearance of his noble client. Redmond K'llare was pale and frightened, and his features were convulsed with a great agitagirl drowned, and now you're lamenting her tation. He was breathing heavily, having, it death !" was evident, ridden hard and fast. "Bad news," he said hoarsely. "It came

"I am lamenting nothing," said Kildare, wiping his forehead anew, and beginning to recover from the first shock of seeing his ally. "It is well done ! Here is your pay."

He drew out a small roll of money, which

Fogarty counted and put in his pocket. "That settles matters between us,' said the lawyer. "I owe you nothing, and you

owe me nothing. Is it not so?" "Yeu are right," answered Fogarty, with an odd smile.

"She is in England-at Sir Russel Ryan's ?" "Worse still! She has gone back to Point Kildare and taken possession. I have "bull" in his carnestness. "They'll have to "I want to ask you a few questions," said hand from the seaside, my hdy, if they land Michael Kildare, in a low, shocked voice, at all !" He hurried to call assistance and to draw just received a telegram from my mother. she was out riding this afternoon, and re-turned to Point Klidare to find the drawbridge

on board ?" " None."

"You tossed her overboard while she slept ?" No. I waited fer her to wake up !"

great excitement, and bids me to come to her "You did ? I should have thought it easier to drop her over while she was asleep. I could never have met her innocent eyes. But it was different with you. She never loved and trusted you ! Did she know what was coming ?"

Fogarty nodded. "She did? You told her yau were going to kill her? You betrayed to that poor shrinking young creature you · hideous plan? She must have died twics—once in anticipa-

tion, once in reality !" "Yes; I told her," said Fogarty coolly. "I told her the whole story-that I was a villain and all that, whom you hired to kill her\_"

"Ten million furies! You sent her into the other world with that knowledge in her soul ?'

"I told her everything. Imagine her horror! Toink of her terror! I think that worse than all the rest was the knowledge that 'Michael' could serve her so !"

The cold sweat dripped like rain from the high, benevolant looking forehead of the lawver.

"You did wrong to tall her," he said me capable of even such a crime. I read her knowledge of me in her eyes the last time I sawher. She sent me no last message, Fogarty-no curse, nor anything ?"

" No word whatever.'

and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and The lawyer was ellent a little while. Whatcorns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face ever remorse might have been aroused within him was quelled now by the remembrance of the schemes and plans connected with the new Earl of Kildare.

Presently he spoke again, in a hard, changed volce.

"I am through with you now, Fegarty, for Kildare, her face bright as sumehine. "We'll take the sorrew when it comes. Now let us taste the joy. Throw the castle **dence** wide epen, Mrs. Kelly. Come in all of **ye**a, my friends "

you would avoid arrest !" and is in more thorough command of her "I will do so answered Fogarty. "By the way," he added, with assumed carelessness, "is the new Harl of Kildare still in town ?" Boston pays about \$200 per annum better to choir singers than any other city in my "He is. He goes backto Point Kildare in knowledge. Several sopranos there receive two days' time, taking all his new servants yearly salaries of \$1,000 and \$1,200, and a few \$1,500.-Ladies Home Journal,

and his new steward with him,"

milk. thus: "Come in," he whispered. "What is the matter ?

Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chamists LONDON ENGLAND. He might well be alarmed, considering the

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WANTED-LADY AGENTS-For new W Rubber Undergarment. indispensable to ladies; proot free. Address LITTLE & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. 37 1





All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

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READ COUNTLY is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belb and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis Sa, a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44½ Centre Street, coughed eighteen months. cured in two treatments by Actina. J. MoQUAIG, grain merchant, oured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia. after being-laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleep-lessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. MOKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarth by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA OLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lunp drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MKS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON. POISON.

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MENTION THIS PAPER,

.



the past, we have always on hand choice race powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACROIX, JE., Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. ff

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o sta, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth

"We must-all three of us-go t, Kildars by the early morning train. We shall be there to morrow night. Once there," and an awful blaze leaped into his eyes, like the flaming of unholy fires-" once there, we will use stra-tegy and force. We will, as I said, proceed to

extremities." (To be continued.)

and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles

A seprano in an average city will be paid as a beginner anywhere from \$200 to \$300

per annum. As she becomes better known

voice the will average from \$500 to \$800,

will hold possession, meaning to force you to appeal to the law. This business has taken a nasty turn." What are we to do ?" asked the new earl. " Proceed to extremities !" cried Michael Kudare, with a grim smile and blazing eyes.

The

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

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### Nanale "The word (f the wind to the sea."

You would know her if you saw her Once, forever after, Know her by her eyes so true And her merry laughter

Know her by her rosy mouth, Where the wind: have kissed her, Blowing from the scented south, Nanaie, that's my sister.

In her bair of chestnut brown Sunlight dies a nesting ; In her eyes demure, cast Cown, Cupid lies a resting.

Have you seen her, do you a'gose ? You could not have missed her; Near her lips a dimple shows Where Love, the rascal, kiesed her !

White lauruatine, perfect flav'r, Fragrun: foam from out the sea, Star white sweet that lives an hour, That the billows bring to me.

She's like thee, oh, fair and sweet ! Sun and winds have kissed her ; Bat daintiar far, from brow to feet, Anemonae, my sister ! -Buffalo Courier:

### The Coming American Girl-

The prediction is freely ventured that as a result of the new cosmopolitan mixing of races in this country the American girl of the fature will be a trown haired, dark eyed, oresture, smaller as a type than the girl of roday, but p'umper and less angular .- Hall's Journal of Health

### Points a Moral,

An English medical commission has made some exper ments on female monkeys to discover the effect of tight lacing. The alonkeys were put into a plaster of puria jacket to initate stays, and a tight bandage was bonnd about the waist to imitate the petticent band. Several of them died, and all showed sorious injuries resulting from the treatment. -- Philadelphia Ledger.

### Popular Books in Chicago.

The old book seller on Madison street says : "Dickens is always in demand. When a man reads one of Dickens' novels he seems to think that he must read them all. That isn't the case with the demand for Soott and Thacke-I sell a few of the works of both frerav. quently, but seldom have a call for a full set of either. The favorite in Soct i's set is 'Ivanhoe ;' the favorite in Thackersy's, 'Pendennis.' "- Chicago Tribune.

### We Are Alt Millionaires.

Teresa H. Dean has written a treatise on "How to B. Beautiful," from which one is surprised, pleasantly, to find that we are all that 2,800 pores go to each square inch of skin, and reckoning the number of square inches on a person of ordinary siz, to be 2,500, the multiplication table tells one that one plasesses about 7,000,000 pores. This is an extensive responsibility.—Pall Mall Budget.

### Weak Hearts Not Common,

Weak hearts are by no means so common as is often supposed. Many a man who thinks he has get one is merely dyspeptic; many a woman owes her symptoms to tight lacing or insufficient feeding. If the dyspep-sia by cured and the tight lacing dispersed with a symptome of heat washress will with the symptoms of heart weakness will disappear. Even when the heart is genuinely "weak," the weakness is not always due to special disease of that organ. It may be only part of a general weakness of the whole system, which is easily ourable .- American Analyst.

### Church Singers' Salaries.

on Joseph's hand when he made him ruler over Egypt.

The Egyptians were evidently very fond of ringe, for the hands of femsle mummies that to dye 7,000 parts of silk. It acts similarly have been found have been profusely decorat- on well fiber, but not at all a vegetable ed with rings, many of them having very costly ones on every finger. The poorer class seems t) have worn rings, too, but of chesper material, such as bronze, glass and pottery. The ancient Chaldeans and Persians used to wear ridge.

In those days rings seem to have been worn uct so much for ornament as for particular purposes. They were used for scallog. The Romans used to wear signet rings of iron, and every free man had a right to wear eas, Ambassadors in the early days used to wear gold rings as a part of their official dress. This privilege of wearing rings was after-ward extended to chief magistrates and senature. The empercis used to confer this right upon those whom they wished to favor. Nowadays the wearing of rings has no parto alta wight fight the wedding ring to but a very few specialists. Some things, or the engagement ring. Anybody who however, are within our kep, such as the wants to and who can afford to purchase one fact that saccharine may be used as food by own wear a signet ring. The custom of wearing rings is a very popular one, and the manufacture of them forms one of the most Important branches of the jewelers' inductry. - New York Mail and Express.

## DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF CHEM-ISTRY.

Antipyrine and All Efficacious Remedies for "4a Grippe" Produced from This Simple Substance-Valuable Discoveries Evolved by the Ald of Science.

"Not one person in a thousand knows that nearly every remedy which proved efficaci-ous during the late epidemic of influenza is derived from a commonly much undervalued substance, i. .., vulgar coal tar," said a Clark street druggist, just after he had pecketid the money for a prescription against neuralgis, in which antipyrine was the main ingrediest, "Yes, sir; I'll admit that I, in common with most druggists in Chicago, srbora very kindly feeling for coal tar. For it is from that ill-smelling, masty staff that chemistry has derived those thron most pctent specifics for la grippe-antipyrine, antifebrine and phenacetine,"

"Made much money on them, I suppose ?" "Well, yes; I, for one, have. It's no use decying it. And, though both antipyrine and phonacetine gave out in spots and realized big prices wherever they were hold, any drugglet of ordinary farethought was quite in a condition to obtain all the supply of these two remedies from the wholessle houses during the earlier stages of the epidemic. Tosurprised, pleasantly, to find that we are all ward the latter pat, of course, say from the millionaires-in porce. Miss Teresa says middle of December on, it was impossible to obtain either antipyrine or phenacetine in the wholes ly way. What there was of it in the whole country, was in the hands of the retail druggists and of practicing physicians. For a time antipyrine was

WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD Of antifebrine there was no dearth at any time, and for two reasons. Its superior

efficacy against fovor and headaches-when compared with artipyrine, I mean-was not discovered by physicians and the general public until the ravages of the grippe were almost over, and Is addition to that the manufacture of antifebrine is unobstructed. There is no monopoly in it-no patent, no trust. Hence, too, it is much cheaper than antipyrine or phenacetine, which latter remedy is patented, I understand. As a matter of cold fact, all these remedies are made out of certain refuse particles entering into

is not too much to state that antipyrine, as gress, and is not churned oftner than twice a A Letter from the Moscow Students. an article of commerce and as a boon to safe week, then the stirring is of vital imporfering humanity, has conquered for stelf within a couple of years almost as importav t a place in the world as quinine. It is but a few years ago that the pharmacon at knew nothing of either antipyriue or antifebrine, and phenaoetlue is the very latest addition to make up the trio. Now every druggist in the universe knows and duly appreciates all three remedies. A score of small fortunes have oon made by our Ohicago druggists alone out even with this addition, none of these salaries o' the sale of these romedies during the past three months. It would be difficu t to state exactly how much money has been paid out to them by the Chicago public, but it is asfe to say that the sum runs high into the thousands. One drug store on North Clark st., for instance, took in as much as from filty to sixty dollars a day for antipyrine all through JABUATY. "I begin to under tind your enthusiasm

taken the ring off his own finger and put it product immensely. Plorine is one of the by breeding and training their horses, mules especially when brought in contact with eilk tissue. One part of this chemical is sufficient

tiesue, Among the compounds recently evolvped through chemical combination out of plorine the French explosive, mellnite, of which so much was expected up to recently by French military authorities during the next war with Germany, may be cited. German chemists have since discovered that

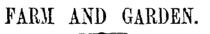
melinite is nothing more nor less than a mixture of collodium and plorins." "Isn't saccharine, the sugar of the future

likewise a derivation of coal tar ?" "Of course. This intensily sweet matter,

which has 200 times the degree of aweetness in it which a like quartity of sugar posses-ses, will probably rlay the biggest part in the world of all the coal tar products in the near future. But exact knowledge as to this newly discovered aweetener of life is as yet confined all these patients to whom every other form of sweets is forbidden, such as persons suffering from diabetes. But, aside from sac-charine, there are still a good many other coal tar products worth mention. Chief of these are the

### ANILINE DYESTUFF9.

Berzol, a fluid and easily evaporating product of the distillation of coal tar, is the basis for an line, as it is the foundation for a long string of compounds which, because of their penetrating and aromatic odors, may be classed with our most valued perfumes. Most of the contents of prettily labeled cut glass bottles with high-flown French names to send them along in reality comes from the chemical laboratory, where coal tar was used as the main ingredient for what is finally turned out as cau de mille fleurs, jockey olub or something else. But these perfames made out of coal tar are of but a minor importance. It is the tar dyes which have a vartly greater field of usefulness before them. Because of their low price they have driven out nearly every other dyestuff. To manufacture aniline needs no difficult chemical process. It is only necessary to substitute hydrogen in place of oxygen in nitrobinzol (a prime derivation of coal tur)-in other words, to make 0 6 H 5 NO 2-the chemical formula showing the con threat of nitrobenzal—over into C 6 H 5 N H 2, and there you are! This is quite casely done by subjecting nitrobenzal to muriatic acid (H C) and iron filings (F $\epsilon$ ), in doing which the required amount of hydrogen (H) is set free and takes the place of oxygen (O) in the nirobenzel The aniline thus gained is, however, first turned into aniline oil before it can be directly used for the preperation of the intense and magnificer t anilive dyes, of which there are scores. Naphthaline, phenole, anthracene are all other importar t coal oil products, in addition t) which my be mentioned the mirban oil, a substitut: for the genuine almond oil, as well as cumarine, a precious substance which has the exact odor of fresh hay. But there are many other coal oil products included in this list. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that coal oll is the father of a hundred good, valuable and precious things, the aggregate of which humanity would sorely miss if they were taken out of this world at one swoop.'



### STIRRING THE CREAM.

Stirring the cream is failing into a disreputs that it does not generally deserve un-dur the new methods that are coming into fashion when the cream is kept cold and sweet and is to be churned w thin 24 hours after it is taken from the milk. The nonstirring theory is correct enough, but, and the composition of coal tar, and all three of there is a great deal in this "but," when the them are not expensive in the first place. It oream is kept at a temperature above 60 de-

most powerfully active dyes in existance, and oxen in a way to develop their walking powers. Moping teams are a hindrance in American agricu ture, and y it the managers of our country fairs don't seem to know that the welking gait ought to be encouraged. Farm teams walk ter miles where they have any need to trot one. I know a successful fermer who never drives faster than a walk ; he draws his produce ten miles to market; always has fat horses that do splendid work in their cld age. Not having to make leng stops, he gits around about as soon as his neighbors, and gets more work done from his team in the course of a year than they do, though he feeds less grain, A very large share of diseased and disabled horses are made so by fast driving, and a large share of the accidents frtal to life and limb are traceable to the same cause. There are horses that can walk five m les an hour, by judicious breeding and training, horses generally migit very nearly reach the mark. That kept up through the day is about as fast as ordinary teams go that are not confined to a walk. When roads are hilly and rough, as most roads are, teams are compelled to walk most of the way ; if slow walkers, they don't average five miles an hour, though they take a faster gait when they can. Drawing loads, and going light over poor roads, good welkers, confined to a walk, get over more ground

than good tretters can. An acquaintance of mine walked his horse 45 m:13a (drawing a heavy read-waggon) between sunrise and sundown. Whether we require teams to trot or not, they must wilk a good deal of the time; If slow we lkers, they accomp lish little, hinder the driver and delay the work-that is the kind of farming that doesn't pay. Let all sound fast walking mares be bred to horaes that can walk five m les an hour. Let all colts be trained to welk fast.

PRACTICAE NOTES.

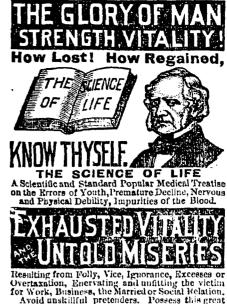
A 15-mile journey is considered an average day's work for a horse. How far dees the cow travel in a poor pasture, nipping a pennyweight of grasshere and there, to get her daily ration ? Then she is expected to pay for it ebrough the milk,

Unions like unleached wood ashes. Apply the ashes bountlfully and the outen crop will respond.

The Sontheron Cultivator says :- " And land that will produce corn will produce oate Oats require a highly ammoniated fertilizer ; hence cotton seed or cotton seed meal in the best home fert l'zer thet can be used. But a mixture of coston seed mest ond acid phos phate-equal parts-and on some soils potash in some form, will give bitter results.

Prof. Sanborn of Missourl, in more than 100 feeding tests, determined that to make a centain amount of gain, pigs weighing 220 pounds required 50 per cent more food ; pige weighing 270 pound required 50 per cent. more fourl, and pige weighing 325 pounds requirad 78 per cent. more food than pigs weighing 70 pounds.

In growing pass it is well to remember that early k uls cannot be successfully grown out of season. They mature early and must be grown early in the season. It does not follow that as they may be sown in March and fruit in fifty days, they may besown in July and fruit in the same time. The fact is, they will grow more rapidly in one-third less time, but as soon as they meture, their constitutional weakness renders them unable to withstand the heat, and they are a tacked by mildew and porish. For late peas, I de varieties must be sown. Early kinds may be sown at intervals of a week or two-as long as they will remain in bearing up to June, but not later with safety, and late kinds planted with them will carry the supply out a month later, which is the best that can be done. This does not apply to corn, which is a tropical plant and requires heat, or to beans, which are equally favored by heat ; so that although the pass may give out by September, there will be vege tables of other kinds sufficient for all uses. -New York Times.



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# EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MCGALE'S PHIS in the house. They are carefully prepared to in the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equided

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per box.

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Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place 148 MAMMOTH DRAWINGS INCO DACE Semi-Annuality (June and December), and 410 GRAND SINGLE SUMBER DrAWINGS take place in each of the other for nomine of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, I.a. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attented as follows :

"We do hereby certify that we super rise thear mage-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Lowisiana State Lottery Company, and in per of the Louisiana state Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselver, and that the same are conducted with henesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Perzes drawn in The Louisiana State Latteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisin 18 Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Origans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, MAY 13, 1890.

### ANOTHER GENERAL GRAB.

2

Major-General Laurie's Extrayagant Mile-age Allowance.

OTTAWA, April 10 .- Quite a stir has been created over the milesge ill wance said to have been drawn this seamin by Mejor-General Laurie. The law allows every member an indemnity of a thousand dollars mluns a cortain amount per day for absences, and in addition tovelling expension at the rate of ten cents per mile each way. The clause reads thus:

There shall also be allowed to each member of the House of Commons ten cents for each nate of the distance between the place of reci-sence of such member and the place at which the erssion is held, reckoning such distance going and coming, according to the nearest mail route, which distance shall be determined and certifi d by the Speaker.

It is also stipulated that the members shall make the following declaration relative to their iraveling allowance :--

I ----, one of the members of the House of Commons solumnly declars that I reside at \_\_\_\_\_, which is distant by the nearest mail route - miles.

Gen. Laurie represents Shelburne, and his place of residence last year was Oakfield, N.S. He was ellowed for last year ton cents a mile for a dit ince of 950 miles, \$95 each way, or \$190 al agether. This wister he wout to begiand. He is said to have de-chired that his residence is London, and to hive drawn \$600 as his mileage between London and Ottawa. I: is possii le that the General has lef: Oakfield for London, in which case the law, as it is worded, can be so interpreted as to assure him the larger allowance. But it is contended that it was never the intention to pay the travelling expenses of members to and from England, in the event of their taking up their abode there, whether temporarily or permanently. The charge that an extravegant milerge has been paid will, it is sa'd, he brought up in the Honse. According to the Auditor General's report, the General received last year \$400 additional during 'SS in respect of his erviora in the North-West campaign. The anditor intinates that he was paid originally \$8 76 per day as colonel, and that the addirin is to bring his pay up to that of a Brigsdier General, which is fixed at \$12.13.

A telegram was received to-night demand. ing Gen. Laurie to give an explanation of his conduct. The Conservatives of H lifax are in a terrible rage with Lauric, but their dis-approbation of his conduct is not to be compared with that of Ottawa Torios Oas of them said to night that to had been asked to refund the money, but so for had not done

### The Fur Scandal. [Calgary Herald.]

It having been admitted that a large quantity of fure, 10bben from the halftr.ed Bremner, were appropriated to the ure of General Middleton, Mr. Hayter Reed and Mr. Som Bedson, Warden of the Manitoba penitentiary, one of the most serious charges made by Mr. Lister, M. P., before the Parliamontiary Committee, has been fully established. Mr. Lister at the same time formulived other charges, to wit, these :-- "That this was not an isel ted transaction but was " part of series comprising the following : (4) "That furs taken at Batoche were appropri " sted by General Middleton. (b) That " horses were taken by Gener I Middleton "and appropriated to his own use. (") "Th t Bedson appropriated to his own use a poel table and horses taken from the set-"tlers at Bateche." The Committee declined to deal w th any charge except that in reference to the fure, helding that the House had not authorized them to take up other charges. This is no reason however, for the House ltarli not ordering enquiry into ALL the charges. Now that so much has been laid bare we may as well have the whole story. Did General Middleton apprepriate those horses? There are these who believe he did, and if he did and if he has at one such horse in his possessi still, how is such conduct to be defended? And why should he not be held accountable and he made to pay for this additional act of plunder ? Then there is the case of Mr. Bedson. Did he take the horses which he is charged with appropirating ? If this accusation is as well veuched for as that of the pool table, it will go hard with Mr. Bedaun. Of the possession of the poul table there can be no doubt. The table is in the Bat if Sanitarium to-day. It was brought from Sam. Bedson by Dr. Brett, who then knew nothing of its history. If Mr. Bedson can explain his possession of the post table and if it can be trut if I urged against bim that he was guilty of appropriating private property in this way, who is he to continue in the public service ? Mr. Reed's case stands somewhat differently from the others. He is connected only with an appropriating of furs ordered by the General, and may have con-sidered himself justified in accepting what the General gave him. At all events he re-turned the furs. But we find no order of the General for appropriating horses, pool tarlas or other plunder, even if such an order were worth a rap. Now that the blistering scandal has been placed in such a position that it can be deal: with faithfully in the light of public, now that all the actors in the scene are in Ottawa within reach of Parliamer t, it is to be hoped that no technicality will be permitted to arrest a full and free and most searching erquiry into every charge Mr. Lister has undertaken to father. To stop short now would be a faitl less and short sighted course. The country demands that the bottom fact be disclosed and that whatever punishment is found to be deserved shall fell where it belonge. The Government, which has been so badly served, should take the initiative in extending the Parliamentary enquiry until all the points raised have been covered and every example of wrong doing has received its fitting reward.

A woman with a good contralto voice will begin at au annual salary of \$200, which, if she is successful, may rise to an average of \$300. There are two churches in Philadelshia, I believe, which pay their contraits \$400; but this, in cities outside of Boston, which average about \$200 higher, is unusue 1 And even a genuine a to-that rarest of things in these days-will command but from \$300 to \$400 per annum. The Hub, of course, does bet er than this, by addiog \$200; but appear precisely extravagant, or to admit of much luxury in living, and enlaries are rarely increased. Should a rival church make an offer for a volce, if the first church is desirous of retaining it, the rival's price is overbid and the voice retained. But this is the only reason of which I have any knewledge for increasing salaries.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Accidental Fires.

In calling attention to fires and pointing out some of the causes of these accidents, for most of them are accidental, one cannot help wondering at the carelessness exhibted in the every day life of a large porsion of our population. In former days our worthy and useful friend, the chimney sweep, made his regular rounds, and little was heard of defective flues and chimneys, as is so often the case at present. If householders would have their chimneys seen to as promptly and carefully as their ancestors had theirs, vast bene-fits would ensue. This is of great importance. Equally so is the proper attention to building fires in open grates. All such fireplaces, or rather the flooring around and in front of same, shoull be protected by iron or metal covering. The danger of live coals falling from a grats fire is one that should be recognized and understood.

I need not refer to the use of keresene in kindling fires, as the papers teem with accldents from that source. Another fruitful origin is the habit of having matches lying around loose where children can get at and play with them, and allowing loose papers or kindlings near open fires.

Leaving young children slone in the house during the day is also productive of danger. This is often done by the poorer classer, the rooms sometimes being locked during the mother's absence.

Very many families use either kerosone or gase line for cooking purposes. These should both be handled by daylight only, and in the case of gasoline extreme care is necessary, as the vapor of the latter is highly inflammable, being a very volatile fluid.

How often we hear of irlends using gasoline of an evening for cleaning ties, gloves and other articles, not knowing, or, if so, not thinking, of the danger involved. -John F. Valentine.

### History of Finger Rings.

"Nobody seems to be able tell exactly when finger rings were wern fir.t," sold a dealer recently. "The wearing of finger rings has been almost universal, and the custom began at a very early peried of the well's his-tory. Some traditions say that Tubal Cain was the first one to decorate his fingers with a dainty piece of metal.

The first authentic reference to finger rings occurs in the Old Testament, where Judah's

on the subject of coal tar," mildly ventured the reporter.

### "Yes, of course, egotism and persons l profits have something to do with it," replied the pharmacist, nothing daunted, " but there are other as cogent reasons for all men why they should pay their respects to the humble source of so much good-

### COAL TAR.

For those remedies I spoke of, though invaluable from a medicinal point of view, form but a very small part of the shower of blessings which coal tar has emptied out on humanity of late years. Moleschott, the soientist and evolutionist, somewhere states in his writings that chemistry is the dominant science of this century. And he is right. Ohemistry has done more for mankind during the present generation than all the other sciences combined. Chemistry has won from nature's hidden storehouse more treasures for us than any layman has an idea of-things big and little, things we deem indispensable now, and things which have made luxuries formerly reserved for the few the common property of all. Forever separating and recombining the constituent parts of a drug, a mineral or a nondescript chemical, this science is every day evolving new and valuable things. And nothing illustrates this important truth better than coal tar. From it alone enough money has been

wen during the past twenty years to pay our national debt thrice over. And as to the number of coal tar derivatives with a market value, they count by the hundred, among them being some which have revolutionized whole branches of manufacture. For surgery the carbolates, such as carbollo acid, etc., are the leading tar products. As a disinfectant and "decay killer" this chemical has achieved wonders, and has slone made possible hundreds of thousands of surgical operations and subsequent cures. This substance is gained by the distillation of coal tar, and forms, in a chemically pure state, a coloriess, solid material, which on exposure to the air at ence dissolves and acquires a reddish or brownish hue in the operation.

### TROM CARBOLIC ACID

again are derived several important dyestuffs. such as plorine, salicylates and reservine, the latter two of which are much used for the purpose of preserving human food. Pictrae was formely gained from the expensive indigo signet ring is mentioned. It is also evident and from nitric acid, but now it is simply ob-that they were in use among the Egyptians thined by allowing this acide to react on carbo-at that time, for Pharaoh is said to have ile acid, thus cheapening the process and the ing of farmers might be reduced 25 per cent.

tance. All bodies at rest are in the proper condition for the formation of acids and ab normal conditions just as stagnant poels generale more foreign substances than running streams. So it is with cream-if you wish to maintain its normal condition, then stir it. Under the new theory what is wanted is a rapid charge towards what is called ripening, and that means not a normal condition. That is, stirred cream three days old at a high temperature will come to the same condition as non-stirred cream at a low temperature 24 hours eld.-American Dairy. man.

### EARLB MATURITY OF CATTLE.

We have been watching the cuttle feeding business for several years and have fully come to the conclusion that early maturity is the correct scheme. In this day and age time is money, and we cannot afford to lose sight of this fact. If a steer can be brought up to his but market value at two years of age, then that is the time to market him. Mr. Cary Culver and a few others about Colorado, have made a success in cattle growing for beef purposes even in these difficult times when beef has been low, and they have done it by judicious feeding and judicious breed-They have proceeded on the early maing. turity plan-have fattened and sent to market their steers at two years of age-and have got as much money for them as others have for theirs at three and four years,

Says a writer in the Western Agriculturkt : "The small amount of feed saved while the stock is making a small growth is more than made up by the time required to mature. Animals can be made ready for market at a less cost if a steady gain is secured from birth to maturity."

It may require a lit:19 more feed to maintain a steady growth than to only keep them alive, but by pushing they can be made ready for market when past two years old, while otherwice it will often require three, if not four. Good shelter, regular feeding and watering are necessary. The kind of material that should be used will vary in different localities and what may be the most economlosl to one locality will not prove so in another, and the farmer must be able to determine this for himself -Field and Farm.

### HORSES FARMERS SHOULD BREED.

Maj. Hugh T. Brooks gives some good advice to farmers breeding horses in the New York Tribune. He says : The publicity given to trials of epeed, the zeal of the press in announcing schievements of the victors, the gaping multitude assembled to witness the races, all go to croate the belief that fast borses are the kind to raise. Accordingly, stallions with trotting record are sought by farmers, who ought to breed stronger and heavier horses-misled by the foolish delu. sion that the chances are pretty good for raising a \$1000 colt, by breeding to a celebrity or one of his descendants. In 90 oases in 100 the colt fails to distinguish itself by speed, and fails seriously as a team horse, having neither bone, muccle nor weight to answer the demands of the best market. The highest speed is practically useless; nebody but a drunken or crazy man drives on the nublic highway about his ordinary business faster than a mile in four minutes; and the effort to breed the fast-geers prevents rearing

have written a long letter to the Daily Tele graph protesting against tee condemnation of their movements by that paper. The writers assert that the Government prescribes ex aminations which present difficulties impos sills for the students to overcome, the object being to prevent them from securing degrees. They fur ther declare that with the same intention the students are allowed the greats: t freedom, the police of the university towns conniving at gambling, dissipation and other immoral practices among them. The agitation, it is stated, is further directed toward escuring ju tice for the Jews, who are exclude ed from the universities. The latter asks the Telegraph to plead the cause of the students when they are in Siberia, whither they will probabiy be cent.

A Great Irish Sailor.

Vice-Admiral Rowan, whose death occur red last week at the patriarchal age of eighty two years, was one of the heroes whose bravery saved the Union. A native of Ire land, he was appointed as a midshipman more than sixty-four years ago, and had served sixty three years on the active list when, in February, 1889, he was retired at his own re quest, under a special act of Congress allowing him the full sea pay of his grade.

The career of the Irish sailor was not unlike that of an Irishman who founded the American navy. It was eventful and gallant. During the Mexican war he served on the Cyane in her various actions, and also commanded a naval brigade during several com bats on shore, in one of which he was wound ed. In the civil war he commanded the Pawnee in the attack on the Acquia Oreek batteries, and in the capture of the fortaat Hatteras Inlet, and distinguished himself in the battle of Roanoke Island, the reduction of New Berne and other operations on the North Oarolina coast. In command of the New Ironalder, with the rank of Commedore, he was for months engaged in Charleston Harbor. Like Commodore Barry, Admiral Rowan was a true Irishman, and, like him, he never wavered in devotion to the land of his birth.-N. Y. Sunday Democrat.

### France and Germany May Come to an Agreement and Disarm.

PARIS, April 9.-La Paiz, supposed to be inspired by President Carnot's secretary, says

by a general disarmamer t.

Rome Bankrupt.

ROME, April 9 .- It is reported that the en quiry into the municipal finances reveals a tate of bankruptoy. The Government delines further to sesist in averting a crisis. Numberless failures are anticipated.

> BURLINGTON ROUTE. HOME SEEKERS' EXCUBSIONS.

The Barlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest, Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agant, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, thisarce III Uhicago, Ill.

[M26, A9,16, M7,14]

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars oach. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

309,000
100,000
-0.000
25,000
20 000
25.000
25,000
50,000
60,000
100.000
\$50,000
0.000
20,000
99,900
99,900
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054 500

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

### AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Sirect 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 Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

## NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

**REWEMBER** that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the Prosident of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the bighest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes. **ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket **ESUED** BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindlo.

## DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can

there is talk of the possibility of an agreement do so it you will take between France and Germany to be followed Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. 

### PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use DB. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYBUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

### Vacancies in the Sulpician Priesthood.

Death has made serious ravages within the last few years among the Sulpician priests here. Father Ball, Father Martineau, Father Bardy, Father Bonnissant, Father Giband, Father Rousselot and Father Nercam died within a space of five years. So far only one priest, Father Marre, has been sent here from St. Sulpice of Paris to fill the vacancies. In the autumn, however, Father St. Jean and Qainlivan, who retired to St. Sulpice last year, will return with four or five other members of the congregation to definitely sum ly the vacancies. Among them, it is understood, will be two known pulpi: orators for the church of Notre Dame. The others will chiefly be placed in the Montreal College and

### Mgr. Labelle Coming Home.

in the Grand Seminary.

Mgr. Labelle is now en route for Canada. Previous to his departure the French tourists who came to this country en the Damara tendered him a barquet at the restaurant de La Terrasse.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feal stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MOGALE'S Butternut Pills, -

3.134 Prizue, amounting to ......\$1,054,800

# FATHER PERRY, S.J.

8

One of the Latest Martyrs of Science

Meeting a Heroic Death-Edifying Details of His Untimely Passing Away From Earth.

The Seciety of Jesus has given great names te all departments of science ; but it is notable, as Aloysius L. Cortier in his sketch of London Month, points out that its pre-emi nent scientific distinction has been won in Society. in 1773, we find the names of Cla-vins. Scheiner, Biccoll, Grimaldi, Mayer, Hell, Boscovitch, Suhall and Verbiest ; and the foundation, by Jesuits, of the observa-tories of Vienna, Mannheim, Tyrnan, Prague, Gratz, Wilea, Milan, Florence, Parma, Ven-Ice, Brescia, Rome, Palermo, Lisbon, Marsellier, Avignon. Lyons and Pekin. After the restoration of their society the Jesuite founded the existing observatories of Rome, Louvain, Kalocsa, Zi-ka-wei, Mauilla, Cuba, Antaninarivo, Puebla, Calcutta, Stonyhurat, in England, and Georgetowo, at Washington, D. O., in the United States. Among the astronomers whom they have given to the nineteenth century are the Italians, De Vice and Seochi ; the Englishman, Father Perry, with whose last scientific expedition we are concerned here ; and, it may not he amise to add, the Irish-American, Father James Curley, who died a few months ago at George--town.

### FATHER PERRY'S BARLY CAREER.

Stephen Jeseph Perry was born in London In 1833 ; studied for the priesthood at Dousy College and at the English College, Rome ; his superiors de termined to allow him to give himself wholly to science. He attended the lectures of Da Morgan, in Londen, in 1858, and those of Bertrand, Lionville, and Larry, in Parls, in 1859, and at the London Matriculation Examination took the sixth place in the mathematical list. In 1860 he was placed in charge of the observatory at Stonyhurst.

THE YOUNG SCIENTIST BECOMES A JESUIT PRIEST.

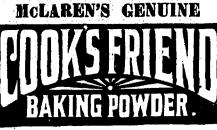
This scientific career was interapted from 1863 66 for his special studies for the priesthood, to which he was ordained September 23d of the latter year; and for the year of probation, previous to his solemn yows as a Jesuit, which he made in 1871. With these exceptions, his life was given to astronomy Stonyhurst was his home, whence he went on his various scientific expeditions and whither he returned always victorious; fxcept from the last and most successful of all, which gave him his grave in far-away Demerara.

### HIS SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

Among the expeditions which he headed for the English Government was the transit of Venus expeditions in 1874 and 1882, and that of Carriacan for the total eclipse of the sun in 1886. The last one was to the lies de Sault, near Cayenne, to observe the solar eclipse of December 221, 1889.

### THE FATAL VOYAGE.

Father Perry and his companion, Brother Rioney, sailed from Southampten, England, November 14:h, en the R. M. Steamship Tagus. Changing, after a brief rest, at Barbadoes, for the man-of-war Comus, Capt in Atkinson commanding, they reached their



Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Father Stephen Joseph Perry, in the Merch Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its

### ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

tory, taking trial photographs. Towards morning, he slept a little in a harmock, fearing to lose time if he returned for his rest Atlantio. to the hospital, as he wanted to sight the sun at rising. Here he chilled. It was a death chill. Nevertheless, he carried out all his plans and conducted the final rehearsal.

HIS LAST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION.

Oa the morning of the eclipse he was so ill that he had to ask Lieutenant Thierens for a man to help him back and forth from the observatory, Let the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian continue:

"The sun rose in a clear sky, but at seven o'olock all looked very black, and at 7.20 a beavy shower of rain tell for about three or four minutes. After this the sky began to brighten up. At this time Father Perry arrived at the observatory, locking very nawell and leaning on the blue-jacket. As soon as Consider and at the English Consider, Rome; and Franking on the onder-roket. As soon as but, at about twenty years of age, feeling a strong desire to be religious as well as a priest, returned to England and entured the Society of Jesus at Stonyhurst. Early in his scholasticate the scientific bent of young Desry and Franking on the onder-roket. As soon as the entered the camp he asked Mr. Rooney if all was ready, and, having been told that all was quite ready, he walked round to see that every man was at his post. Thesky was now much brighter, with a large patch of blue part the sun. A faw minutes later the sun Perry's mind was so strongly manifested that near the sun. A few minutes later the sun appeared, it being then a little more than half collpsed, and aboutseven or eight minutes before totality commenced. The sun was well out into the blue patch, and as soon as totality commenced the signal was given, and the plates were all successfully exposed secording to the programme drawn up by the Solar Eclipse Committee of the Royal Astro-nomical Society. Captain Atkinson, of the Comus, also observed with a smaller telescope. The corona stood out magnificently, and was very much like the American one of January, 1889.

" Totality lasted one hundred and twentyn'ne seconds. When the observations were faished, Father Perry walked over to Mr. Rooney, and asked if al had gone right at his instruments, and on being told that every-'This is the most satisfactory, he remarked, 'This is the most successful observation of the kind that I have ever had anything to do with.' He then asked Captain Atkinson to get three cheers for the successful observatien, and three hearty cheers were given. He ment could clamation. met."

THE GREAT ASTRONOMER'S LAST DAYS ON EARTH.

He was taken back to the hospital and failed so fast that the last Sacraments were administered. Then came a transient rallying, during which he was got on board the Comus, for Demerara. The improvement continued, and his devoted companion. Brother Rooney, and his associates in the expedition, became hopeful. But the respite was brief. We wish we could quote for our readers all of Brother Reoney's touching record of these last days. Christmas night the fatal onange came. Brother Rooney entered Atkinson commanding, they reached their the dying man's cabin shortly after midnight, destination December 7th. It would be hard the dying man's cabin shortly after midnight. telegram for Greenwich, giving the result of the expedition. But he could not form the letters. Then he diotated it to his faithful companion, and bade him send it off as soon as they reached Demerara. His mind wandered now and then, and thinking himself at the supreme moment of the scientific mission, with which he had been obarged, he gave

places whither his scient fic expeditions ) brought him, or to give the last Storaments to some poor dying sailor. But we set out simply to portray the Ohristian man of science, who believed his chosen pursuit to be his surest way of promoting God's glory, and who had publicly declared his willingness to lay down his life in the cause of antronomy, Bis msgnificent services to science are the best recent refutation of the persistent slander that the Church is hestile to scientific investigation, or that religion narrows the intellectual range.

### A PROTESTANT'S TRIBUTE.

Let us conclude with a brief word from a Protestant, writing in the English Mechanic, to show how this plous Jesuit and eminent scientist impressed those of a hostile creed : "No more single-hearted, earnest servant of scionce than he was, ever existed. . - He was a very religious man, but utterly and abse-Intely without any cant or pretension. It always seemed to me that Stephen Perry lived to give the lie to the conception of that monstrum horrendum, the typical Jesuit of the Rock and the Record."

The further details of the life and lubors of Father Perry, premised in the Month, will be awaited with interest on both sides of the

THE MODUS VIVENDI EX-TENSION.

The Reasons of the Dominion Government for the Step,

OTTAWA, Apail 9 - The notice given last night of the introduction of a bill by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries means more than the mere title conveys. It means the extension of the modus vivendi for another year. The bill is entitled "An act respect-iog fishing vessels of the United States of America." The advantage which have followed from the operation of the modus vivendi during 1888 and 1889, the favor with which the arrangement has been met by the New England fishermen, more particularly last season, and the prespect of negotiations for the settlement of Atlantic fisheries questions being shortly resumed, have induced the gevernment to take this step, and doubtless the action will be approved by the country. The provisions of the bill are exactly the same as the old one. The extinsion will date from the present time until Feb. 15, 1891. The chief change of the old enactment is as follows:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the protocol set forth in shedule "B" it is hereby enacted that pencing the exchange and ratifications, and for a period not exceeding two years from the 15th of February, 1888, the privilege of entering the bays and barbors of the Atlantic coast of Canada shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, at a fee of \$1.50 per ton, for the following pur-poses: The purchase of bait, ice, seices, line and all other supplies and outfits, tranship-ment of catch and shipping of crews. If, during the continuancy of such arrangement, the United States remove duties on fish, fresh oil, whale oil and seal oil, as well as on the neces-sary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing them, such licenses shall be issued free of charge by such officers and in such form as the Governor and Council may determine.

It was further provided that this arrangement could be revoked at any time by pro-

### Eviction in County Cork.

A remarkable incident in connection with the eviction of Mr. Patrick Shinnick, P L G., has come to light. A sub-tenant, named Leahy, was also evicted, and in his case no notice of eviction was served on either himself or the relieving officer. In consequence he, his wife, and five very young children, the eldest about eight years old, and the youngest a more infant, were thrown on the roadside, where they had to remain all night expessed to a piercing easterly wind, without any protection. This proceeding will be made the subject of inquiry.—United Ire-



### The Antidote to Alcohol found at last A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy ouro for intemperance, and destroy all appotite for alcoholic liquors. The day after a debauch, or any intempe-rate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every&ind of FEVER, DYSEEPSIA, and TORFIDITY OF THE LIVER, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Set de the Depression. Sold hy Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor,

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

### THE NATIONALITY CRY.

Baised by "Le Canada" in Connection with the Ottawa Election.

It looks as if the nationality ory was about to be raised in the bye-elections in Ottawa city to replace the late Mr. Perley, M.P. Mr. A. J. Christie announces bis caudidature in the Liberal-Conservative interest. Le Canada, looked upon as one of Mr. Chapleau's organs, under the heading of "Let us respect our aclves," says: "The friends of Mr. C. H. MaoIntosh are having requisitions signed acking him to become a candidat; t, reflace the late Mr. Perley. Mr. MacIntosh has already filled some important positions in Otawa, and he is well known by the public. We have already had occasion to condemn bis conduct towards our compatriots after bis defeat in Russell. Unfortunate words fell from his lips and regrettable articles were published by his paper, the Citizen, both of which were insults to the French-Canadians. We therefore declare now that there must be ne misunderstanding. We will not support Mr. MacIntosh if he should be the only Conservative candinate, unless a public apcl ;gy be made to our fellow Nationalists. The fanaticism raised in the whole country against us is trying to deprive us of acquired rights. Several of our political friends have gone back on us and joined our oppenents on questions which touch us very closely. Let us know how to make ourselves respected."

### Atraid of the Working Olasses.

LONDON, April 13 - Apprehension is felt throughout the continent as to the working-men's celebration of May lat as a general holiday. In most of the capitals the officials are taking extensive precautions against rioting. The workingmen, on the other hand, are swelling with indignation at the suggestion that disorder is possible as the result of their proposed demonstration. A deputation of workingmen paid a visit to the headquarters of the police at Buda Pesth to-day and specificially informed the authorities of their plans, declaring that they, themselves, would guar-

were 253 pkgs., against 225 pkgs. for the week previour. We quote : Standard in bags at \$1,70 to \$1.80 and grabulated at \$1,75 to \$1.90. In to \$1.80 and grabulated as \$1.75 to \$1.90. In bbls granulated \$3.75 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled cats \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbl, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 per bbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90. PEAS.-Receipts during the past week were 11.564 bushels, sgainst 17,534 bushels for the week previous. Prices are quoted at 67c to 65c

per 66 lbs. in store. Sellers for May afloat 72c per or area in more of the store for may affoat 72c to 72gc, and buyers at 70c to 70gc. MILL FEED.—Bran is still coarce at \$17.00, sales having been made at that figure. Some pretend they can buy at \$16.50 in car loss. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to \$19, and moullie \$20 to \$21 per ton, lower qualities selling at \$15 to \$18. to \$18.

MALT.--Market quiet, Ontario malt at 650 to 700 per bushel delivered here in small lots. SEEDS.--Canadian timothy firm at \$2,30 per Bush, American at \$1.75 to \$1.85 as to quality. Red clover 7 to 8c per lb. Alsike 11c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 500 to 750.

### PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &C.-It is thought that the duty on pork will be satisfactorily adjusted to suit the wishes and conveniences of the trade. A fair local business is reported in Canadian short cut, and American do. clear within quotations. In lard the sales were reported at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per pail for Canadian, American being quoted at \$1 75. Smoked meats are firm under a 

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.--Receipts during the past week were 1,075 packages, against 1,557 packages for the werk previous. Prices bays again declined during the week, with sales at lic to ligo. To day however there was a little more enquiry, and prices were somewhat firmer. BEANS-Under slow demand, the market re-

tains its quiet aspect. Sules of jobburg lots are still made at \$1,45 to \$1.55 for good qualties, and round lots are quoted as \$140. HONRY.-Free arrivals of maple syrup are still affecting demand for honey. Prices are

nominally unchanged though tending downward Extracted, 9.5 to 10c as to quality. Comb honey 14c to 15c for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 13c to 14c, in lb sections. BEESWAX — Market quiet but steady, quota-

tions from 24c to 25c per lb MAPLE SUGAB AND SYRUP. - Receipts are com-

ing in freely and the supply on hand is ample. Sugar is selling from 71c to 8c per lb with fancy qualities occasionally bringing 8c in small quantities. Syrup is quoted at 65c to 70c per can wine measure, 85c to 90c per can Imperial measure. Sales in wood are still made at 6c per lb.

Hors-Canadians are firmer in tone, sales having been reported recently at from 13c to 18c

Having ocen reported recently at from 13c to 18c per 1b as to quality. Old hops 5s to 10c HAV.—The market remain quiet but steady for pressed hay; good timothy is selling from \$8 to \$8.50 on wrack; crdinary from \$6 to \$7. and fancy qualities are bringing in some in-stances \$10,50.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 680 pkgs, against 1,158 pkgs for the week pre-vious. There is a steady demand tor new but-ter, which is selling at 17c to 20c. Some deal-ers complain that recent receipts from the Eastern Townships are composed of a mixture of new and old butter. There is some enquiry, for Wettern for Newfoundhard account acd for Western for Newfoundland account, and it is thought that quite a lot will go out by the first boats. Quite a clearance has been effected in medium grades of late, and it is hoped that present stocks will yet be pretty well worked present stocks will yet be proved a sets in, off before the warm weather sets in, Some vary low prices have been accepted in order to induce business. We quote: New Butter, 17c to 20c; Cream-try, fall, 20c to 23c; do summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townshipe, fall, 16c to 19; do summer, 10c to 14c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 14c ; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c ; do summer,

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

PUBLIO NOTICE.

In order to facilitate cash payments, and, as far as possible, do away with the necessity of oredit on the part of any one connected with our firm, we have decided in future to pay all salaries either weekly or monthly in advance, except the boys and those employed in the vorkrooms.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPET DEPARTMENT. NEW GOODS FOR SPRING. BRUSSELS.

Large variety of New Patterns with Borders to match. 5-FRAME BRUSSELS

in very Choice Designs.

ART SHADES. A choice selection of High Art Shades and Persian Designs.

WILTON VELVETS. Rich Designs and Colors.

LIGHT GROUND Carpets in all makes will be very much in

demand this spring. LARGER STOCK

this season than any previous year. Ladies are invited to inspect the stock before buying elsewhere.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS. CARPETS. TAPESTRY.

New Tapestry Carpets in great variety cheaper than ever.

EVERY QUALITY. We are introducing a new line of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

which has already sold largely. Choice Colors and Handsome D-signs.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

TAPESTRY STAIR OARPETS BRUSSELS STAIR OARPETS BRUSSELS WILTON VELVETS TAPESTRY.

Carpets made and laid by experienced workmen.

CARPETS

with handsome borders to match in every make. S. CARSLEY.

> **CARPETS ! CARPETS !** WOOL AND UNION.

All-Wool and Union Carpets by the yard or n aquares.

ALL-WOOL CARPETS. Pretty patterns for bedrooms. Fast Colors in all-wool.

ALL WOOL CARPET SQUARES. ROYAL ART CARPETS. KENSINGTON SQUARES. MONTANA ART SQUARES, From \$1.50.

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Several cases just opened of SMYRNA RUGS in all sizes.

MOHAIR RUGS. SCOTCH WORSTED RUGS. RUGS AND MATS of every description. S. CARSLEY.

OILCLOTHS,

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LINOLEUMS.

JUST ABBIVED, Large shipment of OILULOTHS, LINO-LEUMS, FLOUR CLOTHS, For Dining Rooms, Offices and Kitchens. LINOLEUM. WELL SEASONED FLOOR CLOTHS, All Widths, From 18 in. to 8 yds. wide. Select Patterns. Out and laid by experienced workmen. Inspection invited. OARPET SWEEPERS ! CARPET SWEEPERS! NEW PATENT CARPET SWEEPER. CHINA MATTING. 100 Pieces of CHINA MATTING, Plain and Fancy Colors. S. OARSLEY. BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. LADIES' WHITE COTTON SKIRTS-44 LADIES' WHITE COTTON SKIRTS-in LADIES' WHITE COTTON SKIRTS-in LADIES' GINGHAM SKIRTS-750 LADIES' GINGHAM SKIRTS-750 LADIES' GINGHAM SKIRTS-750 LADIES' WASHING SILK SKIRTS-\$5.56 LADIES' WASHING SILK SKIRTS-\$5.56 LADIES' WASHING SILK SKIRTS-\$5.5 S. CARSLEY. BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95 LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95 LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95 LADIES' BLOUSES-\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSTS-\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES-\$1.25 LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS-\$1 25 LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS-\$1 25 LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS-\$1.25 S. CARSLEY'S. BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. MUSLIN DRESSING JACKETS -850 MUSLIN DRESSING JACKETS-850 MUSLIN DRESSING JACKETS-850 FLANNELETTE DRESSING JACKETS,830 FLANNELETTE DRESSING JACKETS, M FLANNELETTE DRESSING JACKETS, M

to find an unhea thier spot than one of these mis-named Iles de Salut. The sanitary arrangements were the worst possible, and the efflovium almost unbearable to new-comers. There were other disadvantages, but the sum total of the horrible environment in which Father Perry rendered his last inestimable services to science at the cost of his life, may be best gathered from a letter of his, appended, to his sister, a nun of Notre Dame orders, etc., as during the collipse. in England :

At present I am living partly on board the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1 preached to the Cathelic convicts. A convict serves Mass each morning at 6 A.M. and all our surroundings are convicts and warders. Every evening the Arabs may be in worship, but I have not as yet learned where the Chinamen pray. The vice in the islands is fearful. Dogs are everywhere, and revolvers in the hands of all the warders. Two convicts were executed last week, and two or three others are already sentenced. This morning one poor fellow, who had died in the hospital, was given to the sharks, which swarm in these waters. Our station consists of three islands-- Royal Island, on which are the worst oriminals ; St. Joseph's, where the prisoners are condemned for life, but not to perpetual hard labor ; and The Devil, where the poor lepers are kept. Food is sent to these twice a week, and the doctors visit them occasionally. They are all in the last stage of misery, and I see them orawling about as best as they can. The captain, officers and men of H.M.S. Comus are all kindness. and the officials on shore are doing every-thing possible for us. The French Government sent orders that we were to be treated with all kindness, and the Governor of Oayenne has sent the most pressing invitations to Cantain Atkinson and myself. Ask the goed nuns to pray for your affectionate bro-

S. J. PERBY.

### ILL, BUT YET AT WORK.

Had he slept on board the Comus, as Captain Atkinsen had desired, he would have been better able to resist the dangers of daytime sojourn on the island, and his precious life might have been spared. But his fear of giving trouble to others, and his anxiety for the success of the expedition, kept him day and night on the island.

The observatory was approached from the hespital by a steep ascent of half a mile over very rough ground, and this was tra versed back and forth on foot four times every day.

General rehearsals for the supreme moment of observation took place from December 16 till December 31, inclusive, Father Perry, of course, directing all, and giving, besides, a lecture on board the Comus by way of further useful instruction to those who were to assist at the instruments. There were four assistants at each instrumentthree officers to take down the times given by the observers, and one fisst-classs petty officer to hand plates, etc.

On December 18 rain began falling heavily. drawing up sickening effluvium from the soil. On the night of the 20th the sky cleared, and Father Perry spent the night in the observa-

Early in the afternoon, all hope being gone, Brother Rooney told him he was dying. He and partly at the Military Hospital. I have had a slight fever, and am taking quinine and sulphur baths; but I hope to be quite well for the work next week. On Sunday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception 1 Society of Jeaus.

### THE DEATH BED SCENE.

Dr. MacSweeney, a Catholic, by the way, was trying to proleng his patient's life by inseen in every part of the island prostrating jections into the arm, as it had been said were he die on the passage he would have Writes Brother to be buried at sea. Rooney :

"The doctor prepared to repeat the injec tion, but he noticed it, and said, 'No; no more injections, let me die making acts of love of God.' I put the crucifix in his hands again, and he asked me (it was now about 3 P. M.) to repeat the prayers for the dying. This time, too, he answered in a clear, steady voice. After the prayers he held up his crucifix, and made an offering of all his sufferings and at his life at the foot of the Cross. rising himself entirely to the holy will of God ; and he made his profession of faith again. I asked him if there was any thing he would like me to do for h'm, any message he would like to send to Stenyhurst or elsewhere. He answered : 'In this supreme moment one should think only of one self, He exhorted the dector and himself to love Ged with our whole hearts, saying that we could not love Him as we should, but we must have a great desire to love and serve Him. He remained very quiet for some time after this, making acts of love, semitimes in English, sometimes in French. At about 3 15 he locked up and asked whether there would be any difficulty in landing his body for burial. The doctor said there would not. Father Perry replied, 'You do your part new, and then Brother Rooney will take charge of

everything, and look after the funeral ar-rangements.' I assured him that I would do He seemed very much pleased and gave 80, me his blessing. I replaced the orucifix in his hands, and he kissed it very tenderly, as in fact he always did."

At 3.35 he became unconcious, and within the hour his soul passed quietly away.

### HIS FUNERAL.

The Governor and F ther Scoles, who had been expecting Father Perry to give an astronomical lecture at Demerara, were waiting for him as the stamer came in ; and were shocked to find themselves not clasping the warm hand of their friend, but following in his funeral procession to the Cathedral. The remains were interred with all honor, Bishop Builer and the priests of Demerara officiating.

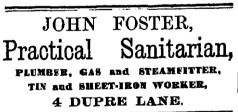
### HIS CHARACTER AND SERVICE.

We regret that space forbids advertence to the religious virtues, the simplicity and al-most boyish epenness of Father Perry, the zeal for souls which made him delight in the BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER opportunity to preach in the out-of-the way CO. Holly, Mic

Boodling Aldermen in the Eternal Oity.

land.

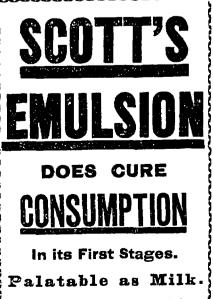
ROME, April 13 .- Owing to the freedom with which the press of Rome have indulged in critic isms on the bankrupt condition of the Eternal Oity, the municipality has ordered the exclusion of all representatives of the press from sources of official information. The result has been that the papers are more than ever determined to ventilate the incompetency and corruptions which have led to the humiliating condition of things, and they declare that in addition to the general deficit of 1,500,000, there are 8,000,000 lire owed on account of annuities.





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British Expedition to Central Africa.

LONDON, April 14-It is now no secret that the British East Africa Society has decided and has already begun preparations to send an expl dition from Malbassa to the debatable Lake l'erritory in the interior of Africa in advance of the proposed German expedition, to be headed by Emin. The various sbories concerning the purpose of Emin's return to the interior have aroused the anapicions of the British East Africa people that it is not the philanthropy of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces of his employers that induced Emin to re-enter the interior, but rather a desire to forestall the British

in the actual occupation of the Lake country, the most fruitful and desirable of any of the territory. The suspicion has grown into conviction, and it has been resolved to antici-pate the German movement. Of this expedition it is asserted that Stanley will assume the leadership at a later date, and the fact that he has declined a number of invitations to banquets, etc., lends color to this statement, assuming that Stapley has declined these boncrs because they would interfere with his preparations to return

to Africa. Commenting on these reports the Pall Mall Gazette says the day of discovery and explora-tion in Africa is over, the "Dark Continent" has passed from the traveller into the hands of the financier, and finances will henceforth devel-op what has been discovered and discover what remains to be developed.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Receipts during the past week were 16,227 bbls, against 4,023 bbls the week prewions. There are signs of greater strength and a little more activity, sales of strong bakers for local account have been made at \$4 90, straight rollers have been placed at \$4.40 to \$4.50 Advices from Western millers state that prices must advance as they are paying several cents bigher for their wheat, soles being reported at Campbelford and district at 900 per 57 lbs and at higher prices in other districts.

higher prices in other districts. Patent winter, \$475 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$510 to \$520; Straight roller, \$430 to \$450; Extra, \$420 to \$440; Superfine, \$350 to \$380; Fine, \$3.60 to \$325; Oity Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$2.00; On-tario bags-superfine. \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario baga-fine, \$1.40 to \$160. W gran-Respired during the mast mask

WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 19,958 bushels, against 6,747 bushels the week previous. Sales of No. 1 Manitoba wheat have been made at \$1.08 at points west of Toronto. and we quote prices here from \$1.07 to \$1.08 for No. 1, and \$1.05 to \$1.06 for No. 2. In Chicago the market was quite excited at one time to day. May wheat selling up to 8310, but

closing at 824c. CORN-Receipts during the week were nil, against 5,450 bus, for the week previous. No. 2 Chicago mixed 40c in bond, and we quote 47c to 48c duty paid as to quality.

BABLEY. -- Receipts during the pastweek were 1,2(0 bushels. The market is firmer at 480 to 600 as to quality for malting, and feed barley 400 OATE-There is not much business doing, the

last sales reported being at 32c to 33c per 32 lbs. Upper Canada being quoted at 30c. BUCKWHEAT.-Market is quiet, at 38c to 40c

per bushel. RyE -In this grain there is very little moving. The only sale we heard of being three cars at 45c.

UATHEAL, &c.-Receipts during the week Hogs, 5c to 51c ; Calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00,

10c to 13c: Western, 10c to 14c: Renfrew, 9c to 13c ; Inferior, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE -Receipts during the week were 46 boxes. The market has been firm both here and in New York during the week, especially for the finest grades. Cable advices from abroad are very encouraging, sales being made at 55s to 56s 6d in Liverpool for finest goods One cable reports prices for finest on the other side 57s. The Liverphol cable is still steady at 54s. Here we quote prices for the local trade at 11c to 111c for finest white, and under-priced

## FRUITS. &o.

APPLES. &c.-The market is very strong, round lot of Western apples being sold at \$4 per bbl, and sales of jobbing lots are reported \$6 to \$7 per bbl, and some holders intend asking \$8 to morrow. Poor and wasty stock from \$1 50 to \$2 50.

LEMONS-The market is firmer and higher at \$3.00 to \$3.75. Some fancy lemons have sold as high as \$8 CO. ORANGES -The market remains firm under a

steady enquiry, Valencias being quoted in cases at \$5.50, per box. Messina, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box. Bitter oranges, \$5 per box, and Florida, \$4.25 to \$4.50

BANANAS-The market is well supplied, and prices are very reasonable at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per

bunch as to size and quality. DRIED APPLES.—There is a fairly steady market at 5c to 6c per lb. EVAPOBATED APPLES-Market somewhat

excited with sales at 12c, and we quote 12c to 12 to per lb. CALIFORNIA PRAES-Market steady at \$4,50

to \$5 per box. COCOANUTS.—Market firm, good supply at from \$5.50 to \$6 per hundred. DATES—50 to \$6 per lb. Market quiet. VEGETABLICS.—Market fairly well supplied. Bermuda cabbages \$5 per crate, Bermuda tomal tors \$1 to \$1 25 per hox. Letture \$1 per desen toes \$1 to \$1.25 per box. Letture \$1 per dozen bunches. Asparagus 70c per bunch. New Ber muda potatoes \$10 per bag

POTATORS,-A good local demand has been experienced for good early rose, with sales in car lots at 55c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs, jobbing lots selling at 75c to 80c.

### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of borses at these stables for week ending April 13th, 1890, were 214; lett over from previous week 76; total for week 290; shipped during week 96; left for city 91; sales for week 44; on hand for sale 59. The horse trade at these stables during the

week has been quiet, small sales at low prices. We have on hand 59 sale horses, good workers and drivers. Four car loads expected to arrive on Monday, 14bh, and one or two American buyers looked for.

### MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The veceipts of live stock for week ending April 12:h, 1890, were as follows :--Cattle Sheen Horn

	Cattle.	Sneep,	HOGS. (	JAIVės.
	393	4	325	387
)ver from last weel	s, 8	••	· .	••
Cotal for week,	399	4	825	887
Left on hand		••	••	••
Light receipts lemand, which wi	aa deci	dedly w	eak, bu	tchers
aving considerabl				
In account of smal				
vas not so great as	migno	oe expe	cted, all	cattle
being disposed of a Few sheep offere	d No	cices.		
ige values 5 <sub>1</sub> c. O			ru noga	aver-
We quote the f	ollowin	o as hoi	nø fair v	
Jattle, Butchers'				
med. Sec to 40;	Butche	ra' cull	. 29a to	840 :
	-			

FLANNEL DRESSING JACKETS-82 65 FLANNEL DRESSING JAOKETS-8265 FLANNEL DRESSING JACKETS-\$26

CASHMERE DRESSING JACKETS -\$475 OASHMERE DRESSING JACKETS-\$475 OASHMERE DRESSING JACKETS-\$476

### S. OARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
ENGLISH PRINT WRAPPERS-770 ENGLISH PRINT WRAPPERS-770
ENGLISH PRINT WRAPPERS-10
FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS-\$1 80 FLANNELETTE WRAPPERs-\$1 80 FLANNELETTE WRAPEERS-\$1.90
ODED & ELANNEL WDADDERS-\$3.8
OPERA FLANNEL WRAPPERS-83 & OPERA FLANNEL WRAPPERS-83.8
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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.