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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XL., NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

EON. MR. MERCIER bold as well as Catholics ? Is it in the way that an bonorable man would act, who is animated by the noble sentiments which just and ice it can say the same thing about exemption the Majority of the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec. Then, how sentime the follow. Then, how sentime the follow.

It would require a large volume to refute in succession the errors and misrepresentations forming Mr. Sellar's pamphlet. The public could not have the patience to read a work of such a nature and I have not the leivure to undertake such a work. Leaving aside all useless and idle details, I take the substance of the pamphlet : this can be summarized in the following points : Is would require a large volume to refute in (the province of the State. All that which is follewing points : Firstly. The ro called domination and

Firstly. The ro called domination and wealth of the Oatholic Church in the Province of Quebec ;

The parish system and its so Secondly. called injustice to Protestants ; Thirdly. Tithes-that English courts are

Thirdly. Tithes-that English courts are destaded by being called upon to enforce their

sollection ; Fourthly. That the introduction of the parish system in parts of the province situated outside of the seigniories is a violation of a formal engagement and a usurpation.

As is happens with all men who give up to fauatioism the control of their conscience and reason, the editor of the Gleaner is not disof the four propositions above enumerated. I will follow this order in the refutation that I am going to make.

Ĩ.

THE BO CALLED DOMINATION AND WEALTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC

Speaking of the Catholic Church as it exists in the Province of Quebec, the author of the pampalet says :

man pailet says: "In one sense it is a church, in another it is a give "In one sense it is a church, in another it is a give "arment, having the province divided into sections and controlled by its doputies, yet a government irrea-ponsible to frown or people, claiming an authority above and boyond that of the state."

Taken in the general sense given by the author, the assertion is false. With respect to worship, Catholics are divided into groups known under the name of parishes as Protestants are known under the name of congregations ; but these divisions have only a religious char-acter, and are not controlled by deputies, as falsely asserted by the editor of the Gleaner. What harm can there be, I ask, would in

thus grouping Catholics for purposes of worship? Dass not this grouping likewise of exist among Protestants, in our province as well as in all the other parts of the Dominion? Is there any reasonable man who can seriously see harm in it? It is only the delirious fanabacism of Mr. Sellar that objects to a state of things so natural, so necessary to public order. Now to say that this "government is irre aponsible to Crown or people. claiming an authority above and beyond that of the State, is to state a thing true in itself, but false in the sense that Mr. Sellar gives to his assertion, which is general and without restriction. Catholic doctrine teaches that, in purely spiritual matters, religious authority is of an order superior to that of the civil authority, but that in temporal matters civil authority or the authority of the State transcends all others. That is to say that, according to Catholic doc-trine, the priporderance of authority is derived from the preponderance of the end at which such authority sime; and as spiritual ends are superior to temporal ends, the authority which provides for the former is, in its nature and in the strict limits of its ends, of an order superior to that which provides for temporal ends You are a minister of the Gospel, Mr. Oaven, and you thoroughly understand Protestant theology. I would now ask you : Is not Ca-tholic doctrine, such as I have just exposed it, the doctrine on all Obristlan religions? Is it not simply the application of these words of the Gongel-"Render unto God that which belongs to God and to Omear that which belongs to Oæsar ?' In order that there be no misunderstanding about this part of Catholic doctrine, I will cite a few extracts from the work of Mgr. Cavagnis, published at Rome in 1887, with the approba-tion of the highest Catholic authorities. These are the citations : "It is said : If the Church were sovereign, there would be a State within a State ; in other words, in the same territory, there would be two sovereignties and the same men would form two perfect and independent societies. But this caunce be, as the co-existence of two sovereigns, having jurisdiction on the same ter-ritory and over the same persons, is repugnant, The nower of the one would necessarily limit of the other, and neither would be perior jurisdiction, but also all equal jurisdic

God. "In questions which in nowise concern re-

ligiou and which are simply economical, politi-cal, sivil of military, Catholics form neither a

cal, o(v)) of mintary, Ustonics form heither a body nor a party, but each can follow the party which appears the best to him." (1) These are the principles which govern the Oatholic clergy in this province as well as in other parts of the world Where can there be found in all this "the authority superior to that of the State" mentioned by Mr. Sellar? This so-called domination of the Catholic clergy avists only in the too sivid Catholic clergy exists only in the too vivid imagination of the Gicaner writer. I defy him to bring forward facts of writings to establish

No; outside of purely religious matters, the fanatioism the control of their conscience and resson, the editor of the *Gleaner* is not dis-tinguished by order or method; his pamphlat is only a confussed mass, without any regular order in its ideas; but by analysing its little, the reader will find that it is only a repittion of the four propositions show a summarked. To Oatholics and preferds to knew them should the summarked. To Oatholics and preferds to knew them should Capholics and pretends to know them, should not yet know this If he would only give himself the trouble to go over the debates on the Oatholic Emancipotion Bill, he would find that, Darlow Amade bottom Bill, he would had that, nearly a hundred years ego, a distinguished Protestant bishop, Dr. Horeley (English Parliamentary History, Vol. 29, page 670], declared in the House of Lords that "the Roman Catholice bester understand than the thing seems to be understood by many of those who call themselves our Protestant beathers in what Disin characters the inbrethren, in what plain characters the in-junction of the unreserved submission of the individual to the government under which hais born is written in the divine law of the Gospel."

I need not add that in seserting that the Catholic Church " assumes that the people exist for her and net she for the people," Mr. Sellar is guilty of an untruth which does not deserve the honor of being refuted. I defy him to corroborate this altogether gratuitous assertion by facts or writings.

Mr. Sellar asserts that the Catholic Church the Province of Quebec 'in the real estate owner on the continent." This is simply a falsehood which must be apparent to the most limited vision. As a church the Church of Rome does not own one inch of land in the Province of Quebec. I defy Mr. Sellar to prove the contrary. According to our law, real estate destined for Catholic worship does not belong to the Church, but to the parishioners, and the extent of real estate destined for that object is very limited On the first point, the following is what is sisted by Judge Beaudry :-

place among the so-called disabilities of the Protestants of Quebeo legislation by which they benefit as well as Catholics and to which they hold as well as Catholics ? Is it in this way that

a disability for the Protestants? One may be faustical, but no sensible man has a right thus jauntily to make a mockery of the elementary rules of lugic and of the plainest common .000.00

WEALTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHUBOH. But where this brave Mr. Seller completely loses his head is when he speaks of the so called wealth of the Catholic Church.

wealth of the Catholio Church. "Ocuating ministers of all denominations," says he, "I do not suppose you would find in Outario many over 3000. Quebec has a third less population, yet nearly 8000 men and woman have taken the propetual yow of obsdience to the Church of Rome. Add to these the lay servants and dependents and there must be twenty thousand whose daily bread comes from this gigantic organization."

Like the monkey in Lafontaine's fable, who took the Pirmus for a man, the learned editor of the Olcancr takes, as members of the Oatholic clargy, all members of religious communities, whether brotherhoods, or sisterhoods, and with this he forms the big figure of 8000. Would you wish to know why he so cheerfully inscribes them among the clergy ! Purely because they have made a vow of perpetual obedience to the Church of Rome 1

In that case the learned Mr. Sellar is far from the truth; if to be a member of the Oatho-lio clergy, it is sufficient to have made a vow of perpetual obscience to the Church of Rome, there are in the Province of Quebes 1,170,718 ministers of Catholic worship, for the reason that 1,170,728 Catholics who inhabit it are obliged, in religious matters, to absolute obedi-ence to the Church of Rome. There are like-wise 330,839 ministers of Oatbolic worship in Ontario, for I see by the census of 1881 that there is that number of Catholics in the Pro-vince of Ontario, and like those of Quebeo, they are held to perpetual obsdience to the Church

of Rome, of course in religious matters only. These are the consequences of the premises laid down by Mr. Sellar, whom the Equal Association has chosen to inform it about Catholic affairs in the province of Quebec.

NUMBER OF MINISTERS OF BELIGION.

Happily, the census of 1881, an authority almost as worthy of belief as the editor of the *Gleaner*, gives totally different figures. According to that authority there were at that time in the Province of Quebec, 2102 clergymen 3783 nuns, and 401 brothers of the Christian schools in all 6286. But the figures given for clergy. men comprise Protestant ministers ; they must be numerous, as there are in our province almost as many Protestant as Catholic churches The census of 1881 gives for all the province 1280 churches, or which 712 are Catholic and 568 Protestant. The latter must be attended by 40 or 500 ministers, which would leave 1600 or 1700 Catholic pricets.

instruction-which are seen all over Province. You would be assonished, you Protestants, at

prople, in one way or another, for purposes of education or charity, blessed and sanctified by the Church, the tithe which it collects from the people.

There is not a country in the world when classical and university education costs so little as it does to the Catholics of our Province. where it so fully within the reach of all, even of the poorest; there is not one serious sensible man who, knowing in the slightest our system of education, would refuse to admit that it is solely to our clergy that we owe these inestimable advantages.

BELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

and sisterhoods. This is a deception that it is unnecessary specially to remark, for all well-informed Protestants know perfectly well that these brothers and sisters are no more members of the Catholic clergy than the members of the municipal council of the city of the city of the Catholic clergy than the members of the With a sense of honesty more than doubtful, the editor of the Gleaner includes among the Catholic clergy all the members of our religious part of the Government of England. They be-long simply to the body of the faithful, like all other Catholics, who have absolutely nothing to do with the government or the management of Is it p religious affairs. The Church exists in all its against truth? integrity outside of these communities, which TAIATION Province of Quebec, is, that in place of having to take care of the sick and infirm as well as for

the instruction of their children, brothers and sisters, who work gratuitously, without other remonstration than what is strictly necessary to keep and clothe them modestly, Catholics would have to pay laymen, who most certainly would east make more cost much more. Permit me to cite one example, in order to show the truth of this assertion.

We have in this province three asylums where the insame and idiots are maintained at the expense of the government. Two of these are under the care of nuns, and another, that of Beauport, under layman. In this asylum, the annual cost for each patient is \$132. At the Longue Points Asylum, otherwise known as the Asylum of St Sean de Dieu, which belongs to the Sisters of Providence, the Government only pays \$100 per annum. And the Sisters of Charity, who have under their care the Arylum of Saint Ferdinand d'Halifax, for iliotic women, only receive \$80 per annum for each pstient. It is acknowledged that the Longue Pointe Asylum is at least as well kept as that of Beauport ; and yet the price is \$32 less. As the Longue Polute Asylum contains more than a thousand patients kept at the expense of the government, it is evident that the Sisters enable the province to economize to the extent of \$32,000 per annum. compared to the amount which it would have to pay if the asylum were kept by laymen, as that of Beauport. The same remark applies to the other benevolent institutions under the care of religious able : orders. It appears by the public accounts for 1889 that the numb r of benevolent institutions subsidized by the province is 94, of which 73, or 77.7 per cent. are under the care of religious orders. The sum paid to all these institutions is \$41,956, of which \$24,480.83 to establishments maintained by religious orders, and \$17,475.67 for those kept by members of the laiby, Protestant and Catholic. That is to say that institutions under the care of religious orders, from.' which represent 77 7 per cent. in number and much more in importance, receive only 58.34 per cent of the sums voted by the Legis-

challenge him to bave such legislation accepted by the majority of the Protestants of the Pro-vince of Quebec. With what grace therefore does he dare to place among the so-called disabilities of the Protestants of Quebec legislation by which they benefit as well as Catholics and to which they means and personal effects in aid of those so grievously afflicted by Providence.'

Such is the sestimony of a Protestant who has been engaged in public life for almost a querwr of a contury, Minister and Treasurer in aix different Conservative governments. Should not the testimony of a man of that standing be sciented in preference to that of an obsour journalist, hardly known to the handful of readers who live in his neighborhood? It may be allowable to have prejudices, but reason will permit no man to be at open war with logic and sound sense.

ADVANTAGES OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.

Our teaching communities accure to us also incontestable educational advantages. I do not hesitate to say that in our convents and girls' boarding schools, instruction does not i cost half as much as it does in Protestant insti-tutions of a like nature. The Christian Brothers and other orders also give to young men a superior education, almost for nothing, if we compare it with its cost in other places. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1888, there are in the teaching body, 1804 sisters, 585 brothers, and 322 members of the clergy, that is, 322 priests or ecclesinatios. According to this report the average salary paid to lay beachers is \$363 per

expense of the people, a cause of ruin for the Oatholic population of the Province of

Is it possible to be guilty of a greater outrage

TAXATION OF BELIGIOUS PROPERTIES.

This sgain is nothing but mis representation. True it is that our religious orders possess their properties in mortmain, in the sense that these properties belong to the order as a collec-tive body, as a moral being, and not to its members in particular; but this dees not prevent these properties from being within the domain of commerce, that is, of being susceptible of purchase and cale like property belonging to private individuals. As a question of fact, I know of many such sales. The Quebec Seminary of Sb. Sulpice and many other religious orders have sold their properties, when favor-able opportunities were offered; they still continue such sales, as also do other communities of the same kind. At all events, this ownership in mortmain is net an attribute of the religious characters of

these orders ; it is merely the application of the Reneral law which governs all corporations of this kind whether Protestant or Oathelic. Hence it is folly to seek to find in this order of things a disability for Protestants who participate and benefit by the law, absolutely in the same manner as Catholics. It is a matter of public order, the application of the general law of corporations, and it is only ignorance or bad faith which would find therein something of which to complain.

works of charity in hospitals, refuge and asylums of every kind, and we have a total of 4658, or about one-half the number given by Mr. Sellar.

As to servants, whom he estimates to be 12,-000 in number, I assert that they do not exceed 3000 and I challenge him to prove the contrary. In almost all the communities, there are lay isbers and isy problems engined in the manual labors of the communities, so that the number of lay servants is almost nothing. The number of lay servants is almost nothing. The number of servants of parlsh priests is quiet as incon-siderable, and most certainly does not exceed 1500. By adding the servants of the religious orders, we have a total of 4500 or not more than a third of the number given by Mr Sellar. That is to say, that far from reaching the figure of 20,000, the pupulation of which this gentleman speaks is at the utmost 6158. Simply an error of more than half 1 of more than half I

SERVICES AND LABORS OF THESE PERSONS.

What is returned to the Catholics of the Province of Quebec by the 9153 persons? Most perfect religious service, superior (ducation in all its branches, commercial and agricultural instructions, the care and maintainance of the poor, the orphaue, the infirm, the sick and of all these unfortunates who depend upon public obarity. Are these works not sufficiently usefully to employ 9158 persons in a population of

fully to employ 9153 persons in a population of 1,170,718 people? It is said that comparisons are odious. If I did not fear to expose myself to the re-proach of making them, I would make one which would expose more clearly the full extent of the injustice of which Mr. Sellar has been guilty towards our clergy and the reli-gious communities of Oatholics in the Province of Ouebee. of Quebeo.

To give greater effect to his false representations, our Quebec Loyalist opposes the 3000 Protestant ministers to the pretended 20,000 persons living on religion in the Province of Quebec. To arrive at the latter figure he includes the brothers, the sisters, the servants, in fact everyone that his imagination can sum-mon. Let us adopt the same method of calcula-tion for Ontario. Your 3000 ministers are heads of families and support their wives and children. It would not be exaggerating, I think, to assume that these 3000 families comprise at an average five persons such, which gives at once a population of 15,000 souls. It is gives at once a population of 15,000 souls. It is reasonable to suppose at least one servant for each of these families, which gives 3000 more, forming a total of 18,000 persons "whose daily hread comes from this gigantic organization." For the same ends, that is to say, for the care of souls or the service of public worship, we find in the Province of Quebeo only 2500 persons at the most; that is to say 1000 priests and 1500 errons. servants,

The difference is great enough to render tangible the exaggeration and falsehood contained in Mr. Sellar's letter.

Let us make another comparison. I have previously shown that 9,158 priests,

tion. "To this objection an answer is easily made by distinguishing how two sovereignties may be in opposition in the same territory and over the same persons. When two worreignties are of the same kind, have the same immediate end, the same object and the same subject-matter on which they exercise their power, then we meet with the inconveniences above mentioned : one imposes limits upon the other ; neither one nor the other is truly sovereign, and the same sub

jects would have to serve equally two masters. "But it is not thus when it is a question of two sovereignties, whose order, object, end and subject matter are distinct and different. Tn that case, the one imposes no limits upon the other in the sphere which belongs to it. In consequence there is not in the State another State of the same kind, but another State of a different kind. In this there can be nothing repugnant, for the reason that all created things are limited to one order and one kind. The sovereignty of the State is limited to the temporal order, that of the Ohurch to the spiritual order. To God alone belongs absolute and uni-

versal sovereignty. "If the Church has many rights over the State, because it is a society of a sovereign order, it has no less the duties to perform to-wards the State. And above all there is the duty as a matter of justice not to enerosch upon

"Parishioners are obliged to contribute to the purchase of land required for the build-ings. They are its proprietors." (2)

As to the extent of the land, it is fixed in the ollowing manner by article 3450 of our Revised Statutes : -

"The quantity of land so acquired for th purposes aforesaid, within the walls of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, respectively, shall not, in the whole, exceed one arpent....., and out-side of the walls, but within the limits of the said cities, shall not exceed eight arpents in superficies; and the quantity of land so held in any other place for the use of each parish, mission, congregation or religious society, shall not exceed two hundred English scres.'

There are not one thousand Oatholic parishes or missions in the Province of Quebec, and I asserts without fear that the extent of the land possessed by such parishes and missions does not exceed in the whole 20.000 acres.

Is the Equal Rights Association prepared to anserb with its fellow-laborer Sellar that there are not to be found in all America proprietors owning a greater extent of land or greater real estate owner ?

Without going to foreign countries, compar these 20,000 acres with the extent of the monopolies which the Ottawa Government has established in the North West. Without speaking of the colonization secieties, is it not known that the grants made to the Bell Farm Company exceeded 50,000 acres ?

"Her lands, continues Mr. Sellar, are placed outside the jurisdiction of the laws governing real estates, for they are locked up under mortmain and on her property she pays no taxes,"

Wrong ; ecclesisatical property is not placed outside the inrisdiction of the laws governing real estate ; when a congregation purchases or sells a property the title deeds are subject to the formality of registration, in the same way as all other real estate transactions, as prescribed by articles 3443, 3444 and 3450 of our Revised Statutes, which only reproduce the old law. The real estate conceded or sold to Church Trustees or marguilliers only acquires the obar acter of mortmain by the registration of the deed of acquisition.

What is there extraordinary or wrong in this law ? The intent is merely to place outside of the sphere of trade real estate acquired for religious worship, and to prevent its expropriation without the content or against the wish of the inhabitants or of the members of the congregation.

At any rate if this system be wrong and worthy of condemnation, the Protestants of the Province of Quebec are quite as blamable as the Catholics, as the law of which Mr. Sellar complains applies indis-oriminately to all religious congregations. Protestant as well as Catholic. Before catting stores at ps lot Mr. Sellar and his funda stones at us, let Mr. Sellar and his friends give the example, by asking the Legislature abolish mortaim in case of properties belonging to Protestant congregations. I

[1] Notions de Broit Public Naturel et Noclesiastique, Dar Mgr. Cavagnis, p. 338 et ség. 1 [2] Code des sures, margailliere et parelations, page 53.

CATHOLIC ALMANAC.

But there is an easier and more certain method of establishing the number of Catholic priests in the Province of Quebec. If the vorthy writer of the Glcaner had only given himself the trouble of reading the calendars or almanace for 1890, he would have seen that the Catholic clergy of the Province of Quebec, regular and secular, is composed 1260 priests, one cardival, seven archbishops and bishops, one prefect spostolic. The calendars give the name, urname and residence of all those priests, so that there can be no doubt or mistake about beir number in the mind of an hongrable writer.

These priests, however, are not all engaged in parish work. The documents which I have just mentioned show with the clearest evidence, even to the wilfully blind, that of these 1260 priests at least 250 are employed at teaching in our classical and commercial colleges and in our normal schools; about one hundred more are engaged as chaplains in our charitable institutions or as professors in our theological seminaries, leaving only about nine hundred in parish work. If you divide the number of Catholics by the number of pricets ministering to parish wants, you will find that the average of each congregation under the care of a Catho lic priest is about thirteen hundred souls

You are a minister of the Gospel. Mr. Caven you know the duties imposed by the spiritus care of a congregation ; you know that in this respect the task of a Catholic priest is two or three times greater than that of a Protestant minister; in presence of the figures which I have now given, will you not admit that far from being excessive, as Mr. Sellar pretends, the number of Catholic priests in the Province of Quebec is comparatively slight. Make the same calculations about the Protestant clergy, and you will be surprised at the results at which you will arrive !

REVENUE OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

And what are the revenues and resources of this clargy which Mr Sellar represents as so rich? The tithe slone and a very small amount of perquisites commonly called "le tasuel." What does the tithe represent? It is quite easy to calculate it by taking the data furnished by the census of 1881, which can be seen by everybody. At the rate of the twenty-sixth bushel, it forms about the following quantities: 58,889 bushels of wheat, 58,866 of barley, 601,810 of cass, 142,208 of peas, 55,494 of buckwheat and 12,571 of rye. Estimating them at current rates they would represent above \$500,000 in money. Bus our prises are not exacting, not-withstanding what Mr. Sellar may say, and I can assert without fear of contradiction that on the average they remit or neglect to collect at least 20 per cent of their tithes, which would leave a real revenue of not more than \$400,000, to be divided among nine hundred priests doing parish work, or an average of \$450. Adding another hundred dollars for the casuel, which is

certainly the highest amount ever recived under that head, we have a total of \$550. Would you pretend that this is too much, Mr. Oaven? That Protestant ministers do not And that is in truth the so-called wealth of

our Oatholio olergy ! As you can perceive, our elergy does not cost

the people so much. GENEBOSITY OF CATROLIC PEIMER.

Let us not omit to add that our elergy

lature for the maintenance of benevolent institutions. Do not these figures give me the right to arsert that, even from a material or pecuniary point of view, the religious orders, which have the care of these benevolent institutions, are not a burden upon the Catholic people but a real benefit to it, a means of relieving it from heavy taxation? In a Christian country, there must be means adapted, in one way or another, so pro-vide for the wants of the sick, the infirm, the orphans, the poor, and of the thousands of un-fortunate creatures who, if not helped by somebody, would necessarily drag on a wretched existence or perish in the public streets. This is one of the first daties of society. In other constries this is provided for by taxation, by the State or municipalities ; in the Province of Quebec, Catholics are free from these taxes, because their religious orders provide for these wants, and gratuitously, with the exception of the small allowance voted by the Legislature. Where is there a reasonable man who con-

scientiously and scinerely would say that such orders live at the expense of the people ? It is indeed the contrary which is true ; it is the people who live to a great extent at the expense of these orders. I would appeal to you, Protestants of the

other provinces, who do not know our institutions; you, whom a shameless famatic would wish to rouse against these religious orders which do so much good in our province ; you, who have in your hearts sentiments of justice and Ohristian charify, come and see our con vents, our saylums, our hospitals; come and see them at work, see with your own eyes the ills they alleviate, the misery they soothe; you will return, I am certain, fully convinced that these orders deserve anything but condemnation on the part of Ohristians worthy of the name, be they Protestant or Oatholic. You would be astoniahed at the sight of the good done by these orders with the small resources at their dis-posal; you would leave those sanctuaries of Obristian charley with the same sentiments as those of a distinguished Protestant of our pro vince, the Hon. J. G. Robertson, whose attach ment to Protestantism is undoubted. This is what be said during his budget speech in

OPINION OF HONOBABLE MR. BOBERTSON.

"Some years ago I visited these institutions in Montreal, and I was not only graphied and surprised at the improvement manifested by the pupils under the care and instructions they received, but full of admiration at the Ohristian

As to taxation, Mr. Sellar is simply untruthful, when he says in a general manuer that the property of religious corporations is exempt from taxes. This is what is Isid down by Ar-ticle 712 of our Municipal Code, which refers to the mather :---

"712. The following property is not tar

"1. Property belonging to Her Majesty, or

ligious charitable, or education institutions of corporations, or occupied by such Fabriques, insuitutions or cornorations only for the end for which they were established, and not possessed solely by them to derive a revenue there

As easily seen, the exemption applies only and exclusively to properties which the religious order uses directly for its particular ends. Thus the Quebec Seminary own in the city of Que bec. besides the land on which are created the buildings of the Seminary itself and of Laval University, a number of other properties which have been bequeathed to it for the purpose of aiding in the education of poor children. On these last named properties, the Seminary pays municipal taxes like other owners, and the emption exists in its favor only upon properties

devoted to purposes of education. The same state of things exists in Quebec for the Uraulines, and at Montreal for the Gentle-men of St. Suppose, the Ladies of the Congregation, the Sisters of the Hotel Dou, of the General Hospital, etc., etc These institutions have erected stores and shops on the sites of their old establishments in the centre of the city, and on these they pay taxes like all other

proprietors. This exemption, moreover, exists in like manner in favor of all benevolent and educa-tional institutions whether Protestant or Ustholic. I can add that Protestants never miss the occasion to avail themselves of this privilege and to have recourse to the courts in order to avoid the payment of taxes which municipalities sometimes endeavor to impose on their properties, exempt though they are

from taxes. Thus, this exemption of taxation which so jars upon Mr. Sellar's weak nerves does not apply to all religious properties and is not an exclusive privilege in favor of Catholic instintions: it flows from the common law, which is based, not on the religious character, which has nothing to do with it, but on the purpose and end of the institutions, which are of public order and interest. In our Province, even among Catho-lics, some are of opinion that these exemptions should not exist; others maintain the contra-ry; it is a question under discussion; but these opinions are based on economic reasons and not on religious considerations. The same diversity of opinion exists among Protestants, who cannot reasonably complain of the system by which they benefit equally with Oatholics.

THE CATHOLIC CLEBGY.

Mr. Sellar asserts that the priests, members of religious orders and sisters are 8000 in number in our Province, and that adding to these ' the lay servants and dependents, there must be 20,-000 whose daily bread comes from this gigantic organization." , This play is one of these assertions which it

is difficult to qualify otherwise than as a lying statement, The sumber of pricets and bishops in the it

brothers, sisters and servants whom we have here, provide us with religious service, education in all its branches for both sexes, and also the care of our benevolent institutions. with and as far as the latter are concerned at their own charge and cost, In Ontario the people are obliged to support a population twice as great merely to secure religious service : they have further to support the members of their preaching bodies as well as those engaged in benevolent establishments, who are at least as numer-ous as those whose daily bread comes from religious service.

I leave to impartial people the task of drawing the proper conclusions and of judging what opinion should be formed of the verscity of Mr. Sellar, the worthy editor of the *Gleaner* and the unworthy co-worker of the Equal Rights Association, if that body has the least respect for justice and truth.

I may be here allowed to indicate the cause of the ridiculous exaggerations into which certain persoas allow themselves to be drawn when speaking of the so called wealth of the Catholic olergy.

DIFFEBENCE IN THE EXPENSES OF CATHOLIG PRIESTS AND PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

There exists a decided difference as to the repective positions of the Catholic priest and the Protestant minister. Owing to celibacy, the former has to provide only for his own support, while the latter has to maintain a whole family.

With an income of five or six hundred dollars, the Catholic priest lives comfortably, can even practise a few small economies which ecclesiastical discipline obliges him to employ in good works. The Protestant minister, on the conbrary, only finds what is absciutely necessary for himself and his family in an income of six hundred dollars, and if his salary is sufficiently large to permit him to economize, he very naturally employes the amount of his savinge for the benefit of his family in place of devoting it exclusively to institutions of learning, benevolence and charity.

It is thus that are formed in great part, by our clergy, and without in the least over-burden-ing the faithful, those resources with which are these Catholic institutions which are the ad-miration of every one not blind by prejudice. That which the Protestant minister gives to his own family, the Roman Oatholic priest devotes to the use of the people and to works of public benevolence. What is there in all this which can be taken

as a cause of disability for Protestants, especially for Protestants of the other provinces? Is is for Protestants of the other provinces ? our fault if, because of their marriage, the support of Propertant minispers is more expansive and does not permit them to make, as d lie priests, gifts and legacies to institutions of public benevolence ?

It is to this that is reduced the so-called

I more or less understand that you, Mr. Caven, who live in a Protestant province and who can only know superficially our religious organization, should allow yourself to be drawn into these exaggrations on this question; but as to your co laborer, Sellar, who lives in the midet ot a Catholic population and pretends to know their institutions, it is unpardonable dishonesty on his part, which should stamp upon his brow a stigma which for charity's sake I will not particularize.

(Continued on Fourth and Fifth Pages.)

Welloffe : "Are you engaged in any indus-trial pursuit yet ?" Harduppe : "I am. I am still hunting work."

"Shert and sweet," remarked the grocer an he tied up thirteen ounces of sugar and marked, it "One Pound,"

1884 :

2

THE TRUE WIINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

COULD WE KNOW.

(For THE TRUE WITNESS.)

Could we know the loss and sorrow That the days to come may bring, Would we toil on brave as ever, Would we ever care to sing; Ab, I think our steps would falter, And our eyes with tears grow dim, And our music carch the cadence Of a sad, despairing hymn.

Could we know the pain and sorrow That an angry word may bring, Twas because I loved so truly, That was why I tried to sing; Could we see the thorns and briars Growing tall about our road, Hearts would love their hops and courage, And sink down beneath their load.

Oh, thank God, the clouds are hidden. That the coming days may bring, In the sunshine of the present Let us journey on and sing ; Les us hops and pluck the flowers In the grass about our feet, And forget about the briars Till their thorns we chance to meet.

Other lives with you may mingle, Other lips may press your own; But through every joy and trouble Keep for me your heart's dear throne.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PROTESTANT POINTS.

Discussing the Future of Catholicism in America.

The Great Gain of the Church-A Protestant Minister Says It Will Breame a Great Power-Catholics Making Rapid Strides in Canada,

There has been a good deal of controversy of late, writes the editor of the "Review of Reviews," as to the destiny of the Catholic Charch in America. The fellowing extract from an article by Dr. Ellenwood in the "Missionary Review" will be read with interest. It cannot possibly be slieged that Dr. Ellenwood is biased in favor of "Romanism." He reckons the number of Cathelies in America at 9,000,000, which is a "strong stranded, hard, twisted agency which no one can ignore. He says :

"In the first place, the great Catholic gain in America has been due mainly to the constant tide of immigration. This is not likely to cease so long as the pepulations of Europe throw off a surplus, and this alone will con-stantly affect the comparative ratios of Romanism in this country. In the second pince there is a greater increase of Cathello population by natural generation. The influence of wealth upon our native born citizens of the Anglo-American stock, and the increased extravagance which widely prevails, operate unfavorably upon the number of marriages and the natural increase of population. Thus, from 1800 to 1850, the population of the country increased nine told ; the membership of all evangelistic oburches twenty-sevenfeld : the Roman Catholic sixty-three-fold. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased 116 per cent, for communicants of Protessent churches 185 per cent., and the Roman Catholics 294 per cent. Or, to take another line of comparison, in 1850 the Catholics equalied 45 per cent. of the total Prot-estant church membership, and in 1880, 63

per cent. "When we consider the boldness and

example. All their fine feastings and revellings, all those steady drinking bonts, when the cloth was removed and the ladies had gone upstairs, and many of the gentlemen were quite content to finish the evening under the table, have left an unwelcome heritage in those contemporary disorders which run so glibly off the tongues of our dectors. Sup-pressed gent and tendencies to acidity and eruptions of eszems, we owe them all, together with less disguised blessings, to the free and generous life of our forefathere. How many people newadays could drink strong beer with their dinner, old port afterward, and then finish up afterward with some more strong beer ? Yet this was the normal habit of old university dons and country (largyman at the time when the "sanded floor which grits beneath the thread " was usually found

in bar parlors and common rooms, usfore an ers of enforced valetudinarianiam and thin French clarets had dawned for a feebler if our smart young men, besides culti-vating other interesting fade, 1 ke vegetari-

anism and a belief in lbsens dramas, pre-claim the virtues of blue ribbenism. Lendon Telegraph.

SAD STATISTICS.

Effects of Lay Education in France and Italy.

The effects of lay education in France are already rendered visible in that most lament. between 14 and 15, and 57 between 15 and 16; while for the second period the corresponding figures are 34, 12, 52 and 81. The total 141 the second, while the increase of snicides between 16 and 21 years, from 566 to 1,018, shows a still more sharming ratio. These are but the first fruits of a system deliberately invented to rear a generation of atheists. In Itsly the insubordination of youth trained in infidelity was recently illustrated by what amounted to an insurrection of the universities. Started in Naples, where the prevalence of influenza was made a protext for demanding an extension of the Christmas vacation, it lead to such serious riots that some of the ringleaders were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Their cause being taken up by the students of Turin, Pisa and Rome, who showed their to scenes of turmoil in all these universities. necessitating the closing of some for the ensning term. The abolition of religion as a restraining influence bears iruit, as might be expented, in the revolt of emancipated youth against all other authority.

EXCELLENCE OF SALT.

Many Ways in Which It Can Be Ultilized te Advantage.

If the feet are tired or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in sels water. A handfull of Salt to a gallon of water is the right preportion. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably berne. Immerse the feet and throw the wetter over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too coel, rub briskly with a flesh-tewel. This method, if used

water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

jumped almost as much as ever. One day the stream heard one tall pine tree tell another that he was going to the ocean to live on a ship. The little stream wondered what the eccan was, and thought it would like to go too.

So it hurried along as fast as it could, and, as it yot farther and faither from home, more streams joined it and it grew larger and larger. It did not laugh and jump so much as it did when it was little, but it went softer, stiller, swifter, deeper. One day it heard a man say he wished he could turn his mill wheels. The the stream stopped and turned the whosis. So the man made boards mill wheels. The the stream stopped and Chicago News, who is at present in London, turned the whoels. So the man made boards | writes very severely of the English womer. at his mill, and the stream carried them to | He says -- " Another abeminable practice the carpenter, who was weiting to make houses of them.

flat, was and where men were planting corn, potatoes and wheat. It said to a man-"if not more morel humanity. We can only wash down sur toasts in whiskey and serated water instead of "Trinity andit als" and 'Gld Archdeacon" and wine of the comet year. The only people who drink port new are for humanity and archaecter to be the people were glad to be the people were glad who have just left school. Many ef seme one, always being kind, seme one, always being kind, One day it came in sight of the big eccan,

and sure enough, there was the tall pine tree on the ship. It was so glad to see an old friend, and the scean looked so beautiful, that the stream ran right into it, and always lived there after that .-- Kindergarten.

Seli Possession of Women.

Women are more self-peasessing than men. On eccasions of ceremony and display they appear happier and "at home." A well dressed woman is "in herelement" at public able phenomenon of the presen age, the in ertertainments, and she moves calmly and crease of juvenile suicides. Comparing the gracefully under the graz of numerous eyer, trienmial perieds, 1875 77, and 1885 87, while her male attendant is self conscious respectively, we have for the first, 33 suicides and flurried. Observe the placidity which of boys under 13, 20 between 13 and 14, 31 observes a handsomely dressed woman as she takes her seat in a church or concert room, and the contrast presented by the nervousness and lack of repose in the mitions for the first triennium has grown to 199 for of man. It has often been remarked that brides are generally collected and sedate during the marriege ceremeny, while bride grooms are bashtul and awkward.-Bow

ells.

Questions on the Future of Man. It must be cenfossed that man has had a long luning. Perhaps it is true that he owed this to his physical strength, and that he will only keep it herea: t.r by intellectual superiority, by the dominance of mind. And how in this generation is he coulpping him. self for the future ! He is a money-making animal. Thet is beyond dispute. Never be fore were there such business men as this "solidarity " with the movement by de generation can show-Napelsons of finance, manding the release of the condemned, it led Alexanders of adventure, Shakespeares of Alexanders of adventure, Shakespeares of epeculation, Porsons of accumulation. He is great in his field, but is he leaving the intellectual province to woman ? Does he read as much as she does ! Is he becoming anything but a newspaper-made person ? Is his mind getting to be like the newspaper ? Speaking generally of the mass of business men-and the mass are business men in this countryhave they any habit of reading books? They have clubr, to be sure, but of what sort? With the exception of a conversation club here and there, and a literary club, more or less perfunctory, are they not mostly social clubs for comfort and idle lounging, many of them known. as other workmen are, by their "chips"? What sort of a book would a member make out of "Chips from my Workshop?" Do the young men, to any extent, join in Brewning clubs and Shakespeare clubs and Dante (lubs? Do they meet for the study ly with a flesh-tewel. This method, if used that is not a they have a starty periods, night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the of history, of atthors, of liverary periods, if the starty have a starty period is a starty of the starty period. Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt and water the correlation of the discussion of the d would the Ibree Kings suggest to them ? In the large cities the wemen's clubs, pursuing literature, art, languages. botany, bistory, geography, geology, mythelogy, are innumer-able. And there is hardly a village in the land that has not one to six clubs of young is filed w th salt and water, it will allay the girls who meet ence a week for some intellectual purpose. What are the young men of the villages and the cities doing mear time ? Hew are they preparing to meet socially these young ladies who are cultivating their minde? Are they adapting themselves to the new conditions ? or are they counting, as they always have done, on the adaptibility of women, on the facility with which the members of the bright sex can interest themselves in base ball and the speed of horses and the ohances of the "street?" Is it comfortable for the young man, when the talk is about the last netable book, or the philosophy of the popular poet or novelist, to feel that laughing eyes are sounding his ignorance ?-- Charles Dadley Warner in Harper's for May.

ber of emigrants, natives, of Ireland, who left Irelah ports, reaching the appalling to 1 of 3,346,580. Ne mere words could add to the significance of these figures.

INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

Degraded Habits of Englishwomen

Eugene Field, the correspondent of the that obtains Among English women is that of indulging in spirituous liquors. Gin, As the stream went along, it left the moun-trum, and Scotch whiskey are freely taken by tains far behind, and ran where the ground was women of every class here. I suspect that if women of every class here. I suspect that if the English houses were beit r heated there would be a much smaller demand for liquor. As it is, everybody drinks more or lass (and generally more) in order to keep warm. The freedom with which women frequent the taprooms is simply shocking. It is a common sight of an evening to see a women with a babe in her arms reeling in or out of a pull o bar-room. These wretched creatures belong, of course, to the lower class, but in the socalled beiter classes of society guzzling obtains to quite as considerable an extent. It is the alcohol they have consumed that gives to so very many of the swell ladies to be seen in London the rubescent noses, the coarse flabby oheeks, the purple lips and the swoller eyelide that have come to be regarded as es sentials to a typical Eaglish face." There is more truth than poetry in this pen ploture. We say so, in all sadness, for the specta le of female debasement is never a pleasant one But perhaps this truthful American writer has had metters previdentially prepared for him, so that the whirigin of revenge would come upon England because of the Trollopes and Dickenses she sent here to me lign us some forty or filly years ago. " The mills of the geds grind slowly, though they grind exceed. logly fine."

> ONTARIO SPRING OROP REPORT.

The Outleok on the Whole Quite Promising -- Fraits Good.

TCRONTO, May 17 .- The Ontario Bareau of Industries' spring report on the state of the props report that vegetations is backward Very few nelds on May 1 were fit for grezing. Peach trees were in blossom on that data along Lake Erie and on the Niagara River. Apples promises well, sepecially in the Like Huron and west Midland countines. Grapes and small fruits generelly are promising. Live stock, with few exceptions, is all that could be desired. Food is superabundant. Hay is very cheap, rang-ing down to \$4 a too. Bore a ir i in good condition. Sneep and plgs are thrifty. Sheep are scarce, but the lambing season was good. Autumn wheat presents a very uneven condition owing to the dry autumn which

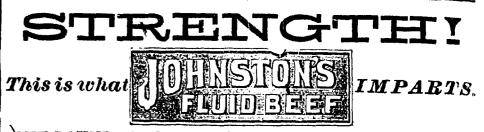
KEPT THE GROUND BACK

and subjected it, more or less, to winter killing. The amount of wheat in the hands of farmers is small. The supply of cats is generally above the the requirements, but in the Lake Erie countries a great deal of this grain was fed during the winter, leaving small steres at the time of writing, In every district an abandant supply of hay is reported, and in some countries it is selling theway at from \$6 to \$8 a ton. Only a fair harvest is anticipated. On high and sandy soils clover presents an encouraging appearance, whereas on low poorly drained hind the prospect is not so bright. Fruit trees, with the exception of plum and oherry, are in good condi-tion, the apple bude being fairly advanced and peach blossoms, numerous. Small fults look well. Spring ploughing and seeding is advanced as far as the wet season will



tunities for the industry and abilities of the people. These statistic returns were first collected in the year 1851, and since the num-CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, prononneed by the clergy 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 CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain the structure Monimest. One avery day from morning till 10:80 n.m., and on Sundaya from 1 to 10.80 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.



ONE POUND of Johnston's Fluid Beef contains as much actual and real nutrition as Fourteen and a quarter pounds of Prime Beef Steak. Therefore, ONE TEASPOONFUL, or half an ounce, IS EQUAL TO half a pound of prime beef steak.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The Burning Question of France in Newfoundinad.

"Had we known," said Mr. P. R. Bowere, a member of the Newfrundland delegation, 'that there were two Boards of Trade, one English and one French we would have been equally pleased to meet the lat or as we were to meet the former and discuss the matter with them, but when the arrangements for our visit were made we did n t know if there was a second Trado Association in Montreal. Ho is of opinion that Mr. Perrault and the Chambrede Commerce are ill- nformed respecting the matter in dispute betwien Newfoundand France. They seem to be under the im-pression he said, that France has sovereign right along the coast, where s the only rights

reserved to her are those of landing and curing their fish. This coast line in disput; reaches frem Cape St. John to Cupe Ray, and in 1873 they had to abandon a similar claim to the ceast from Cape Bonavista to Uape St. Jehn, a distance of sixty miles. Newfoundland settlers are taking up land Il slong this coast but their deeds are subject to the condition of French interference. Of course these people would feel safer and more secure if these outside proteusions were not set up.

When askec about the solution proposed Mr. Bowers said : "We have nothing definite to offer. Britain created the difficulty.

LET HER SOLVE IT.

However, purchase has been suggested. The facts of the troubles of 1857 warrant the steps now being taken. The protensions put forth by Napoleon III, were resht d by the

island, and his proclams tion was of no avail. At the time of the treaty the French fisheries along our coast were considerable, employing which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extroordi-hundreds of boats and thousands of men; nary Prawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE teng One now they are reduced to a more bagatelle. Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. Notwithit inding these difficulties, we feel no hostility towards the French, and their officers at St. John's are treated with the greatest hospitality. In discussing this mat-ter we take the broad ground that British sut jects, living under respensible government and taking land from their government to possess for homes, should be protected by Britain so long as she remains a first class power. British subjects everywhere should be interested in tals question, as some day similar pretensions may cause similar diffi-culties elsewhere." The delegaties will leave by te-night's train for St. John. N.B., where 52

the delegation will practically terminate. Mr. Green will proceed on private business to England and Mr. Bowers and Mr. Morrison will return nome. Mr. Bawers is editor of the Daily Colonist of St John's Newfoundland.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR

a THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations. 21 G



\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Vholes, \$8; Haives, \$4; Quarters, \$?: Eighthe, \$1. Cinb Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50

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150 Frizes of \$120, nating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100, app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 709 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120 000 prize, \$31,960

Assurance of Infidelity, 1 think that every true friend of the cause of Christ must rejoice in the alliance of the Roman Catholic Church in America. That it is s Christian Church in its great body of believers, and aside from its hierarchical assumptions, I, for one, have no doubt. That there are tens and hundreds of thousands of real Obristians in its commusion I am confident. That its strong faith and its unfilnshing maintenance of its principles will held to interpose an important barrier against the flippant infidel ty of the day, there is good reason to believe. Oardinal Gibbons's able book, recently published, is a strong defence of the common Christian faith.

"That the Roman Cathelie Church in this constry will become a great power we have ne deabt. That it will exert a dispropersienate influence in our politics seems probable. That it will ever gain such power as to overthrow our liberties I do not belleve,'

Qalie another note, he centinues, is sounded by W. H. Hunter in the North American Review "for March, in which he declares that the "Papisical" power it getting everything in Canada. The Legislature is organized as methodically as if it were a Congregation of Rome. He SAY&

"New Jesuit and Ultramontane have supplastid the Galloan as keeper of the con-science of the peeple. There are habitants no lenger, only nationalists. Faith and patriotism go hand in hand under the new

regime. "Religious fervor being quickened by race motives and by the relief that under the shadow of the cross the French-Canadian is appeinted to rule this content, an entire people have enrolled in the active militia of the Church of Rome. And brave handsel have they already got of the future promised their ebedience to the statecraft of priests. From Quebeo, that 'consecrated abode (of the Cathello faith,' the invader has been hour by hour thrust back, and of the English settle. ments, se long the stronghold of Protestant. iam, nearly all at this moment of writing have been created into Oatholic parishes. Lands that for upwards of a contury were held in free English tenure are now titled by French-Oanadian farmers, whe, for the glory of their race, submit gladly to 'La Fabrique' and the vists of the tithe-gatherer. In perthern and eastern Ontarie a veritable army of occupation is busy founding a new Quebec. Everywhere St. Jean Baptiste so-eleties keep the French-Canadian celenist in touch with the controlling principle that New France's mission of civilization should advance as of old by the alliance for mutual Protection between religion and the state. "For eminent service in thus presenting

America with still another problem of race and ored, the Society of Jesus in Quebeo has just been endowed out of the public moneys of that prevince,"

It is a pleasure to see our Protestant friends meting the progress of the Ohurch in the New World.

The Decline of Drinking.

محمد الأخرام

If the miniteenth century dees not boast " two-bettle men " it must be attributed to the inavtable action of the laws of heredity. The fact is that our worthy but bibulous an-centers, by their unlimited indulgence is fer-

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

If, attar having a tooth pulled, the mouth danger of having a hemorrhage.

To claan willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail brush, scrub well and dry theroughly. When broiling stask throw a little salt on

the cosis and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annov.

Damp sait will remove the discoloration of ups and and saucers caused by tea and care eas washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occassionally rubling with sait and vinegar.

Wash the mics of the stove doo:s with salt and violgar.

S it with whitewash will make it stick b:tter.

The Story of a Dream.

A little poel of water ence lived on the side of a mountain, whose top was covered with snew. It had not always lived there; it used to be under the ground, but it was so dark down there that it grew tired and sought a new home. It pushed and worked mush bowl.

There was quite a family of them-father, mother, brother and sister. They were all clear, pure and bright. They were very kind to each other, and used to laugh and play all day long. One of their games, which they enjoyed very much, was for the father and mether to jump up quickly, then they would make circles around them.

One day the children were playing a little too roughly, and one of them got pushed out far from the others He stood very still for a moment, he was so fright and; but, as he looked about him, the new world seemed so beautiful that he grew less timid, and started to run down the side of the mountain. He had gone only a little way when he looked back and saw that some of his sisters and brothers were following him; so he itopped and waited for them. They took held of hands, and went down running, singing and jumping.

As they went along, they met some consins whe joined them. Then they did have fun. When they came to a rock they all jumped right over it. If it was so large that they were airaid part of them would go on one

They were so happy that they made every. AWAY

contors, by their unlimited indulgence in fer-mented liquors, have made it impossible for they were when they started, and they were of in tional decay, and of the urgent want of their degenerated decoundants to imitate their now called a stream but they laughed and i seme new system which will afford epper-

Trish Statistics.

No more melanchely proof of the necessity for some drastic change in the government of Ireland is supplied than that which is contained in the emigration statis. tics published every year by the Registrar-General. We have before us the statistics a way, and at last reached the top, where it for last year, and they tell the old, and filled a little hellow place about the size of a story. No less than 70,800 emigrants, of whom 70,477 were natives of Ireland, lift Irish ports during the year. There is per-haps a crumb of comfort in the fait that this number is 1 as by 8 411 than in 1888, and less by 12,500 than in 1877. But it is some 8,000 above the numbers for 1886 and 1885. The heavlest proportion, 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, went from Munster; the next heaviest from Connaught, while from Leinster and Ulster the proportion was elmost identical that is to say, 99 and 98 respectively. Comparing the number of emigrants from the provinces last year with the prelens year, Leinster exhibts a decrease of 1,209, Munster of 315, Ulater of 4,559, and

Connaught of 2 124. If anything could be worse for the corst y than this it ady entflow of the population, it would be found in the unfortunate fact that the derlation affects most largely the vigor and energy of the nation. We find, for example, that of the persons who left Ireland during last year, no less than 797 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and thirtyone years. The percentage over the age of thirty-five years was only 9 2, and of obil-dren under fifteen 10 9. Nor is this excepwere airaid part of them would go on out tional. In 1888 the proportion of the side and part on the other; then they would trional. In 1888 the proportion of the side and part on the other; then they would grants whose ages were from fifteen to the second start whose ages were from start whose ages were f was 79 8; in 1886 it was 78 1; in 1885,75 2; in 1884,70 05; in 1883,67 9; in 1888,73 8; in 1881, thing about them happy. The birds built 1884,70 05; in 1883.67 9; in 1838.73 8; in 1881, their nests near by, and took a bath in their 76 0, and in 1880, 75 7. These figures shew waters every day. The flowers bloomed mere with unerring force how the canker worm waters every day. The flowers bloomed mere with unerring force how the canker worm aweetly, because they were so clese to them; has eaten into the very vitals of the and how the grass and forms leved them i country. The very flower of the nation is and as for the dear little bunnies and embraced in that age limit. It prety timid deer, they were not a bit nearly covers the whole range of the ambitien afraid. Even the cross bears used to come te and vigor of the country. It is our youth and drink, and ferget to be cross when they went our young, strong, energetic, and enterpris Away. After awhile so many cousins had joined fields the brains and skill for which no use is

The Ponsonby Evictions.

(From United Ireland, May 3) The Ponsonby evictions continue with hor-

ribly remerseless monotony. Day after day, the alloted number of human beings are turned ent of their humble homes, for no motive, as has been confessed by the author of all this misery, but vengoance ! To berrow his own words, they are being "made an example of," not because their claims were nrjust, but because they had the hardlhood combine to enforce them. It is to a herrible commentary on the gross, brutal ignorance of our Coercion governors that, all the time their great land measure, which is so settle the "Irish Question," is running parallel to the Ponsenby evictions. The Coercion Land Bill carnot settle the eviction question. It is not meant to settle it. The Ponsonby evicted, the Clanricards svicted, the Lansdowns evicted, the Coelgreany evicted, the Masserene evicted, the Olpheit evicted, all the vast body of tenants who have been evicted in Ireland. under the direct instigation and with the direct assistance of the Coercion Government, and the still vaster bedy who have been brought to the dizzy verge of eviction by the eviction-made-easy process, which Lord Randolph Churchill denounced so vehemently in the House-are all but completely outside the pale of relief by the Government B.II which is proclaimed to be a complete a t:lement of the question." Oan blinder fatulty be conceived ? We are free to confess, to our mind, the Ponsonby evictions are not at the present time kept as fully and prominently before the publio as they might be. They are in their way, as important as the Parliamentary discussion of the Land Bill; they are the reverse of the ableld. They constitute, in themselves -- in their naked, brutal details-1 more terrible exposure and demunolation of the Government propessls than the most withering eluquence

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oan supply.

An Alms to Holy Oross.

I have never before appealed to the charity of the faithful outside of my own parish, not would I do so now were I not so sorely pressed wou'd 1 do so now were 1 not so sorely pressed. My little church, though still in debt, is en-tirely bare. A few temporary boards is the only altar on which I may offer the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass. We have no bell, no organ, no Stations of the Cross; nor is the church even yet painted. The thirty families upon whom I have hitherto relied are now have able to upport themselves. With the barely able to support themselves. With the spprobation of my Superior, the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, I therefore make this sppeal, and most confidently trust that all those who read it will, in their charity, send an alms to Holy Cross.

M. O'ROUBER, P. P., Holy Cross Church, West Newfoundland.

The disagreeable sick headaohe, and foul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be spoodily rolleved by a single dese of MoGALE's Butternut Pills.

A CHILD'S FATAL PRANKS

Usset a Beat and D. own Sight of the Twelve Occupants.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 25.-One of the addest socidents which have occurred here for years took place on Watupa Lake this after years took place on watupa Lake this after-noon. Twelve persons, viz., Samuel Wittles and wife, Henry Wittles, Willie Wittles, Samuel Wittles, jr., Levens Buckley, Willie Buckley, Frederick Buckley, Willie Turner, John Buckley, Edwin Wittles and George Hammer, hired a boat and went out rowing. There was a strong wind and the mitter with There was a strong wind and the water was ruffied. The boat was a common thirteen fout one and flat bostomed. The seating capacity was eight, which was too small to accommodate so many people. The party tried to work their way toward shore just north of the pumping

When the boat was within twenty feet of shore one of the children rocked the boas. The man cautioned the child to remain quiet but the child was unmindful of this suvice. Suddenly the boat capeized. Heartrending cries rent the air, which were heard by em ployees of the pumping station, but they were unable to render assistance. Ms. Turner was the only one in the party who could swim. The women struggird in the water. Three or four persons on shore cried to them to cling to the boat, but their failing strength was inade quate to the task, and women and children sank out of sight. Four of the party had struck out for shore on their own hook and reached it in an exhausted condition.

In an exhausted condition. The following were drowned :--Samuel Wit-tles, aged 20; Mrs. Wittles, aged 45; Henry Wittles, aged 10; Samuel Wittles, jr., aged 12; Levina Buckley, aged 35; Fred. Buckley, aged 3; Willie Buckley, aged 5; Edwin Tur-ner, aged 9. The bedies were recovered.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. Is is now is universal use, and c sts, 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 month and gams and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and concest all the defects of nature. We have also a Long remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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In German experiments during the last two seasons copperas increased the yield of vines and protected the vineyards against parasites ; increased the yield of clover and Incerne from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. ; increased the yield of potatoes, and tended to suppress patato disease when applied to the young plante, and gave good re-sults with grain.

Mgr. Bononi, the famous African missionary, is about to establish a mission at Asmars, Abyssinia.

Party straggle-The rush for refreshments. | them immediate relief.

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same scheme

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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 hap on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

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TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhos, or Teething Pains, use DB. Codgesse's Infants' Sysue, and you whi give

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Teems with a noisy throng i What though men bandy everywhere The ribald jest and song Over the din of oaths and cries Broodeth a wondrous calm And 'mid that solemn stillness rise the bells of Notre Dame.

Heed not, dear lord !" they seem to say. "Heed nov, dear tord :" they seem to "Thy week and erring child : And thou O gentle Mother pray, That God be reconciled ; And in makind. O Christ our King, The thus they pied and thus they sing-Those bells of Notre Dame.

And so, me thinks, God, bending down To ken the things of earth, Heeds not the mockery of the town Or cries of ribald mirth ; Forever soundeth in his ears A penitential pealm-D bells of Notre Dame !

Plead on, O bells, that thy sweet voice May shill forever by An intercession to rejoice Benign divinity ; And that thy tuneful grace may fall Like dew, a quickened balm Upon the arid hearts of all-O bells of Notre Dame.

A HERO DEFENDED.

Robert Louis Stevenson Speaks for Father Damien.

A Bevolting Accusation from the Rev. C. M. Hyde and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Gage-Mr. Stevenson Overthrows their Calumntes and Justifics the Saisted Martyr.

STDNEY, Feb 25, 1890. SIE .- It may probably occur to you that we have met, and visited, and conversed; on my side with interest. You may remember that you have done me several coursesies for which I was prepared to be grateful. But there are duties which come before gratitude, and offences which justly divide friends, far more acquaint-Your letter to the Rev. H. B. Gage is a 877.068 docurrent which, in my sight, if you had filled me with bread when I was starving, if you had sat up to nurse my father when he isy a dying, would yet abselve me from the bonds of gratitude. You know enough, doubtless, of drawn by men who perhaps had not the eye to the process of canonization, to be aware that, a remark or the pen to express the individual; or gratitude. You know enough, doubtless, of the process of canonization, to be aware that, a hund ed years after the death of Damien, there will appear a man charged with the painful office of the devile advocate. After that noble brother of mine, and of all frail clay, shall have lain a century at rest, one shall accuse, one defend him. The circumstance is unusual that the devile advocate should be a volunteer, should be a member of a sect immediately rival, and should make haste to take upon himself his and should make haste to take upon himself his truth that is suppressed by friends is the and anomic make maste to take upon numsen his truth that is suppressed by inclusion is the ugly office ere the bones are cold: unusual, and of a taste which I shall leave my readers free to your despite, may, perhaps, owe you some-quality; unusual, and to me inspiring. If I thing, if your leaver be the means of substiquality; unusual, and to the inspiring. If I what, it your leaver as all learned the trade of using words to bave at all learned the trade of using words to convey truth and to arouse enotion, you have at last furnished me with a subject. For it is in the inberest of all mankind and the cause of public desency in every quarter of the world, not only that Damien should be righted, but that you and your letter should be displayed in their true colors to the public eye.

To do this properly, I must begin by quoting you at large : I shall then proceed to criticize has pleased you to vilify so much being done. I shall say farewell to you forever.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2, 1889. REV. H. B GAGE.

DEAR BEOTHER : In suswer to your inquiries about Father Damien, I can only reply that we who knew the man are surprised at the extrava-

voice in your ear, in your pleasant room, as you sat raging and writing ; and if the words written were base beyond parallel, the rage, I am hsppy to repeat—it is the only complement I shall pay you—the rage was almost virtuous. But, sir, when we have failed, and another has successed; when we have shoud by, and another has stepped in ; when we sit and grow bulky in our charming mansious, and a plain, uncouth present steps into the battle, under the eyes of Go1, and succors the sffl cted, and consoles the dying, and it bimself afficted in his tarn, and dies upon the field of honorthe babils council be restrieved as your un-bappy irritation has suggested. It is a lost babile, and lost forever. One thing remained to you in your defeat-some rage of common honor ; and these you have made haste to cast

Common honor : not the honor of having done anything right, but the honor of not having done sught conspicuously foul; the honor of the isort; that was what remained to you. We are not all expected to be Damiens; a man may conceive his duty more narrowly; he may love his comforts better; and none will cast a stone at him for that. But will a gentleman of your reverend profession allow me an example from the fields of gallantry? When two gentlemen compete for the favor of a lady, and the oue succeeds and the other is rejected, and (as will sometimes happen) matter damaging to the successful rival's credit reaches the ear of the defeated, it is held by plain men of no pretensions that his mouth is, in the circumstances, also necessarily closed. Your Church and Damien's were in Hawaii upon a rivalry to do well-to help, to edify, to set divine examples. You having (in one luge instance) failed and Damien succeeded, I marvel it should not have silence; that when you had been outstripped in that high rivalry and satinglorious in the midst of your well being in your pleasant room-and Damien, crowned with glories and horrors, toiled and rotted in that pigstye of his under the cliffs at Kalawao-you, the elect who would not, were the last man on earth to collect and propagata goisip or the volunteer who would

I think I see you-for I try to see you in the fish as I write these sentences-I think I see you leap at the word pre-type, a hyperblical expression at the best. "He had no hand in the reforme," he was "a coarse, dirty man;" these were your own words, and you may thick it possible that I am come to support you with fresh evidence. In a sense, it is even so. Damien has been too much depicted with a conventional halo and conventional features : so -vour letter to the Ray. H B. Gage.

You may ask on what authority I speak. It was my inclement destiny to b come acqu inted, not with Damien, but with Dr. Hyde. When I visited the lazaretto Damien was already in his resting grave. But such in ormation as I have I gathered on the spot in conversation with you at large : I shall these proceed to criticize i count gathered on the spot in conversation with your utherance from several points of view, di. I gathered on the spot in conversation with vine and human, in the course of which I shall attempt to draw again and with more specifi-cation the character of the dead saint whom it had sparred and wrangled with him, who bhold him with no nalo, who perhaps regarded him with small respict, and through who ee unprepared and scarcely partial communications the plain human features of the man shone on me convincing y. These gave me what know-ladge I possess, and I learned it in that scene where it could be most completely and sensitive-ly understood—Kalawao, which you have never y understood - Katawao, which you have never so much saintly philauthropist. The simple truth is, he was a coarse dirty man, beadstrong and bigot-ed. He was not sent to Moloksi, but went the man is not always ab his stumble into that confession. "Less than one half of the island," you say, "is devoted to the lepers." Molokai-" Molokai ahina," the lepers." gray," lofty, and most desolate island-along half the island is devoted to the lepers) and he all its northern side plunges a front of precipice come often to Honolulu. He had no hand in into a sea of unusual profundity. This range of cliff is, from east to west, the true end and from tier of the island. Only in one spot there projects into the ocean a certain triangular and rugged down, grassy, stony, windy, and rising in the midst into a bill with a dead crater, the whole bearing to the cliff that overhangs it somewhat the same relation as a bracket to a wall. With this hint you will now be able to nick out the leper station on a map: you wil he able to judge how much of Molokai is thus cal off between the surf and precipice, whether less than a half or less than a quarter, or a fifth or a tinth-or, say, a twentieth; and the next time you burst into print you will be in a position to share with us the issue of your calculations. I imagine you to be one of those persons who talk with chearfulness of that place which oxen and waintopes could not drag you to behold. You, who do not even know its situation on the map, probably denounce sensational descrip tions stratching your limbs the while in your pleasant parlor on Beretania street. When I vas pulled ashore there one early morning. there sat with me in the boat two Sisters, bio ding farewell (in humble imitation of Damien) to the lights and joys of human life. O so of these wept silently; I could not witheld myself from joining her. Had you been there, it is my belief that nature would have triumphed even in you; and as the boat drew but a little nearer and you habeld the atairs growded with nearer, and you beheld the stairs crowded with abominable deformations of our common manhood, and saw yourself landing in the midst of such a population as only now and then surrounds us in the horror of a night pare -what a haggard eye would you have rolled over your reluctant shoulder toward the house on Bare. tania street ! Had you gone on ; had you found every fourth face a blot upon the land surge ; had you visited the hospital and seen the support came far more from whites that from Hawaiians; and to these last they scool (in a rugh figure) in the shoes of God. This is not the place to enter into the degree of causes of their failure, such as it is. One element alone is pertinent, and must bare har har into the degree of causes of the place to enter into the degree of causes of the shoes to enter into the degree of causes of the shoes to enter into the degree of causes of the shoes to enter into the degree of causes of the shoes to enter into the shoes of the shoes of the shoes to enter into the shoes of t is pertinent, and must here be plainly deat as his eye quaits under the brightness of the with. In the course of their evangelical calling, sun : you would have felt it was (even to day) a sun : you would have fait it was to be a fait in the pitiful place to visit and a hell to dwall in. It they—or too many of them—grew rich. It may pitiful place to visit and a hell to dwell in. It be news that the houses of missionaries are a is not the fear of possible infection. That cause of mocking on the streets of Honolulu. It seems a little thing when compared with the will at least be news to you that when I return pain, the pity, and the disgust of the visitor's your civil visit, the driver of my cab comment-ed on the size, the taske, and the comfort of disease, and the atmosphere of affliction, ed on the size, the taske, and the comfort of disease, and physical disease in which he your home. It would have been news certainly breathes. I do not think a map more than to myself had any one told me that afternoon usually timid; but I never recall the days and these facture is the task of the state of the state of the size of the thas I should live to drag such matter into nights I spens upon that island promontory print. But you see, sir, how it is needful that (eight days and seven nights). without heart; those who are to judge batwirt you and me, be-twirt Damien and the devil's advocate, should find in my diary that I are somewhere else. I understand your letter to have been penned in a grinding experience "; I have once jotted in house which could raise, and that very justly, the margin. "Harrowing is the word "; and house which could raise, and that very justly, the margin. "Harrowing is the word"; and the envy, and the comments of the passers by. when the Mokulii bore me at last toward the I think (to employ a phrase of yours, which I outer world, I kept repeating to myself, with a admired) it "should be attributed" to you that new conception of their pregnancy, those simple outer world, I kept repeating to myself, with a words of the song :

THE BELLS OF NOTRE DAME, RUGINE FIELD. RUGINE FIELD. What thoroughfare Teems with a noisy throng 1 What though use handy everywhere The ribald jest and song the pipe of an organ, despens the note of the impression; for what daunts the onlooker is impression; for what daunts the onlooker is taste a more pleasurable sense of contrast than that monstrous sum of human suffering by when he passes from Damien's "Chinatown" which he shands suprounded Tastin and the state of the passes from the state of the state o which he stands surrounded Lassly, no doctor or nurse is called upon to enter once for all the doors of that gehenus; they de not say farewell ; they need not abandon hope, on its sad threshold ; they but go for a time to their high calling, and can look forward as they go to re-lief, to recreation, and to rest. But Damien shut to with his own haud the doors of his own sepulchre.

I shall now extract three passages from my

he had fallen (as other priests so easily do) into something of the ways and habits of thought of a Kanaka; but he had the wit to recognize the fac', and the good sense to laugh at [aver] it. A plain man it seems he was. I cannot find he was a popular.

B "After Ragedale's death [Ragadale was a famous Luna, or overseer of the unruly settleoffice by ment] there followed a brief term of Father Damien which served only to publish the weakness of that noble man. He was rough in his wave and he had no control. Authority was relaxed : Damien's life was threatened, and he was eager to resign."

C, "Of Damien I begin to have an idea. He seems to have been a man of the peasant class, certainly of the peasant type ; shrewd, iguo rant, and bigoted, yet with an open mind and capable of receiving and digesting a reproof, if it were bluutly administered ; superbly gener-ous in the least thing as well as in the greatest, and as ready to give his last shirt (although not without human grumbling) as he had been to sacrifice his life : essentially indiscreet and officious, which made him a troubleaume col league ; domineering in all his ways, which made him incurably uppopular with the Ka-nakas, but yet destitute of real authority, so that his boys laughed at him and he must carry out his wishes by the means of bribes. He learned to have a manis for doctoring, and set the Kanakas against the remedies of his up regular rivals-perhap; (if anything matter at all in the treatment of such a disease) the worst thing that he did, and certainly the easi est. The best and worst of the man appear very plainly in his dealings with Mr. Chap man's money. He had originally laid it out [int-uded to lay it out] entirely for the benefit of Catholice, and even not so wisely ; but after a long, plain talk he admitted his error fully and revised the list. The sad state of the boys' home is in part the result of his lack of control, in part of his own slovenly ways and false ideas of bygiene. Brother officials used to call it 'Dami-n's Chinatown.' 'Well, they would say, 'your Chinatown keeps growing.' And he would laugh with perfect good nature, and adhere to his errors with perfect obstinacy. So much I have gathered of truth about this plain, poble, human brother and father of ours; his imper-fections are the traits of his fac, by which we knew him for our fellow; his marcyrdom and his example nothing can lessen or annul; and only a person here on the spot can properly appreciate their greatness."

I have set down these private passages, as you perceive, without correction; thanks to you, the public nas them in their blantness. They are almost a list of the man's faults, for it is rather these that I was seeking; with his vir-tues, with the heroic profile of his life, I and the world were already sufficiently acquainted. I was besides a little suspicious of Catholic testimony; in no ill sense, but merely because Damien's admirers and disciples were the least likely to be critical I know you will be more suspicious still; and the facts set down above were one and all collected from the lips of Propertants who had opposed the father in his life. Yet I am strangely deceived, or they build up the image of a man, with all his weaknesses, essentially heroic and alive with rugged honesty, generosity and mirth.

Take it for what it is, rough, private jottings of the worst sides of Damien's character, col. lected from the lips of those who had labored with and ('n your own phrase) "knew the man;"-though I question whether Damien

at Kalawao to the beautiful Bishop Home'a Kalaupania. At this point, in my desire to make all fair for you, I will break my rule and adduce Catholic testimony. Here is a parsage from my diary about my visit to the Chinatown, from which you will see how it is (even now) regarded by its own officials :- "We went regarded by its own officials:- we were round all the dormitories, refeatories, &c. dark and dingy enough, with a superficial chanliness, which he (Mr Dutton, the lay brother) did not seek to defend 'It is almost decent,' said he; A. "Damien is dead and already somewhat upgratefully remembered in the field of his labors and sufferings. 'He was a good man, but very officious,' says one. Another tells me he had fallen (as other priests to arei'd did the batter than when he was there alone and had not prejudiced by jealousy, all the reforms of the lazaretto, and even those which be most vigorously opposed, are properly the work of Damien. They are the evidence of his success; whose faithful work we hear too little; there have been many since; and some had more world in wisdom, though none had more devo-tion than our eaint. Byfore this day even you will confess they had effected little. It was his part, by one striking act of martyrdom, to direct all men's eyes on that distressful coun-try. At a blow, and with the price of his life, he made the place illusticutes and upplic. And e made the place illustrious and public. And

that, if you will consider largely, was the one reform needful; pregnant of all that should succeed. It brought money; it bronghs (best individual addition of them all) the Sisters; it brought supervision, for public opinion and public interest landed with the man at Kala-If ever any man brought reforms, and died to bring them, it was he. There is not a clean cup or towel in the Bishop Home but dirty Damien washed it. There is not a

Damion was not a pure man in his relations with women, dec.

How do you know that ? Is this the nature of the conversation in that house on Beretania street, which the cabman envied, driving past -racy details of the misconduct of the poor peasant priest, toiling under the cliffs o Molokai

Many have visited the station before me they seem not to have heard the rumor. When I was there I heard many shocking tales, for Wher my informants were men speaking with the plainness of the laity; and I heard plenty of complaints of Damien. Why was this pover mentioned, and how came it to you in the re tirement of your clerical parlor?

But I must not even seem to deceive you. This scandal, when I read it in your letter, was not new to me. I had heard it once before; and I must tell you how. There came to Shaita a man from Honolulu; he, in a public house on the beach, volunteered the statement that Damien had "contracted the disease from the female lepers," and I find a joy in telling you how the report was welcomed in a public house. A man sprong to his feet; I am not at liberty to give his name, but from what I heard, I doubt if you would care to have him to dinner in Baretania street. "You miserable little "----," (bere is a word I dare not print, it would so shock your ears. "You miserable little ----," he cried, "if the story were a bhousand times true, can't you see you are a million times a lower ----- for daring to remillion times a lower — for daring to re-pest it?" I with it could be told of you that when the report reached you in your house, perhaps after family worship, you had found in your soul enough holy anger to receive it with

the same expressions; sy, even with that one which I dare not print; it would not need to have been blotted sway, like Uncle Toby soath, by the tears of the recording augel; is would have been counted to you for your brightest righteousness. But you have deliberately chosen the part of the man from Honolulu, and you have played it with improvements of your

own. The man from Honolulu-miserable, leering creature-communicated the tale to a rude knot of beach combing drinkers in a public house, where (I will to far agree with your bemperance opinion) man is not always at his unthinkingly. Rather have all your energies the Reverend H B Gage," that you chose to communicate the sickening story ; and the blue ribbon which adorne your portly bosom forbids me to allow you the extenuating plea that you were drunk when it was done. Your "dear brother"—a brother indeed—made haste to debrother — a prother indeed means of grace, per-liver up your lebber (as a means of grace, perhaps,) to the religious papers ; where, many months, I found and read and wondered at it; and whence I have now reproduced it for the wonder of others. And you and your dear brother have, by this cycle of operations, built up a contrast very edifying to examine in de one of his colleagues sat with him late into the tail. The man whom you would not care to night, multiplying arguments and accusations; have to dinner, on the one side; on the other, that the father listened, as usual, with "perfect | the Rev. Dr. Hyde and the Rev. H. B. Gage Buy I fear you scarce appreciate how you appear to your fellow men; and to bring it home to you, I will suppose your story to be true. I will suppose and God forgive me for supposing it - that Damien faltered and slumbled in his narrow path of duty : I will suppose that, in the horror of his isolation, perhaps in the fever of incipient disease, he, who was that you are one of those who have an eye for doing so much more than he had sworn, failed in the letter of his priestly oath-he, who was find and publish them; and that having found so much a better mian than either you or me, them, you make hasts to forget the overvailing who did what we have never dreamed of daring -he too tasted of our common fraility. Isgo, the pity of it !" The lesst tender should by moved to tears; the most incredulous to prayer. And all that you could do was to per your letter to the Rev. H. B. Gage. Is it growing at all clear to you, what a pic ture you have drawn of your own heart? I will try yet once again to make it clearer. You had a father. Suppose this tale were about him, and some informant brought it to you, proof in hand; I am not making too high an estimate of your emotional nature, when I suppose you would regret the circumstance ? that you would feel the tale of iraily the more keenly, since it shamed the author of your days? and that the last thing you would do would be to publish it in the religious press? Well, the man who tried to do what Damien did is my father. and the father of the man in the Apia bar, and the father of all who love goodness; and he was your father too, if God had given you grace to

O. Y. M. S. Solema Service in St. Patrick's Church

Sunday Evening. The Oatholic Young Men's Society celebrated.

on Sunday, with great solemnity and pomp, the closing religious exercises of the association. The members attended sight o'clock Mass in St. Patrick's and received Holy Communion as a pledge of their mutual love and affection At 7 30 they occupied the centre aiele to perform their month of May devotions and to listen to a sermon preached by their director, Rev. James Callaghan. His long experience in the cause of youth enabled the rev. gentleman to breat the subject of Catholic youth with all the skill of a master. He described youth in its brightest colors, its candor, its beauty, its innocence. He showed how quickly the charms disappear when interfered with by the polsonous vapors of the world's maxims, or by concupisence, or by the opposition of Satan. He warned parents and guardiane to use all their influence to pre-erve it from desecration. Youth, though enchanving, is without experience and needs wise couns: come far enough to meet you on a common and advice. Religion, the protectress of virtu-ground of fa t; and I tell you that, to a mind is a potent remedy in the thick of the battle of is a potent remedy in the thick of the battle of life. Assistance at Mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation, morning and evening prayers, monthly Confession and Communion are the great means of perseverance for youth. The occasion of sins must be scrupulously they are what his heroism provoked from the reluctant and the car-less. Many were before bim in the field; Mr. Meyer, for instance, of gether with a love for solid Catholic literature, bim in the field; Mr. Meyer, for instance, of gether with a love for solid Oatholic literature, whose faithful work we hear too little; there there with a love for solid Oatholic literature. The sermon being over, a solemn act of con-bave been many since; and some had more devo. was read and followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacroment. The grand social celebration will take place next Wednesday even-ing in the Vios, Armory Hell, where two maz-nificent plays will be produced: "Kisg Ru-dolphe's Will" and "A Close Shave."

A Plain Home Talk on What Oon-stitutes Good Breeding.

Of all the graces and acquirements which tend to adorn one's manners, pollceness is the chief. There is nothing which so recommends a person on a slight acquaintance, and it loses none of its value when found in the nearest connections, and in the dearest and

most tender friendships. It is a delightful qualification, and though universally admired and respected, is so rarely found in an emiaent degree that its possessor becomes an object of interest, his or her society is courted, and a laudable rivalry springs up among his or her acquaintsnoes as to who shall attain the greatest perection.

All cannot possess it in the very highest degree because it is a natural gift, but all are capable of attaining to something not fa removed from perfection.

We may soy, however, that there are two kinds of politeness-the natural and the artificial. The natural is the peculiar glit of the well-born. It is, so to speak, part of their patrimony or real estate, and is entailed upon them by birth. To this class of persons politeness is no effort ; it is, as before stated, natural and inherent. Now, the generality e! peorls cannot be said to possess this yushty naturally. To those it is the result of training, and, like other things, must be obtained by instruction, and by the observ ance and imitation of good models. We pur pose to give a few general hints as to what is required for a foundation before the endeavor to attain to this quality is commenced. Good temper is absolutely necessary.

Without this, little or nothing can be done; but with it and a moderately good understand. ing applied conscientionaly to the purpose, In ceas is pretty certain.

And you must be willing to learn and un thought to be right must bereling aished, and some things which you have thought little of must be carefully cultivated. Unless you are prepared to do this you will make little progress.

Presence of mind is also essential. You should be able to form an opinion as to what you ought to say or do in a moment.

your powers of speech, at your command, and be able to engage in gay and sprightly con-versation without overstepping the bounds of propriety. When you are able to the speech of the s

Tou can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past for us in your own locality. During the past for us in your own locality. During the past for us in your own locality. During the past for us in your own locality. During the past for us in your own locality and the their services-more than a barrel of money. Work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either soc. Too can work all the time or in apare time only. Any case that services and of either soc. Too can work one any where can easy. This is the chance of one any where can easy is doney or more the conditions, earn \$2 to 0 a day and upwards. No class of people in the word are making where the server is those it work for an No class of people in the word are making into this roy cal chance. If you will find that you can easy make it has the classing of the sole of the sole before wascere all into this roy al chance. If you will find that you can easy make write befor your rest, and then if yon conclude not to to to work, or if we canned we will ay all before you FEEE E. Befor write befor your rest, and then if yon conclude not to to to work, or if we canned we will any all before you? The sole work we want write befor your rest, and then if yon conclude not to to to work, or if we canned we will any all before you? August, Juster. You can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past ers makes big money. TRUB & Co., Box 292, Augusta, Mak

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and sontrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and that the same desconducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of sus signatures attached, in its advertisements "

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there without orders ; did not stay at the leper settlement (before he became one himself), but sircilated treely over the whole island (less than come often to Honolulu. the reforms and improvements inaugurated, which were the work of our Board of Health, occasion required and means were provided. He was not a pure man in his relations with women, and the leprosy of which he died should be attributed to his vices and carelessness. Uthers have done much for the lepers, our own ministers, the Government physicians. and so forth, but never with the catholic ides of meriting eternal life. Yours, &c.. O. M. Hypr.

To deal filly with a letter so extraordinary I must draw at the outset on my private knowledge of the signatory and his sect. It may offend others ; scarcely you, who have been so busy to collect, so bold to publish, gossip on your rivals. And this is perhaps the moment when I may best explain to you the character of what you are to read : I conceive you as a man quite beyond and below the reticences of civility; with what measure you mete, with that shall be measured you again; with you at last I rejoice to feel the button off the foil And if in augut that I and to plunge home. And if in augnt that I shall say I should offend others, your colleagues, whom I respect and remember with affection, I can but offer them my regret ; I am not free, I am inspired by the consideration of interests far more large; and such pain as can be inflicted by anything from me must be indeed trifling when compared with the pain with which they read your letter. It is not the hangman, but the criminal, that brings dishonor on the house, You belong, air to a sect—I believe my sect,

and that in which my ancestors labored-which has enjoyed, and partly failed to ultilize, an exceptional advantage in the islands of Hawaii, The first missionaries came ; they found the land already self-purged of its old and bloody faith ; they were embraced, almost on their ar-rival, with enthusiasm ; what troubles they you have never visited the scene of Damien's life and death. If you had recalled it, and looked about your pleasant rooms, even your pen perhaps would have been staryed.

calamity befoll their innocent parisbioners, Sisters, the Dottor, and the missionaries all in-when leprosy descended and took root in the defatigable in their noble tasks. It was a differ-When leprosy descended and took root in the leaves and the second upon a nerve acutely sensitive. I know that others of your collesgues look back on the in-critis of your Church, and the intrative and decisive heroism of Damies, with semething

'Fis the most distressful country That ever yet was seen.

And observe : that which I saw and suffered Your sect [and remember, as far as any sect] from was a settlement, purged, bettered, baau-avows me, it is mine) has not done ill in a worldly sense in the Hawaiian kingdom. When the Bishop's Home excellently arranged; the calamity hefall courage, with what pitiful sinkings of dread, God only knows) to a lifetime of dressing sores and stumps.

haps. I san too sensitive, You will say

served by your gossips, how ill by your intelligence and sympathy; in how many points of face we are at one, and how widely our appreciations vary. There is something wrong here; either with you or me. It is possible, for instance, that you who seem to have so many ears in Kalawao, had heard of the affair of Mr. Chapman's money, and were singly struck by Damien's intended wrongdoing. I was struck with that also, and set it fairly down ; but I was struck much more by the fact that he had the honesty of mind to be convinced. I may here tell you that it was a long business; that and hature and perfect obstance;" but at the last, when he was persuaded—" Yes," said he, "I am very much obliged to you, you have sppear to your fellow men; and to h done me a service : it would have been a thefa." There are many (not Catholics merely) who require their heroes and saints to be infallible : to bese the story will be painful; not to the true overs, patrons, and servants of mankind,

And, I take it, this is a type of our division : faults and failures; that you take a pleasure to and the real success, which had alone virtue introduced them to your knowledge. It is a dangerous frame of mind. That you may un-derstand how dangerous, and into what a situation it has already brought you, we will (if you please) go hand in hand through the different phrases of your letter, and candidly examine each from the point of view of its truth, its appositeness, and its charity.

Damien was coarse. It is very possible You make us sorry for the lepers, who had only a coarse old peasant for their friend and father. But you, who were so refined, why were you not there to cheer them with the lights of culture? Or may I remind you that we have some reason to doubt if John the Baptist were genteel; and in the case of Peter, on whose career you doubtless dwell approvingly in the pulpit, no doubt at all that he was a "oparse, headstrong" fisherman i that he was a "coarse, headstrong" fisherman i Yet even in our Protestant Bibles Peter is calla i Saint.

Damien was diriy.

He was. Think of the poor lepers annoyed with this dirty comrade! But the clean Dr. Hyde was at his food in a fine house.

Damien was headstrong. I believe you are right again; and I thank God for his strong head and heart.

Damien was *bigoted*.

I am not fond of bigots myself, because they are not fond of me. But what is meant by big-otry, that we should regard it as a bigmisn in a priest? Damien believed his own religion with the simplicity of a peasant or child ; as I would I could suppose that you do. For this I wonder at him some way off; and had that been his only character should have aveided him in life. But the point of interest in Damien which has caused him to be so much talked about and made him at last the subject of your pen and mine, was that, is him, his bigotry, his intense and narrow faith, wrought potently for good, and strengthened him to be one of the world's heroes and exemplars.

Damion was not sent to Molokai, but wert there oithout orders.

Is this a misreading, or do you really mean the words for blame? I have heard Corist in the pulpits of our Church, held up for imitation on the ground that His sacrifice was voluntary. Does Dr. Hyde think otherwise ?

Damien did not stay at the settlement, de. It is true he was allowed many indulgences Am I to understand that you blame the father for profiting by these or the officers for granting them? Is either case it is a mighty Spartan t standard to issue from the house on Berstania ROBBET LOUIS STEVENSON.

Irish National League.

ee it,

A vote of confidence in the executive board of the Irish National League of America was passed by the local branches of the Lesguo here lust Tuesday evening. A lengthy re port from the Central Executive was read, foreshadowing the dissolution of Parliament in the near inture, and urging for lunds to defray the expenses of the coming campaign. out of which, the decument says, Mr. Glad stone and the Irich Parliamentary party would come forth victorious.

581 Wood St., CHICAGO, ILL, April 2, '89.

In autumn of 1887 my daughter Martha be came slightly ill. After a few weeks this in-creased to fever, sleeplessness and general phy-sical and mental debility. We used advice and medicine of a resident doctor, who gave the disease no other name but debility. As she gained no relief after several moaths treatment, we consulted two more doctors, and she under went five weeks treatment at a hospital, where entire loss of sleep and appetite, and constant For six weeks she is at home and using Pastor

Koenig's Nerve Tonie that proves to be a charm. She converses again and likes to work, a result of this precious medicine, a boon to humanity. C. Femaru.

this you are making rapid progress in your study.

Joined to presence of mind you should have a quick sonse of propriety. When you are about to speak, think; and if your words would be likely to burt the feelings of any person present even in the elightest if they might cause a reticent degree, nature one pang, they should be left unspoken. However, if you possess the sense of propriety, you will know how to not at such a janotare.

Aim at this, for with its possession a great stop has been gained. In different states of society there are different states

firent costoms and different ideas as to what constitutes good breeding.

This differance is universel, each particu'abranch of society having its own code of pro-priety and ceremony. However, no matter the sphere of society into which we are introduced, the principles of politeness are the same. It is always impolitito hurt, by your manner of speech, the feelings or the passions of these with whom we converse,

This rule holds good in all class of society is subject to no exception. If you are among a party of friends, your aim should be to pronote the display of their graces and accom plishments, rather than your own. Your rale should be-"Think of others first " Do not reckon yoursolf anything. But humility, though a cardinal virtue, has its proper bounds. You should not strain to humble yourself to anyone; for by so doing you might loss your self-respect, and others lone their respect for you, and a quire an advantage over you ; so that you must always

keep your humility under proper ountrol. In company we should be perfect y easy and collected to arrive at this is percaps the JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists. hardest of all. Yet this case may be obtained by constant application, and, and once gained, we have made a great advance; for it shows that he have a thorough knowledge of the rules of good breeding, and are thus perfeitly at ease, from a consciousness that we shall not in any way transgress propriety. All these things go to form what might be called the essence of politeness, and to make the pelite person. The only method to obtain them is by observation and careful

Of your demeanor and conduct in tie family circle I feel sure, my dear boy, that In need say very lit le. But I may remind you again that home is the place where a man should appear at his best. He who is bearish at home and polite only abroad is no true gentleman ; indeed he who can not be gentle and considerat; to these of his own househeld will never be really courteeus to strangers. "Men de not," says Wordsworth. "make their homes unhappy because they have not enough genius. A mind and senti-ments of a higher order would render them capable of sieing and fie isgall the beauty of domestic ties." There is no better train-ing for healthy and pleasant intercourse with the outer world than a bright and cheerful demeanor at home. It is a man's home that his real character is seen ; as he appears to others, so he is really elsewhere, however (fathers)."

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recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, coward as all infigutions or shound is schemes. ONE BOBLEAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket BASHED BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY WALLACE, daughter of John and Mary Wallace, who left Ballinasloe, Irelind, about six years ago. When last heard from-four years ago-she was in situation with a lawyer's family in Montreal. Any information concerning he whereabouts will be gladly received by JOHN whereabouts will be gladly received by JOHN HENRY, Pound Street, Sligo, Ireland. 43 8

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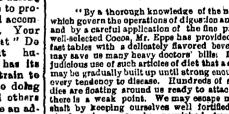
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 28, St. Germain. THUBSDAY, May 29, St. Cyril. FRIDAY, May 30, St. Felix. SATURDAY, May 31, St. Angela Merici. SUNDAY, June 1, St Justin Martyr. MONDAY, June 2, St. Pethinus, TERSDAY, June 3, St. Olotilde.

"NATIONALIST," as a party name, is one that Irishmen have learned to revere. All the more reason for avenging the prostitution of so good a name perpetrated by Mercier. Pacand, and the rest of the boodle brigade who hold the reins of power at Quebac.

two good Irish names figured in the list of the members of the Government of the Province, Lynch and Flynn. Under Mercier's "Nationalist " regime " no Irish need apply." fact when marking their ballet-papers on the acventeenth Jane nert.

In this issue we give a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne in which His Holiness reveals the sutlines of a new social programme to meet the wants and aspirations of the times. It is evidently the intuntion of his Holiness that societies of Catholic workpeople should be formed wherever pessible. and that the Bishops and clergy should take a practical part in their promotion and direction. This method of organisation is, his Holiness says, the surest remedy against Socialism, because true Christian principles will always form its basis. The Gospel of Obrist is the ground-work of all the most humanitarian systems.

PUBITAN New England is Paritan no more. Indeed it is an ethnological question whether tions and pilgrimages will visit the Eternal Oity, special offerings of Peter's Pence will be tendered to the Supreme Pentiff, and commemorative works, in accordance with the desires and wishes of his Holiness, will be performed in the various discesses of the Peninsula. The Liverpoel Catholic Times suggests that Catholics .throughout the world join heartly with the Oatholics of Italy in this demonstration of filial love, in order that the splendour of the Pontiff's Episcopal Jubilee will be not liss brilliant than that which crowned the orlebration of his Sacerdotal Jubiles in January, 1888. It is the duty as it is the desire of all Catholics to

do what lies in their power to lighten the trials and sorrows of the Grand Old Man of the Vatican.

A Bombshell!

Within the past few days, new light has been thrown noon the inwardness of the Mercier Government as Quebec and their methods. Mr. Whelan was awarded, some years ago, the contract for building the new Court House in the ancient city. The original contract, and the numerous extras and alterations made upon the plans, as first shown, were completed some time sgo. Mr. Whelan submitted his claim for the extras and alterations, and, in due course, the whole matter was entrusted to the Government arbitrators for adjudication. Mr. Whelan had to undergo enormous expense for counsel to represent him, but, finally, the sum of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars was awarded as the amount actually due him. It was natural that after all the delays the contractor had been obliged to submit to, that he should expect to be paid the greatly reduced amount awarded on his claim. The itsm was placed in the Government estimates, and just here a drama was reached that has set the UNDER the Ress Taillen administration, whole province in commotion. Mr. Whelan entourage of Mr. Premier Mercier knew it, without paying the piper, with a vengeance. To And yet Taillon never could begin to promise | use the words of a contemporary, usually favorlike Mercier. Irishmen shendd remember this [able to the Quebec Government, the boodlers tlocked around Mr. Whelen and his hundred thousand like flies on a syrup pitcher. One of the advanced guard came in for a modest \$1,500, another applied for and got \$2,000, and Mr. Pacaud, general manager for the Nationalist party, came along for \$10,000, which he got under the pretence of calming the opposition in the Legislature !!! He then came for an-

then, his appetite apparently growing sharper, instead of being satisfied, he modestly called for a further filteen thousand dollars, but this was too much, and was refused. Mr. Whelan laughed at the idea of money

being necessary to quiet Hon. Mr. Taillon, who, to do Mr. Treasurer Pacaud justice, the latter declared not to be the kind of man to apsecuring the balance from the hands of the voracious crew who were hungering after bia hard earned dollars. He bled and bled freely, but there is a limit to human endurance, and although the contractor had his head in the lion's mouth, so to speak, when another call for some thousands was made upon him, he point blank refused to be victimized any further. He was then harassed with a law suit, and in the literally made people's hair stand on end. The cock and bull story about the money being required to hush opposition members has been promptly met, and the following declaration. signed by every member of the Conservative party in the Legislature, published in answer

the meantime, the general verdict is, that Mercier and Pacaud et hoc genus omne must duappear from the scene ; their usefulness is gone.

Deceived.

,这种人意义的,这些人,这些人的人,也不是这些人的人,也是这些人的人,就是这些人的是我的人的人,也是我们不可能是我们是我是我是我的人们是我的人,我都

When the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his friends attacked the Dominion Government for having allowed the law to take its course, in the case of Louis Riel, THE TEUE WITNESS, believing in the sincerity of the movement, gave its adherence to the party that was formed at that time, and took a firm and uncompromising stand against not only the Dominion Government, but the administration led in the Province by the Hon. Measure. Ross and Taillon, because they had refused to make common cause with the Catholic majority on that occasion. We acted in the most perfect good faith,

Many of our best friends deprecated our course; some, on whose judgment we had most fre quently relied, we found ourselves arrayed against in a contest of no ordinary hitterness. We thought Hon. Mr. Mercies was sincere in his desire to vindicate what men hold ment dear, but we have had a sad awakening, and now find that the "Riel cry" was a mere subterfuge. The scaffold of Regina was used as a stepladder to power, and those Irish Catholics who were induced to join the movement and make common cause with the Mercierites, have been duped, and their just claims and long established rights not only ignored, but, we may say, laughed at by the men they assisted into office. It is regrettable that mistakes should be made, but far worse still, that such mistakes having been discovered, they should be persisted in, and having committed the error of hoisting bogue patriots into place, it is now our duty, in so far as on us it depends, to undo the mischief and put things in their true light. before our readers, in the Province of Quebes. was not to be allowed to draw his money if the The Hon, Mr. Mercier and his government should be unceremoniously ejected from office. We hope that our Irisk Catholic friends will see, that a government by which they have been deceived, and in which they are allowed neither place nor voice, is summarily disposed of. No one can accuse us of acting heatily in this matter-we have again and again warned Mr. Mercier that whilst we were willing and anxious to give him fair play ; not to embarrase him, nor unduly has ten his recognition of the claims of our people, that representation in the Osbinet we must have. Promises were made honeyed words other five thousand, which he also got,-and were spoken soft sander was plentifully administered, every conceivable excuse was put forth-but one thing we were given to understand, and for that reason our remonstraces were not as they otherwise should have been, and it was, that the Government would not go to the country for

the present elections without a representative of she Irish Casholic element in its ranks. We said Ischer. Whelan paid the money all the same in hopes added, we have been laughed at, and that is were not allowed to have matches. The august and venerable Bishop Bourget, founder we had been daceived ; that is apparent, but we conclus clear. Until the last moment the flattering unction was laid to car souls, that we had only to wait and that all would be right. Now we have seen and read the programme speech of Mr. Premier Mercler, and the mask is thrown aside-the hon. gentleman finds space for every subject, but not room for one word about Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. Probably the Fremier thinks the time has arrived when he can dispense with the support of the warm-hearted Celts who were guiled into his ranks by the Riel cry. Well, we shall see- the Irish Catholics are a power in the province, let that not be forgotten. On the island of Montreal, alone, they hold the balance of power in six constituences, not to speak of Montreal Centre, which is conceded to them. In probably not less than fifteen other constituencies, throughout the province, they have sufficient votes to turn the scale, and in every one of these Mr. Mercier and his government ought to be made to feel that a generous hearted peopel will not allow him to deceive them with impunity.

butes of reverence and affection. Deputa- we shall keep our readers thoroughly posted. In iste, whilst his experience qualifies him for Poirler, Dame, nee Rocheleau ; Richard. discharging oreditably the duties of a diplematiat.

Meantime a perfect howl has been set up by the Pretestant wath-degs, as they call themselves, in Eugland. They have denennoed the gevernment in unmeasured terms for " trackling to Popery" and accuse Lord S-liebury of treason for carrying on diplomatic relations with the Vatican contrary to law. But these negotiations are

absolutely necessary for the good of Catholics as well as a clear understanding between the Universal Church and the Government which for the time being expresses temporal control in civil affairs in different countries.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Names of the Dead Supplied by the Superior of Longue Point Asylum-The Inquest Adjourned to Secure a Complete

List of the Missing.

The corener's inquest on the Lengue Pointe calamity was continued on May 21st., and something definite was at last arrived at. High Constable Bissonnette testified to

finding the remains in rear of the second wing of the asylum in the women's department. He wrapped them up in a napkin, placed -them in a bex and left them in care of Dr. Prieur. He and some otners worked for half day but found no more bodies.

James O'Reurke was recalled and swern to till the truth concerning the desch of the remains of some person unknown, found after the Longue Peinte fire. Hedid not believe the fire originated in the basement or it would have shown some signs. The nearest formace was distant nine feet on the level from the place where the fire took. There was a slow fire in the furnace, but it could not possibly have ignited any woodwork, as the furnace was in a separate building, separated by a stone wall, three feet thick, and there was nothing around but time and He knew a man named Horman who iren. had been employed as a guardian for some

tim≏ pa⊦t Witness examined by Mr. David-The neating apparetzs was under his control. The hot water system was in use, the water being conveyed in pipes from the furnace roem.. Hot water pipes could not set fire to the woodwork or the ventilators. Even steam, which is much hetter, could not have done that. The kitchen was 21 feet above the furnace rosm, but the fire could not nave come from there either as the chimney ran into the chimney from the furnace room. The kitchen was separated from the rest of the building by a wall. There was no other fire in the place except some coal oil lamps in the refectory, but the Nune were at dinner at the time so the fire would not have eriginated there. The ventilating shaft was built of brick up to the third storey, where the brick partitions stopped and scantlings began, and from there to the top it was of wood. From the attic it ran into the main shaft, which discharged in th dome. There was no friction at any place sufficient to start a fire. The water pressure was insufficient. There plenty of water, but as soon as the tanks | gether new, always very interesting. fell they were done. The shaft was 12 by S

By a Juryman-The natients were allowed

Eliza; Raymond, Flavie; Stahan, Dme Mary ; Therriault, Hertenze ; Thivierge, Clarizze Vernier, Judith : Williams, Dame Annie Williams, Sophie ; Bricher, Domitilde ; La. lumiere. Euphrosine.

THE TEMPORARY ASYLUM. The Plans of the New Buildings for Longue Pointe.

The temporary hulldings for the insane asylum at Longue Pointe will, it is expected. be ready for occupation by September. The buildings will consist of twelve isclaced two story, wooden structures, two hundred feet long and twenty fort wide. There will be six of these buildings, thirty-six feet apart, along either side of the drive from the road gate to the site of the burned buildings. The spaces between the different buildings will be fenced in, making an 'isolatid recreation ground for each building or ward, Capaclous kitchens of brick and one story high will also be created. These buildings are est mated to cost \$50,000. As soon as the buildings are complated the preparation of the plans for the permanent buildings will be brgun. Time will be taken to study the best plans for asylums on this continent and elsewhere, and it is expected that these temporary buildings will be required to meet the requirements of the asylum for three years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pilgrimage at Bigaud, P. Q.

On Sunday, May 18, took place a grand pil grimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is situated on the Bourget College grounds, Over 3,000 persons, consisting of the faithful of Rigaud parish, of the neighbosing parishes, the faculty and students of Bourge College, the Sisters and their pupils, joined in procession at the parish church at 10 a.m. to make their angual pilgrimage to the shrine of the Blessed Virgin, situated on the Rigaud mountain, not far from Bourget College. On the way bymns were chanted by the College It was edifying to witness the faith and choir. piety of the long into of pilgrims. At 10 30 unass was celebrated in the chapel on the sum-mit of the cliff by the Very Rav. O. Joly, O.S.V., President of the College. One hun dred feet below the chapel the pions crowd heard mass, being able to see the altar and celebrant through the folding doors. An elo quent sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. d. Ducharme, C S.V., Assistant Provincial of the Clarics of St. Viator, who have the direc-tion of Bourget College. During the Holy Sacrifice, the College choir rendered three ap propriate hymns. After the consecration to th Blessed Virgin Mary, the procession proceeded to the parish church in the same order as it went up to the mountain chapel. The pil-grimage terminated by the solemn Banediction of the Blessed Sacrament,

Mr. L. O. Armstrong at Bourget College. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

VIDI.

Friday evening, the 16th inst., the students of this institution and the citizens of Rigard had the pleasure of being present at a stereoptican entertainment given by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, illustrating, by means of more than 200 admir-able views, a journey from "Paris to Hong Kong across Canada," Nothing can be com-pared to the grand and natural beauties of our Rocky Mountains. Moreover, the marvellous scenes with which the Frazer and Columbia rivers abound, increase the vivid impression caused by the passage from the mountains. The beauty of the rivers presented by Mr. Armwas 38 pounds pressure in the basement, but strong deserve of themselves to attract a large how the fire got hadway. They turned the hose on the third and fourth flats and had plenty of water, but as soon as the toold (gether new, always very interesting). They function to the flats as both to the flats and had gether new, always very interesting. Mr. Armstrong interpreted his remarks with

many witty and piquant sayings, which were especially enjoyed by the students. His patrio-tic words on the future greatures of the Canaguardian was supposed to light their pipes of this College, evoked much applause. The

(Continued from first page.) Answer of Hon. Mr. Mercier.

THE PABISH STREEM AND ITS BO CALLED INCON-VENIENCE FOR PROTESTANIS.

Mr. Sellar does not like the Parish system. Mar. Senar does not like the ransa system. Were we to believe him, it is the principal disability under which Protestants of our Pro-vince labor. He carps at our Parochial organiz-ation and does it without the slightest regard for truth.

I need not say that he here gives proof of ignorance or of inexcusable bad culpable faith, in representing the parochial and aeignoral syrbem as two correlative institutions; they who have made the elightees study of our institutions under the French do mination know that the above statement is not correct.

OPINION OF DR. DAWSON : (1)

"....It seems evident that the parish system is not incompatible with the English tenure; that it is and slways has been independent of the feuda tenure and that there is now existing only one system of laws throughout the Pro vince

But such errors are mere trifles for a man of Mr. Sellar's veracity. I must leave many of them aside to concern myself only with his greater errors. "The priest," says this truthful writer, "is

the convener and chairman of all parish meetings, and without his sanction nothing can be done by the people."

This inv luntarily reminds me of the young military cadet giving instructions in

dril. "What is right face?" asks the recruit. "It is turning to the right," answers the cadeo. "And what is left face ?" "Ib is the same thing,

except that it is exactly the contrary." The good Mr. Sellar is like this young drill instructor; he states that the people can do nothing without the sanction of the priest ; just so, except that it is exactly the opposite which is true. The canonical and civil erection of parishes, the administration of parochial mat-ters and all affairs of like nature are done only with the consent of the parishioners, so much so indeed that neither the bishop nor the parish priest can do anything without such consent. The part of the curé is limited to presiding at those meetings, whose decisions are made by the majority of votes. On this subject Sir Hector Langevin says in his Manuel des Paroisses et Fabriques :

"Fabrique meetings are convoked by the curé or the priest replacing him on the de-mand of the trustee in effice, margiller en charge. The cuvé or the priest replacing him presides at the fabrique meeting. All business is decided by a plurality of

votes. In his Code des Curés, Marguilliers et Parois-

siens, Judge Beaudry says, on page 32 :-"It is to the bishops that belongs the initia-

tive of the (canonical) erection of parishes, but he can proceed thereto only on the demand of the proprietors who inhabit the territory to be erected into a parish We can easily understand this requirement, especially under our form of government, where everything is found. ed on the wish of the majority." "All these buildings," the same author goes on to say in citing Freminville, "their establishment, their erection and maintenance are of great interest to the inhabitants, inasmuch as none of them can be made without their giving their con-

With the bad faith which characterizes bim. the writer of the "Gleaner" insinuates that these provisions of the law are eluded by the cure, vho abuses his jufluence to extort the consent of his parishioncrs.

DECLARATION OF DB. DAWSON.

To the insinuations of this ignorant writer, I will merely oppose the assertion of a Protestant who is distinguished as much for his attach-

"In reading many of the articles written upon the parish system in this Province, one might be led to suppose that the Roman Catholic Bishops possess the arbitrary power of erecting, dividing and uniting pirishes of their own mere motion; and also of building churches and presbyperies at the expense of the people whenver they The tithes and dues are collected by C380. law; but assessments for other ecclesiastical purposes cannot be levied without the consent of the people, and the laity have more to say about it than is usually supposed by Protest ants. The while procedure is regulated by statute and guarded by numerous formalities, the neglect of any one of which is fatal

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

the Paritan is not as extinct in his forme habitat as the Dode in the South Sea islands. It would be a curious study to trace the sauses which have led to the decay of the most anstere form of Protestanism in New England, We read in an article in the New York Metropolitan :- " The Bible Seciety, through its canvatsing agents, gathers this authentic information with regard to the religious condition of different States and communities. Their report makes Maine the most | course of the trial, under oath, made revelations angedly State in the Union. It states that about the doings of the Mercier party that have there are more than seventy towns and plantations where religious services are soldom if ever held, and that in the vast towns the people are seldom reached by any Obristian influence beyond the bible society agents. and it is even claimed that there are towns in which net a copy of the Bible can be found." Commenting on this condition of spiritual to the calumay :-destitution, a contemporary asks ;- " Would ; it not be well for some of these Protestant preachers who are journeying to Japan and other distant lands to stay at home and Ohristianize the natives of Maine? Charity should begin at home."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S crushing expesure of the mean slanders of Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Henolulu, on the late sainted Father Damien will be found in this paper, Dr. Hyde appears to be a person who leves the case and enjoyments of life far too well even to visit the home of the lepers, but who through envy seeks to blast the reputation of the humble, self-sacrificing leper-martyr. Mr. Stevensen belongs to the sect of which Hyde is a minister, but he is teo uncomprising a lever of what is true and noble in humanity to allow any religious prejudices to interfere with his admiration for the devotion of a Oathelio priest. No honourable man will desire to exchange positions with Hyds. But his attack on Father Damien's character need scarcely be a subject of wonder. As Mr. Edward Clifford, a Protestant who has also come ferward manfully in defence of Father Damien, well remarks, a holier One than Father Damien was called by the religious men of his times blasphemer and a co-worker with the devil. By the way, we may remark that it is rather curious that Hyde is the name of the worse person in the double character of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by which Mr. Stevensen won his fame in literature.

The Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.

The Holy Father will celebrate the Gelden Jubilee of his Episcopacy on the 19th February, 1893, and the Italian Cathellos have begun to make preparations for paying

In my own name, and in the name of the other members of the Opposition of the Que-bec Legislature, I deny the assertions contained in the declaration of Mr. Ernest Pacaud, published in to-day's Chronicle :- "We have never complained that Mr. Whelan had never paid the amount which he promised us for the elections of 1886," because no such promise was ever made.

We never threatened to prolong the session if the item in the budget in favor of Mr. Whelan was passed.

We never demanded \$10,000 mor any other sum to allow the adoption of the item in ques-

We were never parties to any agreement of this kind ; we never had any knowledge of it ; we never received, directly or indirectly, a cens of this \$10,000, and we never authorized anyone to receive this sum for us in whole or in part; we never said to Mr. Whelan, by letter or otherwise, and we never gave him to understand that we intended opposing the item in question.

The declaration of Mr. Ernest Pacaud is a tissue of calumnies so far as it concerns us, and we defy him to give the names of the persons who have received this money for the Opposition or any one of us.

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|-------------------------|
| L. O. TAILLON, |
| B. J. FLINN, |
| J. BLANCHET, |
| L. G. DESJARDINS. |
| TH. CHASE CASGEAIN, |
| FAUCHER DE ST. MAUBIOS. |
| A. G. TOUBIONT, |
| G. A. NANTEL |
| L. N. DUPLEASIS. |
| |
| P. E. LEBLANC, |
| W. OWINS, |
| DE H. J MARTIN, |
| R. N. ENGLAND, |
| JOHN MCINTONN, |
| B. BHAUOHAMP, |
| C. E. SPENCER, |
| JOHN S. HALL, |
| W. J. POUPORS, |
| J. PICARD, |
| HON. J. G. ROBERTSON. |
| O. BALDWIN, |
| G. H. DECHENEN, |
| A. LAPOINTE. |
| |

That declaration settles, once and for all, a wretched concoction, which no same man in the Province ever gave the slightest credence to. We have the promise of still more startling re-

The Vatican and England.

A city contemporary has preity correctly stated the reasons for the appointment by the Br tish Gevenment of Sir John Lintern Simmons on a mission to the Vatican. The assumption by France of the right of pretooterate ever Oathelio missions in Oriental countries has lead to trouble in Egypt and elsewhere. The negotiations between General Simmone and the Vations have been satisfactorily concluded. The bishop of Malta has been made an Archbishop with jurisdiction extended in the way recommended by the British Government. We now learn that other negotiations have been begun between England and the Vatioan. These have reference to erection in the East Indies of not less than from twenty to twenty three dieceases, some of which will be ontirely new. whilst the ethers will be formed from existing Vicariates Apostolio. All this hierarchy ism-will belong to the jurisdiction of the Ordinary of Calcutta, Mgr. Paul Goethals, S.J., on whom Loo XIII, has conferred the dignity of Metropolitan. It is with the view of conducting these negotiations successfully that the British Government has chosen as representative to the Holy See Sir Adrian Dingli, first judge of the Civil Tribunal of Malta. Sir Adrian is a Chevalier of the Order of the Bath, and is decorstad with the Grand Corden et the Order ef SS. Michael Bapnemie; Michael, McGibbon, Hattie; and Geerge. Being a Cathelio he under- Phanenf, Dme., nee Aurest ; Phelan, Victoto his Holiness, on the occasion, fitting tri- | velations in the early future. On this matter stands fully the interests o his co-religion. ria; Prevost, Delphine; Poirier, Delya; and girls," as both subscribed.

for them. Sometimes a person would drop matches out of his pocket and the patients would get them. He had very often found matches on the floor. The filling between the floors where the fire started was sawdust. In other parts of the building cinders were u**te** 1.

Sister Therese was examined by Mr. David. She produced a list of 51 names, prepared by Sitor Charles, of the dead and missing. Some of these, perhaps ton, might have escaped and would ture up yet. The balance must have perished. These people belonged to the furious and sick wards. She could not give the number of patients in the hespitel at the time of the fire nor could she tell how this list was made up. They never gave matches to the patients, but the latter often got them scoretly from their friends. They had semitimes searched the patients and found as many as 12 beres of matches they had obtained in this way. Sister Charles, secretary of the establishment, stated that the list prepared by her centained the names of all the missing except those of the five lay Sisters who perished. There were about 1,300 patients at the time of the fire, and over twenty five were absent. The list was complete except that the

patients who were with their friends were not entered. One of the jury mentioned that a Madame

her friends knew nothing whatsver about her, and still her name did not appear among the missing.

Sister Charles could give no explanation, and is came out finally that the list had not St. Anthony will lead you straight until the heen drawn up from the efficial records, but from information supplied by the nurses in the various wards, and the names of those who were known to have been brought out

were not given, slihough they are it il miss ing. The jury decided that this was not sufficient and demanded an official list of all who could not be traced. This list is to be taken from the records and will contain the names of all who were in the asylum at the time of the fire, with the exception of those who are

being cared for in one or the other of the int.tutions at the present time and those whose friends have notified the Sisters of their safety. The inquest was adjourned for A pleasant sight by day or night in Montreal to a week to allow Sister Oharles time to prepare this.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD.

Failswing is the list supplied by Slater Therese :

Ly Staters-Lumius Boutbillier, Victoria McNtool] Alexandrina Gravel, Demerisse Gilbert, Louise Gravel.

Dame Pro-per ; Blais, Dame Onesime ; Brouillet, Zalle ; Binard, Catherine ; Cartier, Eillde ; Celeman, Dame ; Chartrand, Dame Collyer, Georgiana; Carliele, Onarlot e Cardinal, V. J.; Cet', Dame Fra.; Doly, Bridget ; Dauphin, Zoe ; Davidson, Eliza ; Daucet, Constance ; Gibron, Olara ; Glesson, Margaret ; Gelarneau, Delima ; Hackurst. Eliza; Huet, Dame; Hunot, Albina; Kelly, Dame Wm; Larente, Amelia; Luriviere, Bateny . Laveille, Exilda: Lamarre, Sophie Lamy, Elizabeth ; Leonard, Oatherino ; Layo, Marie ; Lapierre, Asilda ; Lemay, Euphemie ; Michaud, Luda ; McAvey, Dame;

College will long remember the pleasant enter College will long remember of . tainment given by Mr. Armsbroby. SFICTATOR.

C. M. B. A. REUNION,

At St. Mary's Church; May Itth.

BY FRANCIS D. DALY.

Arouse, ye brothers of the Cross of C. M. B. A. reaown.

Come rally round the golden rays now lighting Mary's crown. Advance ! advance ! brave Fifty-four, come

round us brothers all. And lead the van, bold Twenty-six, St. Mary

gives the call.

As faithful soldiers of the Cross which Jesus raised on high, follow humbly as we can the road to Wa

Calvary : And better far it is to meet as brothers staunch

and true. Beneath the banner of the Faith, as brothers

ought to do.

Come on ! come on ! Branch Forty-one, St.

Anne will guide you right. Your young men conquer in the cause, for 'tis a

godly fight: To shield the helpless and the young, for

charity is cold,

Lamarohe had been missing since the fire, To child and wife when father's life is shortened of its hold.

> Brave Fifty follow on their heels, the work is to be done.

goal is won; On bo St. Mary's in the East, and meet your

comrades there, To offer through our Lady a small meed of praise and prayer.

Come on brave lads of Seventy-four, you're

needed in the line; Eighty three, as it should be, you're always just in time. And

Forward, eastward, is the word, please pass it right along :

We'll sing of this reunion yet in many a future BOBG.

Encore, galore, to Eighty-four, who keep close up behind;

find 1

English, Irish, Scotch or French, we're of that grand belief.

Eighty-seven, straight to Heaven, I'm sure I hope you'll go, When you leave this earthly pilgrimage, this

valley full of woe; Though not in the post of honor in this song or

in the race, I have no doubt you're worthy of a better poet

and place.

"A godly sight it is to-night," so shall your children say In days to come when you are gone and they

come here to pray. The fature even bleases and the present well

repays, The noblest undertaking of the Christians of

these days.

CORRECTION-In our St. Columban correspondent's letter of last week two errors occurred. For Rev. Father Foley, read Fulvey. The "boys of St. Columban." should read "boys

"All proceedings under the parish system originate with the laity, whether for the erection compliance with all legal forms, are considered by the commissioners (all laymen named by the Lieutenant-Governor), who hear all the parties interested and reject, modify or confirm the successed and the start of the given, it is to show that Protestants are in error when they suppose that the clergy impose these assessments. On the contrary, it is the laity who tax themselves. No doubt the clergy use their influence, as they would anywhere, but they cannot in any way drag into such matters their functions as dispensers of the sacraments.

CHURCH TAXES.

Still speaking with his customary good faith, Mr. Sellar informs us that the taxes for the building churches compel many farmers to sell their properties and leave the country. This is another felsebrood. Let him cite a

single instance in support of this wicked insinuation.

To justify his odious calumnies and to excite hatred against the majority of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Mr. Sellar forgets the respect an honroab's man owes to truth and goes so far as to g ve the parochial system as the cause of the depopulation of the Euglish and Protestant townships. In support of this audacious assertion, he cites a case which gives a good idea of his exactness as a writer and of

his power as a lopi i.n. According to Mr. Sellar, a Roman Catholic bishop one day had the audacity to erect as a canonical parish a colopy of Catholic settlers, who had been increasing and prospering for twenty years past. Oau you imagine how far they had advanced and prospered? They enjoyed the supreme bappiness of forming a popula-tion, "composed mainly of laborers employed by Protestants."

Had they not reached perfect happiness, when the bishop had the crueby to deprive them of this enviable position by erecting them into a canonical parish? Can you imegine the misfortune which fell upon them, from this erec-tion into a parish? The cure, if we would tion into a parish? The cure, if we would believe Mr. Sellar, was batbarous enough to find for them money at a low rate of interest to enable them to buy the properties of their Pro-testant masters, who little by little disapp ared, and this worthy man adds that such is the his tory of fully twenty Protestant settlements throughout the province.

EXODUS OF PROTESTANTS.

I leave to Mr. Dawson the task of making known the causes of this removal of our Protestant population, which has absolutely nothing to do with the parochial system.

"The Eastern townships of Quebec were settled by English immigrants from Britain and the United States. As, during recent years, the rich lands of the North-West were opened up the young people became results. The pro-ceeds of the sale of a farm will buy ten times as much land in the North-West, believed to be of better quality. The attractions of oty life draw the youth to the town, the profits of farm. ing in the east are destroyed by western com-petition, and so the heads of rising families must move west or to be left to manage their

[1] Letters published in the "Week" and republished in the "Montress Gazette" in January and February. in the 18**90**

Patients :-Branette, Mathilde ; Bran t e.

1

san I

larm alone. In this way, a constant move-ment is going on, an outflow of English and an inflow of French...... "The theory that the parish system was linked with the seigniorial tenure will not avail, for it is not true. Nor would it be desir-able if true. If the English farmers improve their diroumstances by selling out, it is surely batter that ready purchasers should be found. It is better than leaving the farms tenantless. It is Detter than the virg the farms tenantiess. The movement is not peculiar to the Eastern Townships of Cuebec. In Vermont, New Hampshire, and other New England States, the number of deserted farms lapsing into wilderness is so great as to cause serious alarm, and plans are projected of getting up societies to promote immigration.

This is the truth, frankly and honestly told by a Protestaut writer, whose social pesition casts in deep shade that of the poor writer of the "Gleaner."

As so well stated by Dr. Dawson, what harm As so well shated of LT. Diwron, what harm can there be in Cathelics purchasing, at high prices, the properties of Protestants, when the latter find it to their advantage to soil out, and seek their fortune in the great west. Is it the fault of the Cathelica 7 is it the fault of the i Parish system, if a longing for Manitoba and Minnesota lands has seized upon Protestant farmers ? It is but folly to advance such a pro-position, it is an insult to the common sense of Protestants, who would be guilty of most ridica-lous fauaticism thus to abandon their farms for the sole purpose of avoiding contact with Oatholics. If they fear Catholics, so much the worse for them ; it certainly is not the fault of the parish system.

What disability is there in all this ?

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sellar states that Protestants have become so few thrs they find it difficult to keep up their schools.

There is as little truth in this as in the other assertions of Mr. Sellar. Sir John Rose, who re-presented the county where Mr. Sellar displays his scholarship, knew, at least as well as this obscure journalist, the position of Protestante with respect to their schools. In his speech on Confederation, he contradicted in advance the untruthful assertions of the "Gleaner" man. I cite his words :

"Now we, the English Protestant minority of Lower Canada, cannot forget that whatever right of separate education we have was ac-corded to us in the most uprestricted way before the Union of the Provinces, when we were in a minority and entirely in the hands of the French population. We cannot forget that in no way was there any attempt to prevent us educating our children in the manner we saw fit what is just if I forget to state that the diswhat is have it is back to end of the function of state funds for educational pur-poses was made in such a way as to cause no complaint on the part of the minority. I be-lieve we have alwwys had our fair share of the public grants in so far as the French element could control them, and not only the liberty, but every facility, for the establishment of separate dissentient schools, wherever they were deemed advisable. A single person has the right, under the law, of establishing a dissentient school, and obtaining a fair share of the educational gramt, if he can gather fifteen children who desire instruction in (1)

Is that clear enough ? Is it not a peremptory refutation of the reckless statements of Mr. Sellar ?

In regard to education, Oatholics in Ontario are far from being as well treated by the Protestaut majority. And yet their position is much better than that of their co-religionists in Manitoba or New Brunswick. What would happen if, in the Province of Quebec, the majority were to set about organizing, in favor of the Catholic minorities of the other provinces, a movement similar to the one your Association has organized against us in favor of the Pro- | curé. testant micority of Quebec? If you are asting as good citizens in rousing the Protestante of the other provinces against the Catholics of Quebec, you will admit, Mr. Caven, that we are people who do not like to pay their debts. would be justified, were is only on the ples of But these are isolated cases, they are the excep would be justified, were it only on the ples of But these are isolated cases, they are the excep reprises, to rouse the Ostholics of the other tion and not the rule, and in speaking in general provinces against the Protestant minority of terms as he has done, the "Gleaner" man is What then would be the fate of that guilty of calumny. Quebec. minority ?

But fear nothing ; the Catholics of Quebec are not aggressive; all they ask is to live at peace with their Protestant fellow-countymen and to have the satisfaction of being able to tay that in the whole world there is not a single country where the minority is treated with as much justice and liberality as the Protestant

"These (Tithes) are a species of incorporated hereditaments, are capable of being held either by laymen or by the clergy in right of their churches ---- Tithes are the tenth of the increase, yearly arising from the profite and stocks upon the lands and on the personal industry of the in-habitants of the parish. The first species being usually called prædial, as of corn, grass, hops and woods, or mixed, as of wool, milk, pigs; the other personal, as of manual occupations, trades, fisberies and the like. Of the precial and mixed tithes only the tenth part must be paid in gross, but of personal rights only the tenth part of the clear profits." (A)

In virtue of commutation laws passed since 1836, tiobes payable in produce bave been re-placed by taxes-tibbe-rent charge-payable in money but equivalent to the amount of tithe paysble in produce. This revenue, like the tithes which it represents, is a privileged claim upon real estate. Tithes also exist in Scotland and the people of Ireland have good reasons to know of their existence in their country.

Hence, tithes form part of English haw, and if this law had been applied to those parts of the Province situated outside of seigniories, tibles would exist there also. What harm can there be that it exists only concurrently with the Catholic Church? How does it concorn Protestants if Catholics pay their curesin wheat, totate or barley, in place of paying them in money if it so please them? They only pay the twenty-sixth bashel, whilst if under the English law, for which Mr Sellar displays such love, they would have to pay one-tenth not only upon their grain, but on their cattle, their wool, their wood, the products of their industry, in fact on everything on their farms. French Canadians do not long to enjoy this liberality of English law, which would make them pay two and a half as much for the support of their clergy, and reasonable Protestants will admit that they are not far wrong.

CANADIANS AND TITHES.

"At the rebellion of 1837, says Mr. Sellar, the babitants were stimulated to take part in it, because one of the reforms promised was tho abolition of tithes."

This falsehood is found in no other serious work than in the report of Lord Durham. The gentleman of the "Gleaner" would be much troubled if he were called upon to prove this

false asserbion. "A misconception to be avoided is," said Mr. Sellar a few lines farther, "that the tithes re-present all that the habitant contributes to the the rites and services of church and priest, he has to pay.

LYING FOR THE PLEASURE OF LYING.

The above simply proves that Mr. Sellar lies for the mere pleasure of lying, or else that he is ignorant of the plainest part of the question on which he writes. The new rents belong to the Fabrique ; that which is paid for church services and other rights-surplice fees, mortuaries of the English Church-also belongs to the Fabrique, except a slight percentage in favor of the cuié. In his Manuel des Paroisses, Sir Hector Langavin positively asserts that the goods and revenues of the Fabrique are composed of : lst, real estate in ownership or enjoyment; 2nd, rents; 3rd, pewerense; 4th, amount de-posited in poor boxes; 655, donations; 7th, furniture and moveable effects ; 8th, the casuel. Catholics have absolutely nothing else to

pay. If these revenues belong to the Fabrique, which is managed by the Trustees or marguilliers, as agents and mandataries of the parishinners, what should we think of the assertion of Mr. Sellar, who states that they all belong to the

That the tithes may be paid in certain cases "with repugnance," is quite possible, for among Catholics as well as among Protestants there

APOSTLES OF IRRELIGION.

All these reckless assertions are ridiculous and can only injure the reputation of the man who publishes them ; this justimes me in not insisting further on the subject ; but in speaking of the collection of tithes and of the right to enforce their payments by legal process before the courts, Mr. Sellar openly becomes the ostle of irreligion, apostacy, and even of abosue of intermining, apostacy, and even of athelam. According to him the English courts are guilty of a crime in lending their aselat-ance for the recovery of tithes, and he wants to know if the tribunals of the British Empire should participate in enforcing "these de-mands and become the collectors of these contributions." Two authorities have the right to enforce the payment of tithes : civil authority and religious authority. If you remove the first, the other slone will remain. But the Catholic who, eaten up by avarice, would prefer his money to his religion, nie i only apostatize in order to free himself from the religious authority of the Oburch. To free him from the civil authority and submit him to ecclesiastical authority alone would be to place him on the road which would necessarily lead to irreligion, apostacy and even atheism. And it is this which Mr. Sellar claims, in the name of Protestantism and Obristian principles ! I do not hesitate to say that in becoming the champion of this abominable doctrine, the "Gleaner" man preaches a theory which is immoral and anti-religious, which deserves the re-probation of all good Christians and especially of the Equal Rights Association, if it have the least respect for religious sentiments. In support of this assertion, I will cite the opinions of Wedderburne, a Protestant, whose opinions are at least worth as much as those of the gentleman of the "Gleaner." In the course of the debate on the Act of 1774, some members of the House of ommons proposed the suppression of tithes. This re-markable man, whom I have just named, opposed the motion, for the reason that is was of a nature to encourage apostacy and irreligion. But then it is complained, says the Solicitor General (1) that these clergy are to be al lowed to hold, receive and enjoy their accus-tomed dues and rights. What I Sir, would you tolerate their religion, and tell them at the same time that they shall have no priests ? or would you have these priests subsist upon the casual benefactions of individuals ? Is it not bester that they should subsist under the authority of the State, than these pricets, who so zealously endeavor to gain an empire over the minds of the people, should be placed in a state of dependence on them for their maintenance?..... "(2) First I agree that the Roman Oatholic religion ought to be the established religion of the country, in its present state.... I do not mean to assert that this should be perpetually the state of Canada ; or that we are by law to enact shat the people are not to be converted; or that the tibhe shall remain in the Popish clergy; or that the tibhe shall sink; I would not hold out the temptation that if you are a convert, you shall not pay tithe. If the majority of a parish are Popush, there ought to be a Popush clergy in that parish."

a part of Illinois, at they extended to the Obio and Mississipi. In all that immense territory it was French law which was to prevail to the exclusion of English law, except as to criminal law and some other parts of English law. The text of the statute is positive on this point :

Sect. V ". It is hereby declared that his Majesty's subjects, professing the religion of the Church of Rome of and in the said Province of Quebec, may have, hold and enjoy, the free exercise of the religion of the Cource of Rome; .and that the clergy of that said Church may hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues end rights, with respect to such parsons only as

shall profess the said religion. (14 Geo. III (1774) c. 83, s. V.) Sect. VIII"....that all his Majerty's Cana-dian subjects within the Province of Quebec.... may also hold and enjoy their property and pos-sessions, together with all customs and usage relative thereto and a.l other civil rights ;.... and that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights resort shall be had to the laws of Canada, as a rule for the decision of the same; and all causes that shall be reafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province is Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, with respect to such property and rights, be determined agreeably to the said laws and cus-toms of Canada....(14 Geo. III (1774), c. 83. 8. VIII.'

DECLABATION OF LOBD THURLOW.

The text is quite positive . but the sense becomes much clearer, if we see the interpretation given to the Act by the Ministers who prepared it as well as by other members of the House of Commons. In explaining the tenor of the Bill, Attorney-General Thurlow said in formal

(B) "In order to make an acquisition either available or secare, this seems to me to be the line that ought to be followed-you ought to change those laws only which relate to the French Sovereignty, and in their place substi-tute laws which should relate to the new sovereign : but with respect to all other laws, all other customs and institutions whatever, which are indifferent to the state of subjects and sove-reigns, humanity, justice and wisdom equally conspire to advise you to leave them to the people just as they were."

Section IX of the act of 1774 reads as fol-098

"IN. Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any lands that have been granted by His Mejesty, his heirs and successors, to be III. (1774), c. 83, s. IX. It is upon this clause that Mr. Sellar

grounds his claim that the Act of 1774 restricted French law and the Parish system to the seigniories.

Let us examine the interpretation which should be given to this article of the constitu-

tion of 1774. OPJECT OF THE ACT OF 1774-APPLICATION OF EECTION VIIL

No one will, I suppose, deny that the object of this law was to completely separate the French Canadians from the English colonists and to establish the latter in the Province of New England, as much as possible on the borders of the sea. This was stated in express terms by Solicitor General Wedderburne. But the difficulty was to accertain if the southern boundary, as defined in the Bill, did not encroach on the territory of the province of New York and if it were not of such a nature as to affect the rights of the inhabitants of that colony, who possessed lands under English tenure and were governed by the law of England. It was asserted that by changing or defining the frontier, the King could deprive the colo-pists of New York and of other English colonies of the advantages of English law and submit them to what was called the slavery of the French regime, by including them in the territory of the province of Quebec, which was to be exclusively subj cted to French laws. To allay these fears, there were intro laws. To allay these lears, oners were intro duced in the bill the provise contained in sec-tion II and the ove cited by Mr. Sellar, which is only its corollary. But this provise, as it clearly and undoubtedly appears by the debase in the House of Commons, applied only to the

The theory that the parish system was Country. The boundaries given to the Province of Quebec by Act of 1774, comprised all our present territory, all the territory of the Pro-part of Lake Champlain. When they had include of New York gave a this clear enough? The boundaries given to the province of Quebec by Act of 1774, comprised all our present territory, all the territory of the Pro-part of Lake Champlain. When they had include of New York gave The boundaries given to the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the colony of New York gave The boundaries of the bou

up all that part included in the triangle the base of which was a line drawn at the five degrees, the line itself was not drawn, but obly the point settled from which it should be drawn. The east line is actually drawn on the

map ; but the line in the north-west part was left totally undefined-the point being fixed simply to the head of Lake Champlain. The consequence was that the whole west boundary of New York, extending about two bundred miles, a little more or less, including all the best settled parts of that province and inhabited by various persons, civil and military, all this has been supposed to go under that description to the Province of Quebec by the provisions of this bill. To those who objected to so frightful a conclusion, it was said, it was in the power of the Orown after this act to adjudge to the province what belonged to it on the other eide of the line. The first thing that occurred to me after hearing this declaration was that a law suit would be the beginning of this happy settle

ment. "With very uneasy sensations on this head I came down to the House. The noble Lord showed me the amendment, which by no means relieved my apprehensions. The reason why I feel so anxicus is that the line proposed is not not a line between New York and some other whether you shall receive a more advantageous government upon the side of Connecticut or whether you are retained on the side of Connection of the better you are retained on the side of New Jersey. In all these you find English laws, English customs, English juries and English assemblies wherever you go But this is a line which is to separate a man from the right of an Englishman. First, the clause provides noth-ing at all for the territorial jueisdiction of the the greatest portion of the actually settled part of the province of New York into Canada. TŁ provides for individuals, that they may hold their property; but they must hold it subject to the French judges, without the benefit of trial by jury.'

EXPLANATIONS OF LORD NORTH.

"Lord North spoke after Burke : (2) 'The objection I have is precisely what the honorable geatleman has mentioned. I am not clear whether there are not upon the southeast part of the River St. Lawrence Canadian settle-ments. I have been informed there are. I am sure there are no New York settlements in that part of the world. I think it more prudent to have the boundary line settled on the spot; re-serving in the act all these lands that have been granted under any authority to the old set tiers.

PROTECTION OF NEW YORK SETTLERS.

"I shall satisfy the noble lord, replied Burke, that there is no inconvenience in the world in drawing this line; no injustice in the world to Ganadians, more injustice in drawing an imaginary line, that may involve the whole colory of New York in confusion. I should be extremely tender of the privilege of the subject: and therefore I would not disturb any man liv ing in his property. But the fact is, no man is injured by what I propose; but by what the noble lord proposes, if Canada is in future to have boundaries determined by the choice of the Crown, the Orown is to have the power of just ting a great part of the subjects of England under laws, which are not the laws of England Upon the noble lord's proposition, half the colony of New York may be adjudged, and some of it must be adjudged, to belong to the colony of Usuada. The fate of forty or fifty thousand souls is involved in this question. At present the colony of New York is the crown's The noble lord may adjudge it to belong to Penneylvania, but he cannot deprive it of the laws of England. Now, however, by an act of Parliament he is going to do it. The Crown has the power at a stroke to reduce that country to slavery..... The parties hare are English liberty and French law; and the whole province of New York further than it is defined by actual bounds, is in the power of the Crown, not to adjudicate but to grant and hand over to the French. I do not suppose if the Grown were under the necessity of adjudging,

In the face of such testimony, what becomes of the pret-usions of Mr. Sellar concerning angle of forty-five degrees. . . Having lands situated outside of the seigniories and of pot that line drawn, a parallel was to be run the exclusion of the parish system from such from east to west till stopped by some other lands by the Act of 1774 For an honest many, colony; but when the line was fixed of fortylands by the Act of 1774 For an honest man, for a serious writer, the question is not open to discussion.

DECLARATION OF PITT.

All this moreover is corroborated by the Act of 1791. As the English settlers were com-plaining A bring subjected to French laws, in the Province of Quebec, the Imp rial Gavern-ment divident in into Upper and Lower Canada for the pecial purpose of satisfying the English settlers, by giving them a province where they would exclusively enjoy the benefit of English laws and institutions, and also in order to pre serve for the French Canadians the other part of the provinc - subject exclusively and without TRAPTVP to French laws and institutions. I will cite * few extracts from the explanations given by Pitt in laying the Bill before the House of Common :

" It seemed to His Majesty's servants the most desirable thing, if they could not give estisfaction to all descriptions of men, to divide the province, and to contrive that the division should consist, as much as possible, of those who were well inclined towards the Logish laws, and the other of those who were a tached relieved my apprehensions. The reason why I to the French laws. It was perfectly true that feel so anxicus is that the proposed is not in Lower Canada there still remained a number a line of geographical distinction merely; it is of English subjects; but these would hold a English settlement; it is not a question form of government for every part of the promuch smaller proportion than if there was one tvince. It was for Upper Canada particularly that they were to expect a great addition of Inglish inhabitan's. (2)..... The proclama-tion referred to was made in 1763; and by the act of 1774 all English laws had been abolished except the criminal law. (3).....

"At present the Canadiana were in possession of the criminal law of England and the civil law in many respects, but not as to landed property.....It was intended to continue the laws now in force in Quebec....(4) The Upper Canada being almost entirely peoplet by em-geants from Great Br bain or from America, the Provisions religion would be the establishment and they would base the benefit of the English teams has (5)

Fox expressed himself even in more positive

"When the province was divided it was meant to leave the French laws in the one district and the English laws in the other ; the consequence of which would be that in Lower Canada, which consisted principally of French inhabitants, all the French laws would continue in force till altered by the legislation of the country, (6)

All this, it must be admitted, proves without any doubt that the Act of 1774 established brench have and the seigniorial tenure in the whois extent of the territory of the Province of Quebec, without any reserve whateoever. Mr. Sellar cannot therefore make good his assertions about the Act of 1774, whose sense and bearing cannot leave any doubt Օսը հ rest his pretoneions on the Act of 1791 ? Cer tainly not. This statute does not establish English law as the law of the land, as records land tenure, but only renders its application permusible in the Province of Lower Canada, This is its tert:

".... And that in every case where lands shall he hereafter granted within the said Province of Lower Canada, and where the grantee thereof shall desire the same to be granted in free and common soccage, the same shall be so granzed, but subject nevertheless to such alterations, etc etc 3) Geo. HI (1791), C. 31, S. X.LIII."

Tris is the only part of the Act of 1791 which introduces into Lower Canada English law as regards land tenure ; this provision does not cover any part of the province in a special man ner, is does not in the least affect the seignoural is not the law of the land, it is an exception to the law, for the benefit of show who might pro for the English tenure, in any part of the province, even in the seignionss, in the event of the Grown having lands therein to concede. But the Crown retained, in virtue of Act of 1774, the right to concede all lands in fiels and seigniories if it should think fit so to do.

ACT OF 1825.

Mr Sellar mentions in support of his proposition the statute of 1825-6 George IV., chap-

them; but they are requested to complete my work.

Incomplete as it may be, I trust that this refutation will show to the nonest Protestants what they must thick of the pamphiet which has provoked it, and to the Equal Rights Asset cistion the compromising position into which it has been placed by its fellow-laborer, Mr. Sellar.

> HONORE MERCIRE, Prime Migaster.

IRISH OATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To St. Anne de Beaupre.

The annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to the famed shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on St. Ann's day, 26 h July, by the steamer Three Rivers. The pligrimage will be, as usual, under the direction of the Redemptoriet Fathers of St. App's Church. Montresl.

That man must have wonderful gastric resources who raises guines pigs and Spitz degs.

Does your teacher ever get mad ?" "Yes. indeed. I am often the victim of his ruing passion."



EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP Fight infancy and childhood, whither tortuning, distigning, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blochy, with loss of han, and every impurity of the bloch, whether simple, scrolulous or hereditary, is speedily, commically and permanently cured by the THE R. RESERVERS, CONSISTING OF COTICERS, the great Concerns Remember consistent of Corners, the grad sken Core, and Cornerra. Some, an exquisite Sken Parifier and Beorither, and Cornerra. Ensorwar, the new Read and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Homor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin new Jolays are antigenous. Cures made to childboot are per-manent.

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RIDNEY PAINS, Backache and conscolar mothematism releved in creminate by the brack CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.





minority in our provinc III.

TITHES-THAT ENGLISH COURTS ARE DEGRADED

BY BEING CALLED UPON TO ENFORCE THEIR COLLECTION.

I have already set forth the amount paid over by the tithe system to the Oatholic clergy, and shown that on an average is does not give more than \$500 to each prises engaged in parochial duty. It is not excessive, indeed, and yet, so-cording to Mr. Sellar, that amount of revenue allows the clergy to accumulate considerable wealth and to support these benevolent and educational institutions which are the strength

of our nationality. In spite of himself, the publisher of the "Gleaner" there admits that the clergy makes a worthy use of the revenue derived from tithes.

However, as a question of fact, it must be said that the greater part of the resources of our oldest benevolent institutions are derived from donations made under the French Govern. ment, without doing injury to any one. The Seminary of Montreal, that of Quebec, the Urculines, the Ladies of the Congregation and the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, who do so much good, draw the greater part of their revenue from real estate. How can that affect Protestants?

Mr. Sellar pretends that the introduction of the tible system in parts of the province situat-ed outside of the seigniories is a violation of English institutions, a neuropation of the privileges of Protestant, because this territory should be governed exclusively by English

Further on I will treat of the introduction of Boglish law in the country, and I will show that, on this as on other pointe, Mr. Sellar is in error ; but, even were he right on this point, he would still be wrong in stating that the introduction of the tithe system in the townships is a violation of Erglish law, because that system is essentially a part of the institutions of Great Britian. TITHES IN IRELAND.

On this question also, I do not fear to com-pare the conduct of my comparisons with that of Protestants Here, Oatbolics never dreamt of creating a revenue for their elergy by compelling Protestants to pay tithes. In Ireland it was quite different. In many parishes exclusively Catholic, members of that faith were obliged to pay tithes to a Protestant minister, who did not even reside in the parish, for the very sufficient reason that it contained no Protest ants. And in that case it was not a tithe of the twenty-sixth part of certain agricultural prots, as with us, but it was a tithe of one-tenth of the products of the soil, of cattle, and even of

That is what Protestantism has done in Ire land.

And it is in the name of Protestantiam, which is guilty of these abominations, of Protestant ism which for more than two centuries so cruel ly oppressed the Oatholics of Ireland for the benefit of sinecurists among the Anglican clergy, and that by the enforcing of tithes; it is in the name of this same Protestantism, that You come to preach a crusade against the tithe system, as it exists in the Province of Quebee, where is does not in the least affect Protest ants,

A person may be audacious-audaces fortuna juval-yet it seems to me that these considerations should lead you and your colleagues of the Equal Rights Association to understand that if there are people who cannot with decency speak against tithes, it is assuredly English Protestants who entertain your ideas.

TITHES IN ENGLAND, Indeed, if there be in the whole world a country where the tithe system has been and still is

[1] Confederation Debates, p. 410.

IV.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PARISH SYSTEM IN PARTS OF THE PROVINCE SITUATED OUT-SIDE OF THE BRIGNIORIES IS A VIOLATION OF A FORMAL ENGAGEMENT AND A DEURPATION.

The parish system forms part of the old French law. Mr. Sellar claims that the introduction of this system in parts of the province situated outside of the Seigniorles is a violation of the Aut of 1774 and a usurpation. If I prove that this Act introduced French law throughout the whole extent of the Province of Quebec, I will be proving that Mr. Sellar is in error and that the parish system has,

[A] Stephens' Commentaries on the Laws of Rogland. Vol. 11, p. 725.

lands above mentioned, that is to say, to the that it would adjudge amine ; but it is in the border parts of the English colonies which power of the Crown to gcant even its power of might be included in the province of Quebec by the delimitation of the frontier line, and not at all to that part of the province comprised be-tween the seigniories and the neighboring colonies which to day forms the townships. Burke, who devoted himself specially to the matter, set it forth very clear in the course of the debate upon the bill :

OPINION OF BURKE .- EXPLANATION OF SECTION VIII.

(1) "In the first place, when I heard that this bill was to be brought in on the principle that parliament were to draw a lue of circumvallation about our colonies, and to establish a sige of arbitrary power, by bringing around about Canada the control of other people, different in manners, language and laws, from those of the inhabitants of this colony, I thought it of the highest importance that we should endeavor to make this boundary as clear as possible. I conceived it necessary for the security of those who are to be besieged in this manner, and also necessary for the British subject, who should be restricted within the limits to which he was meant to be restricted and not be allowed to venture unknowingly into the colony allowed to venture unknowingly into the colony to disturb its possessors. I wish these limits to be ascertained and fixed with precision for the sake of both parties. Having this ob-ject in my view, I shall first consider the line drawn in the proclamation of 1763. This line, the south wast from the proclamation of line, the south west frontier, the people of Canada acquiesced in. They have since come before his majesty's government, and have laid before it a complaint in which they state that this was a line drawn especially for the purpose of territorial jurisdiction, and the security of property; but they represent it is a line illruited for a growing country. This line, they say, is only fifteen leagues distant from Mon-treal, and yet it is only on this side that the lands are ferrile and that agriculture can be India are recuie and that agriculture can be cultivated to much advantage. So far as this bill conveys to the natives of that country every right, civil and religious, held either by the great charter of nature, or by the treaty of 1763, or by the King's proclamation, or by what above all it ought to be held by, the larger the granter the interior of acoustics. lenity, the squity, the justice of good govern I would give the enjoyment of these in ment the largest and most beneficial manner; but the very same line of justice, which I would extend to the subjects of Great Britain, ought not, in my opinion, to be conceded to the old

Oanadians. 'Having drawn the line that best becomes the regulation of right, the question comes now -whether what they ask is a favor which can be granted them, without doing a material in-jury to the most substantial rights of others? other the effect of the power given by this clause may not he to reduce British free subciance may not he to reduce brinks free sub-j one to Fr-nch sloves? Now if the line drawn from Lake Nipseing is to by altered, at whose expense will it be altered? The colony of New the Commissioner of Lands, who was thoroughly expense will it be albered ? The colony of New York claims all the country south of that line till is meets with some other British colonies of known boundaries; and these are claims which ought at least to be heard, before the people of said : that colony are handed over to the French Government.

"However, after this line had been settled to forty-five degrees, it was found that the French and English maps differed very considerably as to the position of this degree; and this dif-ference occasioned a great deal of confusion, so that the colony of New York, which bounds next to Canada, had prepetual controversy about the limitary line; though they agreed that the line should be settled at forty five de-grees chey never agreed where the forth fifth degree of latitude was. To remedy this con-(1) CAVENDISH. Debates on the Cauada Bill of (1) CAVENDISH. Debates on the Canada Bill of (1) CAVENDISH. Debates on the Cauada Bill of (1) CAVENDISH. Debate

power of the Crown to grant even its power of 1 isr 59

adjudging. When put on the English side they are put in the power of the laws; where put on the French side, they are put out of the power of the laws." Those citations are rather long ; but it was necessary to give them in order to show that the proviso mentioned by Mr. Sellar ap

plies purely and exclusively to those parts of presensed, it would have inserted a provision in the province of New York which the King that sense in the statute, precisely as it did for might include in the province of Quebec, and that it applies only to the inhabitants of the montioned.

territory which might thus be annexed to the province of Quebc, but not to non-disputed parts of that province. On this point there can be no doubt and it is only people who are in ignorance or in bad faith who would presend the

contrary. SENSE OF BRCTION VIII.

As I have previously said, section VIII, on

the purpose of giving an asturation to colonists of that part of the province of New York which might be annexed to that of Quebec by the determining of the boundaries, that even if they became thereby inhabitants of the French province, they would atill be governed by English law. Otherwise clause VII, which assures to Catho-lies the free exercise of their religion and implies the existence of the parish system, would be void of sense. And at any rate, if the object of the bill had been to limit the application of state that it puts in force French law and customs in the whole extent of the province for the tenure of land as well as for all other

purposes. INTERPRETATION OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERN-MENT.

If there remain any doubts on this point, th proofs, which I will not cite, should make them entirely disappear and leave the question fully solved.

No one better knew the true meaning of the Act of 1774, as to the tenure of land, than the Imperial Government, which had prepared and passed the Bill. In 1775, the Government repassed the Bill. In 1775, the Government re-territory erected into a parish by the civil voked its previous instructions with regard to anthority in the segmiories becomes thereby a the concession of lands and gave other instructions to the colonial authorities, ordering that

and custome, the parish system like the rest, to I the Province of Quebec.) conversant with the question In the course of the enquiry instituted by Lord Durham, on the land tenure in 1839, this is what Mr. Davidson

"From the acquisition of the province in 1763 up to about 1775, land was granted under instructions from the Crown framed in England under location tickets in free and common In 1775, these instructions appear to have been superseded by instructions from the Home Government, which directed that all lands then or thereafter to be subjected to the disposal of the Crown should be granted in fiel and seign-iory, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the conquest, but omitting any reservation of judicial powers. Under phose instructions, three seigniories appear to have been granted. These instructions appear to have been modified

(2) OAVENDISH. Debates on the Canada Bill of 1774. p. 192.

What does this statute lay down relative to the question at hand? Simply the application of Euglish law relative to inheritances, mu tations of property and dowers of women, as to propersies held in free and common socc ge If the Imperial Government desired to withdraw from the narish system the lands thupresensed, it would have inserted a provision in those parts of the civil law which I have just

USUAPATION AT THE EXPENSE OF FRANCH CANADIANS.

No. Mr Sellar, there is not in the laws governing the Province of Quobec any provision removing any part of our province from the parish system; the introduction of this system into parts of the province situated outside of the seignories is not a violation of the law por a which Mr. Sellar founds his claim, is only the unsupation, it is the exercise of a right which cocollary of section II, and was added only for has always belonged to Catholics, especially since 1774.

I will go further : relying on the law itself and on the interpretation and declarations of the most prominent public men of England, I assert that if there be usurpation noy where, has been committed to the detriment of the French Oanadians and of the Catho-lics of the Province of Quebec. The Act of 1791 deprived us of the finest part of the territory which the Acc of 1774 guaranteed to us, as a country where we could in full l.berty e. joy our civil and religious in stitutions, our parish system as well as the rest. would nave said so in formal terms. But it dres not so say, and attorney general. French Canadians and Catholics who were de-Thurlow, as well as all who exclaimed the prived of the free exercise of their institutions, state that it puts in force French lamons, you give us, we desired, as you and your friends. to rouse prejudices of race and religion, we could with every right claim, for the Catholics of Ontario, that which you urge upon the Equal Rights Association of Ontario to claim without right or reason for the Protestants of Quebec.

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS,

Thus, the parish system might be enforced in the whole Province of Quebec; but we have placed limits on this power by adouting, in favor of the Procestant minority, protective messures.

It is known that, according to our laws, the municipal corporation.

The townships have been exempted from the in the future all concessions of lands by the above law by special provisions so as not to Crown should be made according to the affect their municipal organisation; the conseignorial system, in field and seignories, that is | currence of the two-thirds of the members of to say, according to French law; this clearly the county council is required for such a change, proves that the Act of 1774 applied French law | (See Article 29 et srq. of the Municipal Code of

Here we see the careful attention which the majority of this province displays in the exercise of its rights, in order not to hurs she feelings and susceptibilities of the Minority. And it is in presence of facts like these that

fanatics complain and insult us.

FINAL BEMARKS.

You will easily understand, sir, that in the midst of the numerous and pressing occupations of a parliamentary session, it is impossible for me to prepare as complete a refutation as I would wish to make of the errors, false representations and calumnies

[1] Minutes of Evidence, Commission of Enguiry r Crown Lands, page 3. [2] Parliamentary, History of England, vol. 29,

[2] Farmanutary mitory of England, vol. 29, column 402.
[8] Parliamontary History of England, vol. 29, column 1378
[4] Parliamontary History of England, vol. 33, column 1378
[5] Parliamontary History of England, Vol. 28, column 1879.

umin 1879. [4] Parliamentary Hist of England, vol. 20, column 405.

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE

ETERNAL LOVE

6

O say not that Love changes, That Time or Death estrang.s Twin souls ! Tho' one it ranges The ampler atmosphere Of heavenly fields elysian Beyond the other's vision, O say not in derision, They are less near or desr.

Love's name, men but profane it i They hurt and soil and stain it, They take it but in vain-it Is blasphemously blown By moulhs unmeet to breathe it, O sacred name ! I wreathe it, I put all things beneath is, And worship Love alone.

Earth's cruel bonds they bind us, Earth misse they shroud and blind us; Can Heaven's pure light e'er fud us, Can each-dimmed eyes e'er see Thro' Time with Error boary To read the wondrous story, To grasp the golden glory Of Love's eternity ?



BY JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER. I.

CAPTAIN PHIL, THE BUCCANSES. It stands by the canal side, that old houss-not indeed quice by the canal, but a little dia-tance off it, to which a narrow lane leads, run-ning at a sharp angle to the towing path. The las e being hidden by tumble down houses, and, where these leave off, by tall unkempt bedges, trace of it is speedily lost to the observer's ken ; but share is no missake whatever as to the pres-ence of the house itself.

Is stands obtrusively forward, and yet the old trees around give it a sort of ahrinking appear-ance, with much the effect of a scowling and ragged nightfarer abroad for evil purposes in from passers by, but still conscious and half ashamed of his forbidding appearance.

The plaster has long since fallen off, as you may see where the old and feeble ivy has lost its hold or been swept away of a stormy win-ter's night. The wall is of ancient date, as is evidenced by the round and useves stones of which is is built. There are no regular layers of mason work therein as craftsmen are wont to use now. The r-of must have been repaired time after time and times out of mind, for it is white all over with the mortar used in its oftrepeated repairs.

But the windows remained unsitered-email and square, and entirely out of proportion to the size of the house ; which latter, in the days of old Dablin, was one of no small importance. In particular, that window on the gable end looking aslans on the canal—for the house, like the lane, lies at rather an angle with the towing-path, for some reason best known to its first proprietor-I say that particular window, heavily barred too, has been in nowise altered for the past hundred years. For it was at that casemant, looking through its bars on the barges gliding along the canal, that Phil Driscoll ast on the evening when the old sailor with the wooden log came a stumping along the math walk. Came a stumping along the walk, the plod of his wooden leg grating harshly on the sand and stones—and turned up the laneway that led at such a sharp angle with the towing-path : Phil's one eye falling upon him with careless observation at first, but rapidly taking more keen cognizance of him-such cognizance indeed as sent a noticeable lock, if there had been anyone to take notice, of fear or affright or wonder into his face, and made him start back from the window.

Phil Driscoll was then the owner of the mansion that now seems to scan the passer-by so forbiddingly through its little square eyes of windows. But it was handsome enough on the evening when Phil looked thereout ; and perhaps it was the smiling beauty of its white front, showing co pleasanting beauty of its white front, showing co pleasanting against the green trees surrounding, that attracted the steps of the wooden larged wayfarer. Phil-or ra-ther Captain Phil, as he was generally call-or raed-had been a seaman by profession. which it was required. He had been in the navy, at a time, too, when "Give up that-d-- it !- and lister to the navy was rather a rough place, and when me !" keel-hauling and other like playful practices were in vogue; had been in the merchant service when laws regulating that department, too, were somewhat primitive, and when there was no Plimsoll to look after the interest of those who "go down to the ses in ships;" had know who is coming here ?--who is just at the served as midshipman, as lieutenant, and finally door this miunit?" Be commander of his own vessel, He had been wrecked in the Mexican Gulf. "Shiver my timbers ! How should I know, Commodore ?" said Jake, whe by this time had risen to his feet, looking surprised at the Is the stormy passages of the Cape Horn, in the Unincess scas; had been weatherbound a whole winter in the outlets of Hudson's Bay, with energy with which his master put his question. " Unid Davy himself-balke question. "Uuld Davy himself-belike enough." "You're not very far astray. It's not himnothing but ice and snow around him as far as the sys could reach-and scores of leagues farther; and was one of the five that escaped from his Most Gracious Majesty King George's vessel, the Thunderbolt, when that gallent 74-liner went ashore on the iron coast of the Berbut is's Swarshy Bill." "Heh !" said Jake, with alook answering to that in Captain Phil's face, but blended with a considerable share of doubt. "Swarshy Bill is lying among the dead men in Saraka mudas during the great hurricance of 1809 and foundered-guns, cannon, powder, shot, stores, and all hands-except the five who were washed Bay this many a year-ain't he? You know that I ashore more dead than alive—in deep this minnit. That's his step. May old Davy fy away with me if it isu't !" Water He had had a rough time of it unquestion-Jake, listening, could hear the wicket open, and the plod of the wooden leg on the ably, and, perhaps, the life suited him; for his nature was not of the gentlest. I am not quiet sure how far the stories aflaat in the neighbour-lood of his slave dealing habits were true; nor gravel. "It couldn't be. He went down in the Honest whether the narratives of the cargoes of en-trapped niggers he had borne away in irons George. You know he did. What could bring him here, then ?" from the African coast to sell to planters in Alabama and Florida and Gorgia were authen-tic; nor whether that dark story that told of said Cap. Phil. Bill that's in it. But it aint." "What'll we do, Jake ? Shall we let him in? how, when both pressed by an inimical man of war in search against such evil practices, he had had in the obscurity of the night his human cargo taken up from their reaking location in the hold, and, bound in couples hand and foot For its he. Out of the sea, or out of the fishes, or out of the kingdom of hell-its he." together, flung into the drowning waters, was absolutely correct; but the fact of such and like rumours being affeat was well indicative of the character he bore among the neighbours amidst whom now, at the age of eight-and-amidst whom now, at the sage of eight-and-"' Unless the devit told him, I don't know.' Rus of wh. & they, thought of him, or what they said of him-and this latter was always carefully "That's his rap, Hear him !" said Jake, "He thinks its batchet in hand he is, amashing behind his back and never in his hearing-Captain Phil had not the remotest concern nor in the dooor of the jewel-room athear you through a stone wall forty feet thick. What'll we do ?" ever events beneficent or baleful his hand had taken part in-were looked up in his own breast, " Let him in, I say," said Jake decidedly. " I don't think we ought," said Captain Phil, undecidedly. " What else can you do ?" and lay hidden there." He was not likely to bell "I don them; and as for vague surmisings, he heeded tthem no more than the idle wind. The house had; even at this time, been dereliet when he took it. But under his un stinted hand it quickly assumed a bright and handsome appraerunce. It had the remission out with "He may not know that it is we who are handsome apparance. It had the reputation not without a strong expression of fear grow-of being haunted, but much he cared for that i ing into his fue as he listened for the repa-He had travelled through many stormy seas, tition of the knock. "Sink me? Where was had swopt at night in the hurricanes across the the say in the drikest night, without compass unknown waters with dead men's bores lying or star, he wouldn't know his way through ? thickly in the coral reets beneath him; had seen An' if he's come—as he surely must—from the the margied bodies of the fallen strewing the bottom ov the say, how can you keep him out ? deak sud contributions after a block of fallen strewing the bottom ov the say, how can you keep him out ? the mangled bodies of the fallen strewing the deck and cockpit after a bloody fight—to care a straw for the feeble and impotent presence of ghost on land ! He took the mansion, and the abundant guineas rolled out from his hand on its in-provement until it glowed a very home of oheerful repose and brightness. Wherever or however be had acquired them—whether in the gaths of peaceful commerce or otherwise— from the free handed marner in which he dis-bursed them is adorning and beautifying the place that he meant to pass the remaining years of hilf the there- in case, at any, rate if not in peace and contentment. peace and contentment. Perce and contentment. In manifest reluctance. His hand trembled on Percentage it was the personal appearance of the lock as he clutched the bolt. Then with Perhaps it was the personal appearance of Oaptain Phil that gave origin to the sinister reports in circulation amongst his neighbours concerning him; perhaps it was his manner of living. For his appearance was certainly by no means propagasing. To: a complement from the pressure was added a disfouring strak. Climatic was his experied. That, said Captain Phil, with a new light A look of fear and astonishment, far surpas.

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and similar incident had berefs him of one eye, over which a dark piece of rquare oloth con-stantly hung, beld thereon by a black band which passed around his head under his black bair.

For housekeeper he had a brother sailor whom socident, or an enemy's bullet in the hip, had renfered lame, and who had the more un-And they two, and they alone, resided in Ber-muda House, for so he named it-Heaven

knows why 1. Oace, indeed, there was an addition made to the horsehold, and a chargeoman or servant-who slept out, however-had been engaged; and this was on the occasion of the coming of

a young girl who called him guardian. Whatever forbiddingness there may have been in the appearance of Phil Driscoil, there been in the appearance of Fail Driedol, there was no questioning whatever the rare and radiant loveliness of this yoning girl. Her face, beautifully rounded, had the soft olive colour of the South; her bair, raven black in wavy of the South; her bair, reven Diack in wavy in a case treases over her forehead, and falling in long masses over her shoulders, matched most fit tingly with a pair of eyes, diamond dark, from which the bright smiles shot liks flashes of lightning out of the darkness of a June night, whils the lashes that veiled them touched the under lid in their drooping, silky falls. In contrast with their intense blockness, the fore-head, though as we have said of au clive South-white the empty. ern tint, seemed marble white. Her frame was lithe and supple, and there was a grace about her every movement that was not of this land. Very slight, with every muscle and limb pliable and full of grace, with a bust even now at eighteen developing into womanbood, she seemed to an imaginative mind a princess whom the mahog-any-coloured sea-captian had borne from her father's palace in some far-off country. Few could look at her-few, indeed, goo the obance -but should marrel at her singular beauty and I'm not." the incomprehensible something that marked "What ! Ould No-ear !" said Swarthy Bill

her as different from the girls of this land. But in nothing was shemore remarkable than in the jicht that flashed from her eyes when, aroused from some pensive mood, she smiled. The quick change that came ever her face, the gleam of rapid and evanescent lightning that flashed from them, went straight into the be-

holder's heart. So sudden, so bright-so in-describably bewitching ! This was the young visitor that came for a few days-for a few days only-and then was gone.

gone. Men who had seen her, women who had seen her, talked unceasingly long after of her ex-ceeding—her bewitching grace and beauty, and marrelled that two so opposite could be thus colated.

But she had come and gone like a radiant vision; the attendant housekeeper was dis missed, and Captain Phil and his non-cared companion were again left to their solitary housekeeping.

And it was some time after this that Captafa Phil, looking out from the gable end window, giving athwartly on the canal, saw the wooden legged mariner a-stumping along the towing-

What was is that made Phil Driscoll's generally impassive face change its makes and colour so rapidly ? What was it that made his eye, so rarely expressive of any emotion, alter its hus and take on an appearance of unmistak-able surprise or affiright? What was it that made him draw back a pace or two from the window, and bend forward with gestures indicative of unusual emotion to scan the uncouth arrival more closely ?

Whosver else knew the answer to these ques tions, it certainly was not the approaching one-legged man, who, quite unconscious that he was the object of such keen attention or that he was the cause of any excitement whatever, stumped wearily along,

CHAPTER II.

SWARTET BILL, THE RETURNED FREEBOOTER.

When the stranger had passed beyond the angle of the gable, whither Captain Phil's eyes were unable to fullow him, the latter left his post of vantage and hurried downstairs.

" Jake !" " Ay, ay," said the earless man, who was en-gaged in the occupation of boiling a large kettle of water, and was bosily puffing with his month at the first to light it up the faster. A large black demijohn, and some tumblers standing on

"It's no one else. He's coming to the door

"Unless the devil sent him, I don't know !"

ing that in Captain Phile, and with sudden expression into his face. He stagger d back a pace or two, passed his sheeve serving him truly, as if doubtful that they were serving him truly, and then with an added look of veror glanced had a face pile of money that time. You got

" Won's you come in." " Commodore, I didn't shink I'd find y u in these waters," sail Swarthy Bill, q tickly re-covering himself, and taking the profi red hand in one which looked as if it had been carved out of gun-metal. " When did you anchor in, Bill ? The state of th

"Two years an' more. But won's you come in, Bill ? There's good shelter an' sea room hera." "Ay, ay, Commodore," said Bill, as he "Ay, ay, Commodore," said Bill, as he

stumped somewhat awkwardly across the threshold, and with no great signs of being at his case. "You were always one to get the best berth that was goin'. You never went in for bed wharfage-you didn's." "It wasn's my luck, I suppose," asid Captain

Phil, more because the answer came to his lips the first than for any particular appropriateness

"You made the other way your luck, Com-modore," said Swarthy Bill.

"Never mind that now, Bill I'm glad to "Never mind that now, But I m grau to see you," said the Captain, fastening the door and leading the way for his visitor to the kitchen, where Jake was brewing the com-pound, "and glad to have a snug berth to give you now. There's an old friend here you don't

expect to see. See I who's here I'' "Why, Bill Cantrel I' said Jake, advancing : "may ould Davy fasten me down an' never let me up again if I'm not glad to see you. May I never see a top-gallant yardarm again if

in fresh surprise. "Ay, indeed, Bill the same," said Jake.

"I thought you went down with the Honest George," said Swarthy Bill with a strong air of mistrust, as if he had somehow strangely found his way amongst a company of dead and drown-ed folk. "I thought you both went down with har ?" "We were nigh enough to it, said Jake dis-

concertedly. "I thought no one ran the plank but myself,"

said Swarbby Bill; 'I thought everyone else was drawned and d-d long ago, and here I

"Don't mind bhat now Bill," said Cap. Phil, "We'll have time enough to talk over all that. Take a seat and rest yourself. There's an arm-chair that you didn't find the like of on board the Thunderbolt."

"Ay, the transion of a gun was our armchair there," assented Bill, as he seated himself and threw out his wooden leg for greater ease; "but she waan't a bad ship for all that. Plen-ty of fighting, plenty of prize-money, and plenty

"Grog," interrupted Capt. Phil. "Ay, at there was, Bill; but nothing better than this. Fill a tumbler for him, Jake. Fill tamblers all round It isn't often an old messenate comes across us bere, Jake-le it ?"

"No," said Jake, "not often." "And we're glad to see him, Jake, areu't we ?'

"Very," said Jake. "Shiver my timbers if We alot." "We had many a voyage together—hadn't we,

Bill? Many a night together when the ship ran under bare bare poles, and we couldn't see one another on the deck.' "Ay, Commodore, many a one," said Swarehy Bül, taking a tumbler of the smoking mixture from Jake's hand. "And many a jolly day ashore. Here's your health.

Commodore, And yours, mate. Though I thought you both went down with the Honest George in Saraka Bay. May old DAvy have me if I didn's." What brought you to Dublin, Bill ?" asked Captain Phil, to whom this allusion, for some reason or another, seemed unpleasant, and who, therefore, was anxious to change the con-

Where was that ?"

"Limerick they called it when I was a lad.

had a fise pile of money that time. You got most of the loot."

another that time," pointing to his leg. "We had a rare old time of it, had Sam the Swan an' I. Not that we were in harbour all the time, or steering a straight compase. We were sailing athout compase or rudder."

"I understand. But about the treasure-what did you do with 16? Hid it?" "'Ay, hid it-in the mainmast of the ould bulk."

"The church tower, I know---" "Right sgain, Commodore. Where they keep the gongs for striking the watches." "The beliry-yes. Why did you not get it again ?

"Get it! The darmed press-gang caught Sam and myself one night on the quaye, clap-ped a gag in our mouths and a ship's rope

around our arms, and there we were aboard the Flying Hawk afore you could lift a hand-

spike. And you never came back since ?"

"Not till now, Commodore ; not till now." "And you mean to get it now ?"

"That I do, Commodors-if I can find the bulk."

"Take care, Bill, but Sam has taken it be

fore you." "No fear ov that, even if he wor land labbing around. He was true as steel, was Sam. He wouldn's do it."

"Where is he now ?' "The Flying Hawk was paid off the other day. If he's alive be'll come to this port to look for me. He'll be here soon, never fear." "Tell me, Bill," said Ospitais Phil, with sudden thought, "what brought you here? How did you manage to find us out? How did you know we were here ?"

I didn't know it." " No ?" "No, may I never eat ship's biscuit again if I did !"

"A chance visit, then ?" "See, here's how it was, Commodore. Cap-tain Dombraine-you remember him ?---he com-

manded the "" "I remember," said his host. "He's anchored somewhere in this port. I was making inquiries for him-and hearin' that a master mariner lived here, came-and found

you." "Dombraine is living in Dublin-is he?" asked Captain Phil, with another glance of strapge intrest at Jake. "That he is An' he'll never port his helm an' sheer off while there's an ould comrade like me that wants a tow-rope to pull him astarn." "He is a friend of yours?" "A. Commodore. I saved his life from a

"He is a friend of yours ?" "Ay, Commodore. I saved his life from a French satre in Trafalgar Bay. But say, Commodore-did thus, too, come up with the wreckage?"

wreckage?" "He pointed with his grizzly hand at the richly-chased silver bowl that held the sugar. "What do you mean?" asked Cap;ain Phil, as his brow darkened over his sound eye with

an expression that was by no means pleasant to see. "This bere vessel, Commodore. That's mine. It should have gone down with the Honest George, but didn's. How did it come

bere ?" "I bought that some years ago," said Cap-tain Phil. "You remember, Jake?" ramembers-does he?

tain Phil. " You remember, Jake?" "The no-cared man remembers-does he? It's tarnation odd, but there's my mark scratched on it.-B. O.-Bill Oantrell, that stands for me. Young Dombraine did that afore he went down in the Honast George-when it was scattiled. It was part of my loot.' "If I thought it was, Bill, you should have it and welcome,' said Gaptain Phil, with another clance from his one eve at the carles man. werstion. "What brought me to Dublin, Commo-dors? I was on my way back to the old docks glance from his one eye at the earless man, even though I paid honest hard cash for it."

Ay, you were always an honest man, Cimmodore 'said swarthy Bill, with a semi-drunken

I don't know whether they changed the name since," "Ab, now, I think I remember that," said from Eogland, Bill-when we sailed for the the that in "And an wombe goin" to lie up, for



St. Mary's College. The "Rector's Day.", fastival held at St. Mary's College commenced last Wednesday night. The event was associated with the seventh sumual re-union of the former scholars of the institution and advantage taken of the opportunity and an entertainment for the banchi of the unfortance man more the banch: of the unfortanate insane whe were rescued out of the burning Lengue Peinte Asplam given by the pupils of the College in the hall of l'Union Outhol que isst evening

before a crowded house. The feature of the evening was D.lavigne's Louis XI, a very difficult drama, painting the leading vices of that court in those days; oracity, craft, kyps-orisy and deceit. The college orchestra courributed neveral classical selections and among them the grand march from Tannbauser.

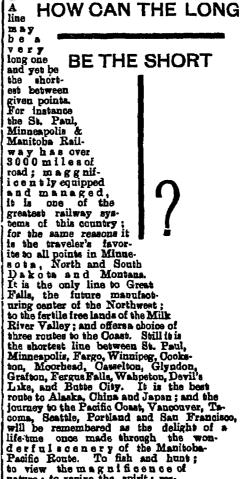
The role of Louis X1. was taken by Ö. Bsanblen, assisted by Messes. Hudon, Gladu, Fournier, Desloges, Dumeuchel, Ferron, Quintal, Charbonneau, Joseph Luceste, Giradot, Rodier, Laramee, H. Des-loges and Deguire. The annual re-union of the alumni of the college took place to-day at the college buildings, at which nearly a thousand students and alumni were present.

Gen. Middleton's Successor.

TORONTO, May 22 .- It is ramored that Street. Agenta: --B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bothles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bothles for \$11.00. EMILE POINTER Colonel Donison, the Police Magiatrate here, expects to succeed General Middleton as commander of the forces. This is said to be the reason for his prolonged stay in England, where he now is, It will be remembered that Colonel Denison, a few years ago, won EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford at., Montreal the prize offered to all competitors by the Russian Government, for the best treatise en cavelry taotics.

Beneficiary Heiress.

Dome Mary McOarthy, wife of James Green of Wexford, Qas., was anthorized by the Superior Ceurt Last Wednesday morning to take the quality of beneficiary heiress to the succession of the late Rev. Thomas Mc-Carthy, parish priest of St. Gabriel's church.



to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body ; to realize the dream of the ho gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Mani-tobs Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland HAND write for the "Great Re-

servation, readitand

resolve to

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den

A NATURAL REMEDY · FOR Epileptic Fits, Failing Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hy-

Weakness."

ONLY ONE BOTTLE.

SEALY, AUSTIN CO., TEX, January, 1889.

Last winter I contracted a sickness from overlifting, and had to lie in bed for a time. I felt very weak, and all medicines did me no good, when Rev. Pastor Winman advised me to take

Pastor Koenig's Nerve Ly. bottle of it cured me entirely. MBS. SCENEIDER. Pastor Kosnig's Nerve Tonic, and only one

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous

disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicing

FOOL patients can also obtain due insulting FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. erend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 118 St. Lawrence

VILLE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE. AND ONE-HALF per cont. (35) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24bb, 1890. 897

DIVIDEND 49,

NOTIOE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3) per cent, has been declar-ed on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the ourrent half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of Juse next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will he held at the office of the Baak, on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock

p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sont Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincipasti, O.

CINCINNATIBELUFOUNDRY JU

SUCCESSORS IN BUMPET "EELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH IBUD TES TIMONIALS.

BANK JACQUES

Montreal April 23, 1890,

MARIE

CARTIER

Manager,

39 7

pochondria, Melancholia,

Inebriety, Sleepleseness,

Dizziness, Brain and Spinat

TERVE TONIC

CO., Chicago,

BANQUE

"What's the matter, Commodore ?" inquired Jake, relinquishing his work so far as to kneel upright, and glancing at his master's good an' all." "Why, sy," said Swarthy Bill. " This ould

hulk's fit for nothing now but to lie up in the dry dock. The ould ship's put out of commission face. "Stand up, I say, and listen to me ! Do you Knocked about the world for years, and comin' home to port at last." "Plenty of prize money aboard ?" asked Ospisan Phil.

"Plenty, Commodore. But there 'ud have ben more if the Honest George hadn's goue down

so auddenly." "She did go down rather suddenly," observed

the Commodore, "Suddenly ! Like a shot ! And all of those Suptried-that's what hapon board with her. Scuttled—that's what hap-head her, Uommodore, wheever did it. Who did it ?"

"Twould be hard to tell. Take off that tumbler, Bill-there's more where that came from. Ib's good, isn's it?

"The best, said Bill, promptly acquiescing in the request and emptying his tumbler. "Southled-yes, that's what happened her. Who did it? That's what I'd like to know. How did you get off ?"

"We went down with her, and came up with wreckage."

"No you didn't, Commodore. No one went down with her and came up. I was on the deck, and seeing her sinking shoved off on a plank, not twenty seconds hefore she went No one came up from her-not one. I lown,

"Belike enough, Commodore, if it's Swarthy know that."

know that." Gaptain Poil, as the swarbhy sailor raised the account tumbler to his lips, glanced at Jake, and Jake, with a curious expression in his eyer, glanced in return at the Captain. "Were you ever in Dublin before ? Captain Bbil incrimed machant to get aid of the unsum Jake paused a litb'e, whilst the wooden leg

"Were you ever in Dublin before ? Captain Phil inquired, perhaps to get rid of the uncom-fortable tendency of the conversation. "Wor I ever in Dublin afore ? Yes, I wor," said Swarthy Bill, on whose tongue the potent liquor was beginning to have a loosening effect "You remember Sam the Swan ?"

"The man that ---"

"The man that ----" "Ay, him that set after the palace in Peru, after we had done a blunderin' of it, and burnt every mar, woman, an' child in it--'cept the little girl I took out of the top windows--bim, What became of Asr ?" "Hush I" said the Oaptain hurriedly. "He'd

"And you came to see Sam ?" asked O.ptain Phil uncasily. "Was he living in Dublin ?" "He was that,' said the sailor, whose train of thoughts was easily turned. "He was to be

hanged for murder-murder on the high seas. He was in irons in Acapulco, and was to "Know ! What don't he know ?" said Jake, swing from the yard arm at sunrise. But he got off, bam did, and swam ashore during the night." "I can guess who freed him," said Captain

Phil facebiously. "Maybe ay and maybe no. But he came to Dablin and turned saint. That's what he did

-turned saint." "It wasn's much in Sam's.line," observed the

Commodore. "What position did he fill ?" "He was not Sam then," said the sailor ; 'he was Ebenezer Friendly then. He was sexton of some old hulk in this city when I came to visit

him." "I should think that post hardly suited him ?"

"Sam could do anything-if he had anything to do there, which he hadn't. The church was an old hulk with nothing but its mainmest standin'; au' he might sit there the seven days of the week, and the four weeks of the month afore anyone came to disturb him-unless when they came to batten down the hatches on some landlubber gone below.'

Dead,' said Bill laconically. 'And your son? Hadn's you a son?' 'Ay,' said Bill, 'shipmate; yes I bad.' 'Where is he?'

'Ia Lordon. At school there.' 'He'll be well off, Bill, when he gets all your

"Ay, will he,' said the old sailor with an animation which showed how much this state-ment ran on all fours with his own thoughts. 'There's some of what'll be his,' and he pulled out roll after roll of notes, each for large amounts, from his breast pocket and held them up. 'He'll be rich. That's what he'll be. Rich and titled. He'll never have to handle a Custass or pull a rope-he won's. Oald Bill Cantrell will leave him richer than the richest land-lubber that steers along in a coach-andfour in any part ov this island.'

Perhaps it was the pleasure that this thought occasioned the old sailor, or that the drink had begun to take effect on him-for the tumblers which he had taken were capacious ones-or perhaps both influences together, but he digressed immediately into a sea-soor, and soon the naually quiet walls of the domicile echoed to the strains of the 'Bay of Biscay-O!' thundered forth in tones to which, in point of stentorian strength and force, a speaking

trumpet would have been as the mildest summe zəphyr, It was near midulpht-or perhaps later-when Jake suggested a walk on the canal banks when Jake suggested a walk on the canal banks in the night air, to cool themselves after their heated orgics. Swarthy Bill whose blood with strong drink was up to fever heat, assented. It was not long until Jake returned—alone. 'Well? asked the Commodore, who was awaiting his coming, in a fevered whisper. 'Well?

That's setuled,' said Jake, with white face 'He'll never see Dombraine again. But d'ye think we did right ?'

Whatever it was that he spoke of, it could hardly be right, for he quivered and trembled in every nerve and muscle of his body. Quivered and trembled so that he was barely able to hand Captain Fbil what he carried in his pocket, and to hurl into a corper what he what he carried under his arm

(To be continued.)

TWO YOUNG CLERKS WHO WON \$15, 000 IN THE LOUISIANA STATE

Henry Hadson and Henry Knoits, two young clerks in C D. Kenny's tes store, 500 N. Gay, St., a couple of weeks ago drew \$15,000 in the Louisians State Lottery and have already received the money. They cent one dollar and got one-twenkieth ticket No. 8182 which won \$300,000 of which they received \$15,000, the one-twentieth part-Baltimore (Md.) News, March 27.

ST. LOUIS⁶ MO., April 23, 1889.

Gentlemen :-- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory, Our audience room is 50x60 ft., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted

about 32 feet at the miguese toolat, admirably by your 60 inch Reflector. Very respectfully, J. H. Holkes,

Chairman Building Committee Third Congregational Ohurch.

"You must have had pleasant times of it placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. together." "Ay, Commodore, you may sing that. We is crafty a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brichtness.

Pastor Third Congregational Churche

Something new in honnets-Brains.

orGas BAILEY'S REFLECTORS, A wonderful invention for lighting etc. Handsome aver designs. Batisfac ion guaranteed. list Catalogue and price free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. OF BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP-KINS, with very handsoms colored Forders, and one exquisite Asiatio Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 FORTUNE! cents, (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 38 tf



All diseases are Onred by our Medicated Electric Balt 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.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

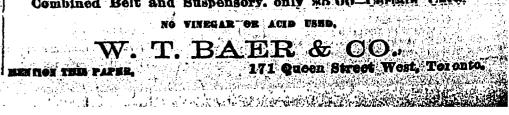
REV. OHAS. HOLE, Halifar, N.S., is happy to bestify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Aotina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Aotina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 414 Centre Street, ourged eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumstism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, oured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalen, oured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspesia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIRT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatics in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simce Street, oured of ons year's aleep-lesmess in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actins. L. B. MOKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WEAY, Maaning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actins invaluable. E. RIGGS, 230 Adelaide Street West, cured of caterrh by Actins. 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 heapital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actins. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MKS, HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON. POISON.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have oured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are obeap at any price," says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. McOLINOHY, Thessalon, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file. NT BAECS OROLITO ACTINA Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina, $\overline{\mathbf{b}}$

Actina will cure diseases of the aye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, Free. No Fancy Prices

Combined Belt and Suspensory. only \$5.00-Certain Cure.



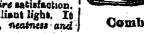
LOTTERY.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Dear Sire :- The Bailey Reflector which you

brightness, Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS,

. . . .



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

If We Knew.

Could we but draw back the curtains Conta we but araw arek the currant. That surround each other's lives, See the naked neart and spirit, Know what spur the action gives, Often we should find it better-Parer than we judge we should ; We should love each other better If we only underwood If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives, See the good and bad within, Often we should love the sinner All the while we loathe the sin. Could we know the powers working To overthrow integrity, We should ju 'ge each other's errors With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials, Knew the effort all in vain, And the bitter disappointment-Understood the loss and gain-Would the grim external roughness Seem, I wonder, just the same ? Should we help where now we hinder ? Should we pity where we blame ?

Ab 1 we judge each other harshly, Knowing not life's hidden force, Knowing not the fount of action Is less turbid as its source. All the golden grains of good ; Oh ! we'd love each other better If we only understood.

-Woman's Work.

About Female Christian Names.

A great many Christian names mean something besides being more names-have defipitions, in fact, like all the other words in our language. Mary, one of the prettiest, although one of the commonent of the names of women, is defined as the Star of the Sea Maria is the very same as Mary, and yet I know a lady who has named one of her daughters Mary and another Maria. She might as well have called one Rosabella, which means, by the way, a fair rose; Abigail, is her father's jey ; Afelaid, a princoss; Agnes, goedness; Alice, of noble birth; Amande, worthy to be loved; Amelia, energetic; Anna, grace; Bridget, strength; Catherine, purity; Clars, bright; Cordella, warm-hearted; Dlantha, a pink; Ed.th, happiness; Edna, pleasure; Elizabeth, con-secrated to God; (Eliza is the same name as Elizabeth); E leo, light; Emma, industriene; Endora, good gift ; Eva. life ; Florence, blooming ; Grace, grace; Honora, honorable; Irene, peaceicl ; Jemima, a dove ; Laurs, a laurel ; Lillian, a lily ; Luoy, born at break of day ; Mable, lovable ; Marths, sorrowful; Melicent, a sweet slager ; Meliesa, a bee ; Phebe, radiant ; Rebecca, of enchanting beauty; Pheda, a rose: Rath, beauty; Sarab, a princess; Sophis, wisdom, Stella, a stor; Susan, a lily; Tabitha, a gaz lle; Theodera, gilt of God; Vio-toria, vo:ory; Virginia, purity; Viola, a vicist; Vivian, lively; Winifred, a lover of peace.

Care of Curtains.

The taking down of curtains in the Spring time, and preparing them so that they may be unearthed in the Autumn without creases or spot, is a work of more actual importance than readjusting these same when the house is to be put again into winter dress. Ohenille draperies seem expecially to invite the depredations of months, but a little precaution will put these tiny despoilers to flight. Ohenille curtains should never be wiped off, nor should they be shaken vigorously. When taken down, the curtains should be laid at full lens to ever all clean sheets stretched upon the floor, then theroughly brushed on both sides with a moderate stiff clathesbrush.

have four lawful wives and as many unlawful enes as he pleases. Taking advantage of this died recently while engaged in an operation. hundred at a time ; but so wretched was his life, with so many women to please and stand between, that he affered filty pounds and a gold with to any man who would take one of them off his hands. But as no one was found courageous enough to do it, he emigrated with the entire three hundred to Stamboul, where, I was told, they are all living under one roof and eating at one table. -Mary J. Holmes. The Work Box.

CROCHETED ACORN.

These acorns make very pretty ornaments for lambrequins, etc., and may be made of fine creenet cotton, macrame worsted, linen thread or purse silk, according to the use for which they are designed. Make a chain of two stitches.

1.t row-Miss latitch, 6 double crochets in second stitch of obain ; continue working around until large enough, increasing to make the work lie flat ; then make threequalters of an inch without increasing or decreasing.

Now work 1 round, decreasing in every third stitch, break off.

Work a cup or top in the same way, until about as large as a dime ; after the increasings are finished decrease in every second stitch, to make it puff out as the natural acorg.

These can be stiffened with muchage or varnish, and easily shaped with the fingers. Run a string or thread through the acorn and cur, with a small bead on the bottom to fasten them together, and sew to the cord to

by which they are suspended. Natural acorns without the caps could be crecheted over, increasing and decreasing when necessary to preserve the shape, which

would thus be very perfect. If suitable material is used, like macram or thread, the completed acorn could be stiffened with shellso er varnish and gilded.

The oup crecheted as described should be added ; acorns so made would make pretty ernaments for crocheted baskets.

If crocheted of purse silk they could be used for trimming wraps and dresses.

ORESS TRIMMING.

Lady crochetors are taking up new dress trimming in silk and wool as a plasant work that adds the useful to the beautiful.

This pattern of wheels (and others to be given in future) can be joined in any shape to form revers, vest-cuffs, side-panels or borders, and it can be worked in any shade of silk, with jet or metal beads if desirably. Take black embreidery spool-silk (letter D), brass rings three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and a fine ttal hock. 1st round-Under the brass ring work 24

deuble-crochet, jion with a single-crochet to first double crochet. 21 round-(*) 4 chain, miss 1, double-

crochet, 2 double croches in next double crochet, repeat from (*) (12 loops), join with a single croches as before. 33 round-4 chalp, 1 double crochet under

loop of 4 chain of previous row, repeat all round (12 loops all round), break off.

To join one wheel to another, work a single crochet between the second and third chains of the two loops which are to be joined together.

Jet or metal beads can be strung upon the silk and two peads worked into each loop of the outer row of wheels.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

SLEEP THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE,

Sleeplesences is the result of over-physical Now sponge both sides thoroughly with tepid water, to which has been added two tea-spoonfuls of turpintine. Lay them carefully ret can restore, then, scoper or later, cemes that inability to sleep soundly, that wakefulness which is more wearing than even bodily isbear, and which feeds the debility which first gave rise to it. The result is, a man is always tired, never feels rested, even when he leaves bed in the morning ; hence he wastes away, and finds repose only in the grave, if, indeed, insanity do not supervens. It is estim a malady remediless by medical means. Avoid, then, all over effort of mind and body ; it is suicidal. Whatever you de, get enough of sleep; whatever you do, take enough of rest to restore the exhausted energies of each preceding twenty-

has never taken a second wife, although the Hunter hurried into an adjoining room, and keeness of common views that first produced law provides that he, or any other man, may when barely acress the threshold fell lifeless those feelings of sympathy between Mr. to the floor. It is said that Dr. Bogdanovaki, privilege, old Ismail, tather of the present He was about to amputate the arm of a the completeness with which Miss Raffalovitch Khedive, had in his different palaces, three patient, and had already begun the operation, identifies herself with her bridegroom that when he was angered at the awkwardness of a student who was assisting him. He spoke been stated that Miss Raffalovitch is a lady to him sharply, and suddenly fell fainting of fortune. This may or may not be true; to the floor. He seen recovered consciousness the last man in the world to know anything and was about to proceed with the operation, when he fell again, and fied in a few min-utes. It an outburst of anger of any considntes. If an outburst of anger of any consid- | of all meaner things well know that to him a erable intensity does not prove fatal, it at | bride would be dearer in proportion to her least generally upsets the system. Its affects upon the appetite are well known ; let a per-

son get into a quarrel at the table, and he at once loses all relish for the food before him. A choleric person is almost always subject to attacks of indigestion, which are the direct consequences of his getting (angry. Pain, gramps and diarbes are likely to follow a severe fit of anger if it occurs soon after a meal is estan, because digestion stops with the cut burst, and is slow in starting up again. The liver, of course, shares in the disturbances, and a billens attack may be expected after a 'tantrum.' As for the effeats of anger upon the different secretions, there is an old theory that the salva may become poisonens through rage; that most animals, when goaded to intense anger inflict a wound which is more irritable and heals less readily than one administered when they are not excited. That scems very reasonable ; it is all speculation, however. But the effects of anger on the mother's milk we know positively is exceedingly hurtful. There is reason for believing that convulsions in nursing children are quite often the consequence of the mother being greatly dlsturbed either by anger or by fear or grief, or game of any kind. Ohildren will like t all of which passions have the same effect upon her milk. And so it is clear that, if one expects to live to a good cld age, he must learn to govern his temper and avoid as much as possible those influences likely to excite anger. As for those who have been generous livers, and those who suffer from heart trouble of any sort. let them live as wisely as they may, and yet if they be irritable and prone to give away to anger, they are, as it were, over a mine which is liable to explode at any time and destroy them.-The Family Doctor.

PEOULIAR SYMPTOM IN TUBERCULAB MENIN-GITIS.

A description of an interesting symptom In tubercular meningitie is given by Dr. Skeer, of Chicago, in a paper on the diagnosis of that disease. This symptom, it appears, is a small circle which forms in the fris near te and completely surrounding the pupillary margin; at first it is very indictinct, and resembles a wreath of white clouds, the edge of which extends at first to the free border of the iris, but in from twenty to thirty-six hours the whole margin of the iris will be invelved, having become of a yellowish or whitish brown color, and appearing irregular, thickened, and somewhat granulated. The attention given by Dr. Skeer to this subject gives weight to his conclusion, namely, that when in a case of cerebral mening the the wreathe of white clouds appear in the iris, the question of diagnosis is settled beyond a doubt.

According to the United States Coast Survey reports, the pelar axis is 26 miles shorter than the equatorial axis.

An immense flue, four and a half miles long, is to be built at Spokane. The pips is to be made of steel and will be 22 inches in diameter.

A German has invented an apparatus for forcing sidewise the swell in from t of fast going , ships by means of gas jets from a nezzle under the water at the bow.

It is proposed to reduce cows' milk to a dry powder, as being better for transportation and superior to condensed milk. The idea originated in Switzerland.

Experiments with the 25,000 candle power searon lamp show that vessels three miles off can readily be detected, and that, by throwing the light on the clouds, signalling is possible at a distance of 50 miles.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY O'Brien and his future wife, which developed into warmer emetions. It is significant of identifies herself with her bridegroom that she will adept Mr. O'Brien's religion. It has about it would be Mr. O'Brien ; and those who are acquainted with his lefty disregard want of means,"

FARM AND GARDEN.

CELERY, Probably no class of people suffer more with rheumatism than farmers and yet the remedy for this dreadful disease is, or should be, right at hand. If or lary were eaten freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce, the disease-they simply develop it. Aold blood is the primary and sustaining cause. If celery is eaten large an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be peither rheumatism nor gont. It should be eaten cooked. Cat it into bits and boil till soft in as lit le water as possible. Add to this half as much milk as there is water in the otlery, thickened with flour and season with butter, pepper and salt. If you cook it nicely and give it a fair trial I am sure you will as soon leave potatoes out of the daily bill of fare as celery. It is nice as a sauce for any kind of cold meat poured over bolled potatoes or it may be drained from the sauce, mixed with mashed potaties, formed into little cakes and

browned. A ready witted woman will find numerous ways of serving it,-Country Gentleman.

OBSTRUCTION IN COW'S TEAT.

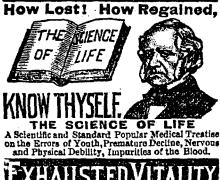
"I have a cow four years oid. One quarter of her udder seems to be caked, but the milk drawn from it is as good as that drawn from the other quarters of the udder. It requires considerable effort and time to get the milk from this test, and after being milked the udder is quite natural and apparently all right, excepting a small lump the size of a grain cf corn inside and about the upper part of the test. What can I do for it? Is has been this way for some ten days and does -The obnot seem to get any better."----

struction you describe is due to a hardened lump of milk that is too large to be forced down and out of the milk duot. The proper treatment for this case is injections of warm water. A proper syringe must be secured and the warm water injected into the teat and held there for five minutes or longer and then allowed to escape, and it may be necessary to ferce it out as in milking. The operation should be repeated three or four times daily until the lump is dissolved and run out. The water used should be quite warm but not scalding hot. Be sure to get a syringe the t you can insert into the end of the that and that will do no injury. This treatment is verg good in cases of garget 110; and in this

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

Experiments in outting seed potatoes after various methods have been carried on each season since the organization of the Ohio

Agricultural Experiment Statlen, of which a brief summary of the conclusions arrived at will be of general interest. In 1889 the work [natched, and that is to get rid of lice from was carried on upon a much larger scale than foremerly and with a greater number of varieties. As found by Mr. J. W. Green, the agricu'tarist, other conditions being the same, the larger the opting the greater the total product-that is, the total product varies in about the same ratio as the s ze of



EXHAUSTEDVITALITY **NTOLD MISERIES**

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unakill'ul pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 500 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Kree, If you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. II. Parker, M. D., ro-ceived the GOLD AND JEWELLIED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.Dr.Parker and acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE FEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfanch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

Nature permits all soils 'o gradually re cuperate by the aid of growing veg. tition and when the farmer turns under green crops he simply hastens the process. Of course any application of manure or fertil'zors will be an additional advantage.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

A well-managed creamery in a community w Il cres the community a prosper ty that is has never before known.

Lime will disinfact and purify the outlie stail, but it injures the value of the measure. It has been found more advantageous to nee plastor. Dry dirt purifies the statle and absorns odors, and a supply should always be available for winter use.

Any animal which gives milk is thereby to a great ersent protected from disease. Whit would otherwise cause sickness has an esospe valve through the milk secretion. The mere statement of the fact ought to emphawize the necessity of giving milds sows pure water. The annealthiulness of milk in summer, from which so many children sicken and die, is more frequently caused by giving the cowe impure water than by anything else. The cow should not be allowed to drink what is unfit for a person.

In an address given by Edmond Hersey of Hingham, before the Massachusetts Board of Agricu tare, November 30, 1835, he states as a result of soven years experiments : "1. Whole potaties will produce a crep from a week to ten days earlier than out poth thes. 2 Small whole patities will produce for many years in succession just as good, if not class of cases the water used must be quite better, result then large potatoes out out the better, result then large potatoes out out the size of the small ones." Experiments made at size of the small ones." Experiments made at the experiment station of Massachusette and New York seem so far as they are curried, to show the same thing.

It will soon be time for the young turkes. and as they are very tender, some they are should be done fer them before they are the old birds by cleaning up their rocating places and dusting them well with insect powder. Hundreds of young turkeys die because of the large, gray lice that infects the heads, and as these pests never show them-selves, they are seldom seen. They pass from the old birds to the young over, and the cutting. The mark tible product also the loss of young turkeys is often as or bal to increases as the size of the cutting is increase some other cause than lice, simply because

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

7

MARRIED.

BERGIN-MEANET-April 28, st the pro-Oathedrai Mariborough at., Dablin, Laur-ence Joseph Bargin, of Kikanny, tu Mary Igna ics, eldeat caughter of the late Patrick Meaney, of Daolin. DUNNE-HUNT-April 29, at the pro Cathedal, Mariborough et., Dahlin, John Dunne, Klilonauir, chunty Tipperary, to Josana Hunt, oldest daughter of John Haot; La-vally, Olsamel.

DIED.

BRYANT -- April 29, at her residence, 36 Bayview avenue, North Strand, Dablin Mrs. Sarah Bryant, relict of the late William Bryart. of 18 Crow street, aged 54 years. BYTRE-May 2, at her residence, Bray Head, Aune, relict of the late Richard Byrne,

sged S2 years. BARNETT-April 26, Thomas Barnett, late of Daleek, co. Meath, aged 62 years. BEATTY-May 1, at Ranelagh avenue, Dut lin,

John, infant son of Michael and Margaret

Besity. BEHAN-May 1, at the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, Dutl'n, Mrs. Margaret Behan, [Hamilton row, only daughter of the late Jame Dooley, aged 25 years.

BALLESTY-April 25, at Simonstown Hense, Mullingar, Rita, second daughter of Michael and Mary Bellesty, aged 15 years. BEIDE-May 2, at bie residence, Skiddew, James Bride, aged 87 years.

BERGIN-Apr.1 21, at his grandmother's restcence, Homestead, Cabra, county Dablin, John C. Bergin, aged 3 months, infant son of Daniel J. Bergin, North King st.

CorLE-At his residence, 139 Upper Abbey st., Duillo, after a protracted illness, James Cayle.

Drugan-April 27, at her residence, Nelson sr., Dublin, Louise M. Duggan. wile of John R. Duggen.

DANIEL-April 27, at the Hospice for the Danig, Duilin, Wm. Martin.

DUFFY.-April 26, at har residence, Buxton Arms Hotel, Arace, co. Louth, Mrs. Dully.

DUYLE-May 2, at his residence, 4 Royal terrace, Eist, Kingitowo, Wm. Doyle, eldest son of Denis Doyle Sydenham House, Duuðrum co. Dublin.

DOOLEY-April 30, at his residence, Mount Briscoe, King's Courty, Samuel Francis Dooley, Eq., J. P., sged 71 years. ENSIS-April 30, at the residence of his mother, 35 Summer h.1, Daulin, Laurenco

J., only surviving son of the iste Patrick Ennis, Townsend , trust, aged 29 years.

FULLAN - April 28, st her sister's reeldence, 50 Biessington at., Dablin, Mrs. Sara Fal-lam, elle t daughter of the late Thomas Feeron of Warrenpoint, co. Diwo, and sister of the lata Dr. Foeran.

GRANT-April 26, at Sir Patrick Don's Huspital Dublin James Grant, aged 54 Vears.

GUNNING-April 27, at his residence, 41 Upper Glonorstor st., Dablin, Patrick Gunning.

GUNN-April 24, at her realdence 31 Park strest, Upper street, I-lington, London, Mary Gunn, beloved wite of James Gunn, and only daughter of W. J. Murray, of Cork.

HARRINGTON-April 30, at Canny Court, county Kildare, Mary Jesephine, daughter

of John Harrington, aged 22 years. HORE-April 30, at Rockheid, Wexford, Mrs. Jane Hore.

HORAN-April 24, at the residence of his son in-iaw, Templemore, William Horan, ex Sergeant R I.O., a native of Portarling-

ton, K ug's Conney, aged S0 years. HYNES-April 20, at bis residence, Bayfield, Now Qiay, on Clare, Michael Hynes, E q. JONES-April 30, at her parante' residence,

23 Nowmarketet, Dublio, Annie, d aghter

away on sheives or long cedar boxes. India slik or pengee ourtains, if much seiled, can be cleanaed by rubbing them lightly with the hands through lukewarm suds made of pure This must be done quickly, and white soap. This must be done quickly, and the curtains rinsed several times afterwards in clear, cold water. The next process is to wring them out, fold and roll tightly in a dry cleth. Uare must be taken to iron them lightly before they are quits dry .- Table

How to Keep Your Skin Nice.

Don't bathe in hard water : soften it with a few drops of ammonia or a little borax. four hours. Don't bathe your face while it is very

warm and never use very cold water for it. Don't wash your face while you are travel-

ing, unless it is with a little sloohol and water or a little vaseline.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water: give your face a hot bath, using plenty of good soap, then give it a thorough rinsing with water that has had the chill taken off of it.

Don't rub your face with a coarse towel ; just remember it is not made of oast-iron and treat it as you would the finest porcelaimgently and delicately.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead, give your face a Russian bath every night-that is, bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then a minute after with celd water that will make is glow with warmth; dry is with a solt towel and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby, while your skin is growing firmer and coming from out of the wrinkles while you rest.

The Health of Children.

A leading St. Louis physician, in an intervlew a few days ago, said : "Some stetisticians say that the most delicate age is from sixteen to twenty-three, but I have a different opinion, based on my practical experience. I think that children from one to ten years of age are the most delicate, and yet the most neglected members of a community. People often say that a child is strong and healthy, requiring no attention, but this is a mistake. Because parents confide so implicitly. In the health and strength of their children, a great portion of the deaths occurring annually are Young children. A child requires more care-ful attention, warmer clothes and better feed than the elder person.

To Clean filk.

The garment must be first ripped and brushed, Spread on a flat board an old blanket covered with an old sheet; then spenge the silk on both sides, rubbing any dirty spots particularly with this mixture ; One-half cup of gall, enc.half cup of ammonia and one-half pint of tepid soft water. [4] Roll the slik on a stick; and old brown handle will do, being careful that no wrinkles are left on it. Let it dry without ironing. Woellen

THE VIRTUES OF APPLES.

Chemically the apple is composed of vege table fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorephyll, malic soid, galic soid, lime and much water. Farthermore, the German analysists say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phospherus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethican, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they lelt themselves to be growing feable and infirm, restored to this food for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the noids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedes tary habits, whese lives are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundles or skin cruptions and other allied troubles.

TO PREVENT A BLACK EYE.

There is nothing to compare with the tincture or a streng infusion of capeloum annum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted all over the surface with a camel's hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the lujury is infliated, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the braised tisene. The same remedy has no equal in rhoumatio stiff neok.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF ANGER UPON THE HBALTH.

Instances where anger has proved fatal are many. According to one writer, the Emperor Nero diad of a violent excess of anger again t a Senstor, who had offended him. Valentian the first Roman Emperor of the name, while reproaching with great passion the deputies from the Quad', a people of Germany, burst a blood-vessel, and audderly fell lifeless to the ground. 'I have seen,' mays a Erench writer, 'two women perish-the one in convulsions at the end of six hours, and the other suffocated in two days-from giving themselves up to the transport of fury." It is well known that John Hunter, the great English surgeon, fell a sudden viotim to a parexysm of anger. He had a had temper. A happy one, for the Khedive of Egypt is angry indeed. During the late years of his touties, kind hearted man, very popular in constant jeopardy from his ungovernable with his people, and very fond of his wife. temper,' In fact he once made the She was the grandaughter of an ex-Sultan of his wife, She was the grandaughter of an ex-Sultan of the was in the hands of any rascal Turkey, and, it is whispered, helds the matrimonial rems, rather tightly, and keeps se harp an eye upon her husband that he colleaguer, who contradicted him point blank.

Sending pictures by telegraph is one of the latest inventions. The satient points of the ploture are a tablished by a previously agreed upon system of co-ordinates, and the details filled in by the descriptive words added.

A very ingenious cleatrics! device has lately been patented by which the bands of a clock set to a certain hour an made to complete an electrical current connected with the kitchen stove as that the fire is started when the given hour arrives.

Pembolano is the name of a plant found in Mexico, the root of which is said to contain a substance analogous to, but more powerful than, quinine in its antiperiodic action. It has been found to cure rebellious intermittent fevers that had resisted the action of quinine.

Observe tions of the tides of the Harlem at Fordham Landing with thore of the Hudsen st the month of Spuyten Duyvil Creek show that the lovel of mean high water in the Hud. son is nearly a feet lewer than in the Harlem and that the mean rise and fall of the tide in the Hudson are a little more than two feet less than in the Harlem.

A new oblculating machine has just been invented in France and obtained a gold medal at the exhibition. The inventor is M. Bollee, of La Mane, a clever machinist, already very favoral ly known by other useful inventions. The machine does addition, multiplication and division with a toxishing rapidity, and all by the turn of the wheel. M. Mascart recently gave an account of the invention before the Academy of Science.

An apparatus is invented which is intended for prevention in collision in time of fogs. A large funnel is mounted on the fore part of the vessel and turns round at the rate of five turns a minute. The waves of sound caused by the movemement of another vessel are received by a membrane and transmitted by means of a microphone to a receiver, which ludicates by means of electro-magnets from which point of the compass the noise comes. These are indicated by white disks marking the direction, and an electrical beli also sounds. Several receivers are in-tended to be worked from the same transmitter, for the ceptain and also for the engine man, who could stop at once, or slow down if the vessel was coming in the opposite direction.

TO THE DEAF.

A person oured of Desfness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Norfolson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Mr. O'Brien's Future Bride.

The Star says-Miss Reffalovitch has been for many years one of Ireland's most effecfive, though at the same time most medeat tive, though at the same time most medest beneus the time, but a set the surface, though fortile same place, trader. and unpretending, champions. In the impoverished at the surface, though fortile same place, trader. GIROUABD & DR LORIMIER, columns of nearly every Liberal Frenon journal her house and vigorous pen has described self and bring out is thizing elements to the the hopes and justified the claims of the frish surface to be stored in the growing plants, nation, Indeed, her constant, zealous, tire-

but does not follow the same ratio as th total product, the rate of gain being less. A crop grown from whole pointoes matures at

an earlier date than from small cuttings. Small cuttings require soil that is more highly enriched and thoroughly prepared than large cuttings and whele potatoes in profitable crop. The question of relative profit as between the use of small outtings and whole potatoes depends upon the cost of seed potatose, the date at which the crop is to be harvested and soli and the condition of the soil at platting time. In ordinary practice it will usually be found that neither extreme as to quantity of seed used will be found to be profitable. The safest plan is to use large, well matured, healthy petatees and cut to two and three eves.

BENEWING WORN-OUT SOILS BY PLOWING UN DER HALF-GROWN CROPS.

-----Worn-ont soils can be renewed with ma oure and fertilizers, as all well know but when soils are partially abandoned because of the expense of restoring them by purchase of fertilizers the farmer has at his com mand the opportunities of grean manures. The old system of farming was to recuperate the soil by allowing it to rest for a year or two, by not compelling it to preduce a crop. This was known as "fallowing." Fallowing

land, however, is a practice that has been abandoned, the intelligent farmer knowing that it is more prefitable to grow a orop and turn it under. That fallowing will enable the land to secure nitrogen from the atmo sphere (brought down by the rains) is known t, be true, from the fact that when the land was permitted to "reat" for a while it was able to produce a partial crop. But as the land can better appropriate citrogen by the aid of growing crops that are plowed under the advantage is in favor of the green manurial

systom. When growing green crops the expense should be reduced to a minimum, as the leas of the use of the land while improving it is of itself an expense. The crops should be of a kind that entail but a small cest for seed. Some prefer to begin in the fall, after remov ing the regular crop from the land, by seed ing down to rye, but the work may also profitably begin in the spring, when cats may be seeded. The soil may not be capable of producing corn or ease, but nearly all soils oan enpris plant feed until cats are from one foot to 18 inches high, when the crop may be turned under, about ten bushels of lime applied per acre and millit or Hungarian grass seed sown, the second orep to be tarned an-der when of height, fellowing with rye, which can remain until spring. Here are three crops turned under, and if lime is added

after each plowing the soll will be very materially benefitted in a year, but it will pay to continue the process another season and seed down to clover

If nothing is added to the soil but the lime below. The routs of ; lants go down into the while the lime and decomposing creps exert

the lice cannot be found, though they doing the injury.

The horse breaders who have sont their horses to South America during the past few years will be interested to learn, that the Argentine Congress has voted to place ap import doty upon fancy and thoroughbren order to scoure a good stand and produce a herees. The rate of texation is for the pre-profitable crop. The question of set fixed at 25 per cent. on the valuation. Strong opposition was offered to the monsure on the ground that such importations worinvaluable in improving native South American stock, but the needy condition of the government necessities the passage of the bill. It is no secret that the strongest infinence in favor of the duty was exerted by those who have been actively engaged in the importation and purchase of fine at ak from Europe and the United States, and who now, having secured fine stude of thoroughbred horaes, are no longer in favour of free importations,

Richeliou & Untario Navigation Co'y

1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:

When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEO and MONTRBAL will leave Montreal daily (Surdays excepted) at 7 p.m.

TO TORONTO-Commancing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., from Coteau Landing at 0.30

TO THE SAGUENAY-Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a weck-Tuesdays, Wodnesdays, Fildays and Saturdays.

TO CORNWALL-Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

TO THREE RIVERS-Every Tuesday and Friday atl p.m.

TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERHCEBER and B UT DE LUITE-Daily ("undays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at S.30 p.m. saturdays at 2 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FEBRY-From Longuouil, 5 a m. and every subsequest hour. From Mcatreal, com-moncing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, S.30 p.m. See ime table.

TO LAPRAIRIE-From now until 5th May, 8 a.m. 10 In Fight 5 - John Now Links the May to 28th May, 7 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. - rundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st Feptember, from Mont-real, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., noon and 4 and 8.15 p.m.

a.m., noon and 4 and 0.15 p.m. EXCURSIONS-Commencing Saturday. May Rrd, by steamer TERREBONNS, every Saturday at 2.30 n.m. for Veroheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Controcemer, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 136's St. James street, Wisdarr Hotel, Beimoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richellen Pier. JULIEN CHABOT. Gen'l. Man LEX. MILLOY Traf. Man.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court, No. 2358. DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, has to day instituted an is may appear dout that if green oreps can action in proparation as to property from her benefit the land, but a soil may sometimes be husband, EDWARDO FERRERO, of the

Attorneys for Plaint f. Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42-5

the second description of the second seco

of Thomse and Annie Jones, aged 12 years. JENKINS-April 26, at 16 Montpeller parado, M inke owe, county Dablin, John Jenkins, Flost Paymanter, R N.

(ENNEDY-April 23, +t 8 Dake street, Dalalin, Mary Josephine, infant child of John and Rive Kennedy, aged 6 months.

KEANE-April 27, at Maynooth, Anne, wife at Elward Kante

KING-Anell 30, at the Mater Miserloard in Hospy I, Dublin, after a short illness, J ha K og, No. 14 Upper L fleyst, aged 43 years. Kylz-May I, at his residence. 37 Upper

Ftzwilliam street, Dablin, Rev. Samuel Moore Kyle, D D , aged 90 years.

McGDINNESS-April 25, st 42 Philaborough road, Dablin, John, son of Michael and Mary McGuianess, aged 44 years. McCABE-A: the Hospice for the Dying,

Hareldecrose, Dublin, Mary Ann McCabe,

of 74 Capel et MADDEN-April 29, John Madden, 28 Basheior's walk. Dablin.

MARTIN-April 28, at Portisw, county Waterford, James Martin, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, eldest son of the inte William Hill Martin, of Maryboroug, Qasen's County, aged 77

Years, MURPHY-April 29, Edward Murphy, at his residence, 4 Little Britain st., Dublin.

KENNA-Apr. 1 25, at his residence, Kilcock, county Kildare, Mr. Coleman Kenna, aged 89 years.

McCohmack-April 20, Themas McCormack, of Cork. latterly of Northbrook avenue, North Strand road, Dablin, aged 75 YOBTP.

MCKENZIH-April 20, at his residence, 20 Colemine st , Dabila, John McKerzie, Isteof Satton.

MOLOUGHLIN -At Leixlip, co. Kildare, John Stanislaus, second son of Jane and Christopher McLoughlin, aged 7 years.

MAHONY-Feb. 2, at Christlehureb, New Zealand, Mrs. Margaret Mahony, eldest daughter of the late John Jennings, Abercorn, terrace, Ruthgar.

MAHON-April 21, at his residence, Ballinrehs. Dr. Nicholas Mahon, formerly of Gal-Way,

MODUNNELL-April 26. at Anghnavelogue. Lansmore, Edgeworthstown, as Longford, Patrick McDonnell, aged 72 years.

NEVILLE-Ap-11 1, at Eblana terrace North Circular road, Dablin, Jane, daughter of it t : Samuel Neville, Erg. NEVLAN-April 27, : ther brether's residence,

Bramhlys Lodge, Basingstoke, Hants, Eogland, Elien Luoy, the beloved daugt tar of John Neylan, Grattan parade, Drumcondra, Dublin. O'CALLAGHAN-April 28, at Weodbine Cot-

tage, Bandoran, Ellen, youngest daughter of Patrick E. O'Callughan,

O'NEILL-April, at the Convent of Mercy. New Ross, county Wexford, Mother Mary Alphoneus O'Nelli, in the 21st year of her religions profession, daughter of the late John O'Nelll, Montebelle terrace, Bray, co. Wicklow.

Powss-April 29, at her residence, 8 Elgin road, Dublin, Mary, relict of Wm. Jeseph Power, Req., Lieut. 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, only surviving daughter of the late John D'Arcy, D'L.

PUBORLL-April 26, Margaret, wife af Joseph Purcell, Arles. WALL-April 29, at his residence, 49 Seath

William st., Dublin, Joseph Wall.

eren en de la companya de la company La companya de la comp THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

11

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Funds meeded for Election purposes-Resotations of Confidence.

A crowded meeting was held last Taesday evening in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street. Mr. Wrighe, president, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed and adopted, and considerable routine business transacted, the following letter was read by Mr. W. D. Burns, the Secretary.

IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Lincoln, Nebraska.

W. D. BURNS, Esq., Hon. Sec. :

DEAR SIE, -In answer to your telegram ask ing me to communicate with Mr. Dillon, I beg to state that I have received advices from the other side instituting that is all probability Mr. Dillon and William O'Brien, M. P's, will in the early fall make an extended tour through the United States and Usuade

the United States and Uansda Ganada, notwithstanding the would-be slurs of some blatherskite bogus revolutionists in Philadelphia and elsewhere, has, in proportion to her Irish population, heen second to none in her support of the Irish cause morally and materially. The votes of the legislature bodies and the exhibit of the R.v. Dr. O'Reilly, the entudy Transvers of the League, anak slowenth sturdy Treasurer of the League, sp ak elequent ly for the progress of the Irish movement in Canada, and you may be core that when any privilege can be accorded to any city in America by the Executive of the League, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa will receive that at-

As the same time I would urge our friends in Montreal with all the earnestness I can com-Montreal with all use exclusions 1 can com-mand to go to work at once and roll up the sinews of war for the coming contest. A general election caunot be far off and it may be imminent. While we know that the

Tories will cling with the tenacity of barnagles so the treasury benches, it is underiable that disorganization and dissension has entered into their ranks ; a party without solidarity, a more coalition, must always have in itself the needs of disenterration, and iss members cannot but be affected by the success of the opposition outside of Parliament. Success is a wonderful pleader and convincer, and there is enough Liberal ano-cess to make the Liberal Unionists, at least many of them, regret their defection from the standard of the Grand Old Man. Many of shem, I believe, only want a decent excuse to abjure their political errors and re-turn to the fold they had desert-ed. Many of the Liberal Unionists based their opposition to Gladatone upon the financial aspect of the Land Bill which he wished to couple with his Home Rale Bill Will be now support of including hill which he Will shey now support a similar bill when of-fered by the Tories? The action of the Tory Lord Randolph Churchill in opposing the Tory Land Bill, notwithstanding his personal unre-liability, is significant, luasmuch as that is indicates the sone of British public opinion upon the questions of buying out at fictitious prices the property of spendthrifts and oppressive landlords, and paying therefor by a tax on the whole Britush public, to be charged to Ireland, while the Irish nation protests and washes its hands of the whole transaction. The measure

is uppopular, and if the Government is closely pushed the Tories may be forced to rasign. Now we must not be caught napping. A general election as far as human f resight can predict must result in a victory for Glad-atone and Home Rule. We must make its a victory, we must not after ten years of struggle and macrifice lose all that we have gained, by showing apathy and indifference on the eve of a conflict that may bring the madness of defeat or the joy and delight of victory to the long suf-faring people of Ireland. Let us every where foring people of Ireland. Let us every where make a grand simultaneous effort to swell the Irish treasury and give Parnell and his noble band of colleagues the assurrance that comes from an ample purse in their contest with the might and wealth of a privileged class which fights for very existence against Irish Liberty and the progress of just and human ideas of government.



. .

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gemš, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT. -----

found to prostitute its position by formulating oalumnies regarding the management of the National Lesgue of America, to the detriment f Ireland's best interests.

Be it resolved that the members of the Montreal branch of the I. N. L. tender to the wife and relatives of our late member, Mr. P. M. Groome, our heart fait sympathy in their bereavement; be it also resolved that we have sustained in the loss of Mr. Groome one of our best and efficient members, Montreal an ex-emplary citizen, and Ireland a true and devoced son.

A resolution creating the office of Honorary President was unanimously adopted and Messrs I. Wright, H. J. Cloran and W. D. Burns were appointed a deputation to wait upon the Hon. Senator Edward Murphy and ask him to accept the nomination. The meeting then adjourned.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the O'Brien Branch held on Sunday last :

Resolved,-That we the members of the Wm. O'Brien Branch hereby place on record our entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of the National Executive of the I. N. L of America, notwithstanding the calamnions ata ementa published in certain city papers,

THE POPE And the Social Question.

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETIES.

Archbishop of Coloneg an Impertant let er in Latin, of which the following is a translat.on :---

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIO BENEDIOFION

You are not unaware of the great parils and difficulties which the social question presents, and of which the gravity is so serious that even those who are at the head of the great States of Europe are preoccupied by is You know, too, that for a long time past We have endeavoured to set forth the intimate cause of this evil and the remedies which are most suitable. Morethe remeates which are most suitable. More-over, in the latter we wrote recently to his Ma-jesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, who, with extreme cautesy, had writ-ten to us on the occasion of the distingui-hed Conference lately held on this subject at Berlin, We clearly explained the interest We took in succouring the poor workingmen, and in assur-ing them on far, as we could of our will. ing them, so far as we could, of cur will. It cannot have escaped your prodence that how-ever great the means which the civil power may Now is the time to work, to-morrow may be be able to employ to alleviate the condition of Now is the time to work, to morrow may be too labe, and if it were in my power I would impress upon every Irishman in Montreal the necessity for immediate action. Never in Ire-land's chequered history have her people shown more extraordinary generosity than to day. The Tenants' fund is rolling up with at azing rapidity, but every dollar of it will be needed in the bister fight for life and land; additional funds unut be provided for the coatingency of a general election. Every letter from the Irish general election. Every letter from the Irish leaders trumpets this call for aid. They see the heritor of the charity of Him Who being rich became poor for us, so that rich and poor slike could reproduce bis image by being raised to the dignity of children of God, and He has so loved the poor that He has reserved for them the most distinguished marks of His benevolence It is by Him that the holy doctrine of the Gospel has been given to us-the most precious gift to humanity; for in placing be-neath the eyes of all the immutable rights and duties of each, this doctrine alone can smooth away the difficulties resulting from mecuality of condition which has its root in the very nature of men. Thus the people who would adopt the true Gospel doctrine as the rule of all their aspirations and of all their public and private actions would follow the surest course and obtain the happiest results. This is cer-tainly the feeling entertained, with Us, by the Bishops of the German Empire who have given Us proof of their pastoral zeal by many excellent works, which they have undertaken and accomplished in order to secure suitable succour for the poor and the laboring classes. But that the action of the Church may be more complete and efficacious as the requirements of the bimes demand, all the means and aids which are at the disposal of the Church, and which are calculated to leasen the gravity of the evil, must be brought into requisition by forces that are united and that tend in the same direction. It is, above all, necessary to induce the people by patient and saiduous action to enter on a moral reform, and to accustom them-selves to conform their public and private lives to the dootrines and examples of Jesus Christ. Moreover, care must be taken that in the questions arising between different classes the questions aritum betweed different classes the precepts of justice and charity should not be violated, and that differences should be adjust-ed through the paternal and authorized inter-vention of the sacred ministers of religion. space for Manitoba, then gave is a lengthy vention of the sacred ministers of religion. speech a devaied account of their deliberations Finally, it is necessary to endeavor to render and action thereat. Among the many subjects the first was the consideration of the statements published in one oc two U.S. papers reflecting upon the management of the League in America by its national executive officers. After a close examination they unanimously passed a resolution of confidence in its officers. Honest, heaven heaven. We, therefore, deem worthy of great praise We therefore, deen workly of great praise what is being done by the industrious charity of the Germans in providing for peaceful societies of workingmen places in which they can honourably meet together; in opening schools and training houses for females, so that the youth of noth sexes may receive a good and suitable education ; in founding pious congrega, tions, and in performing other similar good works. For these things tend not only to make the life of the working classes less hard, and to relieve them from pecuniary difficulties, but also to keep them in the practice of religion and sound morals. It would, indeed, be extreme-ly pleasant to Us to see that with the firmness If pleasant to Us to the sink with the infinites of resolution which distinguishes them, with the co-operation of their clergy and of the faithful, and under the happy auspices of religion—the same auspices under which the works We have already mentioned have been performed—the Garman Bishops were able to extend more and more those opportune institutions, and even to add to them others of a like nature, especially in the m at flourishing centres of industry and art, where the workers are more numerous. If results should prove comformable to Our desires, there will be good reason to congratulate the Bishops of Germany in having laboured as well as they could for the public peace, and in having taken up the defence and the cause of true Be it resolved that we the members of the Montreal branch of the I. N. L. express our entire confidence in the National Executive Board of the League governing America, and further express our regret that even a very small portion of the American press should be instruction of uncultivated and barbarous

peoples in the doctrines of the Faith and the civilizing of them by the cultivation of the arts whilet they are being trained into polished meoner. Many have + pens their lives in this nabl- maintry ; many have shed their blood for is. Now, the particular over of the partors of the Church is demanded by the miserable con-dition of the inbahitants of Africa who, heing reduced to elevery, are dispused of like cash ele to ensure worthy lucre to the eleve d. miors. We have already openly declared in Our letters what a large bare of Our sol citcle (We devote to this object. And the Imperial Government of Germany having decided to give free access to the Catholic missionaries in the countries under its projection. We cannot do less than exhert earnestly you and the other venerable brethren who rule over the diocese of the German Empire to examine diligently and see if among the German clergy, who have furnished notable proofs of constancy, patience and apostolic zeal, there are not some who give evidence of having received from God the vocaevidence of having received from God the voca-tion to carry the light of the Gospel to Africa. In order that such may more easily respond to the Divine appeal is is Our earnest desire that by your action principally, and by that of the other Bishops of the German Empire with the aid of the faithful, an institution should be founded where native clerics should, as is right, be prepared for the work of the African missions, as is the case at the college erected in Belgium, in which are received these who are to preach the Grapel in the region of the Congo. In this way will soon be prepared a new plantation, as it were, from which can be taken the shoots of the true Vine which is Obrist, and these transthe true vine which is Onriss, and these trans-planted on the soil of Africa, will spread the good odor of Ohrist among the uncultured populations there, brutalized by barbarous manners and abject vices You will do what will be most agreeable to Us by making known the contents of this letter to the other Bishops of the German Empire, and by devoting your or the German Empire, and by beyond your united efforts, after you have taken counsel together, to the happy accomplishment of what We have recommended on behalf of your fellow-citizens, as well as of the unfortunate Africans. And since the success of the unfortunate ing will be all the greater in proportion to the extent of the harmony amongst you, We pray God to confirm that harmony, and to aid you with His Grace and His light; and as a pledge of the Divine favor we affectionately grant the Apostolic Barediction to you and the other venerable brethren of the Episcopate, and to the clergy and faithful confided to your care. Given at SP Peter Roma on the 20th Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 20th April, 1890, the thirteenth year of our Pon-tificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

HON. ARTHUR BOYER.

New Minister Without Portfollo-Bessons for the Appointment.

Mr. Arthur Boyer, member of the Legislative Assembly for Jacquas Cartier County, has been taken into the Provincial Cabinet and been sworn without pertiolis. So as not The Holy Father has addressed to the to increase the number of ministers, Hon- D. A. Ross, who only accepted office on January 28, 1887, because Mr. Mercler did not have another English Protestant apporter whe was available at the time, has made way for Mr. Beyer, Mr. Ross, will, however, retain his seat in the Legislative Council. The new appointment has been made by Premier Mercler (1) to increase the representation of the district of Montreal in the Cabinet ; (2) to give more strength to the Libers I element in the administration ; and (3) to strengthen Mr. Boyer in the eyes of the electors of Jacques Cartler, to whom he is applying for re-election against the leader of the Oppoli-tion, Hon. L. O. Taillan. Mr. Boyer is parsonally popular, and the promotion has pleased his friends. He is, after Mr. Duhamel who is 35, the youngest member of the Oabinet, being in his thirty-ninth year. Born in Mentreal, he is the sor of the late Mr. Louis Boyer, and was educated here and in England. In 1975 he married Miss Brnestine Galarneau, He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly for the present seat at a bye election held March 27th, 1884, on the resignation of the then sisting member, the late Premier, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, and was re-elected at the last general elections.

FLOUB -- Receipts during the week were 21,633 bbls against 31,542 bbls for the week pre-We would rather meet a man with a wry face

Indigenous Bitters "

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic,

and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and corminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of dorangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 ets. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles. SOLE PROPRIETOR :

LACHANCE

ン. DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL.



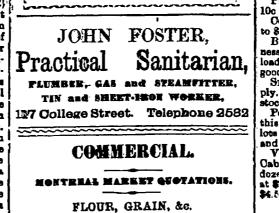
DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9jc to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5% to 6%.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER-Receipta during the past week were 1,591 packages, sgainst 660 packages for the week previous. Sales of several good sized lots of fine Eastern Townships have been made at 16n to 17c, smaller lots selling at 17c to 18c, with ingle pickages of exits choice at 19c. Morrisburg sells at about the same price. New Western is quoted at 15e to 15he for fine goods. In old butter sales of Western have transpired since our last report at 60 to 80 as to quality, and some very decent old Townships at Sc to 9c, Eastern Townships, 150 to 17c ; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c ; Western, 14c to The OHEESE.-Receipts during the week were 8,298

boxes, squiest 1,882 baxes for the work pre-vious. The market is steady with sales during the past few days at 95 to 940 for white and colored, one lot selling to day at 850. But the bulk of the chaese leaving on this week's steam. ers cost about 90 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At the Brockville market to day there was a brisk demand with males of 925 boxes at 8 $\frac{3}{2}$ c, 18⁰ boxes at 811-16c, and 572 boxes at 8 $\frac{3}{2}$. The offerings were 2,100 boxes white and 77b boxes colored, the offerings being pretty well cleared.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

EGGS.—The market quiry. Sales of round the way from 121c to quoted at 133c. The a change in the ordina ket. American buye store on the other sid tax, and many Canad their own account. in border cities, for the BEANS-A fair bus beans — A rair but in jobbing lots, which \$1.80; old lots \$1.50. supplies coming in slo BONEY. — Market of ally unchanged. Sine made in jobbing lot clover in 1 lb. sectio BERSWAL .- Marke Quotations are uncha MAPLE SUGAR ANE Western shipment co have been made at 7 Spot quotabions, 7c to tin, aud 51c to 51c per HOPS .- Fair esqu which are quoted ster fair to good 13c to 1 ab 50 to 10c. HAT.--The export the market keeps near supply is good. Good quoted at \$3 to \$9, 0 \$9.50 to \$10. FRI APPLES-The mark now virtually finishe nominal. Fine russe to fancy red stock \$5 at buyers' prices. DBIED APPERS-In 6c der 15. EVAPORATED APPLE from 12c to 12hc per lb PINE APPLES -Goo 10c to 20c each. COCOANUIS.-Marke to \$5.00. BANANAS. - Supply ness in New York, an loads have arrived du good at from \$1 59 to STRAWBERBIES-De ply. Fine berries 25 stock 15c. POTATORS.—Eight c. this week at 80c to 9 lots prices are quoted and active. VEGETABLES -In fa Oabbage \$5.00 per or dozen ; Cucumbers \$6. at \$2,50 per crate ; oui \$4.50 per basket.

FISH

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

| 1 | GREAT SALE |
|------------------------------|--|
| WHIT | -or- E EMBROIDERED ROBES -at- |
| eleg Splei Low Whit | REDUCED PRICES ! Commencing this Day ! ANT GUODS NDID ASSORTMENT PRICES All Next Work. E EMBROIDERED ROBES At REDUCED PRICES. All Next Work, |
| | S. CARSLEY. |
| AN | INTERESTING SALE |
| white a | —of— ND COLORED XMBRUIDERE ROBES |
| Comm | ences this day and continues all NEXT WEEK. |
| mill see mea | de and manh of shits in the |

These goods are part of shipment arriving out of season, and are marked down in price in order to effect a speedy sale. S. CARSLEY.

| COUNTRY PRODUCE. | S. CARSLEY. |
|--|--|
| EGGS The market is firmer under good en- | NOTICE. |
| quiry. Sales of round lots have been made all the way from 12 to 18c. Single case lots are | The WHIFE EMBROIDERED ROBES |
| quoted at 133c. The McKinley tariff is causing a change in the ordinary condition of the mar- | are made up in boxes, containing 10 yards Fine Material, |
| ket. American buyers are picking up lots to store on the other side in anticipation of the so | 21 yards 45 inch Embroidered Flouncing, |
| tax, and many Canadian dealers are storing on their own account, in Buffalo, Detroit and other | 4 yards Narrow Embroidery, ALL REDUCED IN PRICE. |
| border cities, for the same reason. | Remnants of |
| BEANS-A fair business is now doing, chiefly in jobbing lots, which are quoted at \$1.60 to | EMBROIDERED FLOUNOING Reduced for Next Week's Sale. |
| \$1.80; old lots \$1.50. The market is firm and supplies coming in slowly. | |
| BONEYMarket quiet. Quotations nomin- ally unchanged. Since our last, sales have been | S. CARSLEY, |
| made in jubbing lots at 10a per 1b. White clover in 1 lb. sections, 13c to 14c per lb. | LADIES' SILK GLOVES |
| BEESWAX Market quiet; enquiry elow. | LADIES' SILK GLOVES This stock is replete with all the most fachion. |
| Quotations are unchanged at 24c to 25c per lb. MAPLE SUGAB AND SYRUP.—The demand for | able shades in SILK GLOVES to |
| Western shipment continues steady, and sales have been made at 7c to 7k per lb. round lots. | MATCH DEESS MATERIAL. COLORED SILK GLOVES. |
| Spot quotabions, 7c to 80; syrup, 60c to 75c per tin, and 51c to 51c per 1b. in wood. | New Green Shades. |
| HOPS Fair exquiry for choice Canadian, which are quoted steady at 17c to 18c per lb, | New Pick Shades. New Blue Shades. |
| fair to good 13c to 16c. Old hops unchanged | New Grey Shades. FABRIC GLOVES |
| ab 50 to 10c. HATThe export enquiry has now set in and | from 15c per pair. |
| the market keeps nearly cleared up, though the supply is good. Good timothy on track here is | S. CARSLEY. |
| quoted at \$3 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50, fancy \$9.50 to \$10. | |
| FRUITS, &o. | LADIES' KID GLOVES. |
| APPLES-The market for this season being now virtually finished quotations are purely | Good Kid Glove, 45c. Excellent Kid Glove, 65c. |
| nominal. Fine russets \$4 to \$5 per bbl., good | Very Elastic Kid Glove, 75c. Our Famons Kid Glove, \$1.10. |
| to fancy red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl., poor stock at buyers' prices. | A Perfect Kid Glove, \$1.35. |
| DEED APPEns-In better demand at 550 to fe per lb. | The Best Kid Glove in the world, all colors, \$1.60 per pair, |
| EVAPORATED APPLES Steady demand, prices from 12c to 12h per lb | SELLING RAPIDLY. The 85c LADIES' KID GLOVE reduced to |
| PINE APPLES.—Good supply ; demand good ab 10c to 20c each. | 60c per pair. |
| OCCOANUIS. — Market steady and firm at \$4.75 to \$5.00. | The BEST and the OHEAPEST KID GLOVE in Canada. |
| BANANAS Supply smaller owing to short- | S. CARSLEY. |
| ness in New York, and only three or four car loads have arrived during the week. Demand | EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS |
| good at from \$1 59 to \$2.00 per banch. STRAWSERSIES — Demand under ordinary sup- | |
| ply. Fine berries 25c to 30c per quart : off stock 15c. | DRESS TRIMMINGS |
| POTATORS.—Light cars of potatoes were sold this week at 80c to 90c per bag For smaller | At S. CARSLEY'S. |
| lots prices are quoted 950 to \$1.00. Market firm | The majority of our patterns in BRAID TRIMMINGS are designed and made up by |
| VEGETABLES -In fair supply. Market brisk. | us, and are, therefore, select. |
| Oabbage \$5.00 per crate; Asparagus \$3.00 per dozen; Cucumbers \$6.00 per crate, string beans, | ELEGANT PATIEBNS |
| at \$2.50 per crate ; onions 5c per 15-; green peas, \$4.50 per basket. | BRAID TRIMMINGS |
| FISH AND OILS. | in the latest Point Patterns, all the latest de- signs. |
| OILSteam refined oil is still in good de- | EIFFEL POINT PATTERN BRAID |
| mand at advancing prices, sales have been made | TRIMMINGS is one of the best styles now so fachionable. A select stock |
| of round lots at 52 jc, an advance of 4c since the opening of the season. It jobbing lots sales | At S. CARSLEY'S. |
| have transpired at 560. Newfoundland cod oil is very dull under small enquiry, and prices are | |
| quoted nominal at 35c to 37c Cod liver oil is t very quist. | |
| SALT FISHAlthough the market for the acason is virtually over, there is a still limited en- | Silk Dress Trimmings, 15c per yard. Jet Dress Trimmings, 10c per yard. |
| quiry for dry cod, and prices are quoted at \$1. | Silk Ornaments, fo each. Jet Ornaments, 5c each. |
| to \$1.25. | Braid Trimming Tinsel, 15c per yard Silk Fringes, 50c per yard. |
| MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. | Coenille Fringes, 40c per yard. |
| The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 23, 1890, were as follows : | All Reduced. |
| Osttle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves 2664 233 350 396 | S. CARSLEY. |
| Over from last week. 268 | BRATDS AND BUTTONS |
| Left on hand 139 39 273 | BRAIDS AND BUTTONS |
| The receipts for week were large at these yards, but cables reporting the bad trade on the | This stock is replete with every Novelty pro- duced. |
| other side gave a dull tone to the market here, both in export and butchers' stock. Some of | BRAIDS in every style. BUTTONS in every style. |
| those having export cattle selling here in pre- | NONE BUT THE BEST |
| ference to shipping, thus flooding the local market, lower prices all round being the imme- | Kept at |
| diate results. No export sheep and but few butchers. Over | S. CARSLEY'S. |
| supply of hogs, trade off. We quote the following as being fair values: | |
| Cattle export, 420 to 510; Butchers' good, 420 to 440; Butchers' med., 330 to 40; Butchers' | NONE BUT THE BEST Smallwabes |
| culls, 34c to 32c; Sheep, 5c to 54c; Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00. | Kept at |
| | S. CARSLEY'S. |
| MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for | NOVEL |
| week ending May 23, were 357 ; left over from | In Ladies' Belts. |
| previous week 59; total for week 416; shipped during week 262; left for city 70; sales 35; on | In Ladies' Buckles. |
| We report for the past week a slow trade | NOVELTIRS In Ladies' Slides. |
| there having been no American buyers and but few local ones and these sales at very low | In Ladies' Fans. |
| Not much enquiry for horses ; 49 good | NOVELTIES |
| drivers and general purpose horses on hand for | NOVELTIES In Ladies' Work Box Requisites. |
| 6alo. | NOVELTIES |
| A Proclaimed_Nationalist Meeting | In Leatherette Goods, FOR HOUSE DECOBATION. |
| at Tipperary. | S. OARSLEY. |
| DUBLIN, May 25Netwithstanding that the Government had preclaimed the propered | CLAPPEETON'S SPOOL COTTON |
| Nationalist meet ng in Tipperary, two thou- sand persons met Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien | If other Threads break OLAPPERTON'S |
| and seven other members of Parliament on | won's. If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTONS |
| arrival at Limerick Junction tu-day, and the meeting was quickly organized. Speeches | won't. If other Threads are known CLAPPER |
| were made by Mesers. Dillon, O'Brien and John O'Connor. The police were powerless, | TON'S is not. |
| and had to content themselves with warning | |
| the speakers. After the meeting the Nation- alist members of Parliament drove to New | And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find. |
| Tipperary where an attempt was made to held supther meeting. The pullor, however, | CLAPPERTON'A SPODL COTTON. |
| stopped Mr. O'Brien when he attempted to | EVER READY. |
| speak and dispersed the crowd by the free ase of their batons. Mr. O'Brien denounced | THE EVER DEADY DRESS STEELS. As each dressmaker feels, |
| the police as cowards but he advised the people not to offer undue resistance as the | Who their qualities once has been trying, |
| Nationalist leaders earnertly desired to avoid | Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confest, |
| blandshud. During a banquet this evening | They're just the right sort to be buying. |
| pladed in the street but no one was injured. | S. CARSLEY, |
| Many persons were severely injured by the batons of the police. One man who was hit | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| fell senseless. | 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1770, 1770 |
| | |
| A man much ast right down to his making | NOTRE DAME STREET |
| A man must get right down to his work in order to get up in the world. | OARSLEY'S COLUMN. |

coming issues and they ask us to put them in a position to make the fight. I know how the brave unfailing Irish Canadians of Montreal will answer that appeal. Takir generous record in the past is their pledge for the future, and I carnestly ask the officers of the League in the commercial metropolis of Canada to set the ball

in motion at once. I am only volcing the urgent cry of Ireland's trusted leader. Bally once mole their around the glorious Irish tribune and that grand old British cak W. E. Gladetone. Don't let the Grand Old Man's eyes close upon a spectacle of defeat, let his last effort for humanity be the grandest, not of his life alone, but of historythe peaceful emancipation of a gallant people.

His enemies are calculating upon the chances of his death, but we have it in our power to stimulate his old age by generously supporting his policy of peace of goodwill to men, and of justice to the land of our fathers. Now is the time to get together and organize, hold meetings and gather up the vinews of war. San Francisco, Denver, Colorado and Lincola, Neb., have made a magnificent beginning and Montreal I know wont be far behind.

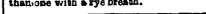
Yours Faithfully. JOHN P. SUTTON,

Sec. I.N.L.A

It was unanimously resolved to at once take action upon the letter, and invite all sympa-thizers of the Irish cause in Montreal and elsewhere to send subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. James Ouddy, 1519 Notre Dame street. Each subscription will be published in the TRUE WITINESS and a receipt for same sent by the Secretary to each subscriber immediately received.

ceived. Mr. H. J. Cloran, late President, who attended the Executive meeting as state dele-gate for Manisoba, then gave is a lengthy speech a detailed account of their deliberations a close examination they unanimously passed a resolution of confidence in its officers. Honest, wealthy John Fitzgerald was without a doubt weathy John Fitzgerald was without a donot one of the most upright men in America, For the eloquent Treasurer, Rev. Chas, O'Beil-Iy, D.D., no words sufficiently expressive could be said for his able management of the League Fund. The Irish people the world over owed a deep debt of gratitude to him for his self-sao-rificing work in behalf of the Irish cause ; his name was above reproach. As for the able and efficient secretary to a Montreal audience it was eminent ecoresary to a incurrent authence is was remembered him as a Quetceck. These reports, entirely without foundation, emanated from men who were Rupublican or Democratic before Trish politics, and, in order to advance one or the other, would, to do so, sacrifice the latter, It was said that they were afraid to hold a convention. Such was not the case; on the contrary, they were unanimously of the opinion that one should be held, and cabled Mr. Parnell to that effect, without whose consent a conven-tion could not be held. Up to the present Mr. Pernell had not decided. Mr. Parnell was the Irish leader, and we have abundant confidence in his wisdom; therefore until he advises the holding of one, we are satisfied to wait: Several speakers, including Massars E Halley,

B. Tansey, J. Bermingham, M. Fitzgibbor, Mr. O'Connor, having addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were passed





EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

Office Hours from 9 s, m to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

ST. HENRI, 4th Jan., 1884.

MADAN, -Have the kindness to publish this MADAN. -Have the kinquess to public this oertificate in the interest of the public. A year and a half since I have been cured of a terrible sickness of the Tape Worm. For six years I had been troubled with that sickness and did not know the cause ; was suffering untold pain. My whole system was deranged. My appetite increased daily and I was losing flesh every day. Increased daily and I was losing field every day. I became so weak and emaciated that I had but very poor hopes of recovery. Being discouraged I called on a doctor, who performed a surgical operation and failed to discover the disease. After trying more remedies and consulting other loctors I placed myself under the care of Mma Desmarsis, who treated me with doses of Mme. Desmarais, who breated me with doses of her celebrated medicine, and after taking three bottles I began to recover wonderfully. Mme. Desmarais assured me that after four or ive days of the treatment that I would be relieved of the Tape-Worm, which was the case I gracefully give this certificate, and advise those efflicted as I was to consult Mme. Desmarsis-Lacroix without delay.

MRS. ONEZIME BOUBILLE,

112 Gareau Street

A. E. LACBOIX FILS.

E. LACCOIX FILS. Successor to MDME. DESMABAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

The old wooden house, typical of the Indian, in imitation of whom we treat. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula.

vious. The market is decidedly firm under a modarate demand. There is a fair export en-guiry, but buyers on the other side are too low opening of the seaso in their limits, and consequently their enquiries do not lead to business. Newfoundland buyers have transpired at 56 is very dull under am atill operate with great caution, although it is thought they will be compelled to pay more money later on. The local trade is steady, quoted nominal at 35 quite a lot of strong bakers having been placed this week at \$5.50. The sale of a round lot of spring patents was made tt \$5.85. Straight rollers have changed hands at \$5 to 5.10, a choice lot selling at \$5.15, and another lot at to 81.25. \$5 20.

 \$5 20.
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.90; Patent epring, \$5 75 to \$5 90; Straight roller, \$5 00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.70 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Fine, \$3.50 to \$4 00; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.60; Fine, \$3.50 to \$4 00; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Ontario bags—superfine, \$2,00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.65 to \$1 90; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.25 to \$2.35. OATMERAL, &c.—Market continues, firm Standard in bbls \$4.30 to \$4.40, and m bags \$2.10 to \$2.20. Rolled cats \$4.25 to \$5.50 per bbl, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 in bags. Pharl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Soli pess \$3.75 to \$4.00. MILL FEED.—Bran is in in brick deman1 and prices range from \$15.50 to \$16.00. Shorts \$17

prices range from \$15.50 to \$16.00. Shorts \$17 to \$18 as to quality, and moullie at \$20 to \$21 for bast grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds.

for best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds. WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 220,213 bushels, against 23,832 bushels for the week previous. The advance in No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, reported by us last week has been supplemented by a further rise, and we now quote No. 1 \$1 24 and No. 2 \$1.22, with prospects of still higher prices. The Ohicago market closed strong to day at 95% July, and on the curb at 95% which shows an advance of on the curb at 964c which shows an advance of

Sac per bushel on the week. CORN-Receipts during the past week were 295,308 bushels, against 385,627 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet sales having been made by rail as 50c laid down here, and

been made of rail at odd hall down here, and we quote 500 to 520 duty paid in car lots. PRAS — Receipts during the past week were 220,213 nuchels, against 44,477 bushels for the week previous. There has been a good demand for export, and sales have been made of good round quantities at 76n for June delivery afloat

and we quote 756 to 76c. Oats — Receipts during the past week were 31,171 bushels, against 44,477 bushels for the week previous. There is still a fair enquiry, and sales of a number of carloads have trac-rolard at Sale of a number of carloads have tracand sales of a number of carloads have such spired at SSo to SSic, some holders being stiff at Sloc. A round lot was sold at a point West to-day at equal to SSic here. BUOKWHEAT.—The sale of a car is reported at the buok wheat.

420 per 48 lbs., but there is very little offering at the moment. Ryn.-The market is sheady at 520 to 58c in

store, and 540 to 55c afidat. BARLEY-The demand from the States is about over, as the malting season is fin-ished, and we quote prices here purely nominal at 50c to 75c for choice malting, and at 40c to

42c for feed. MALT-There is no change, sales of Ontario male being reported at 65c to 75c per bushel in Tipperary where an

bond as to quality.

PROVISIONS.

POBK, LABD, &C .- A fair volume of business i use of their batons. has been transacted in pork during the week, i the police as loows several round lots of Canada short out having been sold at short our inside quotation. Country orders have been slack with sales at S17 for small lots. Bhort out clear has also sold at \$17. In lard there have been sales of Canadian at 84c to 84c per 1b in pails. Chicago lard is quoted at 93c to 95. Smoked meets met with fair enquiry at within range of quo-

tations. Canada short out clear, per hbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Ohicago short out clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15 50; Hams, city oured, per lb, 11he te | order to get up in the world.