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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

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# CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Condition of the Church in British America

The history of the Church in Canada is of the French colonies in North America are full of extremely romantic episodes, and of the herios element, while, at the same time, they area record of Canadian Catholicity. Whoever has read Father Charlevolx's invaluable bletory, or even the wrightings of the Protestant historian Parkman, need not be told that this history of the propagation of the Catholic faith in Canada is full of absorbing interest. When Jacques Cartier and his adventurous companions sailed for the shores of France to seek new domains for their soverign they brought with them the cross and the Gospel. Blackrobed missionaries were familiar figures on the banks of the St. Lawrence 300 years ago, and many a peaceful hamlet clustered around the spire of a Catholic church in old Quebec long before "King George's men," as the Canadian Indians used to call the British until less than thirty years ago, captured the "Gibraltar of America" by stealth. The beauty and charm of Longfellow's roem of "Evangeline" are due mainly to the fact that it is a perfect reflection of the peaceful and edifying life that was led by the early Catholic settlers of Acadis. The difficulties that were encountered and overcome by the Jesuit and Recollect Fathers when they went preaching the Gospel among the Indians, excite the admiration and amazement of a modern reader. Like their brethren in the far South, they plunged into huge forests and forded rushing streams. They braved the loy keepness of Polar blasts, as well as the many privations and hardships that necessarily accompany an expedition of pioneers into a vast wilderness.

Their success was great and lasting, and, in addition to the Catholics of French, Irish and Scottish descent, the Dominion to day contains many hundreds of Indians whose forefathers derived the same faith from the the early missionaries. The origin of the Scottish Catholic colonies in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is the theme of a rather mourntul story. After the battle of Cul-loden, when the hopes of the Stuart dynasty ware irrevocably crushed, and the remains of the Jacobite clans were thrown into great disorder, a cruel work of foreible depopulation was begun in the nothernmost counties of Britain. Hundreds of Catholic Highlanders were driven from their native glens to make room for southern strangers and their deer parks. The sad story of Ireland's wrongs all people living in mountainous regions, and the exiled Highlanders displayed not a little of that noble sentiment when they named certain apots in Nova Scotia "Lochaber" and "Iona," "Glencoe" and "Keppoch," in in memory of the distant land of their birth. The Catholic population of the diocese of Arichat, which includes the counties of Picton, Antigonish and Guysborough in Nova Scotia, and those of Inverness, Richmond, Victoria and Cape Breton in the island bearing that name, is estimated to be about 73. 000. The great majority of them are of Highland descent, while some are of High-

land birth. The new province of Manitoba, seems destined to become a thriving colony. If so, there will prabobly be a large Catholic popula-tion around Lake Winnipeg in the near fartue. It is extremely difficult to exhibit the rate of the growth of Catholicity in Canada, on account of the scarcity of authentic statistics relating to thirty, fifty or eighty year ago; but it will henceforth be quite feasible to show the progress of the whole of what is officially called the Dominion of Canada, including (besides Quebec and Ontario) the maritime provinces. Manitoba, the Northwest territory and British Colum-For purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction this vast region is divided into four provinces, with two adjacent districts, one of which (compraing the island of Newfoundland) is directly subject to the Holy See, while the other is part of the province of Oregon, which, as the name implies, is chiefly within the United States. The four provinces are those of Quebec, Halifax, Toronto and St. Boniface, consisting respectively of ten, five, five and

four dioceses of vicariates apostolic. The total ascertained Catholic population of the Dominion is 1,942, 248, being considerably more than one-third of the entire population. The most populous diocese is Montreal, which has 412,000 Catholics, followed by Quebec with 295,666. Next in the order come Three Rivers with 124,000, St. Hyacin the with 110,210, and Ottawa with 100,000. The total number of priests it 2,054, of bishops, 24; and of archbishops, 5. The number of churches is 1,556, and if to these we add the 367 chapels and missions that are scattered throughout the less thickly settled parts of the country, we find that there are no fewer than 1,923 places of Catholic workhip in the

That Catholic education flourishes may be inferred from the fact that there are altogether 130 establishments devoted to higher education, 45 of them being colleges and 85 academies, while rudimentary education is represented by 3,511 parcehial schools. In connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesiastical seminaries is 17. One of them the Grand Seminary at Montreal, is very famous for the number of priests it has sent out.

list is a goodly one, for there are 46 asylumns death is a severe visitation. and 56 hospitals. The bulk of the Catholic population of the Dominion is, of course, in be Catholics are of French decent. In the province of Halfax there are about 110,000 the Crimes act. They appealed, and their French speaking Catholics out of a total sentences have just been reduced to six weeks Catholic population of 278,000; in that of each. officens for myself, and my or-religionists; gos enas nominaston with aimess or religionists; gos enas nominaston with aimess or religionists; gos enas nominaston with aimess or religion with aimess or religion

Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 265,000; and in that of St. Boulface about 13,000 out of a total of 38,000. The census of 1881 showed a grand total of the popula-tion of Lower Canada to be 1,359,027, of these 1,170,718 were Catholics. Since Quenot, indeed, a record of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account. The early annals these figures may be taken as a fairly correct these figures may be taken as a fairly correct indication of the state of things at the present

### ATTACK ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.

United States Speakers Accuse Them of Dialoyalty and Intolerance.

Boston, March 4 -As stated at the time of the trouble over the French Catholic school at Haverhill, the Protestants of the State are dissatisfied with the decision of the judicary in favour of the French schools, and are determined to compel the Catholic schools to come up to the standard of the public school and be amenable to the regular school committees or be abolished. A cast iron bill, aimed at the French schools, has been submitted to the legislature, and a public hearing before the legislative committee began to-day in the State House. The room was crowded by a distinguished audience of Catholic and Evangelical divines and prominent lawyers. Ex-Governor Long, one of the intellectual and legal lights of New England, appeared in sup-port of the bill. The Governor at the outset holdly announced that the bill fairly represented the feelings of the native Americans of New England who considered it the duty of the State to see that all her children were educated in the public schools. When children were educated elsewhere, either in private or secular schools, or at home, it was the determination to enforce the letter of the compulsory education law, and see that their education was up to the standard. All must be under the inspection of public school boards. He presented Superintendent Bart-lett, of the Haverhill schools, and seconded the latter's attack on the French Catholic school. Mr. Bartlett presented voluminous evidence in writing and printing. He declared the French Catholic school was an attempt to establish a New France upon the soil of New England. He read an extract from the letter of a French Canadian priest, who said it was the destiny of New England to be a French-Canadian province, and the Yankee must go. The French-Canadians were pouring into New England, particularly into Massachusetts, in swarms. The French papers published here were intensely disloyal and openly treasonable. A French society at a recent fair hold in the State posted such the history of nations; but the injustice and severity with which many of the Crits of Sootland were treated, in several instances by their own apostate chieftains, were of a similar character, and such as to excite the sympathy of all Irlahmen. The love of the Franch to the fight against the Franch to the Franch to the Franch to the fight against the Franch to the Franch to the fight against the fight against the Franch to the fight against the fight against the Franch to the fight against th atherland is a well known characteristic of get control of the committees, so as to com. pel the study of French and Catholicism in the public schools. The same paper ridiculed Washington, said he was a heretic, and said he should be hated, for he began his career by the massacre of a French officer in Onio. Other witnesses testified to what their children had told them of threats made by the teachers and priests in parochial schools, denouncing public schools as "mouths of hell" and prophesying their early abolishment, During the hearing the Catholics present grew excited and denouced the witass. The

# LAID TO REST-

nearing was continued,

Simple Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Hon-J. H. Pope.

COOKSHIRE, Que., April 3.—The funeral of the late Hon. John Henry Pope took place here to-day, and was a simple yet imposing ceremony. The attendance was very large, special train from Sherbrooke being run to accommodate the mourners. All the leading people from the country around, including Lake Magantic, Sherbrooke, Scotstown, etc. were present, including Mr. Albert Pope, brother of the deceased, Father Cousineau and other priests. The beautiful funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Falconer, of the Church of England, and amid general testimony of mourning the mortal remains of the deceased statesman were laid in the

## Funeral of Father McIntosh.

An Arthur despatch says: The funeral of Rev. Father McIntosh, who died in Dundas on March 31st, took place here to-day. The corpse arrived at the C.P.R. depot at 4.48 p.m., accompanied by many relatives and clergymen. A vast throng of citizens of all denominations, who knew Father McIntonh from his childhood, awaited the arrival of his remains. The coffin was borne to the church, where the Right Rev. Bishop Dowling performed the interring ceremony. This morn-in a solemn High Mass was sung in presence of the Bishop, Rev. O. J. Heenan, celebrant; Father Slaven, of Oakville, deacon; Father Cotey, of Peterboro', sub-deacon; Father Burke, master of ceremonies. There were present in the sanctuary besides those named : Rev. Father Cote, S.J., of Guelph; Jeffcott, of Orangeville; Fathers Cosgrove, of Elora; O'Connel, of Paris; Cassin, of Mount Forest; Hinchey, of Brantford; O'Reilly, of Minton; Stephen, C.S.R., Berlin; Halm, of Hamilton, and Doherty, of Arthur. Bishop Dowling preached the funeral sermon. The corpse was placed in a vault beneath the church. The sacred edifice was thronged with mourners of all classes, who felt very sad for the loss of this excellent young priest. Great sympathy With regard to charitable institutions, the is felt for his bereaved parents, to whom his

Mr. Cox, M.P., for East Clare, and Mr. Tully,

THE JESUITS.

(Richmond Hill Liberal.)
SIR.—I am informed on credible authority, that in one of his recent lectures on the Jesuit Question, Rev. Mr. Percival has attaibuted to that learned and illustrious society of Catholic Priests the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

I may say at once that the Jesuits teach nothing that is contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The doctrine that the end justifies the means, is wicked, and is repudiated alike by the Jesuits and the entire Catholic Church. I am teld that Mr. Percival gave some proofs to substantiate his charge against the Jeselts, and the teachings of the Catholic Church ; proofs, no doubt satisfactory to himself and to his audience, and claiming to be from the writings of the Jesuits.

I presume Mr. Percival never saw the pas sages in the original from which he otook these proofs : and erred, like the rest of that credulous crowd, in pinning his faith to the sleeves of his fellow-workers against the Church and the Jesuits. He trusted that his audience would take his mere word for any anti-Catholic statement he might make, and he has rewarded them as they deserved by abusing their confidence, and deceiving them.

The error is a serious one. A minister of the gospel, as he claims to be, should have had a little more discretion—and I may add, a little more conscience. It might be well for him to take a lesson out of the moral theology taught by these wicked Jesuits, and endorsed by the Church. They say it is a grievous sin, not only to slander another, but also to deliberately expose one's self to the danger of slandering him, by recklessly and without due inquiry accusing him of teaching what is blasphemous and subversive of the Ten Commandments. And the slander acquires a tenfold intensity when such ignorance is attributed, not to one individual, but to thousands of men censecrated to God, and in whose hely lives even a heatile world finds no matter for reproach.

It is a proud distinction for the Jesuits that their enemies find no valid weapons against them, and are compelled to resort to falsehood and slander. They are in this point faithful representatives of the Church of Christ at this day, as she is of the primitive Church of the Apostles. Are our Proagainst us them identical slanders that were hurled against the Church in the days of St. Paul? Then the wicked Jews and lying Pagane charged her with holding the maxim, that evil may be done for a good purpose.-

Rom. ili. 8. I call upon the Rev. Mr. Percival to prove Infidel Paul Bert, or Littledale, or any but to any two professors of Latin, Portestant at that, in the University of Toronto. Let him obtain this decision and I shall surrender the entire case. Mind, isolated texts will not do. It must be shown that the Jesuits teach this, or even its equivalent, from their own authors; not from authors or authorities, which have been manufactured for

I have now before 'me the Text Book of Moral Theology, used in our Seminaries. It is by a Jesuit (Gury.) I shall give a speci-men of his theology on the subject :--

Omnis electio mali medii est mala ; sed non e conversio, omnis electio boni medii est positive bona. This is the very condictory of the proposition, the end justifies the means. To prove this the quotation is sometimes

made-Finis detirminat probatatim actus. actions indifferent, or at least, not bad in themselves, for if the action is malum in se. no end can justify it. as we have seen above. The mistakes that are made in attributing false dectrines to the Catholic Church are not always the result of ignerance or neglect. They are very often deliberate missistements,

ranging from the suppressio veri to downright mendacity. Who has not heard that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible? That Catholics adore images, and are consequently idolaters, and all that kind of thing? Why, a priest or nun cannot, since this crusade commenced,

walk the streets of Toronto without being in-

sulted. And all this in the interests of true religion? Take my word for it the day will come when this state of things will bring a reaction, and the reaction has more than commenced. When thinking Protestante will ask themselves, "Cannot our ministers attack the Catholic Church without misrepresenting her?" They will ask themselves, "Does the

end justify the means?" Has Rev. Mr. Percival addressed even a mild rebuke to the champions of Protestantism who piously raided the Catholic celebrators of St. Patrick's Day, and smashed the windows of Catholic institutions for the love of God? Oh! I forgot, that would not be in accord with equal rights, or civil and re-ligious liberty, for which he is now clamour-

ing.
It is semething refreshing to find Protest ante, and especially Presbytarians, with the sad recollection of the Penal Laws fresh in our minds, talking about civil and religious liberty. I am of opinion that Rev. Mr. Per-cival's idea of civil and religious liberty would be to have the Penal Code revived.

That the Jesuita teach, and that the Catholic Church holds, this wicked doctrine is false. The statement has been made in our midst, and I cannot let it go uncontradicted. We shall see whether the Rev. Mr. Percival will come to the test which I have proposed, and which I think no one will think unresconable : or like a gentleman admit that he has been deceived.

heen deceived.

I value the esteem of my Profestant fellow

for the latter especially, who in many instances are dependent for a living on the good will of their Protestant employers. The doctrine that "the end justifies the means," would justify Catholics in deceiving, robbing, and even murdering their employers and benefactors, provided, for example, they thought it was for the good of the Church.

I appeal to the good sense of Protestants themselves. Is this their experience of their Catholic neighbors and employes? People are very seldom better than they profess to be, and Catholics, neither in theory nor in practice, follow this rule. Why then repeat Protestant neighbors a reputation for unright and henorable integrity, of which Rev. Mr. Percival with his quasi eloquent slander cannot deprive them.
I am afraid, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed

toe much on your valuable space, but I shall watch Mr. Percival's answer, and perhaps soon ask you for more. J. J. Egan,

Thornhill, March 26th, 1889.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND HER MIS-SIONS.

The History of the Propaganda,

While Protestants are lamenting the illsucess of their foreign missionary work, Catholics may review with a laudable pride the completeness of the measures taken by their Church to further her mission to the pagan world. Not only has she created numerous religious orders supplying trained warriors of the cross, but she had founded or promoted a series of purely missionary in-stitutions, which we shall now briefly present

to our readers. In Italy there is the Urbain College for the Propagation of the Faith, founded by Urban VIII. in 1657, and designed for students from those parts of the world where the Sacred Congregation has been dependent missions. Then there is the Seminary of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, originated by the pions and learned priest Peter Avanzini, in 1867, and completed in 1874 by the munificence of Pius IX. Next may be mentioned the Faglish, the Irish and the Scottish Col-leges. The first established by Gregory XIII. in 1579, occupies the site of the English Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury and of the Holy Triuity, erected in 1358 for the accommodation of English pilgrims. The second owes its foundation to Ludwig, Archbishop of Bonn, by whose will it passed in 1633 over to the Jesuits. In 1733, however, it from their own writings, not by second hand was transferred to seculiar priests, until quotations, that the Jesuits teach that "the the French occupation, in 1798. it end justifies the means." It will not do to cessed to exist, and was revived only quote garbled texts from the Eucyclopedia in 1726 by Leo XII. The third or Scottish Britannica, of Chambers' Encyclopedia, or the College, established in 1600 by Clement VIII., was originally opposite the Church of one of their own authors, where the context St. Mary at Constantinople, whence, in 1604, may also be seen. I shall leave the decision it was transferred to its present site. Another by later foundation is the College for the United States, established by Plus IX. in 1859. At Milan is the Milanese Seminary for Foreign Missions, dating from 1850, and due chiefly to the generosity of Angelus Ramaz-zotti, Patriarch of Venice. Verona boasts of a Seminary for Missions among the blacks, established in 1867 by the illustrious Apostle of Africa, Mgr. Daniel Comboni; and Naples educates future Indian Chinese missioners in the College of the Holy Family. France also possesses several missionary institutions. The Seminary for Foreign Missions at Paris erected in 1665, with the approbation of Alexander VII and of the French Governments the Iriah College also at Paris; the Lyons Seminary for the African Missions, founded in 1856 by Bishop Melchioride Mar ion Bresiliac and endowed with three Apos This does not mean "the end justifies the tolic Schools in France, Ireland and Spain, means." It means the end determines the and lastly, the College of Briguoles-Sale, and lastly, the College of Brignoles-Sale propriety of an action and from the context it built by the generosity of Anthony Brignowill be seen that the author is referring to les-Sale and his plous wife, Arthemisia, in 1855. In Spain is the English College, at Val ladolid, owing its origin to Father Robert Par-son, S. J., and the favor of Philipp II; also, in the same city, the Scottish College, sprung from the generosity of William Semple and his wife, Maria de Ledesmay, in 1627. Por-tugal also possesses an English College, founded by the Portuguese nobleman, Peter

> the founder, also, of a missionary college at Baltimore. The review of so many missionary institutions, due to the Church and her rulers, suggests the question, what are we doing to co operate, with these works? Let us all give a conscientious and practical answer, and then in our lifetime, at least, neither prayers nor alms will fall the Catholic Church and her missions .- Illustrated Catholic Missions.

de Continho, and approved by Gregory XV.

in 1622 Belgium is provided with the American College of the Immaculate Concep-

tion, at Lonvain, built by the Rev. Father Kindekins, for several years Missioner in

North America and Vicar-General of the Blahop of Detroit. Holland harbors the

Seminary of Steyl, erected in 1875 by the

Rev. Father Janssen. Albania supplies a

college for the want of seminaries, in that country, in Servis, and in Macedonia, whilst

England owns St. Joseph Seminary, of Mill Hill, and St. Peter's School, Freshfield, both

established by the present Bishop of Salford,

## TORONTO ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Little doubt that Bishop Walsh Will Succeed Archbishep Lynch.

Toronto Globe, April 4,

In reference to a rumor that Bishop Walsh. of London, had been appointed Archbishop of Toronto, a Globe reporter saw Rev.
Father McBride. Mr. McBride says that
nothing official is known, but that the statement is generally credited by the Roman mantals generally credited by the Roman describing process of the diocese, as it is known that the bishops nominated Bishop Walsh for the position as "most worthy," and whoever lum. He removes to Toronto and enters upon got that nomination will almost certainly retained by position as "most worthy," and whoever lum. He removes to Toronto and enters upon got that nomination will almost certainly retained by position as "most worthy," and whoever lum. He removes to Toronto and enters upon manship over her less fortunate comrades, manship over her less fortunate comrades. I value the esteem of my Protestant fellow the position as "most worthy," and wheever lum. He removes to Toronto and citizens for myself, and my co-religionists; got that nomination will almost certainly rest the practice of his profession there.

ceive the appointment. Father McBride has no doubt that Bishop Walsh will be Arch-bishop Walsh in a few days. The vacancy in the Archdocese of Toronto

was caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch in May of last year. Bishyp Walsh was born in the parish of Mooncoin, county Kilkenny, on the 24th of May, 1830. From an early age he felt a great desire to enter the ministry. Accordingly after having completed an extensive preliminary course of science and classics, he entered St. John's College, Waterford, where he studied philosophy and a portion of his theology with success and and perpetuate this cry against them? distinction. In the fall of 1852 Blahop Walsh There are Catholics in this neighborhood who carried out his intention of serving God on a have established for themselves among their foreign mission and left home and friends and native land. Arriving in Canada he entered the Seminary of St. Suipice, Montreal, and, together with the late Father Synnett, Father Hobin, of Toronto, and soveral other ecclesi-actics of Irish birth, finished his divinity course with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. He received tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Ballargeon, who also consecrated him bishop. On the 1st of Nov-ember, 1854, he was ordained priest by Bishop de Charbonnel. Brock was his first mission, in which he spent nearly two years. In 1857 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Marys parish. For a short time he discharged the same duty at St. Paul's. After the consecration of Bishop Lynch, he was appointed rector of the Cathedral, and was again reinstated as paster of St. Marys, where he remained until November, 1867, when, he currendered up his charge to enter upon his retreat for consecration. Father Walsh enjoyed the reputation among the clergy of being a sound and deeply-read theologian, well versed in the sacred Sciptures and canon law and a elequent speaker. He was cornecrated Bishop of Sandwich in St. Michael's Cathedral on the 10th of November, 1867, and was installed in the cathderal of Sandwich four days later. In January, 1868, Bishop Waish, by consent of the Hoty See, removed the Episcopal residence to Lon-

### ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEI'S RETURN.

A Grand Beception to be Tendered him on his Arrival.

Ample preparations are being made for the reception to be tendered His Grace Archbishop Duhamel on his return from Rome. He will be met in Montreal by a large delegation who will accompany him to Ottawa by the C. P. R. At the Pacific depot he will be met by a large number of citizons in carriages and on foot who will excort him to the Basilica, where the addresses will be read in English and French. There will be no addresses from societies and both will be in the name of the citizens of Ottawa .- United Can-

## Leo XIII. to the Nations.

The N. Y. Catholic News has received the

following special cablegram:
"Rome, Murch 23"—Information from a very reliable quarter warrants me in saying that one of the most important encyclicals ever held under the Seal of the fisherman is now in course of preparation of Leo XIII. This encyclical has already been noticed, and it was said to be intended as an argument for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, but according to my informant, it will be an appeal to the European nations for a final settle-ment of the question of the temporal power. Premier Crispi and the Italian Cabinet have long known that the Pope had such an idea in mind, and it was this knowledge that made them bring pressure to bear against Glad-stone and keep him from visiting Rome and carrying out his intention of calling on the Pontiff. Crispi feared that Gladstone, who had been credited as favorable to the idea of arbitration, would sanction the scheme of His Holiness, and that the appeal of the Pope would go before the world with the recommendation of an English statesman, who, more than any other, had worked intermitting for a 'United Italy.'

"The occupation of Rome was permitted by the European powers under certain conditions, expressed in the Papal guarantees. These guarantees have been violated, and the appeal of the Pope for reconsideration must receive attention. Italy's two allens Germany and Austria, recognize the depressed condition of Italy and the fact that it cannot grow to be strong under its present anti-Papal policy, and are known to be in favor of the restoration of the Leonine City. Emperor Francis Joseph has never recognized the occupatien, and refuses to pay the visit he owes to King Humbert in the Eternal City. The letters that have been pouring in from the Bishops of every country proclaim the universal interest in the question, and have forced its attention more firmly on Old World politicians, who see at the horizon's rim the cloud that presages a storm in the world of diplomacy. The enclycical is expected to be published about the time the new penal code goes into effect, in June next. It is stated that the Klog of Bolgium may be appeinted to decide the dispute. Neither Humbert nor Leo XIII. could object to this. King Leopold is friendly to the Roman Pontiff, and Humbert has for a long time sought to have the Italian Orown Prince considered as the future husband of Leopold's daughter.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A vagrant, who died in St. Luke's hospital last mouth, preves to have been E. O. Daniels, who in 1870 was a trusted cashier in a Boston bank with a happy family with whom he resided in a suburb of the city. He robbed the bank of \$86,000, served a short term in prison. Was pardened again he short term in prison, was pardoned, again be-trayed his employers' trust and coming to New York became an outcast, finally dying a pauper's death.

THE END NOT YET.

Ontario People Inclined to Continue the Jesuita Agitation.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The vote of thanks tendered to Col. O'Brien and Mr. Barron by the recent meeting of citizens in the Opera house was conveyed to those gentlemen in the Parlia mentary library by a committee appointed for the purpose. Both gentlemen made sultable replies, Mr. Barron informing the deputation that this parliamentary action on the Jesuits questien had been full endorsed by the Liberal committee of South Victoria, Romaen Catholice as well as Protestants approving of his course. A big Protestant demonstration is to he held at Bell's Corners on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to protest against the Jesuite's estates act. County Master McElroy has instructed the county secretary to call a mass meeting of all lodges in the county. It is not Intended that the demonstration be confined to members of the order, but every loyal Protestant of Charleton is invited to take partiand resent what is designated as the insult that has been offered to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria by the interference of His Holiness the Pope in Canadian legislation. The chief speaker will be Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., of Toronto.

### ARCHBISHOP WALSH-

The Wisdom and Keen Foresight Which Has Distinguished His Actions.

Ireland has unquestionably been unfortunate in many thinge, but surely it must be conceded she has also been vouchsafed exceptional good fortune in at least one important particular. Where is there a counry that can point to such an unvaring sucosssion of illustrious prelates?—eminent either for conspicuous plety or for far-seeing statesmanship, or for both, but ever mixing with their higher qualities a guiding and don, and since the following year has maintained the title of Bishop of London. Bishop Walsh visited Rome in 1876, and guarding patriotism that won for them the love and confidence of their compatriots, whilst it paralysed not merely the actions, since that time has quietly superintended his but frequently even the very intentions of their enemies. Truly, Ireland may be both proud of and thankful for the signal providence which has seemed to direct the appointment of its highest spiritual guides, for they have always been found equal, not only to the trusts of their sacred office, but to the uncongenial responsibilities too frequently ferced on them by the position of their country. At the present moment we happily possess a striking example of this marvellous adaptability of "the man to the time" in the Archbishop of Dublin. Ever since his appointment Dr. Walsh has been adding proof to proof and emphasising the wisdom which placed him in his exelted and onerous office, and certainly seldom, if ever, has the position redged with more serious and important difficulties, or administered with such tact and ability. Nothing affecting the spiritual or material interests of his co-religionists, or indeed countrymen, seems too trivial or profound for his Grace's earnest attention, and no sooner does he attempt the elucidation of a question than it assumes new and generally truer aspects. During the past week he has afforded another couple of powerful instances of his faculty for disentangling important issues from the mass of specious misrepresentation or obtrusive falsehood with which interest or bias may have surrounded them.

No one can read his masterly comments on the tactics adopted to produce misconception between the people of Ireland and the Vatican without feeling that he has not only succeeded in unveiling the motives, but also the very mechanism employed. His address, too, before the Medical School of the Catholic University is at once marvellons in its exposition of past injustice and failure, and supremely important in its suggestions as to the possibility for future reparation. Nothing could better exemplify the impression his Grace has made on the people generally than the absolutely ecstatic enthusiasm he excited among all sections of the audience in the Cecilia street Theatre. As he proceeded with his splendld address, not merely the students, but both staid professors and the critical general public succumbed to the influence of his earnestness, his comprehensive grasp of facts, and abnormal capacity for arranging them in a light which admitted neither of question nor equivocation. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Walsh's letter and speech have formed almost the exclusive topics of conversation in the city during the week-notwithstanding the many other intereating events transpiring elsewhere. — Dublin Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times.

## **COODWILL TO AMERICA.**

What "Jingo" Audiences Think of U, S. Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 3 -Mr. G.W. Smalley's London cable to the Tribune says: "A curious proof of British goodwill to America was furnished by last night's performance at the "Alhambra." The new military ballet there brought out introduces the troops of different nations as guests at Portsmouth. Their reception varied greatly, but the most popular of all according to the morning papers were the American soldiers. France came next, then Italy, while both Germany and Russia were roundly hissed. Music hall audiences are, no doubt, peculiar, but not to audiences are, no dount, peculiar, but not to be despised. It was a music hall which set Jingoism going in 1878. Note also that the appearance of the Royal Irish Fusiliers was greeted with ories of "Good old Parnell." More solid evidence of our English cousins' feeling is supplied by the Queen's message of sympathy in reference to the catastrophe to the American yessals at Samoa and by mesthe American vessels at Samoa and by messages from the British squadrons. These last are here thought more remarkable than the Queen's. Very striking also is Admiral Hornby's letter. He is by common consent the most accomplished of British admirals, one.'

BANG BANG BANG SANGRA KATAWA KATAWA SANGRA KATAWA KATAWA

A SIMPLE PEASANT BALLAD ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

### HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Great Leaders, William E. Gladstone and Charles S. Paruell, as also to the Rank and File of the Irish and English People the Whole World Over.

(Words and music by Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore.)

Every man to his post at the shrill trumpet With his hand on his sword let each true man be There's no power on the earth that can stand in Of the proud Irish lads when they enter the fray.

II.

With a cause that in just and a heart that is brave, Is there one son of Erin who would be a slave If there is let him die—he's a stain on the land! For we'll have none but freemen with strong heart and band.

m.

See the rivers of blood that for England we've shed, Fighting battles for her in the coat that is red If she'll not do us justice let none stand be-And we'll march to our graves in the coat that is green.

But if England will come with her heart in her your own land If you swear that our union you'll never oppose We drink of the shamreck that clings to the

We will give you 'Home Rule' with its pleasures and cares; Go and make your own laws for your local af-But the crown of Great Britain shall reign over You must stand by forever in its rise or its fall.

"Then what more do you ask, will you answer And for evermore banish that frown from your Tis the voice of all England your rights to restore And from Ireland's old hears to remove every sore.

Let these words once be heard in the isle ever green, And a million of healths will be drank to the Queen. If our rights we can have without striking a blo₩ Then we'll stand by Britannia—our breasts to her foe.

May the Lord in His mercy these bidings soon send, Then the whole heart of Erin with England's

will blend, We will bury our sword—there'll be joy in the And forever and ever united we'll stand.

New York, March, 1889.

# RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER VII. - Continued,

Many hours pass away; when the call to dinner is heard the old man and the child meet and walk home together. The table is laid in the hall and they dine together, waited on by Annan, a hard-looking, tender-hearted, and devoted woman who has handed on to Madeline all the love she bore to her mother. Such is Mignonette's present life and to have

her days been spent ever since she came to Kerprat, and Mr. Gertin who brought her from Havrs sickly and sad, rejoices to see the bloom of health upon her face.

The grandfather had a fresh project in view

on the day of which we are speaking.
"Little one," said he at dessert, looking at Madeline's shoes on which the fresh-ploughed earth had left its traces, "you must get those cleaned. To day we are going to pay visits.

All the neighbours are complaining that they never see you except in church." Must I charge my frock, grandcapa?" asked Mignonette. Yes-no-that is to say, do just as you

like. "Oh! sir," said Annan, in consternation, "this frock is quite dirty." Very well, let her have another, but she

must not be long.'
When Madeline returned to her grandfather she was dressed with a good deal of care but in doubtful taste. The unskilled hand of Aunan and her love for bright colours were but too evident; however she had done her best, and was perfectly convinced that she had performed the part of a ladies' maid in a most satisfactory manner.
The old gentleman and the child walked along

the avenue of poplar trees.
"Where are we going?" asked Madeline.

"To the most distant place first, to Old Old Castle was the name of the ancient

manor-house among the fir-trees,

After half an hour's walk they reached the court-yard; it was very large and had once been paved, but was now filled with farm implements, animals of all sorts, and a manure

heap.
"This is like the farm yard, grandpapa," observed Madeline.
"Mr. Oldcastle has a great deal of land, my child. We are going in; speak very nicely to his daughters, they are very fond of your poor

And baving given Madeline this advice, he went into a great dark kitchen with a high cut-

stone chimpey.

A little barelegged servant-maid told him in

answer to his inquiry whether the ladies and gentlemen were at home, that Mr. ()ldcastle and the ladies were in the dining-room, but Mr. Alan had gone out fishing at cock-crow. Mr. Gertin faccordingly crossed a corridor, opened a door, and holding Madeline by the hand entered a great room, in which everything, from the oak wainsect to the persons who were as-sembled, had a most ancient aspect. A massive aquare table with carved legs stood in the middle of the room, and beside it sat a man whom death must have forgotten, for he had cartainly outstepped the ordinary bounds of human life. His countenance bespoke a certain animation, and he seemed to enjoy the use of his limbs, but his head bent down so that the chin touched his breast, and the skin of his face was wrinkled and yellow. Around the table were five thin, sallowed women three of these were five thin, sallow old women, three of whom were engaged in work.
One of the two who were unimplied seemed.

judging by her white hair, to be the eldest of the sisters; she sat bolt upright on her straight. backed chair, and took the principal part in the conversation; the other gently rubbed the back of her left hand with her right and then the back of her right hand with her left. Although back of her right hand with her left. Although a family likeness reigned throughout this group, the poor creature was even plainer than the other four women, and the expression of her countenance conveyed the idea of imbedility.

As the visitors entered the room, all the As the visitors entered the room, all the fingers ceased working; the ladies bowed and

to be I TEMPORE IN LANG.

eyes met the vacant stare which was accompanied by the continual winking of the cyclids, she started back involuntarily.
"Come here, my dear," said the eldest of the

ladies. "Barbara, will you move a little and let her pass." Madeline at once went to the lady who had called her. Miss Hermine took her on her lap and the others drew their chairs near her.
"My goodness! She is very like her," exclaimed Miss Hermine.

aimed Miss Hermine.
"Poor little Louisa!" murmured her sisters as they looked at the child of her whom they had danced in their arms when she was a baby and their hair was black and their eyes were

Madeline did not quite understand what they

water saying, and he eyes wandered to and fro through the apartment.

"What are you looking for, dear child?" aaked the lady on her right hand.

"I—I beg your pardon. I thought there were some little girls at Old Castle who used to be says food of mather."

very fond of mother."
"Mr. Oldcastle's daughters, you mean l"
"Yes."

"We are Mr. Oldcastla's daughters." Madeline hung down her head and blushed in confusion at her remark.

"We are very old, certainly," said Miss Her-mine, "but you will come and see us sometimes,

won't you my dear?"

"Yes, often," answered Mignonette, and her manner was so charming that all the sisters, excepting the idiot, rose and kissed her.

"My grandson will be very sorry not to have been at home," said the old gentleman to Mr.

Gertin, "but you know, young men must a!ways be out and about."
"This is Madeline's visit," said Mr. Gertin, smiling, "and it was not meant for Mr. Alan,

who must new be quite a young man.' "I wish he would come in, ho vever," said Miss Hermine, "he is so fond of children." Alan, being the last scion of the honorable hand,
And will say "My brave boys you shall have house of Oldcastle, was an important personage in his own family. His aunts loved him as a son, and thanks to him, they did not regret the maiden state which was the consequence of their

want of fortune and of beauty.
Hardly had Miss Hermine's wish been uttered, when the door opened, and two besutiful sporting dogs rushed into the room, followed by a tall young man, laden with gun, game-bag, and fishing gear.

It was Alan. He was just eighteen, but his height, his dark complexion and his moustache made him look like four-and-twenty. This last heir of an ancient race might have been handsome if he had led a different kind of life, but there is no doubt that excessive bodily fatigue ages a man. Lean and muscular, with deep set eyes and prominent cheek-bones, with a skin tanned by the sea-air and the sun, and an active rather than graceful gait, he might have been chosen as a type of the ountry gentleman in the spring time of youth. He took a strange-looking cap from his curling chestnut hair, and without further salutation went and laid aside his gun, his game-bag, and his fishing gear in a corner of the room, and then, coming back to the table, sat down by his grandfather.

" Have you had good fishing, Alan?" asked Mr. Gertin.

"No, sir, my ground-lines took nothing last night, and the trout would not bite this morning. Fresh-water fishing is weary work. As soon as the boat is mended, the river won't see much more of me. But I have not been losing my time; while I was fishing the dogs started a hare, and as I always have my gun with me, I killed it.'

"Alan, you have not spoken to Mr. Gertin's grand-daughter," said Miss Hermine.
"Oh! how d'ye do little oun?" said Alan, twisting his moustache. "Could I have a bit

to eat. aunt ?' "Bridget," said Hermine, speaking to one of her sistere, "give the poor boy some dinner, he is starving I am sure; you won't mind, Mr.

Certainly not," said the old gentleman. Bridget had already risen from her chair; she went to a cupboard, took out a cold chicken, a venison patty, and some bread and butter. Another of the sisters, after laying the cloth, went and fetched a pitcher of foaming cider, and

Alan began his meal. Conversation went on, and by degrees became more animated; the two old men and the four sisters all taking Dart in it, they spoke of various things, past and preser. Alan, Madeline, and the poor idiot Barbara were completely silent; Barbara, according to her usual habit stroked her hands, Alan ate and drank like a famished creature, and Madeline watched him

Very toon nothing was left of the chicken vave the hones, and it was evident that the young man's teeth were as good as they were beautiful. If Madeline had not been watching him with both her eyes, she would have been inclined to ask, "What has become of the

chicken ?"

The patty came next, and the young man made a breach in it which shook it to its very foun lations. No one could have been more conscientiously attentive to his dinner, or less distracted by anything that was going on around him. Once, however, he chanced to turn his eyes to Madeline; he saw her sitting with clasp-ed hands, and fixed gaze, while her chin moved ed name, and fixed gaze, while her entil moved as if she were chewing something. By dint of looking at him, she had involuntarily begun to imitate him, as children sometimes do, but

whe was chewing mere emptyness.

"Will you have some, little one?" asked
Alan, kindly, with his hand upon the dish.

"No, thank you," said Madeline, looking the

other way.
When Alan had finished his luncheon, he leant corelessly back in his chair, and calling his two dogs, began, much to the child's delight, to throw them the bones of the chicken one by one; the dog that was cleverest in catching

As soon as all was devoured, Alan rose, informed his grandfather and aunts that he was going to ride over to carpenter's to see if his boat was ready, and then left the room, atterded

by his dogs.

"How is Diaul going on?" inquired Mr. Gerbin, who took a neighborly interest in all the Oldcastle affairs.

"He is very unruly and thoroughly deserves

bis name," answered Miss Hermice, with a sigh "Alan is quite determined to keep him and determined to keep him and declares that he is now half trained."

now hall trained."

"He is a good horseman," remarked Mr.
Oldosetle, with a little pride; "he takes after
me. And really the animal is becoming tractable, when Alan is on his back he is like a lamb; the only difficulty is to mount bird. But come to the window and you will see how they get

As the old man spoke he got up, went to the window with a firm step and opened it. Madeline was already there, she was curious to see what would become of his head when he walked, and bappily had not the pair of seeing it fall off by the way as she had feared it might do.

Alan aron came out of the stable leading a

very beautiful horse, with a skin like satan and a flery eye. This was a present which his aunts had given him on the eighteenth anniversary of his birth. Their own lives was full of privation, but they wished to give their nephew something that would please him. The savings of six years, and the secret sale of some old jewels, had enabled them to present him with the thing he desired more than any other earthly possession, a thoroughbred horse.

Alan, after leading the beautiful creature to

and fro for a few minutes, talking to him and petting him, stopped and prepared to mount him. Disoul aprang away and began to kick and caper madly. The struggle between the horse and his master lasted for some moments. Also never loosed his grasp of the bridle, and held the fiery steed wit out apparent effort. Presently he seized an opportunity when the horse was for an instant quiet, and without touching the

atirrup, sprang to the saddle.
"Well done, Alan !" exclaimed the grandfather his dim eyes brightening with joy.
Once mounted, Alan was the master, and he rode Diaoul back and forward at a foot's pace

rown man. Madeline changed to find herself "though I am going a good way round." place him. These poor people know nothing the side of the idiot sister, and when her And he darked off at full speed, accompanied of the law they do all manner of illegal actions 

by his two dogs, barking in unison, one at each side of the horse.

Mr. Gerein now took his leave; the five staters came to the door with Madeline, they had all already taken a great fancy to her, and she on her side was delighted with them, with the exception of poor Raphara. The old gentless the exception of poor Raphara. the exception of poor Barbara. The old gentleman and his grandchild walked on rather slow-

man and his grandchild walked on rather alowly, and almost before they were out of sight of
the manor they heard the galloping of a horse
behind them, and presently Alan, Diaoul, Fanfare and Rapinsan rushed un like a whirlwind.

"Already!" exclaimed Mr. Gertin.

"Yes," said Alan, reining in his horse; "and
if the child were not timid, I could spare her
little legs the rest of the way."

"Would you like it?" said the grandfather,
who thought it was a joke,
Madeline was in vain endeavouring to im-

Madeline was in vain endeavouring to imagine what the young man meant, and did not

at once answer.
"Silence gives consent" said Alan, and bending down, he grasped her by her belt, raised her from the ground and placeed her on the saddle

before him.
"Good-bye, till we meet again!" he called out to Mr. Gertin, who steed in amazement

near the railing.

Alan set off with the little girl, who was too much frightened to speak or to cry; but her terror was of short duration. Feeling herself ficulty supported by Alan's left arm which was round her waiet, she ventured to open her eyes, and found that it was delightful to go as fast as the wind. In five minutes more the pleasure came to an end, and Alan confided her to the arms of Annan, to whom he had snouted as he went up the avenue leading to the White House.

After a short time the grandfather arrived, quite out of breath, rejoiced to see that the fears suggested by his opinion of Discul had not been realized. "Ah!" said he laughing, "so you let

realized. "Ah!" said ne maganas, a young man run away with you!"
"Grandpapa," answered Madeline, "he did not ask me if I would go with him, and now I am glad of it. Do you know," she added, smoothing the folds of her frock, which had have tumbled by her short ride, "I think I shall like Mr. Alan very much; but oh! how he

eats!"
'He is eighteen, little one, and at eighteen one has a famous appetite; but are you not tired? I think, p-rhaps, we had better put off the rest of our visits till to-merrow." But Madeline was by no means of this opinion, and they proceeded to the presbytery.

### CHAPTER VIII. PATING VISITS.

Mr. Gertin did not raise the knocker of the door ; it was destined only for strangers ; friends and the poor were always free to enter. He led Madeline into a little court; a dog was lying in the sunshine beside the well, he rose up for a moment, then, wagging his tail in welcome, lay down again, having recognized a friend of his master's. Mr. Gartin and Mignenette went straight into a well arranged kitchen, in which every cupboard door, every pot and pan shone bright as a mirror. Two women, who were hardly of middle age, sat at the window sewing they iose when they saw Mr. Gertin, and one of them, who was short, plump and rosy, after greeting him with a smile, ran to Madeline and cissed her on each cheek; the other courtesion formally to the old gentleman, and with an air of patronage rather than kindness put her hand under the child's chin. Elizabo**ny** beth beth Larnec was much younger than her brother, the Rector of Kerprat, and much older than her sister Martha; she was the ruling pirit of this little home, and beneath the starch ed circle of her rlain muslin cap was a face of lived hue, whose habitual expression was one of

harshness and of pride. My grand-daughter's second visit is to suid the old gentleman; "is Larnec at vou. home ?"

"The Rector has just come in, sir," said Elizabeth; "pray go into the parlour." Martha had kept one of Migaonetto's hands in here, and was speaking to her in a low veice.

"I should like it very much," said the child, aloud. "Where are you going to take her, Martha?

asked Elizabeth, seeing them turn towards a door at the far end of the kitchen,
"To the garden, Elizabeth; the little one will make friends with the Rector, and then she can

stay there and play."
"Oh! if Larnec is in his garden I will go und join him there!" exclaimed Mr. Gertin; "don't trouble yourself, Elizabeth."

And passing by the elder sister, he followed Martha and Madeline. The Rector, with his

breviary in his hand, was pacing a broad walk bounded by a wall on which the fruit-trees were now in blossom. He was a little old man, with white hair and rosy cheeks, his mien was centle and humble, and his countenance beamed with that peace which is the portion of those who are consecrated to God, and who faithfully follow their vocation. Such was the Rector of Kerprat But three defects, or we should say weaknesses, could be observed in him; his sermons were perhaps rather too long, he took an immense quantity of snuff, and he submitted too panently to the imperious will of his sister Elirabeth. These imperfections, however, were easily excused for the sake of his picty, his charity, and his boundless kindness. Beneath the simplicity of his appearance was hidden according to the opinion of his brethren in the priesthood, immense learning; and he had more than once, without Elizabeth's knowledge, refused a position higher in the eyes of the world, but less congenial to him, than the mod est and unknown sphere which he occupied.

When he saw his visitors, he shut his book and came towards them with a smile. The sight of Mignonette made him forget his snuffbox; it was his custom to offer his friends a pinch even before he spoke to them; he kissed

her in a fatherly manner on her forehead, and held her little hands in his.

"God has given us back our child," he said to Mr. Gertin; "I could fancy it was her mother again before she could make her first Communication."

ion."
The old gentleman made a sign of assent, and then, by a motion of the hand, begged Martha to take the child, who had suddenly grown sad,

away.
"She is like my poor daughter," he said when Martha and Madeline had gone a few steps away; "like in her expression and the sensitiveness of her nature, even mere than in fea-ture. She has a great deal of feeling, and I speak to her as little as possible of our absent

one."
"Have you heard from her?" inquired the

priest.
"No, but I am not surprised. I stayed a fortnight at Harve, and I have been home a fortnight, that makes a month, and there has not been time for a letter. The dear little thing is grieved, for she does not understand how great the distance is. I scarcely hope to hear oill the end of the summer."

The two old men continued their conversation for some time and then went into the house; here they found Madeline finishing a great slice of bread and jam given by Martha, with whom she was chasting, and apparently perfectly at home. As the little green door of the presbytery was shut behind them, the child said to her grandfather, taking his band: "Grandpapa, I like the Rector and Martha very much, but not the other; she looks wicked,"
"Ah! if she only looked it, little one i" he

After leaving the presbytery, Mr. Gertin and his grand-daughter crossed the little village-common, and directed their steps towards a fine house which stood between a court yard and a garden. A gilt, oval escutcheon placed above the archway informed the public that this was the abode of a lawyer. In the courtyard a tall atout woman of about forty was speaking in animated tones to half-a dozen country-men who were listening respectfully. A little boy, ap-parently about Madeline's age, but a whole

answered.

a bearing.
"Good mcrning, Mrs. Dubouloy," said Mr As the visitors entered the room, all the fingers ceased working; the ladies bowed and the old gentleman shock hands with the other ld gentleman who had been born after he was a gain, Alan," said Mr. Gertin.

"I shall be there before you, sir," he replied and when he is absent I do the best I can to represent the sain to re-

Figure 111

head taller, plucked her gown in vain to obtain

without the slightest suspicion, and then they

without an algues what I tell them.

"I say it again," she added, turning to the peasants who tood around her, "if you follow. the advice of your country attorneys you will make all sorts of stupid mistakes. But my husband will be back to-morrow, and you can come if you choose; the best thing you can do for the present is just to go home."
(To be Continued.)

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The women of Detroit will vote at the spring elections of school inspectors.

It is alleged that Mrs. Mary A. Livermore spends all her lessure hours in making tatting and crazy patchwork. Mary Anderson acknowledges that she likes to

see pictures of herself in as many attitudes and dresses as possible. Female physicians are allowed to practice in Turkestan, but there is so little demand for their services that they pay patients to employ

A lady, who was greatly annoyed by the lequacity of her servants, being asked why she did not try dumb waiters, replied, I have tried them but they don't answer."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will in May resume housekeep ng within a block of her old houns. Mrs Beecher is in her 76th year, but is hale and strong and full of energy. It is said that during the past few months two hundred and thirteen clubs of women have been organized in the United States for the pur-

pose of studying political economy. Sorosis, the famous women's club of New York, is now old enough to vote It celebrated its twenty first birthday on Monday night, and the occasion was made a "gorgeously festive

The girl who possesses an heirloom in the shape of an old buckle which has done duty on the costume of some venerable ancestor is indeed lucky. The fashion for wearing these is now at lucky. its height.

The New York Herald is poking what it is p'eased to call fun at President Harrison be-cause he kissed his wife in public. The hein-ousness of kissing would appear if Gen. Harri-son kissed some other man's wife in private.

Some of the "cures" at an European resort are mineral water cure, grape cure, whey curcold water cure, massage cure, pine—needle bath, Russian, Roman, Irish, pind, steam and electric baths. All ills are mot by "cures."

### Remarkable Women.

There are 275 "lady clergymen" in the United

The diverced wife of Signor Nicolini, Maria Anato, is dead.

Pasti can carry on conversations in five differ ent languages, Ellen Terry does not wear Mrs. Siddons shoe

when she plays "Lady Macbeth." The Empress of Brazil is embroidering in silk and gold a flag which will be sent to the sacred sanctuary at Louides.

The climax of a Hebrew wedding is the breaking of a wine-glass, which the bride-groom crushes under his feet. New England etetistics show that seven out

of every ten women who become widows under 25 re-marry within two years. The portrait of Ellen Terry in her beetle-wing robes is to be painted by Sargent, Mr. Irving is

said to have given him the commission. At the Turin beauty show the first prize was taken by a Viennese, second by an Italian, the third by a Parisienne, and the fourth by a "lady of Lyons.

Mme. Adelma Patti has received \$3,500 every time she has sung at the Albert Hall in London, this season. She responded to three encores in one concert. A young lady of 15 years is shortly to make

her debut in London, whose talent has in playing with extraordinary dexterity on the single atring of a violin. The cotton palace exhibition at New Orleans

is not to be a women's fair, but there will be a woman's department in which representative work of women will be fitly displayed. A saleswoman in one of the drapery stores in Kimbarly, South Africa, invested £200 in some gold mines recently—her savings during ten years—and she is to day worth £10,000 they be-

# Fashion Points.

ing sold out.

Lavender gloves for men are utterly passes. Toned white is now the thing.

A silver polar bear, upon a small glass iceberg, is the latest ornament for the deak. The very handsomest of new hair ornaments is a diamond rubin perched on a pearl spray.

Pink wash dresses will be much trimmed with white embroidery. So will those of gray and A feature of the new wide-brimmed straw

hats is that the crown is usually of one straw. the brim of another. Real orange flowers for bridal wear are now arranged in bands to cross the head with an aigrette of buds at the side.

A big new silver bottle for toiles water has chasing of roses and violets over the cutside, and a silver rose leaf for stopper. A new freak of the fair is to carry a Japanese hand warmer of dark silver with a carbon pen-

cil mside in place of a muff. Marguerite gauntlets, the deep close almost elbow cuffs, may be either of velvet or of stuff to match the dress trimming.

With white muslin any color may be worn but yellow, old rose, tan and green will be most used for sashes and knots this summer. Spring overcoats are of faced cloth in light

shades, and have the fly fronts lined throughout with silk a little darker than their own hue. Waists of blue, rose or cream silk, made very full, with pleated falling collars, are very stylish for wear with black lace or net skirts.

The most fanciful of new ewel cases is heartshaped, with golden clasps, and a cover of em-bossed leather studded here and there with Thrifty souls may be happy yet, remarks the

New York Commercial Advertiser. The dress auto of last year is entirely correct for this pring. Fat men will be sad over the news that collars grow higher and higher, and that the twice-around the is de riqueur if you pretend at all to style.

In summer combination costumes the plain stuff usually makes a foundation skirt with the figured in a full one very slightly draped at one side above it.

Very pale buff, deep yellow and about half of the twenty greens are the stylish colors for ging-hams. Black shades of wide, rich ribbon will be worn with them. Plain basques or round waison have directoire revers of embroidery set up on their fronts or else deep Vandyke collar with two points before and three behind.

on ball gowns under the lace or illusion skirt adds greatly to the beauty of both the garments and the blossoms. Round wreaths of small velves roses are worn far back on the head with evening or ball toilets. A bouquet or buckle of the same flowers should

The newest new fashion of putting the flowers

blossom on the left shoulder. The new "apron lawn" with woven border of insertion and cords will be more than a boon to mothers of many small girls as well as to other busy women with a fine feeling for clothes.

It is declared upon authority that the shapes of both felt and silk hats will be greatly changed this season. In felt, crowns will be smaller, and often square, with broader brims turning up at the sides. Brown will be the

and the second

leading color, and bands and bindings will be about two shades lighter or darker than the hat they adorn.

### Useful Receipes for the Household. HARD CLAM SOUP.

To make two quarts of soup proceed as fol-low: Wash the shells of twenty-five large or over the fire until the shells open; take them from the fire, remove them from the shells, atraining all the liquor they yield, cut the soft parts away from the hard, and keep hot in sufficent hot water to cover them; chop the hard parts and return them to the fire in hot water enough to cover them, boiling them slowly until quite tender. Then add to them the soft parts and all the liquor, together with enough milk to make two quarts of soup; season it palatably with sait and pepper, smoothe mix with it sufficient gracker duct (i. e., crackers pulverized and sifted to a fine powder, to make the soup as thick as cream : about three tablespoonfuls will be enough for each quart. Serve hot.

TAMARIND SHAD. Clean and wash the fish without splitting it, cut it in inch thick slices across the fish, begin ning at the head : rub the slices with salt, and et them stand over night; the next day slices of the fish in a deep ar in layers with half a pint of tamarinds and quarter of a pint of fresh red garden pepper; cover with strong vinegar, and let the jar remain in a cool place, hermetically scaled, for a week. Then dry the the fish on a clean towel, and fry the alices brown in olive oil or butter; serve it hot.

FRIED FISH. After the fish is cleaned and washed cut it in pieces two or three inches square, roll it in flour or Indian meal seasoned with salt and pepper, and then fry it in hot fat enough to keep it from browning; salt pork put into the pan with the fish yield a good fat for frying; when a frying kettle is used it should contain fat enough to submerse the fish, which should be breaded, and the fat should be smoking hot before putting in the fish; when the fish is done dish it without any fat about it unless pork has been fried with it, when the pork is served with it; otherwise lay it on a napkin, or garnish it with parsley, lemon, or pickles.

DAKED FISH. After the fish is scaled, drawn and washed, stuff it with mashed potatoes highly seasoned; or with bread sosked soft in cold water and then fried for five minutes with one tablespoonful of chopped onion, two of butter, and a rather high seasoning of salt, pepper, and any powdered sweet herb except sage; sew up the fish after stuffing it; put it into a baking pan, dredge it with dry flour, put a little butter, or salt pork, into the psn, and place the fish in a moderate oven; stuffed fish requires about fifteen minutes to a pound to bake, and should be frequently basted with the drippings in the pan; when it is done take it up on a bot platter remove the strings used in sewing it after stuffing, and serve it with a gravy made by mixing the drippings in the baking pan with a table-speenful of flour and about a pint of water, and boiling them for two or three minutes.

# New Shades.

The "Domestic Monthly " gives the follow ing list of the principal colors of the season and

their description:
Empire Green, Dull yellowish green.
Reed—Shade lighter than empire. Dragon-A bluish green. Esterhazy-A foliage green. Caumbre—Faint tone of green. Lime or linden—The inner side of the lime

eaf shade. Garzon-Turf green. Roseau—Grayish reed green.
Reseda—Mignonette.
Vert de gris—Dark green.
Florentine—Dark bronza green.
Snowball—Whitish green.
Willow Shada of a villow tree. Willow-Shade of a willow tree leaf. Nile-Pale green for evening wear. Lincoln and Robin Hood-positive green. Yew-A deep green. Coartreuse-Yellow green. Water cress-A clear faint green. Ivy-Pistac'e-Marjolaine. Canard—Ducks wing shade. Vandyko—is reddish terra cotta. Bois de rose—rosewood shades. Francillon—Dark old rose. Auroro—Deep pink. Beige rose—Dull fawn rad. Sappho-Light resewood shade. Scabieuse—Purplish red. Vernis—Golden red. Etrusque -Brownish red. Vernou-deep rich shade of red. Azalea—Evening shades of pink. Bucst rose—Bright ashes of roses tint. Shell gray—A pinkish gray. Steam—Light though dull gray. Granite—Blue gray. Oxide—Dull silver gray.

Columbe—Dove gray. Heron—Whitish gray. The list describes 14 brown shades, with all of which we are quite familiar, and eight blue shades, including the new peacock, which is a grayish blue. On the French color cards there are eight ahades of gray. eight of blue, sixteen of green, twelve of red, seven of brown, five of pink, six of yellow, four peach shades, four of white, three prune tints and a new yellow white. Many lovely tints are produced from these. Yellow will be a favorite color during the summer.

# Odd Bits About Jews.

Scotland reckons only 1,500 Jews; Ireland only 1,000.

In France there are 70,000 Jews, of whom 40,000 are in Paris. In the British colonies there are something less than 20,000 Jews.

The total number of Jews throughout the world is between eight and ten million. Jews are found in large numbers along the northern coasts of Africa, as well as in Abys-

In America there are 500,000 Jews, and Jews are dwelling in Mexico and in almost every State of South America. There are supposed to be from 40,000 to 50,000

Jews in Persia, 10,000 to 15,000 in the Khanatos and a like number in India. About forty thousand Jews were transferred upon the annexation of the provinces of the Ger-

man Empire, among whose 50,000,000 of inhabitants 650,000 belong to this remarkable race. In the United Kingdom there are about one hundred thousand Jews, of whom seven-tenths are in London, the greater part of the remainder being in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Bir-

# Prayer for Ircland.

mingham.

"O I most sacred and most loving Heart of Jesus, to which the Irish nation is most solemn-Jesus, to which the Irish nation is most solemnly dedicated, preserve our nation in faith, in purity, and in charity. Through all its trials, sorrows, its persecutions in the past, it remained faithful to the teaching of its great apostle, St. Patrick. May the former glory of its apostolic faith again appear. May it become again the seat of learning and religion. May the rising generation see its rights restored. May the zeal of its holy priesthood increase. May the purity of its daughters preserve its May the purity of its daughters preserve its stainless character. May the honor of its sons remain unsullied. May the evils of intemperance cease. May the spirit of infidelity and rationalism never reach its shores. May its attachment to the See of Peter, and its obedience to ecclesiastical superiors never suffer diminution. May sancity be its atmosphere, and may it daily render greater glory and honor to the Most Sacred Heart, to which every true Irish heart is, and ever will be, most devotedly attached.

He-"I wonder if you object to dancing on religious grounds?" She-"No, only on waxed floors.

There are timid tourists who will not go up the Nile, fearing a cataract in the eye.

# A CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN JAPAN

### Bullt by Freemasons.

We extract the following charming episode We extract the following enarming episode from the Semaine Religiouse, of Lucon, France. It is taken from a letter written by the Right Rev. Dr. Cousin, of the Foreign Missions, Vicar-Apostolic of Southern Japan:

"Just cutside the harber of Narasaki, about the from the city, there is a small island."

"Just outside the harbor of Nazaeski, about nine miles from the city, there is a small island whose circumference is only about three miles. All the necessary buildings, ateam engines, etc., for the development of a large coal-mine are erected there, because the entrence to the mine is on the island, and shafts and galleties have been made in all directions, extending mine is on the island, and shafts and gallerier have been made in all directions, extending quiet far under the sea. The island is, as it were, suspended in the air for its rests on fiver six tiers of galleries, spreading in all directions, hence it is gradually sinking, and the inhaltant say it has such ten test in twenty year. Several houses, which formely stood above high-water mark, had to be moved farther back, for the sea was slowly encroaching on them. bigh-water mark, and to be moved farther back, for the sea was slowly encroaching on them.

All the strings are dried up,—fresh water has to be brought daily to the island, and is sold in the market; the trees have also dried for want of water. And yet there are prople who continue to live there. There is even quite a large villege at the other extremity of the island, of which about one half the inhabitants are Catherine. lies. About ten years ago these good people had transformed a house into a little chapel, and when the missionary came to visit them the Holy Sacrifice was offered and the Sacrement adminsterated there.

administerated there.

"But a day came at last when they saw that the earth was giving away under the house, and that it was about to fall, so they took it down. But how were they to erect another one? The Christians were not numerous, and they were poor. Grouni would have to be bought in sale poor. Ground would have to be more locality, the chapel, would have to be more solidly built; at the lowest calculation the expense would be at least 3,000 francs (about \$600), and from whence was this amount to

The Christians agreed to procure the land and give a part of the work. The good missionary who had charge of the station, not know. in where to find the necessary means, recomended the urgent need to the Sacred Heart of Jesus (the little chapel was dedicated to the Sacred Heart) and the Father proceeded to by the matter before the mining engineer, who the matter before the mining engineer, who directed the work at the coal-mine. He was an English Protestant gentleman who was employed by the Japanese Company, who own the mine. He did not appear astonished at the good Father's visit, and immediately handed him 100 france as his contribution.

him 100 france as his contribution.

"This is a very generous gift" said the missionary, 'novertheless' it will not go very far. You have friends and countrymen in Nagasaki, Might I call on them for contribution? "Are you acquainted with any of them? Have you been introduced?" inquired the engineer.

engineer.

"'No, I do not know any one.'

"Then it would be useless; you would not be well received.'

"However, while speaking, the good Englishman took a sheet of paper and began writing an appeal for subcriptions for the erection of the Cabbella ghappel of Takadima accompany. the Catholic chapel of Takadjima, accompany. ing it with a list of names, and then courteous ly handing it to the Father, said to him: 'Take this from me to these various addresses, and I trust you will succeed.

"The missionary took the list very gratefully, and spent the following days in calling on the engineer's friends. Ho was kirdly received everywhere—not one refused to subscribe. He collected enough to build his chapel. His heart was filled with joy. But the best part of the affair was, that the engineer, who was at the head of the Freemasons of Nagasaki, had simply given the good Father a list of the members of his Lodge. The Freemasons of Nagasaki erect. ed a chapel to the Sacred Heart. May the Sacred Heart enlighten and reward them. "You can imagine with what consolation I blessed this little chapel elected under such

singular auspices. The cermony took place on april 12, 1888. We never had such a festival. Ten missionaries, eight deacons and all the Seminarians were present. Nothing was wast ing. We had a procession, a Pontifical High Mass, a sermon by the pastor, another by the Bishop, and finally a nice dinner The Christ-ians of the village bad undertaken to provide dinner for the Seminarians, and the good people spent the preceding night in fishing. Their efforts were rewarded with an abundant catch of fish, so that we young Siminarians enjoyed a

bountiful meal I forgot to mention that the Japaneze min ing company were extremely kind to us on the occasion. They own a steamboat which plies between the island and the city. For that day between the island and the city. For that day they gave a free passage going and coming to the Fathers and Seminarians. Our party amounted to sixty persons. The Japanese director of the mine was present at the ceremony, and, although he is a pagan, he behaved with great decorum. Our good people were proud and overjoyed. Eighteen years ago they were hunted like wild beasts and thrown into prison on the slightest suspicion of Catholicity, and on that day we had Japanese guards to maintain order during the ceremony of dedica-tion. Truly our good Lord has ways of recom-pensing, sooner or later, those who suffer for

St. Brigid of Ireland. Although nearly every vestige of this saint is gone, she still lives as their patroness in the nearts of the Iri-h people. Her mother was very lovely, and the captive, taken in war, of a powerful chieftain. His wife, being jealous of her, turned her away before the birth of Brigid. But two disciples of St. Patrick took pity on trem, and baptized the mother and child. Brigid grow up with such beauty of mind and person that she became famous, and her father desired that she became famous, and her father desired to have her, and to marry her to a chief. But Brigin devotif herself to God's service, especially to the instruction of women. She received the veil at the hands of St. Patrick. She went to Kildare, "the cell or place of the oak," and not only thought, but performed miracles. Her fame drew about her many a woman who lived in hath and from this arose, the first religious in buts, and from this arose the first religious community of women in Ireland. The convent and city of Kildare were afterwards both flournshing and famous. Here was preserved unextinguished, and for many centuries, the sacred lamp which burned before her altar— "The bright lamp that Shone on Kildare's holy fane. And burned through long ages of darkness and storm!

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. bottle free to Fit caser. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

# Parnell and Figott.

Charles Stewart Parnell is one of the most charitable men in existence. Basely as Pigott acted, the Irish leader has nothing but pity and practical sympathy for the children of the per-jured suicide. We learn by cable that Pigott's four children are not forgotten, now that their unhappy father is gone penniless out of the world. Mr. Parnell remembered them, even before that pistol shot was heard in Magnid. before that pistol shot was heard in Madrid, "I may have to prosecute Pigott for perjury, said Mr. Parnell, "but if I do, I shall feel bound to take care of his children." It was a chivalrous as well as a generous impulse. Mr. Labouchere thinks the Times ought to look after these orphans. "Their father," he writes in the Pall Mall Gazette, "was a clever man, and his careful and stranger and Mr. dontor told ma this and end were sad. My doctor told me this morning that it was all due to a place in his head, which ought to contain something moral head, which ought to contain something moral his nead, which ought to contain something moral-being a cavity. Anyhow, I am sorry for his children, and if you start a subscription I will send you fifty pounds." It will be seen by the whove that the friends of Irish freedom are patriots of the right stuff.

# TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of tiffers to any person
who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal
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on the Superiority of Christian Civilization

AND THE PERILS THAT THREATEN IT.

A Masterly Survey of the Church's Benefits

TO THE HUMAN RACE.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, March 23, 1889 )

Not since the days of the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A., and Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., was such an audience gathered in the American Academy of Music to listen to in the American Academy of Music to listen to a lecture by a Catholic triest or prelate as assembled there on Monday evening of this week to hear the Most Reverend Archbi-hop Ryan. Every part of the vast auditorium from the partery part the highest calleng. Every part of the vost and to truth from the part-quet to the highest galkery, was filled to its entire capacity; all the boxes were occupied be-sides, and the wide staye, too, was crowded with sides, and the wide staye, too, was crowded with a distinguished array of ecclesiastics and members of the laity. And certainly never before in this city, on a religious occasion, were so many non Catholics mingled in a Catholic andience. Some of our most prominent citizens dissentsome of our most prominent crozens dissent-ing from us in religious balief were there, some on the platform and a great many more in the body of the house A handsome sum must have been realized for the benefit of the Convent of

the Good Shepherd. Befere the time came for the Most Reverend Sefere the time came for the Most Reverend secturer to make his appearance, invited guests both of slergy and of the laity assembled in the green-room, where His Grace held an informal reception. Meanwhile a band in the orchestra

readiscoursing Irish national airs.

Very soon after eight o'clock the guar's filed in upon the stage and took seats there. Lest n upon the state and scots shows there. Lists came the Archbishop, who was received with a hearty outburst of applause, which was resumed with even increased warmth when he rose to address the vast audience, one of the most intelligent and appreciative gatherings ever assembled

### ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S LECTURE.

The Archbishop had been announced to deliver a lecture on "Christain Civilization and the Perils that now Threaten it." He prefaced his discourse with a brief reference ro the celebration of the fast day of Ireland's patron saint.
National apastles, he said, are the civilizers of
the nations to whom they preach the Go-pel. In this capeity Sh Parrick converted Ireland from pagan to Christian civilization: and this latter condition of human existence His Grace had chosen for his theme this evening. In sub-

state, he spoke a follows:

I propose to speak to you this evening, ladies and gentlemen, on the subject of Christian Civilization and the Perils that now Threaten I have selected the subject because I deem it a very important one at the present time. I feel, too, that it is not inapproriate to this occasion. The national apostles of all countries have been also their great civilizers, in the highest sense of that term. No matter how great may have been its material wealth and progress before its advent the introduction of progress before its advent, the introduction of Christanity into any country marks a new and most interesting era in its history; hence, St. most interesting era in its history; hence, St. Patrick, the Irish Apostle, was not only the Apostle of the Christain religion of that island, but was also the Apostle there of that Christain civilization which is the offspring of that religiously. ion, and his children should preserve from peril the heritage of that civilization. The term civilization is a very general and somewhat vague one, and various definations and descriptions of it have been given. I think, with Ed. mund Burke, that the essence of civilization consists in the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion; that is, the union of all that is noble and sacred in religion with all that is gestle and strong in our humanity. Emerson easys: "The truest test of civilization is not the casus, not the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of a man the country turns out." Our highest conception of a parfect man is the union of religion and gentle manhood, realized in the person of Christ, the Founder of Christian civilization. Christianity is Christ continued, and its civilization is His continued influence on the outside world. I think the best test of the civilization of called and the continued of the contin civilization of an individual, or of a nation, is unselfishness, and the best test of unselfishness is care for the poor and oppressed of our race.
Mr. Lecky complains of this age as defective in the spirit of self-ascrifice. Its defect is in proportion to its forgetfulness of the teachings and spirit of Christanity, which is preeminently the religion of self-sacrefice.

# Principles of Cohesion Necessary to Society.

The spirit of self-sacrifice is essential to the continued existence of civilized society.

Each man must pay a little of personal comfort to the general fund of society. Selfishness led to the fall of pagan civilization and threatens our own. Carlyle says "that men of learning and profound reflection begin to doubt whether it is possible for the existing frame-work of civil acciety to hold together without the principle of cohesion, supplied by the truths which it has cast away."

which it has cost away.

Fortucately, only a portion of society has been rash enough to reject them; and, as Christianity is immortal, like its Founder, that rejection can never become universal. It is however, the duty of Christians to keep it within as narrow limits as possible.

# Paganism Christianity and Civilization.

To do this intelligently and effectually, we have to fully appreciate the connection between Christianity and the civilization to which it has given name. To see that this civilization is based on, and motived by, great Christian doctrines, which, if weakened or denied, will weaken or ruin the great superstructure itself, and send us back not merely to pagan civilization, but much farther. For you will observe, ladies and gentlemen, even paganism taught great conservative truths such as the existence of the Supreme Being, and His providence over men, and the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, which modern unbelief affects to deny. It may be some time before the dangers which we apprehend will fully develop them-selves. The flower that is plucked from its stem retains its fragrance for a time afterwards. The morality and public conscience which Christianity has produced will influence men for a time also, after they shall have ceased to believe, but this influence must be necessarily temporary. The restrait which even paganism placed on human passion being removed, and God blotted out in the midst of His own creation, self-will becomes the worshiped Deity. To avert this, let us first understand the con-nection between Christianity and its civiliz-

STATE OF THE STATE

and the creature, such a one can never adequately understand the philosophy of human history Christianity refashioned the whole being of man, politically and socially, as well as religiously. It formed not only the Christian Saior, but he Christian etaterman, the Christian tian warner, the Christian citizen, the Christia artist, the Christian soldier and the Christian

philauthropust. 'Christianity," says Mr. Gladeto e in his "Studies of Homer," speaking c: is from the third century upwards, "has marched for fifteen hundred years at the head of human civilization, and has driven harnessed to its chariot as the home of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world.
Its learning has been the learning of the world, its art the art of the world, its genius the genius of the world, its greatness, glory, grandeur and majesty have been almost, thoughnot absolutely, all that in these respects the world has had to boast of." But in no sphere, ladies and gentleboast of. men, did it affect so signal a revolution as in the formation of Christian philanthrony. To understand this fully we have but to view the poor tian civilization, to behold the spirit of Christian civilization, to behold the spirit of Christ passing clong the wayside of human history, bending, good Samaritan like, over the wounded and robbed sufferers of our race under paganism, and not only pouring into their wounds the balmy and strengthening oil of wine, but also bearing the sufferers to the inn—that is founding institutions for their permanent cure and com-fort, and promising that when the Lord shall return in the end, He shall pay whatever is over and above the caretakers of wounded humanity. To see the condition of the unfortu nate under pagan civil zation, we need not take examples from the rude, untaught children of the forest, who are called the barbarians of an-tiquity; but to look to the polished, educated, highly cultured nations of Greece and Rome. It is the fashion of a class of modern humani tarian political philosophers who have some influence in this age and country, to praise classic antiquity, to exhibit its virtues, as proofs of what unaided man can do, to practically ignore the civilization of Christianity, and to hold forth the pagan nations as magnificent models for the emulation of of our own young Republic. God forbid that we should ever adopt these models. If we do, our moral corruption will, like theirs increase with our material greatness, and a false civilization, with a terrible power for evil, will, like the strong nen of Scripture, soon twine its mighty arms around the great pillars that support the national edifice, shake them to their foundations, and be destroyed only in the crumbling ruins of the edifice itself. I am far from denying to these classic nations of antiquity many glorious natural qualities. Their learning military prowess, exalted patriotism, their culti vation of the arts, and their spirit of material progress, are unquestioned and unquestionable. But for their morality, for their care of the poor and the suffering, for disinterested sacrifice for others, for genuine civilization, we look almost in vain regarding self-sacrifice until the rising Orient of the Christian day, the "Light of Light," appeared above the troubled waters of paganism and illumined the dark passage of this valley of tears.

### Ancient Paganism and Child-Murder.

Aristotle tells us that is was a common prac tise in his day for parents to expose the child-ren to death. This was no secret crime for which there was punishment as now, but it was a public, recognized, legalized act. One of the laws of Lycurgus commanded that all children born with any deformity should be immediately put to death. He claimed the children as the pus to death. He claimed the children as the property of the State, and treated them as such. Infanticide was not uncommon in Greece. In Rome she fourth of the twelve "Tables of the Law" enected that the father should have the right of life; death and sale of his child, and it also decreed that the deformed ones should be put to death. The result of these laws was that the parents kept as many of their children as they pleased, sold or killed the others, treated them as men do newly-born whelps. In some instances, as Lactantius and Minutius Felix tell us, they cast forth their children to be devoured by dogs. You shudder at this; why? Were not these men and women with human hearts like our own, not barbarian cultured Romans? ism that ignores Christianity. Already perils You shudder because the civilization of Christ surround her. For nearly nineteen centuries tianity has softened your hearts and protects you from the splendid classic barbarism of these nation. Tacitus tells us that the Romans smiled at the scruples of the Jews for holding the doctrine that infanticide is a crime. We find men, like Solon and Quintinan, defending childmurder when the children became inconveniently numerous.

# By Christ's Coming Infancy was Sanctified.

Behold, then, the appalling spectacle! Helpless infancy exposed, killed, cast to dogs. See the yellow Tiber, as it sweeps by the marble palaces, by the temples and luxuriant baths of ancient Rome, bearing upon its water the floating bodies of pure, innocent, hely childhood Such, ladies and gentlemen, was the state of the world when a voice was heard from obscure Palestine. It was but the feeble cry of a child, but it was to reverberate in thunder-tones through the universe, and to awaken and purify the echoes of the seven-hilled city. It was the cry of in-fancy from the stable of Bethlehem. It was the deep, solemn protest of the Child-God against the barbarism of infanticide. It was the proclamation of the young King, that infancy was now sanctified and abould be reverenced, that Divinity itself had descended from on high, and appeared in the vesture of infantine humanity.

"A Child is born to us, and a Son is given to us, and a possible to an advertise to the second and the government is upon His shoulders, and His name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, God the Mighty, Father of the world to come, the Pince of Peace." Behold Him afterwards in that sweet scene of His public life, when the children clustered around Him, and the disciples would keep them at a distance, and when He restrained these disciples, saying, "Suffer the little children to come to Me, and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." When protecting the virtue of little children from scandalizers He seems for the time to lose His scandalizers He seems for the time to lose His sublime habitual calm. He pardons the greatest sinners with geatle pity; He cries out from the cross to His Heavenly Father for mercy on those who mack and crucify Him; but when He speaks of those who by word or deed injure the acoll of only one of His little ones, "the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world" becomes "the Lion of the fold of Judah"; the becomes "the Lion of the fold of Judah"; the benediction becomes a malediction, and the scandalizer of childhood, like the barren fly tree, falls beneath His withering curse; "woe to the man that shall scandalize one of these little ones. It were better for him that a milstone should be hanged about his neck and he should be drowned in the depths of the sea." Again, He says: "See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels in heaven always see the face of My Father who is in heaven."

# The Church Legislating against Child Mur-

Sublime dignity of these little ones! God's angels are their angels also, appointed to shield them, and only wait the Divine permission to strike down the scandalizers and persecutors of their charge. Theretore, "despise them not," defend, cherish, embrace them. Great has always been the care of the Christian Church for holy childhood. For centuries she had to fight alone for these little ones of Christ. Child murder was so common that it recuired her onmurder was so common that it required her entire power to abolish it. Even as late as the years 546 and 589 of the Ohristian era we find her in the Councils of Lerida and Toledo enacting penalties against child murder. We see this eare through all the ages of history in the Historical impertance of Christianity.

Ohristianity is a fact in the history of the human race, the most subgendous and universal in its effects established by her in all the the most subgendous and universal in its effects which philosophy cannot ignore, nor infidelity dany, nor skephicam doubt; which will vividly show you she value has influenced religion, arts, arms, sciences, literature, sodal life, politics, human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering, human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering, human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering, human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering human progress, more than any other fact in the history of our race. The human suffering human progress, considered the progress of the presence of the prisoner of ron-time to continued in the states of the great of the progress of the presence of the prisoner of ron-time to continued in the states of the great of the progress of the presence of the prisoner of ron-time time the correlation of the prisoner of ron-time time the correlation of the prisoner of ron-time time the correlation of the prisoner of ron-time time that the control sweetness. Mocking Pharisees to conformed, and too nation can, with inquinty, treat the prisoner of ron-time time flate shall endure. What Christianity has done for the prisoner of ron-time does not control to the prisoner of ron-time done to the prisoner of ron-time done to the prisoner of ron-time time flate and contents. The time Pharisees with insulate and contents to continued, and too nation can, with time one content of ron-time flate and contents. The time flate shall endure. If the content we have how the man were a prophet, "the time

withering clance of our Common Parent is upon her. Nervously she draws from beneath her shawl the concealed off-pring of her sin. She looks at its face for the last memont with the looks at its face for the last mem nt with the lover. glare of a manaic, for with all her crimes she is a mother. She leaves it in the enew to perish, and flies to hide her face from every human eye. The child weeps, and soon the child of death will stop its young heart's pulsations. Is there no hand near to life it up, no breast that will press this young heart to it to continue life, until the waters of the regeneration shall experify it? Behold that to terring old man of eventy winters. Time has laid its hand upon his hard and forest this hairs into gray. He is his head and frozen his hairs into gray. out thus early to seek poor outcasts like thir. Between three and four hundred of them were baptiz devery year. He takes the child in his arms, lifts his eyes to Heaven, thanks God, and thinks of the infinit in Bethle nen, on that old December night, when "there was no room for him in the inns." He is the priest of Christianity, the true philanthropist, the great-hearted Vincent de Paul. He takes the child home to his Sisters of Charity, in whose virying becomes throb mothers' hearts. Thus what Christ commenced Chris an typerp tuat a The child is the image of God. undimmed by sin Its soul is of priceless value, no matter how deformed its body, or how impure the blood that courses through its veins. Its body came from its par-ents, but that soul come out from the Heaven of God, and is destined to return to its portals, and to adore God with His angels and its angels, "who always see His face." From this great truth springs a principle of Christian civilization, which must ever protect childhood. Let unbelief deny it, and let men act out this un-belief, and we shall in time return to the bar-barism of pagan civilization; as great principles act themselves out into great institution, so it is true that he who would strike down the principle must also crush the institution and rob childhood of its loving protectors.

# Relative Condition of Woman under Pagan-ism and Christianity.

From the consideration of childhood under pagan and Christian civil zution we come natur-ally to consider the condition of woman under like influences. Before the advent of Christian. ity woman was, in most countries, little more than the white slave of man, who had dominion over her property, and in some places over her life. The degradation which polygamy stamp-ed on her was everywhere felt. It was sometimes simultaneous polygamy, when a man kept several wives at once, and sometimes it was the no less criminal, but more comfortable and con-

venient, successive polygamy of divorce. Seneca lawents the fact of almost daily fiveree in Rome in her most cultured period. Juvenal, who lashed the vices and vicious of his day, tells us of one woman who by divorce married legally eight busbauds in five months Even the "divine" Plato, the most "naturally Christian" of the pagan philosophers, advocated a community of wives, and on the ground that the children would then become more exclusively the property of the State. Hymen, the god of marriage, was represented in Roman mythology as the son of Venus, the goddess of impurity, by Bacchus, the god of drunkenness. How degraded was woman, whom God made far purer than man! Such was the world when in the stable of Bethlehem, the birthplace of civilization, stood a woman. Her arms formed the throng of the new-born King who pro-claimed the new civilization. The blood with which He paid the ransom of redemption had come from her alone. Filled with the Spirit of God, she, representing as it were the whole sex, cried out in her sublime "Magnificat," "He hath regarded the lowliness of His handmaid; from henceforth all nations shall call me bleesed, for He that is mighty hath done great things for me, and holy is His name."

### The Mother of Christ the Model of Woman

Woman was exalted in the person of the Mother of Christ. Therefore it was, as it were, the triumphant "Magnificat" canticle of liberated womanhood! The Christian Church rated womanhood! rated womanhood! The Christian Church abolished at once simultansous and successive polygamy, and taus preserved the dignity and treedom of woman. Should she over become degraded again, it will be by the modern pagar-Christianity, organized in the Catholic Church, has contended for the indissolubility of the marriage tie, which is woman's only passion, by sweeping away the very possibility of marriage after divorce. The world will yet do justice to Christian Rome as the only power to save her from pagan Rome, and will address her with the author of "Childe Harold":—

"Parent of our rollgion, whom the wide Nations have knelt to for the keys of heaven, Europe, repeatent of the particles, Shall yet redeen thee, and all backward driven Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be roughen?

The Reclamation of Fatien Womanhood. And not only over woman, noble and virtu ous, but also over her fallen sisters, who are populary supposed to be like fallen augele, des tined never to riseagain, has Christianity spread the egis of her protection, and inspires hope of reformation, by institutions such as that in favor of which I speak to night. Under pagan civilization this unhappy class of women was simply ignored, and their case deemed hopeless. Of all the beings on this earth who drink the bitter waters of human misery, the most truly wretched is that outcast woman who has less virtue and has come to know and to feel her supreme solitude and wretchedness, whom the world in its cold-beartedness or pharisaical prudery deems it pollution even to mention, crushed by sin and sorrow and all social pro-scription, wanders in the world like a moral leper, pareneless, friendless, homeless; whose heart is a wid waste, without tree, or fruit, or flower, or one gleam of juyous sunshine, whose hopes, like fallen leaves, are weathered forever, and who wishes to sink like these leaves into the earth and be forgotten. Only Christian charity could reach her; fallen as she is, she is a glorious subject of that charity. Fallen as agiorious subject of that distriby. Father has she is, yet remember there was a time when that young heart beat high and joyous to a pure and holy love. There was a time when a mother's kiss was imprinted as a signet upon her yet unprofaned lips, when the eyes, now closed in sorrow, and scorching under her warm tears, laughed out the ingenuousness of her simple heart. There was a time, but it is gone, gone forever; then why enumerate? The world that allured and fascinaced and ruined her, now flings her from its bosom, like a scorpton, or smiles scornfully at her misery, looks upon her as Satan looked upon Eve after he had wrought her fall.

# . The Heroic Magdalen.

Such was the fallen woman under paganism and stern Judaism, when one of her class, with singular apparent audacity, which was really supernatural courage, entered the banquet hall of Simion, and unterrified by the presence of indignant scribes and fell broken-hearted at the feet of the Founder of Christian civilization. It was her only resting place on God's earth. She washes His feet with her tears, whee them in the distance that the feet was the feet with the stars, when them with her disheveled hair. She kisses these feet in reverential love, for they are beautiful. Yes, Mary, beautiful are the feet of Him on the mountains, high above the low prejudices of men; of Him who evangelizes good things, evangelizes peace to thy broken spirit, which, like, thy broken alabaster box, send upwards to The same of the sa

Megdalen's Piece in Christian Civilization. She was found on Calvery at her old place, at His feet, His bleeding feet; the threw her arms around the bloody rood as. He hung expir-ing upon it. She knew him in the Garden of the Resurrection when He pronounced her name and awake the memories of Simon's banquet hall. How she fell again at His feet, and ex-

claimed, Rabboni, Master! And now in Heaven she still clings to her old place, at Jesus feet, the part "that shall not be taken from her forever." and prays for the poor outcast sistersthe sinners of the cities of the world. She be-came a factor in the great work of Christian civilization. From the time of Megdalen the our evenue charity, sprung up in every portion of the Christian world. For one of these I am here to night to plead. They are appropriately called "Houses of the Good Shephard." There are of this order along 175 hours and generous in the large of this order along 175 hours and generous in the large of this order along 175 hours and generous in the large that what is noble and generous in the large that what is noble and generous in the large that what is noble and generous in the large that what is noble and generous in the large that what is noble and generous in the large that what has been enacted? are of this order slone 175 houses, some of them are of this order sione 170 houses, some or them of the Tory Government. These indignities united States. In the houses in Philadelphia, Norristown and Scranton there are 834 immates, Parnell struck the right chord when he said. and a new in titution has just been opened at Reading. Quite a number of these poor pari terms desire to remain all their lives under the protection of the Sisters, and a religious order called that of the "Mag talens," with yows of poverty, chastity, and obsidence, has been instituted for them. Of the penticuts who leave, the greater number persevere in virtue and get happily married. Of those who relause into sin quite a number return again to the house, as the vivid impressions made on them during their former residence there almost invariably Amongst the penitents, especially in England are found highly educated women, and it has sometimes occurred that the pure virgina Sister of the Good Shepherd received as a penitent one whom she knew in the world as a dear friend. We can well imagine such a scene The Sister attempting to throw her arms around her, and the penitent recelling from her and recalling, "Oh, don't," it will kill me! Angelshould not touch demons such as I have been." And then behold the Sister leading her to the Convent Chapel and leaving her before the tabernacle-Magdalen at the feet of Jesus!

### How Cruckly Prisoners Were Treated of Old

Passing to another class of the unfortunate sufferers of our race, let us consider the couds tion of priconers, even those of war, usually supposed to be privileged. Let us consider them under the most refined and cultured agan civilization. Look at the scene of a Roman triumph. See the kings and generals who are taken prisioners of war, whilst defending their own countries. Behald them led along in melancholy, insulting procession, in chains of gold, silver, or iron, according to their rank, but all bearing the badge of slavery. Jesters are employed to mock at them in their misfertune. No wonder the curse of Rome is burning on their lips and in their hearts, whilst the crowded thoroughfares and propied house-tops peal forth insulting curses on their heads. Worse than this they force these prisioners to become slaves and gladictors, and to butcher each other for the amusemet of their highly civilized Rom n conquerors. Brother had to encounter brother in the bloody arena, and when two strong, brave men met in fight and could not vanquish each other, the populace cried out im-nationally for the others to enter the arena. They were thirsty for blood, and should have it. The wounded gladiator might plead More than this, but how shall I tell it? Pliny and Tertullian, the Pagan and the Christian, both inform us that it sometimes happened that when the fresh, warm tide of the gladiator's blood gushed out, it was received in frinking cups, handed round to the andience, and sipped by Roman men and Roman women!
Great God! how terrible can human nature
hecome, even highly cultured human nature.
Man is truly the vilest as well as the grandest
of God's creatures, an angel at once and a

### The Change Brought about by Christ.

Thus was paganism treating its prisoner when there stood in the hall of Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, a prisoner. He has contended for the indicators only the marriage tie, which is woman's only hope of retaining the position which she now possesses. Unfortunately, this doctrine has been disregarded, and divorce, with permission to marry again, is drifting us back to successive payan polygamy. The back to successive payan polygamy. The back to successive payan feel and acknow the said I will live in every wished me;" as if He said I will live in every wished me; as if He said I will live in every the influences united. That remarkable man thoroughly studied and deeply loved these primitive tribes. I remember the condition of elements of the captive, and make the condition of the fitters of the captive, and make the captive. He so that the fetters of the captive, and make the captive. He so that the fetters of the captive, and make the captive. He so that the fetters of the captive, and make the captive. He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every heart-broken captive until the end of time. His heart-broken captive until the end of time. His captive incompanions by the influences united. That remarkable man thoroughly studied and deeply loved these primitive tribes. I remember the condition of elements of the fetters of the captive, and make the captive, and make the captive. He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I will live in every visited me; "as if He said I will live in every visited me;" as if He said I wi He founded. The Roman prisons were deep, dark dungeons, into which one ray of Heaven's of Theodesius, the condition of prisons and prisoners were mercifully ameliorated. Christians visited them, according to the communication of the communicat prisoners were mercituly ameticated. Corretians visited them, according to the command of our Lord. The Christian Church perpetuated this charity. In the Twontieth Canon of the Council of Orleans, In 549, and in the Great Council of Chalcedon in 551, it was ordered that prisoners should be most kindly treated, visited and consoled by the faithful, according, says the Council of Chalcedon, "to the traditions of the Holy Fathers," showing that it ever had been the teaching and practice of the Chrisbian Church.

# Abolition of Gladiatorial Combats.

You know how the dreadful gladiatorial combat. were finally abolished. Men continued them in spite of the Church's protests, when a monk of the distant Thebaid heard of the terrible excesses. A light flashed on his on soul ike inspirations on the souls of the prophets He left the desert and journeyed on to Rome. Though an old man, his spirits was young and fearless, and he bounded into the midst of the Culoseum whilst the gladiators were fighting and commanded them in the name of God to desist. Eighty thousand people filed the mighty building and locked in wonder at the audacious stranger. He appealed to them and to the Emperor, in the name of Christ, to stop this partible combat. The appeal was not heed. ed. The populace demanded the blood of the intruder, and he was stoned to death. But this scene ended the gladiatorial combats. They never revived after it, and the monk is honored now as St. Telemachus, truly a hero of Christian civilization !

# An Order for the Redemption of Captives.

Time and suffering quenched not the fire of zeal in the old Church. On the contrary, we behold her in the time of the Crusedes establishbehold her in the time of the Ordisades establishing that wonderful Order for the "Redemption of Captives," the members of which bound themselves by yows, not only to collect money to redeem the Christian prisoners retained by the Turks, but to actually go, as they not unfrequently did, to exchange places with the prisoners, in order that men of family could prisoners, in order that men of family could return to their homes to support their wives and children. Behold them, offering their hands for the prison chains of the Mussulman, and their bodies to the lashes of their taskmasters, for they thought of One on whose sacred flesh fell the scourges of the Roman soldiers! Far-Reaching Effect of Christian Principles.

We beheld the same spirit animating the various religious Orders, as well as private in-dividuals, during the late civil war, in a less heroic degree, it is true, because such sacrifice was not demanded, but still influenced by the same principles and motives. It continues still, and shall continue whilst the name, the memory, and the love for the prisoner of Pon-tius Pilate shall endure. What Christianity has

courage of his convictions, boldly posed the Government, and delivered wi was regarded as dangerous speeches. He was accordingly cast into prison for some months. I first met him on the day of his liberation, and at the first dinner of which he partock out ide the prison-gates. "It is a relief to be able to use a knife and fork again," he said to me as dinner commenced. "Is it poss ble," I asked, "that they deprived you, a poli-tical pracers, and a member of Parliament, of the use of knife and fork?" "Yes," he replied, "we were not allowed these little luxuries." I was indignant to think that such men in this nineteenth century should be constrained to tear their food I ke envages I But how trifling was this privation to the enormities that have since English that has been touched by them, and liberal England blushes to-day at the brutality "I appeal to the great heart of England." Every people that God has made has a great we can only pierce the prejudices around it. It is this great heart of the people that will yet rule the world. For kings and oligarchies in many instances are proving re-creamt to their mission, and God is sending His

### The Church and Oppressed Nationalities.

peoples.

prophet with oil to amount the foreheads and

consecrate the hearts of the brave, pure, honest

What was true of individual prisoners was true also of oppressed nationalities. The Church was ever of the people and with the people. When the Normans invaded England, the Norman prelates, who came over with the invaders, stood between the oppressed Sexons and their own countrymen, and defended with great selfsacrifice and cor quered nationality. Who was it that here on the soil of this New World pretected the primitive people from the savage ex-cesses of their Spanish masters? Who but the Church's clergy, represented by such men as Las Casas, the Dominican, the Franciscan Fathers and their secular clergy, who became the champions of the oppressed races. Bound to them by the stronger than those of kin and nutionality they defied the wrath of royal and military powers. In Archur Helps' "Spanish Conquest of America," Vol. II., pp. 46 and 66,

"The King's preachers and Las Casas formed a junta of their own. They admitted one or two other religiouses into it, a brother, it was said, of the Queen of Scatland being one of

### Practisingthe Church's Pracents in America.

"The conclusion this junta came to was, that they were obliged by the Divine law to undertake to procure a remedy for the evils of the Indies; and they bound themselves to each other by oath that none of them were to be dismayed or to desist from the undertaking till it should be accomplished.

"They resolved to begin by 'the evangelical form of frat rnal correction." First, they would go and admonich the Council of the Indies; if this had no effect, they would then admonish the chancellor; if he were obdurate, they would admonish Moneieur Chievres; and, if none of these admontions addressed to the officers of the crown were of any avail, they would finally go to the ging and admonish him.

"If all these carthly powers turned a deaf ear to fraternal admontions, they, the brethern, would then preach publicly against all of these great men, not committing to give his due share of these to the light hims birms." of blame to the king I imself.

"This resolution, drawn up in writing, they sub-cribed to; and they swore upon the cross and the Gospels to carry out their resolve." Robertson, in his "History of America," vol. iv., p. 8, says: "The pricets were the ministers peace among the Indians, and continually exerted themselves to remove the rod of iron from the hand of their oppressors. Any mitigation of their hardships was due to the media. tion of the priests. Ecclesinatics both regular and secular were regarded by the Indians as their natural protectors. In every case of viol ence or exaction they had recourse to them."

could have lived so long and so happily amongst these savages. "Savages!" exclaimed the old where I have stayed. The civilized savages who have received and rejected Christianity truly deserve that name." General Harney, now the oldest officer, I believe, in the American army, told me that Mr Lincoln, during his Presidency, sent for him to consult on the sub Presidency, sent for him to change or period pect of sending troops to subdue some trouble-some Indians. "If you wish my opinion, Mr. Prosident." said the General, "it is, that you Fome Indians. "If you wish my opinion, Mr. Provident," said the General, " it is, that you and not troops, but Father De Smet and myself on a peaceful campaign." The influence of the old missionary was marvellous, and the peaceful campaign effected more than could have done several regiments of soldiers. What was true of the Saion and the Indians, I need not say, was true also of the relations existing betwee the Catholic clergy and the penal persecution famine sufferings, and, thank God, they stand together as one man in these trying times! Christanity civilized and santified that island. A civilization far above that of material progress has signalized her—a civilization which nerved

her to sacrifice the things of this world for her honor and her God. Cold should be the heart of the priest who would not love and defend her.

# Christanity and Slavery.

The action of the Christian Church in :ela-tion to the »bolition of slavery is so well known that it reads but a passing reminder. That action commenced in the first century and has continued until the present day. In the first contury a Catholic Christian lady named Callists, passing through the slave market of Smyrns, was attracted by the gentle and intelligent looks of a young slave, and redeemed him. He was afterwards instructed in the Christian ne was atterwards interrected in the confishian faith by St. John the Evangelist himself, and subsequently became Bishope of Smyrna and the celebrated martyr, St. Polycarp. Callista's action foreshadowed the action of the church in future ages. We find the Church gradually preparing slaves for the enjoyment of liberty, and the calcium their mannions of calcium. and then seeking their emancipation, civilizing at once and sanctifying them. St. Patrick had been a slave in Ireland, and we find him writing to Caroticus, a Welsh noble, begging him to liberate his Irish slaves. At this moment the leader in the war against slavery is Cardinal Lavigerie.

(Continued on 6th page.)

# FACTS, FUN AND FANCY.

Some Sheet music-Snoring. One kind of footman-Shoemakers. True to the last-A well-made boot. Live longest in this world-Tall men.

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### SAVED FROM AN INSANE ACYLUM.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND, OCT. 18, 1887.

Alady well known to me und of whose family
I am a friend, was afflicted with a nervous dis-Alady well known to me and of whose family I am a friend, was afflicted with a nervous disease for a long time and cured at last by Rev. Pastor Koonig. The circumstances were so peculiar that I will give a short history of the case. The lady's sickness started about the end of 183, the symptoms being unusual anxiety in connection with sleoplessness, which had such an effect on her mind that delusions made their appearance. It was therefore necessary to watch her they and right for fear that she might burn herself, and in the month of August she had to be brought to an insance asylum. After a three-months' trial her cendition had not improved in the least, and she was taken home again. About this time the Rev. Pastor Koenig was asked to treat the lady, and in the month of January, '81, she had so much improved by his treatment that she could sleep again, and the excimbility and delusions were growing perceptibly less, she had the last of such an attack in the latter part of that month, and to-day she is a healthy person that will always remember the great blessing bestowed upon her by the Rev. Pastor E. Koenig.

She does not wish to have her name made Koenig.
She does not wish to have her name made

public, and, therefore, asked me to make this statement in her name. REV. A. M. ELLERING.

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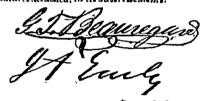
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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 10, 1889

### CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, St. Paterpus, THURSDAY, April 11th, St. Leo the Great FRIDAY, April 12th, The Seven Dolours of

the Biessed Virgin Mary.
SATURDAY, April 13th, St. Hermenegild. SUNDAY, April 14th, PALM SUNDAY. MONDAY, April 15th, The Penitent Thief. TUESDAY, April 16th, Sol. Prof. St. Francis.

### Effects of Restriction in Nova Scotia.

Proofs are accumulating that the restrictionist policy of the Ottawa government is slowly but surely ruining the trade of the country except in a few favored localities and for a few pampered manufacturers. The exedus from Ontario and Quebeo has been greater during the past year than ever before, But nowhere are the evils of bad government and a false policy more marked than in the maritime provinces. The Eastern Echo. of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, draws a gloomy piotore of the change that has taken place in the far east. No man of middle age, it says, who has spent his days in eastern Nova Scotia, can have any doubt concerning the advantages which free trade with the United States would confer on that part of the province. Such a man has had an opportunity probably knows by hard experience that a tremendous change for the worse has succeeded at the present day. The trade which under the reciprocity treaty built up fortunes has disappeared; the merchants of that day are gone and none have succeeded them; the men they employed on land and sea are scattered because the country no longer affords means of livelihood. Take for instance the Strait of Canso. Twenty-five years ago that strait was lined with flourishing settlements which were bustling acenes of business activity. The shores were studded with important which had supported Mr. Mercier in the elecand prosperous firms which bought and sold, imported and exported, and gave employment | course of conduct? We have the Jesuits assailboth directly and indirectly to hundreds of checked it their purpose; in brief behold us in

blight of Confederation, Tory government and finally restrictionism, by successive steps is to please this section that Mr. Mercier, ignordestroyed the trade till, as the Echo says, the general prosperity has departed. Few of the old firms survive. Their stores are in many cases tenantless and crumbling into ruin; the wharves which a quarter of a century ago reechoed to the song of the sailor and the hurrying feet of those who loaded or discharged only render real services to religion in all councargo are silent and deserted by all but a few solitary fishermen. The luhabitants, who were once employed at home go in large numbers to the United States every spring. From the little settlement of Harbor an Bouche alone, it is estimated that 280 men yearly seek employment in a foreign land. Very many have removed permanently to the adjoining republic,

business was in a flourishing condition: the

This melancholy change our contemporary attributes to the policy of restriction. The Tory government promised miraculous prosperity as the result of their tariff contrivances and sought to fulfill its promises by barring and daming up the trade of the country. The result is that the natural trade of eastern Nova Scotia has been crippied and almost destroyed.

The cause of the decline of prosperity being thus clearly understood, the way to restore prosperity is plain: Reverse the policy of restriction. The Echo puts the right policy clearly before its readers. By opening up the channels and by securing intercourse with the United States unfettered by tariff and unobstructed by custom houses that trade will revive. It is to such a step the Liberat party is pledged. That is the Jesuita had bught with their own funda," the meaning of unrestricted reciprocity. Those who desire the return of the prosperity of years ago will not fail to have this in mind when next they cast their votes for a Dominion representative.

# The Agitators' Catholic Allies.

The fact that the Ontario papers, which have shown the most bitter spirit towards Catholicity and the most furious onnosition to the Jesuits, parade, under big head. ings, the article that appeared in Le Canadien of Quebec on the lat of this month, is organs are doing in the present controversy. The Toronto World, which, as our readers will remember, threatened to "clear out Quebec in two weeks" civil war, has a translation of Le Canadien's article under staring appitals :- "The Cardinal and the Jesuits." 44 The organ of His Eminence charges them with Conspiracy, and Papal Diplomacy with Weakness," "The Beginning of a Bitter Orders," and a lot more equally offensive never proper, but under the present circum iministration at Ottaws, and Tories on top at i donald will accompany him.

Mary Service Contraction by the

sensationalism. The imputation on Cardinal Taschereau contained in these headings is gratuitous. The World had no warrant, no justification whatever, for the assumption that a newspaper article reflecting on the conduct of the Pope was inspired by His Eminence. In order that our readers may fully understand the attitude assumed by the new ally of the World and Mail, we City...... 1 50 give Le Ganadien's article in full as fol- secution they suffered was of the bitterest lows :-

> The agitation continues in the matter of the act dealings with the Jesuit Estates. In the press it has acquired new violence since The Globe has thrown itself into it. The Protestant associations and the ministers of the different churches, of the Presbyterian church above all, are making an inflammatory campaign in which the history of the Jesuits is recited after the manner of those who know not whereof they speak. Catholicism, the French element, are denounced as a danger to the country. A big meeting in Uttawa, after the vote in Parliament. broke up in swearing to unite against all those who supported the Governor-General-in-Council in his attitude on the act of 1888.

It is evident to anyone accustomed to observe the courses of opinion that these hastily-formed judgments have attained a great force against us in the Province of Ontario, where not a journal defends us. The vote of Parliament will exercise a certain influence on the crowd, but this action of the House only bears on the questions between the central power and the

The law, the cause of all this trouble, remains with its preamble bristling with correspondences imprudently displayed, and the choler against the Jesuits, against the French-Canadian.

against the Catholic heirarchy, is let loose.

Nothing is more to be deplored. Nothing would have been more easily avoided. To express our idea briefly, pontifical diplomacy as well as that of the Order of the Jesuits has placed us in a position both false and painful. The See of Rome had charged the premise dignitary of the church in Canada, His Emin ence Cardinal Tascherau, to confer with the Government of Quebec on the subject of the

Without any notice to this prelate, we have been assured, the Papal Court withdrew the authority from him and in his place substituted the Fathers of the Company of Jesus, Compare the dates.

Mr. Mercier wrote, from Rome, on Feb. 17th, 1888, to Cardinal Simeoni asking permis sion to sell, on certain conditions, the site of the

old Jesuit College.
On March 1st the First Minister received an

The correspondent continued and on April 27 Rev. Father Turgeon, procurator of the Jesuits at Montreal, transmitted to Mr. Mercier "copy to observe at first hand the state of trade and business during the reciprocity treaty and he authorized the Jesuit Fathers to breek with the government on the question of the Jesuit

> Evidently a court intrigue had occurred : the Order of the Josuits influential at Rome, had, with the aid of Mr. Mercier, convinced the Vatican that the Jesuits were in a better to treat with the civil power than Cardinal Tascherau, or the entire Canadian Episcopate. There was a slap in the face of the whole county, at a prince of the Church and his col leagues in the hierachy, in order to lessen their prestige in the eyes of Catholics. The particular circumstances attendent on this incident only aggravated their position. A section of the clergy was in open resistence to the Episcopate. Rome, without knowing it, without even questioning it, gave countenance to this faction,

What has been the result of this regretable fishermen, sailors, and laborers of the neigh-borhood. Fish and supplies were the chief drawn from it? Out of \$400,000 they receive articles of trade, but in those days the fishing is slight in face of the tempesariaed, of the recriminations employed, of the complications that

fish were bought for cash at a good price and may succeed. fish were bought for each at a good price and The recent circular addressed by Archbishop the consumers paid cash for their supplies Fabre to his clergy—a circular clothed, we beand both the fishermen and the merchant lieve, with approbation of high quarters, shows that the Episcopate have their eyes open to the breakers to be avoided. The school of misfor-Such was the happy state of affairs till the tune and exaggeration which the eminent and ibe pre ale conce ing the principles of authority and of order, has induced the Court of Rome to treat with the Jesuits instead of the head of the Bishops. The Jesuits are a religious community, international, cosmopolitan. The Bishops represent the church universal, the Church in Canada, the titles of which are not and cannot be contested.

The communities and the ecclesiastical orders tries where they are careful to march in union with the heads of the national clergy. Otherwise they are centres of dissension and any succopate, results, sooner or later, in disaster to

themselves.
The Jesuits know very well that if Catholics are united against theintervention of the federal power for the disallowance of the law of 1888 they are divided on the policy followed by a certain number of the members of their Order for some years past. We repeat that which we recently wrote: it would be unjust to hold the Order entirely responsible for the errorsof some of its members, but that which has occurred ought to serve as a lesson to the Jesuits and to all other communities, whether of a man or of a woman. There have came to us at times foreign orders who have brought with them and continued to exhibit a spirit of intolerance sufficient to produce the most deplorable results The division which has been introduced in the secular clergy has been caused by this spirit, which, if it takes root among the people, will place us in the situation of Ireland and will array against us the majority of the citizens of

the empire. We have need here of peace, of concord, of harmony.

If this affair of the Jesuits Estates had been conducted with prudence, if the Court of Rome had, in the circumstances, exhibited that tact and abilty which ordinarily distinguishes it, the the present tempest would have been avoided. And furthermore, in face of what result do the Jesuits find themselves? Father Turgeon com-Holy See ratified the arrangement, the struggle was transferred anew to Rome for the division of the money and the Order received \$160,000! Why empower the Jesuits, to the detriment of the prestige of the Bishops, to treat with the Government if they could get nothing better In trusting this than this miserable amount? mission to the Jesuits did we not recognize their right to the estates which they formerly possessed before the suppression of their Order?

Papal diplomacy has been vacillating, illogical and inconsequent throughout the negotiations. These vacillations, these contradictions have produced a bad impression in the country and we pray God that the spectacle will not be seen again for many a day.

What makes this particularly pleasant reading to Protestants is the idea it conveys for an identical object, namely, the preservaproof sufficient of the mischief the Bleu of a split among Catholics, intrigues at Rome, and faulty Papal diplomacy. L'Electeur rightly styles it a furious and scandalous attack on the Pope, the Jesuits and the Mercier Government, the publication of which would damp any Liberal paper for a quarter of a century. "Nothing," says L'Electeur, "is more perfidious than these stories of pretende i intrigues between the Jesuits and Mr. Mercier to circumvent the Pope and lead him Struggle Between the Hierarchy and the to make a false step. Such suppositions are

furnish arms to the fanatics who ask nothing better than to use them."

There was a time in this province when the Tory party and its organs were ceaseless in denunciations of the Liberals as Rouges, Athelate and Revolutionists. They were desoribed as identical in principles and purposes with the Communards of France. The perkind and it had the effect of keeping them long in the cold shades of opposition. But the Riel affair opened the eyes of the people to the true character of the Tory party with which the Blues were allied. The national movement swept them from place and power. Exposure was followed by condemnation and punishment. The conduct and policy of the Mercier government soon dissipated the slanders industriously circulated against the "Rouges." So long as the Bleus could pose as the champions of the church and thereby enjoy the sweets of office, they were the most devoted and obedient Catholics. But out of office they do not hesitate even to assail the Pope himself, accuse the authorities at Rome of all sorts of blundering and intrigue after the manner of Le Canadien. Nothing more is needed to permanently fix in popular condemation the men who for years successfully traded on religion for party purposes but who now stand confessed in their true colors.

### Irishmen Honored.

The appointment of two prominent Irish Americans to important missions as United States ministers abroad is a recognition by President Harrison of Irish worth and influence which has given universal satisfaction in the United States. Hon. Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, appointed U. S. Minister to Mexico, is a native of New York, where he was born in 1837. He served as a volunteer during the war. Since that time he has held various legal offices in Kansas and has been a representative in Congress in aix auccessive Con-

gresses. The Irish World save of him :-

He has been an active worker in the Land League cause and soted with ability and zeal as President of one of the branches. The State he leaves is sorry to lose his services in Congress but is glad that he has been honored. As Secrebut is glad that he has been honored. As Secre-tary of State he showed himself worthy of the confidence of the people and their pleasure at his appointment is sincere.

The Atheron Champion speaks of him thus :--

He is undoubtedly well qualified for the position, and he is, moreover, a Republican who has done something to maintain the integrity and promote the success of the party. Beyond the fact, therefore, that the selection will make a vacancy in Congress there can be no objection He was a soldier during the war and served his country gallantly. He has been a member of Congress for six consecutive terms and was elected for a seventh. In that body he maintained a high reputation for integrity and ability, and was universally respected by his colleagues. We have no doubt that he will represent the country well and faithfully in its diplomatic service. The Emporia Republican says:

He has been a most faithful and useful mem ber, not only to the interests of his district but to the interests of the State and of the country. That his services have been appreciated was amply shown in his repeated elections, each amply shown in his repeated elections, each time by increasing majorities. It is probable that, had he so preferred, he could have continued to represent this district indefinitely. As Minister to Mexico he will uphold the dignity and honor of the nation and discharge his official duty with credit to himself, to the Administrahe is chosen.

Patrick Egan, appointed U. S. Ministor to Chili, was born in Ireland in 1841. He took 1869, and was one of the organizers and a member of the Council of the Home Rule League formed in 1871. When Davitt, in 1879 started his Land League movement, Mr. Egan, Joseph Biggar, and William H. O'Sullivan, members of Parliament, became trustess of the League, and Mr. Egan was appointed its acting treasurer. The work of the League in propagating its principles and aiding evicted tenants in 1880 led to a proseoution of Messrs, Parnell, Dillon, Sexton and others. The prosecution failing to secure a conviction, the English Government suspended the habeas corpus act and also devised a scheme to seize the funds of the League. At the request of the leaders of the movement, Mr. Egan went to France to protect the money, and also to act as an intermediary between the branches of the League in America and Australia and the National Leaguers in Ireland and England. In 1882 he returned to his native country, but fearful of oppression and unfair treatment on the part of the Government, he in 1882 came to America and went to Nabraska, where he has since lived-He has been engaged in the grain trade while in this country, and has also taken an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party. From 1884 to 1886 he was President of the American branch of the Iriah League, of which Parnell is the chief. He was a delegate at large from Nebraska to the Chicago convention.

THE TRUE WITNESS, in keeping with its character, and to avoid the possibility of any one charging it with misquetation or garbling, gives in this issue the full text of two remarkable articles on the Jesuit question, One is from Le Canadien, the Quebec organ of the French-Canadian Bleu Tories, the other from the Orange Sentinel, official organ of Ontario Orange Tories. These strangely asand allies are working each in its own way tion of Sir John Macdonald's government. Le Canadien cares as much for Catholicity as the Sentinel does about Protestantism, and both seek to influence their co-religionists to prevent harm to the government and the one, however, can read both articles without giving the Orangeman credit for superiority country's good. of temper and plausibility over his brother chip on the Catholic side of the fence. But, Sir John Macdonald will go to England durwere the conditions reversed, a Liberal ad- ing the ensuing summer, and that Lady Mac-

stances they are doubly oriminal because they | Quebec, we can imagine how vigorously these strange bed-fellows would kick out and howl as if they had both gone to bed with spurs on. It therefore appears pretty plain that so far as these organs are concerned the main question is politics, not religion. Neither et them would care what became of their particular friends, so long as each organist managed to suck the Ottawa pap-bottle. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." They sink their differences and cry for peace, because they fear the loss of that by which they are fed from Ottawa.

> Ingersoll to hear that a proposition has been made to revise the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. The object is to make Presbyterit, but the old hard-shells object because they say such a revision would be nothing less than the wiping out of Presbyterianism; that if all the sects were to surrender all their sult from the debate, however, still remain, peculiar and distinctive tenets, the result would be an incoherent theological heah without character or spirit of cohesion. That such an idea should be seriously entertained is a pratty good indication of the invertebrate condition of modern Protestantism. Were the sects to surrender their "etandards," and modify their "essentials," so that all could unite on some general plan we can imagine a vast increase of latitudinarianism if not a considerable advance towards Agnosticism. But a better plan may be suggested. Let them all march back to where they came from, acknowledge their errors and seak admission' tained.

An "Old Farmer " writes to a rural exchange giving his opinion of the reason why Canadians who work hard have not much money to spend. He finds that the estimated expenditures of the Dominion Government. including interest on the public debt, amount to over \$40.000,000, while the total exports of Canada for the year just closed are :

For agricultural products.....\$15,436,360 For animals and their products... 24,719,297

\$40,155,657

In other words it has taken all the horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, butter, cheese, pork. wheat, barley, peas, oats and all other farm produce exported from Canada to meet the and the issues involved in the crisis now agidemands of the Ottawa Government, who are now prating about the prosperity of the country and loyalty in order to lead the public mind frem our serious financial position. They speak in the interests of monopolies and combines, but never in the interests of and combines, but never in the interests of bers of the Orange associations. In any farmers. Do they give a passing thought event they should bear in mind that having how we are to raise interest on our mortgages or to place us in a position to secure better prices for stock, grain, wool, etc. ?

A correspondent of the Toronto Telegram, who was sent into the counties of Prescott and Russell to investigate the extent to which French is taught in the public schools, has evidently been "privately instructed" to manufacture charges against the Ontario ful of the obligations which have comented government if they can be had in no other Caristian confraternity. The true Orangeway. That he is carrying out these instructions there is no room to doubt. The Globe's tolerant man, and as well a defender of civil Ottawa correspondent thus explodes one of his charges : The Telegram's correspondent stated, among other remarkable things, that of patriotic citizenship, of Christian manhood part in the revolutionary movement which in the Township of Cumberland, Russell and of tolarant Protestantism. But if he alculminated in the attempted insurrection of county, there are six or more schools that are wholly French. As a matter of fact there inflamed by ranting demagogues, he will not are not more than half a dozen schools in the only defeat the ebject he has sincerely at entire township and not one of them is French, heart, but he will be false to his duty and They are all exclusively English, and it could not be otherwise, seeing that the population of Cumberland consists of 2,544 English to uphold, We caution our brethren to be on 990 French. From this it will be seen that their guard, and we do so fearlessly and with but little reliance can be placed upon any of a single eye, o the welfare of our noble order. but little reliance can be placed upon any of the statements made by the Telegram.

> THE northern boundary of Ontario was finally settled at Ottawa last Friday, Mr. Meroter's bill-force the crisis to a conwhen Hon. Oliver Mowat met the Privy Council, and an agreement was reached on behalf of both Governments. Legislation judices, if not a war of races and religious in will be introduced into the present Parliament ratifying the final settlement of the long-standing dispute. The Albany River is agreed upon as the northern boundary of federation into atoms. Nay, even that it

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S lecture on Christianity and Civilization, which we present in full in this issue, is a splendid answer to those whe try to make out that civilization owes nothing to Christianity. The lecture throughout breathes a lofty spirit and the diction is in keeping with the grandeur of the theme. Everyone should read it and lay to heart the noble lesson it inculoates,

PROHIBITION has received a tremendous set back on the 4th inst. Twelve counties and We have abiding faith that the day is not far two cities in Ontario and one county in Nova distant when, as regards matters of civil gov-Scotla voted on the petitions to repeal the act, and in not a single instance was the act sustained. The majorities in all cases were large enough to leave no doubt as to the feelings of the people on the act.

Another charge of murder preferred against national Leaguers has been exploded. The bailiff, reported shot while in charge of an evicted farm, turns out to have killed himself in a fit of delirium tremens. Sic semper.

FRANCE is well rid of Boulanger the disturber, and if he will only keep himself out of the country all will be well. Of him it party to which they owe first allegiance. No may be said with more than ordinary preclseness that he left his country for his

An Oltawa correspondent announces that

THE JESUITS ESTATES ACT.

Official Organ of the Orangemen on the Me-tion for Disallowance.

(From the Orange Sentinel, April 4.) On Friday morning last the Dominion Par lament witnessed the closing scene of one of the most important and far-reaching debates that has ever taken place in the Canadian House of Commons.—important in that it has once more raised the whole political question of church and State, and also the social standing and relationship of the Protestant and Reman Catholio people of this country, and of its French and Angle-Saxon population as well. That all the subject matters raised in Ir would delight the heart of Colonel Bob | the debate have been settled by the trememdous majority against Mr. O'Brien's motion we cannot believe. It is true that the parti-cular question of the Jesuits' Estates Bill may have received its quietus so far as our Canafanism admit of all Protestants subscribing to dian Parliaments are concerned, but even that question cannot reach finalty until a decision of the English Privy Council has been given. The graver, broader questions, a thorough discr ssion and settlement of which must reand must and can only be settled by the pepular voice and sentiment of the people of Canada; and it is the duty of the whole people of the country, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, to bring their best intelligence to a settlement of this grave subject. It must not be approached in a spirit of partisanship or in a spirit of religious animosity, much less of bigotry. The people of Canada must take the whole

matter into their consideration calmiv and quietly, with only the good of our common country in view, and with a fixed and unalterable determination that no injustice shall be done the hamblest citizen of this Dominion; that the vested constitutional rights of no class shall be disturbed, and that neither the feelings nor matters held sacred into the one true fold. In this way, and in by any religious sect in this great community this way only, can Christian unity be ob. shall be offended or outraged. At the same time we must stand up holdly for equality before the law, and equality only, for every class and creed; but shove all, we must not allow ourselves to be misled or our judgment clouded by canting or political cries, no matter from which quarter they emanate. the Canadian people approach the applect now forced upon their consideration in the spirit we have indicated the vexed problem can be solved, and the Jesuits will, at least once in their history, have done a lasting service to a country they have invaded. But if both sides to this great conflict of opinion approach its settlement with bitter words in their mouths, or with illiberal, unfair or un-

patriotic sentiments in their minds, that settlement may indefinitely be delayed. Nay, it may be the means of a civil war, and of the final disruption of this Dominion. We deem it our duty farely and equarely to point out to our readers the possibilities tating the minds of the people of Canada. The Orangemen of this Dominion have taken and must now continue to take a prominent part in this great controversy, although, as we have said, we should have preferred had they deemed it advisable to take part in it as Canadian Protestant citizens and not as mem-

once placed their views upon record, the prestige of the whole association is at stake, and that prestige cannot and will not be maintained if the members of our great Protestant brotherhood listen to wild vaporings or frenziel nonsense, or approach the present grave controversy in anything but the most tolerant and forbearing spirit. Now is the time for the true fundimental principles of our great organization to assert themselves. Now is the moment to give the lie to our detractors. Now is the time for Orangemen to be mindman must be a Christian, a loyal subject, upon these fundamental principles and upon them alone, he will fulfil the highest duties his projudices to be excited or his passions obligations, will bring obloquy upon the society he loves, and will put a false construction upon the principles he should tenscionsly There is no party political question involved in this controversy, as was evidenced by the vote given; and if the Protestant Angio-Saxons of this country—assuming the decision of the English Privy Connetl to be in favor of clusion in accordance with views now loudly expressed in certain quarters, the result will be an appeal to religious passions and prethis Dominion. We have been told, and the Protestants of Canada are being told, that tooner than this Jesuit Bill shall become law. it would be better to smash this Conwould be better that the English and Protestant provinces should haul down the Union Jack and seek shelter under the Stars and Stripes. We earnestly pray that such a catastrophe may not be precipitated, and the Sentinel raises its voice in solemn protest against such mad advice-once more appeal ing to the members of our association as loyalists and as tolerant Protestants, to bear and forbear in the interest of this Confederation and for the sake of the greater Imperial Federation which we hope soon to see cemented. but which will be rendered impossible if a race and religious war is now precipitated in Canada. Let us rather depend for reform upon the rapid advance of education and enlightenment than upon force or intolerance. ernment at least, the Roman Catholic peopl of this Dominion will see eye to eye with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and when our French-Canadian citizens will of themselves forego their special privileges and ex-

sible, and will destroy the future of our young and growing Dominion. There could be no better ground for hope in the future than the moderate spirit which pervaded the debate upon the Jesuit Bill, and if that spirit of moderation and toleration is only emulated by the people of this occurry and by their leaders, in the pulpit, in the press and upon the platform, the debate just oncluded is only the baginning of an amusble, an honorable and lasting settlement of many of the points in dispute which now divide the Roman Catholic and Protestant people of this Dominion, and which every Coolres last August.

clusive laws; and when that time comes it

will bring with it a great and united Can-

adian nationality, a greater Britain upon this

aide of the Atlantic, one and indissoluble in

its loyalty and patriotism to the flag under

which every man is free, and in its mainten-ance of genuine, civil and religious liberty.

But if we attempt to coerce our Roman

Catholic and French-Canadian fellow-citizens

we shall render such a national unity impos-

now and then set the Angle Saxons and French Canadians of this country by the ears, The money grant to the Jesuits is only a small matter when compared with the graver troubles and dangers that a race and religious war would bring upon us. The proper course is to bring the whole matter before the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, and if the Act is declared unconstitutional that will end the controversy; as we have not the slightest doubt but that French-Canadians would submit without a murmar. But if the Act is upheld we are powerless, unless we demand a revision of the Canadian constitution, a course of action which we firmly believe would result in the destruction of British power upon this continent; in the disruption of our great confederation, and in the annexation of the Western provinces to the United States, Are the people of Canada prepared for such a denouement? If so, and if the decision of the Privy Council is adverse to our views, by all means let us go shead; but let us be pre-pared for and informed of the worst. We must not permit ourselves to be misled by gingerbread political intrigues or by wellmeaning political doctrinaries, whether lay or clerical. We must face the issue isirly and squarely, and that Issue, we hold, can only be solved by toleration, moderation and forbearance on the part of the Protestants of this Dominion or by the precipitation of a race and religious war that will amash this Confederation into atoms, In this grave national orisis the Sentinel will not descend to mislead the members of the Orange order, no matter what the consequences may prove. We do not conceive it to be the duty Orange order to countenance offensive intolerance of any kind; and while the Sentinel is the organ of our great association, it cannot be made the medium for the propagation of false cries or misleading leaves. It would be superfluous for us to say much

of the debate in which so many of the leading statesmen of this Dominion took part. We honor the stand taken by the gallant thirteen who nobly fought for what they considered to be right, and who took their stand upon the sound constitutional axiom that all classes and religious in this country should be placed upon a footing of equality before the law, and that special privileges should be granted to none. They have earned the undying gratitude of the people of this country, and when their noble effort is properly understood and appreciated, both Protestants and Roman Catholics will cheerfully accord to them the high honor of having opened up a discussion that will end in a more comprehensive and l beral agitation for equal constitutional rights for all classes in Canada, and for a better understanding between opposing sections of the Canadian people. But, while we gladly accord our admiration to those who so ably champlened disallowance, we must not permit our judgement to be clouded as to the motives of those who voted otherwise. In some quarters it is broadly hinted that those members who voted against Mr. O'Brien's motion were only actuated by political expediency or partisanship. The circumstances of their position and the arguments of the debate do not justify such a statement, more especially in the case of Ontario members. If the present popular Protestant outcry in this province may be relied upon, motives of political expediency would have prompted then to vote exactly opposite, to the way in which they did, and as the vote was a purely nonpolitical one, motives of partisanship cannot be said to have largely entered into it. all events we search in vain for an explanation on these grounds of such votes as that give by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzle. Surely it will not be said that the aged ex-Premier curried political favor of any kind? The largeness of the vote is we think, to be attributed to various causes, and while, no doubt, there were some Conservatives who voted solely to sustain Sir John Macdonald's Administration, and while, perhaps, there were members upon both sides who desired to conciliate the Roman Catholic vote in majority were actuated by a belief in the constitutionality of the Act, and by an adherence to the Liberal political principle of

Provincial rights. We point with pride and pleasure to the able, moderate and eloquent deliverance of the Grand Master of British America, M. W. Bro. N. Clarke Wallace, who was nobly seconded by W. Bros. Col. Tyrwhitt, John Barron, Alexander McNeil and Bell. There were, it is true, other members of the association who voted against disallowance, but we do no not conceive it to our duty to add acrimony to this already over heated discussion by attributing motives for their course of action; because unless disloyalty or pandering to Romaniam, to the detriment of Protestantiem and civil and religious freedom can be established, we cannot reconcile with the true principles and perfect freedom of Orangeism a censorahip over the political opinions of the humblest member of the association; and we refuse to concede that Orangemen who voted against disallowance upon the grounds of the constitutionality of the act or upon the political principle of provincial rights, have outraged any fundamental dogma of our order or have exceeded their rights as

Orangemen. To those who desire to study the legal aspect of the case we recommend a careful perusal of the admirable addresses of Mr. Dalton McCarthy and of the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson. The points for and against are fully brought out, and their eloquent arguments cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the minds of the thinking men of Canada in dealing with this vexed preblem.

We have endeavored to put our views upon this question fairly before enr readers, but we must not be misunderstood as endorsing the Jesuit Bill or the action of Parliament in sanctioning its allowance. We hope the hill will fail upon the point of constitutionality and will finally be disallowed by the Privy Council of England, and we hope the day is not far distant when the voice and sentiment of both Oatholic and Protestant opinion in this country will proclaim in thunder tones for the suppression of the Jesuite, for the complete separation of Church and State, and for equality before the law for all races and creeds in Canada, but we do not believe these ends can be achieved by the formation of a shibboleth third party or by precipitating a struggle of races and religion in this mixed community; and we deem it the duty of the Sentinel, representing the Orange Association of this Dominion, to lead in the path of moderation and to show that Orangelsm, while stannohly Protestant and thoroughly loyal and patriotic, is neither bigoted nor intolerant,

Beath of Father Walsh of Trenton. TRENTON, Ont., April 8.—Rev. E. J. Walsh. P.P., died this morning, after ten days' illness. His death is a great shock to the community, as he was beloved by all. Right Bev. Bishop Cleary, Mgr. Farrely and several pricats were at his beadedee at death. The funeral takes also no Wednadden at 10 clears in the above. place on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, in the church of St. Peter-in-Chains, where the deceased labored so successfully during the past seven years. All the priests of the diocess are expected to attend the funeral.

The Grand Jury of Wexford has awarded Constable Cornelius O'Brien £500 compensa tion for injuries received at an eviction at

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

The Welsh tithe war is getting more and The report of the death of King John of Abyssinia is confirmed.

The Emir of Bokhara is about to send his sons to Russia to be educated. London bankers propose to banquet Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith.

Ex King Milan of Servia has started from Constantinople on a six weeks tour in Palestine. The Geological society, of London, by a vote of 33 to 29, has rejected a motion to admit lady

During the past two years 2,757 evictions have taken place in London. In 187 cases force had to be used.

Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin has been fixed for August 10. He will remain here

Rev. H. H. Montgomery, of St. Mark's Kennington, has been appointed Bishop of Tas-mania, vice Bishop Sanford, resigned. A bill is before the British Parliament pro-

viding that members shall not appeal to their constituents on appointment to office.

An extensive Nihilist printing establishment has been discovered in Warsaw and many parsons connected with it have been arrested. The steamer Vancouver, that left Liverpool on Thursday, had on board 46 boys, from 10 to

on Thursday, and the source in Ontario, and nine for 17 years, for service in Ontario, and nine for Capt. John Gladstone, who has succeeded his

father in the baronetcy, has enjoyed the reputa-tion since the death of Col. Burnaby of being the strongest officer in the Guards. The refusal of Lord Randolph Churchill to

contest the Birmingham seas was due to the combined advice of Lord Hartington, Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Mr. Chamberlain. The message of the Duke of Nassau accepting

the regency of the Duchy of Lexemburg was read in the Chamber of Deputies to day. The chamber unanimously resolved to assent to the H. M. Stanley has for consignment to Eng-

land 6,000 tons of ivory at £800 a ton. Nearly £5,000,000 ought to pay well for the expedition and leave something over for "the intrepid"

The House of Lords, by a vote of 97 to 77, to-day elected the Earl of Morley, a Liberal, chairman of committees rejecting the Marquis of Salisbury's candidate, Lord Balfour of In the House of Commons in, the report stage

of the naval proposals, a motion by Mr. Child-ers against the financial method of the scheme was rejected by a vote of 158 to 125. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

In compliance with the wishes of the State In computance with the wishes of the Space Council the Dutch Parliament has agreed to the establishment of a regency. Pending the appointment of a regent bill will be introduced vesting royal power in the State Council.

A member of the Government will go to A memoer of the Government wing of the Birmingham to deliver apseches in behalf of Mr. Bright, who is a candidate for the parliamentary reat made vacent by the death of his father. This indicates an end of the Consertion. father. This indicate vativer-Unionist feud.

It is rumored that in consequence of the extraordinary activity of the British Admirally the Russian Government have in contemplation a great scheme for increasing the Czar's navy, at a cost of 120,000,000 roubles, for which sum an extraordinary credit will be asked.

The recent hurricane on the South Pacific ocean caused great damage on the island of Tabati. Parts of the island were submerged and many persons were drowned. On the is land of Tonga the hurricane created great havoc. Thirty persons perished there in the storm.

The paper manufacturers of England are oranizing a trust. They say there's no money in the business now, but the Pall Mall Gazette quotes four paper makers who have died recently worth in the aggregate £915,000. Every newspaper in the country is against the trust.

Advices have been received from Massowah, to the effect that King John of Abyssinia was defeated and slain in a recent battle, and that the whole country is in a state of anarchy. The Italian Cabinet will decide to morrow whether or not to alter Italy's present course toward

The most important event in the British Par-The most important event in the British I as liament last week was the second reading of the bill which proposes to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. The Prohibi tionists' victory was due to the connivance of the Government, and their supporters among keepers of saloons and public houses are already

vowing vengeance. The Mayor of Leicester received an annovmous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales when be arranged to shoot the Frince of White when he attended the race meeting there. Though the authorities placed but little credence in the statement of the writer of the letter, they took every precaution to ensure the safety of His Royal Highness. Of course, nothing happened.

Forty nine crofter families, under the state aided scheme, sailed on the Scadinavian from Glasgow April 3rd. Every care will be taken here and in Canada, with the aid of Sir Charles Tupper, to avoid the mistakes of last year, and enture the success of the settlement at Wolseley. Regarding general emigration, the steamship companies report a continued decline in the bookings to Canada.

Toe Conco State Government has received a report on the exploration of the Zomani, an affluent of the Congo. A steamer ascended the river from the falls, 503 miles, to within three days journey from Nyapgive. It is a fine stream, 270 yards wide, from 12 to 18 feet deep with a current of three miles an hour and easy of navigation. The Z mani proves to be a direct route to Lake Tanganyika.

Advice from Stanley Falls state that Arabs who have arrived there report that Heary M., Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in Stanley and Emin Pasha were heart from he February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar with several thousand meu, women and children. They also had 6,000 tusks of ivory. The Arabs who brought news of Stanley and Emin arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claimed to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

LONDON, April 4.-Baron Henry de Worms, under-colonial secretary, replying to Mr. Broket in the House of Commons to-night, said the Manitoba guarantee bonds of the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay railway was a matter entirely for the provincial and Dominion authorities, and it would be improper for the Imperial Government to interfere

ment to interfere.

The president of the Local Government board to night moved for and obtained a select committee to enquire into various schemes to facilitate emigration from congested districts of the United Kingdom to the colonies elsewhere. Lady Catheart's and other Northwest colonization efforts will be specially examined to see if the Imperial Government could assist schemes on a similar basis. An influential body of members of Parliament, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, is urging upon the Government Sir John Lister Kaye's proposal to create twenty-eight settlements in the Northwest for crofter and other British emigrants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—It is stated that the Sultan has discovered a plot to depose him and place his brother's heir upon the throne.

Lendon, April 5. -There was a meeting of the Tory Council at Birmingham to night. The feeling was that there should be no surrender to Government or the Liberal Unicnists on the subject of nominating a candidate in place of John Bright. The name of Chamberlain, who engineered the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill, was most heartly hissed.

London, April 8 -H. M. Stanley's letter to the Royal Geographical society was read at the meeting of that body this evening. The letter consists mainly of a repetition of what has already been published. He describes at length the various devices by which the natives endeavored to prevent the advance of the expedition. One of these was to dig shallow pits across the

path of the column and fill them with akewers which were deftly covered with leaves. The skewers pierced the feet of Stanley's men inflorskewers pierced the feet of Stanley's men infacting wounds that in many cases developed into gangrenous sores. The men who were lamed in this manner were seldom of further service. Mr. Stanley calls the natives "cunning rouges," and says that for the purpose of extortion they always pretend that the country was suffering from a famine. The "friendlies," he says, withheld information, but the natives who were captured by the expedition imparted all they knew. Mr. Stanley believes that the lake he discovered in 1876 belongs to the Congo.

LONDON April 8.—The emigrants on the Red.

LONDON, April 8 .- The emigrants on the Red Star line steamer Noorland, which collided off Beachy Head yesterday with the schooner Carrie Dingle, and which put into Southampton for repairs, were forbidden to land. Sixteen Englishmen, however, fought their way to the shore and complained of the bad quarters provided for the passengers on the steamer.

SHANGHAI, April 8 .- Vonkwang Pei, former ly of the Chinese embassy at Washington, advocates the expulsion of every American in the service of China, as a reprisal for the exclusion of Chinamen from America. In a memorial on the subject he refers with contempt to the American navy, which, he declares, would be powerless in an agressive movement.

HAMBURG, April 8,—The body of aboy named Steinfall was found at an early hour this morning on a road near this city. The boy's throat was out and his abdomen ripped open and his entrails removed. The body was otherwise shockingly mutilitated. It had evidently lain on the road throughout the night.

St. Petersburg, April 8 .- Gen. Resenbach, governor of Turkestan, reports that tranquility prevails along the Afghan frontier. The Ameer of Afghanistan is returning to Cabul.

IRISH.

The London News states that the Irish prison board has revised the prison rules.

The Committee of the National Liberal Club has enanimously elected Mr. Parnell an honor ary member of the club.

The body of a wood ranger named Gildom, has been found in the river Nore at Kilkenny with his skull crushed. A bailiff was shot dead in Coleraine, county

Londonderry. He had charge of a farm for which the tenant had been evicted.

Patrick Casey, whom Pigott claimed as an accomplice in his forgeries, had a dozen detectives on his track in Paris, but eluded all. A distillery syndicate has been formed in Dublin with a capital of \$1,000,000. Mesers. John Jamieson & son, the well-known distillers, have refused to join the syndicate.

Lieut. Geoghegan, who ordered his soldiers to leave a church at Clonmel because the priest fulminated from the pulpit against the Govern ment, has been fined £3 for disturbing the con-

gregation. He has appealed. The Irish Times has it from a "quasi authoritative" source that an Irish land bill will be introduced next year which will propose to apply £50,000,000 to carry out on a comprehensive scale the operations of Lord Ashbourne's act.

The American plan of monopolizing the pro duction and sale of marketable commodities has spread to Ireland, an enormous whiskey trust having been formed in Dublin. It is understood that the capital involved in the pool is all

A decision was given on the 4th inst, on the appeal of Mr. Kilbride, member of Parliament for South Kerry, recently convicted of offences under the Crimes act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The court decides against Mr. Kilbride and confirms his sentence

THE PARNELLITES' DEFENCE. LONDON, April 3.-When the Parnell com mission met this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument in behalf of the Par-He contended that the objects of the nellites. He contended that the objects of the Irish National Lesgue were justifiable before God and man. The issue before the commission depended upon the proof that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues under the cloak of a land movement had planned murders and outrages. If no such evidence was produced the commission must declare the accused to be men who wers earnestly endeavoring to lift an intolerable burden from the shoulders of their countrymen. The examination of Mr. Parnell has been fixed

for Tuesday next. THE PARNELL COMMISSION. .

LONDON. April 2.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to day. Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the Parnellites. His remarks thus far have been characterized with singular moderation. He declared that the testimeny of the 340 witnesses produced by Attorney-General Webster, leading counsel for the Times, was irrelevant. He admitted that crime prevailed in Ireland to a preater or less degree and said the collapse of the Times case. degree, and said the collapse of the Times case the matter of the alleged Paraell letters abolished the pith and marrow of the enquiry.

The court was asked by the Times to indict a whole nation, a proceeding which Burke had declared to be infeasible. Judicial rules were invalid where a whole people moved. He de-clared that thoughtful minds were convinced that the time had come to try the experiment of home rule in Ireland.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S OBJECTS.

LONDON. April 4.-Sir Charles Russell continued his speech in behalf of the Parnellites before the Parnell commission to-day. He explained the constitution and objects of the League formed by Mr. Davitt, of which Mr. Parnell was president, and said that of the persons constituting the executive of the League, only five were connected with secret organization. ations. The League's appeals, he declared, were based upon the necessities of the farmers, and were entirely constitutional. They were intended to guide the farmers, in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his fol-lowers had been villified and misrepresented like Messrs. Bright and Cobden in the early days of their reform movement. Sir Charles Russell said prominent members of the League were in favor of boycotting, which, up to a cer tain point, they considered was justifiable and right. He held that Mr. Paruell was not hable, criminally or otherwise, unless he was a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League,

## AMERICAN.

A mania of suicide is prevalent at Pitts-

A movement is on foot at Pennsylvania to form a coak trust to keep the price up. The agreed tariff of rates adopted by the large express companies will go into effect April 11.

Edwin Booth, who was siricken with illness at Rochester on Wednesday, is better and will take a short rest.

In Rhode Island the election of governor is very close. The Democrats have hopes of getting the Legislature. George W. Ward, assistant postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., has disappeared. So has \$1,500

of Goverment funds. The Government of Chili has formally signified its intention to participate in the congress of American nations to be held in Washington

this year.

There is not sufficient evidence forthcoming to warrant the return to Antwerp of the 400 musicians who were landed at Castle Garden, and they were permitted to leave the garden.

The United States State Department has been officially informed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister of the United States, will sail for New york on the 13th inst.

E. P. Allis, head of the Reliance Works, one of the largest foundaries and machine shops in the country, died Thursday at Milwankee. He employed 1,500 men. At one time he was the Greenback candidate for Governor.

matter said when he heard of his feeling against them: "I wonder where he thinks his majority is coming from if he ignores us.

The special Senate Committee on relations with Canada, charged with investigating the commercial features of the subject, will meet in Chicago on May 3rd, and thence take a trip probably over the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways. The members of the committee are Senators Hoar (chairman), Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pugh, Butler and Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Robert T. Lincoln called upon the President and Secretary Blaine to-day and formally accepted the English mis-sion. He will sail for England about the 15th sion. He of May.

### CANADIAN.

The customs collections in March amounted

John Lacroix, who was a native of Montreal, died at Grand Forks, Dak., aged 104.

Rich coal deposits are reported to have been found near Swift Current, Manitoba. One hundred miners passed throug Winnipeg in

one day from the south for the Galt mines. Thirty-two cars of cotton have passed Winnipeg within 48 hours for China via the Canadian Pacific railway.

The by-law granting \$15,000 to the Kingston & Smith's Falls Railway has been carried in the

Township of Bostand. The number of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg in March was 6,015, the largest number in any month on record. Last week's arrivals numbered 1,403.

The Nova Scotia Government brought down a bill on Monday to borrow three hundred thousand dollars to spend on the main post roads of the province.

Gabriel Dumont, whose visit to Winnipeg was kept very quiet, he remaining with friends up the Red River, has gone to see his brethren on the Saskatchewan.

Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, and ex-M P. for Levis, has been appinted clerk of the Legislative council, in place of George de Boucherville, superannuated. Prominent French-Capadians of North Essex are contemplating the establishment of a new

paper in Windsor to be published in the French language. There is said to be plenty of capital behind the scheme. The Governor-General has declined the in vitation to open the Brantford fair on September 15, because he has to be in Quebec to receive

the new admiral, and because he has arranged to visit Brisish Columbia in the latter part of September. An order-in-council has been passed extending the time for homesteading in the railway belt in British Columbia to the 1st January, 1891, and increasing the price of lands in the belt which are sold for agricultural purposes without conditions of settlement from \$2.50 to \$5 per

At a meeting of the Toronto Separate School Board Tuesday night, a motion was carried against the protest of Vicar General Rooney ordering that a copy of the agreement between the Board and the Christian Brothers, whose members act as teachers, be laid before the

Board. It is understood that an rgreement has been come to between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway for the construction of the short line betwen Harvey and Salisbury, N. B., thus having the missing link built and securing continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The sixth colonist party from Ontario to Manitoba left Toronto Tuesday night. It consisted of five trains with about 500 passengers. Mr. McMilan, the Manitoba Government agent at Toronto, says a large number of Ontario farmers are going to Manitoba next summer to look over the country and get land.

Leiut. Stairs, so prominently mentioned by the explorer Stanley in his account of the relief of Emin Bey, is a Canadian. He is a son of the late Mr. J. F. Stairs, ex-M. P., Halifax, and graduated at the Royal Military college some time ago. He is still unaware of the death of his father, who left him an income of \$2,000 annually.

A sensational elopement is reported from lear Windsor N.S. The man is a well to do near Windsor N.S. The man is a well to do trader and ship builder, aged 40, and leaves a wife and family. His paramour is a handsome woman, the wife of a rival merchant who also leaves a young family at home. The couple are believed to have sailed for Boston on the steamer Halifax under assumed names.

Hon. Mr. Everest, a wealthy Englishman who owns the Ridgemere stock farm, Manitoba, has decided to make the same trip as that just com-pleted by Earl Lonsdale. He has engaged his party, purchased the necessary equipments for his long and hazardous journey and leaves here next Thursday. Mr. Everest expects to be away about two years, exploring the region of the Artio circle.

Despite reticence showed by the Canadian Natural Gas company and their employees at Kingsville, it has transpired on apparently good authority that a vast reservoir of petroleum been tapped by a new well in that village Drilling bas been suspended, but the derrick is to remain at the works. Drilling another well a little east of the Coste well at Ruthven will be

commenced immediately. Mr. E. B. Eddy, in pursuance of his extend-Mr. E. B. Eddy, in pursuance of the extending manufacturing plans, is going to dispose of his large saw mill and piling grounds in Hull, together with his very valuable timber limits on many of the tributaries of the Ottawa. On these limits are large and well cultivated farms and depot buildings. The whole of the property is valued at \$1,250,000, and will be sold perty is valued at 51,220,000, and will be sold by auction at the Russel house on the 14th of August. Mr Eddy is going into manufactur-ing exclusively, and relinquishing the lumber business.

LONDON, April S .- At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cattle company at Aberdeen it appeared that the seven shipments of stores appeared that the seven shipments of stores from Canada last autumn involved a loss of £162. This result is entirely due to the heavy loss at sea during the last voyage, sinking £650. The total season's loss is £335. The directors suggest reverting to the original design to act merely as consignees, and not incur the risk of chartering ships and purchasing cattle in advance, Canadian farmers and shippers sending cattle to Aberdeen direct being certain to realize a profit.

The late Hon. John Henry Pope left an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. One-half of this was in cash and the balance in bank stock and stock in the Paton Manufacturoank stock and stock in the Paton Manufactur-ing company of Sherbrooke. Most of the money invested in bank stock is in the Eastern Town-ships bank, of which Mr. Pops was one of the incorporators and a director until his death. He was also one of the founders and a director of was also one of the folders and a director of the Paton Manufacturing company. By his will be bequeathed four thousand dollars to the endowment fund of St Peter's church, Cock-shire, \$5,000 to the High school at Cockshire, and \$2,000 to the hospital at Sherbrooke. Some old/residents are/remembered/in Mr. Pope's will, old/residents are/emembered/in Mr. Pope's will, and the balance of his property is left to his widow, his son, Mr. Rufus Pope, and daughber, Mrs. W. B. Ives. The rumors about the late Mr. Pope leaving a million dollars are entirely erroneous. He was worth more by \$200,000 in 1878, when he entered the Cabinet, than when he died.

A drowning catastrophe is reported In Windsor, N. S., by which five men lost their lives. On Thursday the 28th ult. Mesers Mosher, ship builders, of Avondale, near Windsor, despatched five men in a small boat to the head of the Avon river. Their names was Sweet, Knox, Reynolds, Salter and Tear. They took a quantity of chain with them to help a crew at the head of the river drive down a timber raft. The expected assistence not arriving, the crew at the head of the river came to Windsor on Thursday for

the five were married.

CATHOLIC.

Ohio's oldest priest, Father Edward F. Leib, who was born in Austria in 1802, died Wednes day.

The party of American Catholic pilgrims reached Julia on Sunday from Ismailia, and proceeded at once toward Jerusalem.

The Pope is engaged on a long encyclical letter, chiefly devoted to the question of state socialism. The letter will soon be completed. The Pope has of late been in frequent communication with Catholic statesmen and econo mists throughout the world.

The nomination of Mgr. Agliardi as Papal Nuncio at Munich has been approved by Prince Bismarck. Mgr. Agliardi is an intimate friend of Mgr. Galimberti, Papal nuncio at Vienna, and is desirous of promoting concord between the Clerical party and the Government.

Rev. Father McIntosh, assistant of Chancellor Keough of St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, Ont., died on Monday, April 1st, at the House of Providence, Hamilton. He was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs about a month ago, and his death was daily expected, little hopes being entertained of his recovery, He was 23 years old, and born at Arthur, Unt. He was ordained at Montreal last June. The remains were sent to Arthur, where the funeral took place on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, April 8 .- Rt. Rev. S. T. Duhamel, bishop of Ostawa, arrived here yesterday on the Umbria from Liverpool. He was met by Rev. Father Callaghan and taken to the resideace of Archbishop Corrigan. He left for Canada last night. He has been on an extended tour of Europe.

### RUIN OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Infamous Forger Going to the Wall-

New York, April 8.—The Post's London special says: There is some question whether the Times will be able to survive the consequences of the Parnell case. Not one of the Times' connect has yet received a penny in fees; only the expenses of witnesses have been paid. The explanation is that the Times entered the commission business confident of an ulti mate grant from the Government. But the collapse of the letters alters the situation and a grant is out of the question. therefore, has to face an unexpected expenditure of £50,000 of law expenses, plus another £50,000 for libels. Mr. Walter is a very rich man and he may come to the rescue of his fellow proprietors, but the position of the Times is threat ened.

### RYKERT ENDORSED.

His Speech and Vote on the Jesuits' Question Commended by His Constituents.

St. OATHABINES, Ont., April 7 .- The meet n of the Liberal Conservative association called by Mr. Rykert last night was largely attended. The hall was densely packed and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Dr. Goodman, president of the city association, was called to the chair, and a large number of prominent Con-servatives, including Capt. Murray, president of the county assectiation, were on the platform. Mr. Rykert spoke for an hour and a half. His speech was a masterly one, reviewing the Jesuit estates question in all its phases. He utterly annihilated the malcontents who are endeavoring to raise a sectarian issue. A resolution en-dorsing the course of the Government on this question and approving of Mr. Rykert's action was moved by Capt. Murray, seconded by Ald.
Chaplin and carried. The only cause of grievance against Mr. Rykert, as expressed by Mr.
McClelland, was that Mr. Rykert had no authority to speak in Parliament as an Orange man, not being authorized to do so. At the close of the meeting, which was a most signal triumph for Mr. Rykert, he announced his intention of calling a meeting of the county association at the end of the session of Parliament, and if his course was discoursed of in the convention to resign his seat approved of in the convention to resign his reat and appeal to the electors. His return by acclamation in such a contingency is assured. Public opinion here fully endorses the action of the Government, and the hoscility to Mr. Rykert emanates from a very narrow circle.

# OBITUARY.

Reverend Mother Emily Sirols

(St. John, N.B., Globe; April 5th.)

Died in the Convent of the Sisters Hospitaliers of the Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, at Chatham, N. B., Canada, on the 24th February, 1889 in the fifty third year of her age, and the thirtysecond of her religious life, fortified by all the consolations of religion, and after a lingering illness, Sister Emily Sirois, formerly Superior-

ess of the Community.

The deceased was a most holy and accomplished Religious, beloved and venerated during life and deeply lamented in death by all who knew her. She had instructed and trained in their Religious Rule nearly all the Sisters now in the Convent at Chatham, during the seven-teen years of her residence therein, in which ahe exercised, alternately with the present Reverend Mother Renaud, and others now gone before her, the offices of Superiorers, Mistress of Novices, and Mistress of the Pupil-Boarders of Novices, and Mistress of the Pupil-Boarders of the Academy. Her obsequies were attended dy many people from around Chatham, and by Venerable Priests from all parts of the Diocess, the Bishop having hastened home, travelling three consecutive nights, in order to be present—so great and so general was the esteem in which she was held by all.

Sister Emily Sirois was borne at St. Louis, County of Kamouraska, P. Q, on the 6th of January, 1836. Her parents, Francis Sirois and Emily Beauliau, though not wealthy, were exercted in the street of the s

worthy, industrious farmers in easy circumstances. She had two uncles most worthy and esteemed priests, one her father's brother, the other her mother's, besides several cousins now faithfully laboring in the Lord's Vineyard. From the plous atmosphere of her happy and interest home. virtuous home, by the advice and interest of her reverend uncles, she was placed for her education as a pupil boarder in the Academy, then conducted by the Augustinian Nuns of the General Hospital, Quebec. Here she received an accomplished and thorough education. Her course of studies completed, she, in company with an elder sister, entered to become members of that same community. The elder sister in due time made her religious profession therein due time made her religious profession therein, but Miss Emily, feeling herself called elsewhere, withdrew and directed her steps to the Hospitallers of the Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph, Montreal, where her love for the work of the Good Samaritan, in nursing the sick, would fine ample scope for exercise. She entered the Novibiate, July 15th, 18th, being then twenty-two years of age; she was invested with the religious habit on the was invested with the religious habit on the 13th October, 1859, and made profession, pronouncing her vows on the feast of St. Theresa, October 15th, 1860.

From the commencement of her career as a Religious she applied herself to the work of her own periection and satisfaction with a fervor which amounted to heroism. In every office assigned her, from her profession until her nom-ination for Chatham, she left the impress of her spirit of order; all that she did bore the stamp of perfection. Amongst her varied at tainments she was gifted with artistic talents of high order; and our House of Montreal pos-sesses many little souvenirs in the way of decorathe country, died Thursday at Milwankee. He employed 1,500 men. At one time he was the Greenback candidate for Governor.

The Herald's Washington special says: President Harrison has intimated to his friends that the Republican Senators who voted against Mr. Windsor. Some of the men's hats were found in the boat. The boat was overladen. It is must Halstead will be remembered and their recommendations to office looked upon rather coolly. One of the six Senators who voted against the President's wishes in the Halstead against the President's wishes a

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squall, and that the nafortunate men were Dieu. One of these (Dr. Hingston) used to say buried in the sand under the chain. Three of that he regarded heras a Saint, venerating her

as a type of the true Religious.
When there was question of sending volunteers to recruit the foundation (at Chatham, Sister Sirois was confined to the infirmary by an attack of the same illness (hemorrage of the lungs) of which she ultimately died. But recognizing the will of God in this call on the part of her Community to labor in a distant field, she generously made the sacrifice of all which she so much cherished in her happy convent home of Montreal—loving sisters, holy priests as her directors, magnificent buildings, so thoroughly equipped for hospital work, and attended by the heat of physicians—all this richness in point of personnel and equipments for the work of of personnel and equipments for the work of her profession, she was willing to sacrifice, at the call of duty, to toil in a strange place amid privations and trials. She took to herself the words: "Go forth out of thy country " and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house, and come into the land "which I shall show thee. (Gen. xii. 1 )

She came to Chatham in company with Sister Dery in August, 1872, and in the following September was elected assistant to the Supertoress. Next year she exchanged this office for that of Mistress of Novices. Her health, though always feeble, became much improved; she attributed this to change of climate; but her Sisters reparded it as the reward of the generous sacrifice made by her in leaving her Mother House for a new f undation. To the same cause is due the warm attachment which she always had for her Community in Chatham, preferring to remain there to the last. God blessed her and her work in this new field. Her kind, good heart, filled with the love of God, the love of her Sisters, especially her Novices and pupils, as well as the love of the sick and afflicted in the hospital wards, in whom she saw only the re-presentatives of her Divine Master. This kindness of heart won for her the love, the docility and esteem of all. Her intellectual acquirements, her business capabilities and general good judgment, made her valuable in council: while to her ability and taste in drafting is due whatever of convenient is to be found in the present Convent group—hospital, academy, chapel and clostered apartments for the Sisters -which buildings were about to be erected in exchange for the first group (now the college) used by the Sisters on their arrival in Chatham. Subsequently, when elected Superioress—which post she filled during two triennials—the whole institution felt the benefit of her intelligent and ssiduous direction. For the last four years, though declining in health, she infused into her beloved and docile Novices, with wonderful energy for one so frail—which energy only abandoned her near the end—her own spirit of generous, self-sacrificing devotedness to the various duties of their holy calling. She died as she had lived, in the odor of sanctity, in the union and love of her Divine Spouse, and of His faithful servants, the dear Reverend Mother and Sisters of her Community. While, according to the ordinances and mater-

nal solicitude of our holy Church, we pray God to have mercy on her soul and to grant to her eternal rest, we at the same time have wellfounded hope that she has gone to the Just Judge to receive her crown, the reward of the "good and faithful servant," and that she will obtain by her intercession before the Throne of Grace many favors and spiritual consolations for her dear bereaved Sisters who are left to

Her obsequies were performed on Thursday. 28th February, His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham being celebrant of the Mass; the Rev. Joseph Pelletier, pastor of St. Louis, County Kent, assistant priest, in cope; the Rev. Theophilus Allard, pastor of Caraquet, deacon; the Rev. John L. McDonald, pastor of Campbellion, sub-deacon; the Rev. Henry Joyner, of the Cathedral, master of ceremonies The Rev. Thomas J. Bannon, rector of the Cathedral, performed the rites of the grave. The solemn Requiem Mass (Gregorian) was chanted by the choir of Sisters and their pupils. In the sanctuary were also present: the Rev. P. W. Divon, pastor at Newcastle; Rev. Wm. Varrily, pastor at Bathurat Village; Rev. Stanislaus J. Doucet, pastor at Shipperan; Rev. A. A. Boucher, pastor at Charlo; Rev. Nicholas Pawer, pastor at Nelson; Rev. Simon Crumley, pastor at Red Bank; Rev. Geo. B. Gauvin, pastor at Ned Bank; Nev. Geo. B.
Gauvin, pastor at St. Theresa, near Petit
Rocher. Sisters of the congregation of Notre
Dame, from Newcastle, were also present in the
Nuns' Choir. The Bishop preached from the
text: "I am the resurrection and the life," etc. (John xi. 25.) In his sermon he paid a touching tribute to the Sisters, expressing grateful thanks to God and to the Superiors of the Nuns in Montreal not only for the good done by the lamented deceased, but by all the devoted and holy Nuns who have come to labor in his Dio-

Chatham, March, 1889.

An Aged Princess.

LONDON, April. 6-The Duchess of Combridge, aunt of the Queen, is dead. She was born on July 25, 1797, and was consequently 92 years of age. Her death will be much felt by Queen Victoria as the two were great friends, and when in London Her Majesty never missed calling upon the aged duchess at her apart-ments in St. James Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge was married in May, 1818, and had three children, the present Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Duchess of Teck. Her husband died in July, 850, so she has been 39 years a widow.

Home Rule For Scotland. LONDON, April 8.-In the House of Commons to-night the Lord Advocate introduced a bill providing for local government in Scotland. he bill creates county councils, the members of which are to be elected by the householders. All paroughs with a population of less than 7,000 will be merged into counties: the others will be self-governed. The powers of the councils extend to private bill legislation. The right of legislating a private bill has hitherto been vested in Parliament. The measure is, therefore, a step in the direction of home rule. The functions of the councils are otherwise similar to those of the English councils.

# A Great Work of Art.

At the corner of St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, this city, stands the huge rotunds build-ing containing the Cyclorama of Jerusalem at the time of the Crucilizion. It is a wonderfully hie-like production and gives the spectator an accurate idea of the Holy City and the Holy Land in its vicinity. The whole is worked out with admirable artistic power to the minutest details. The scene on Mount Calvary is terribly relastic, every figure standing out as if alive.
No more vivid or impressive representation
could be given of the awful sacrifice of the cross. It must be seen to be appreciated.

## Irish National League.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal branch was held last Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. W. B. Connaughton occupied the chair. The attendance was large. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and upon motion confirmed a lengthy dis-uussion took place upon the Irish political situa-tion. The meeting then adjourned till the first Sunday in May,

SUPPLEMENTARY estimates have been sub mitted at Ottawa to the amount of \$2,097,167 of which \$1,154,135 is chargeable to consolidated fund or current expenditure. Adding this sum of the original estimates for 1888 89, the totals are \$37,893,389 for current expenditure and \$9,712,912 on capital account, say \$10 for every man, woman and child in the Domin ion. Parliament takes too much from the people's earnings. Excessives taxation like this would not be tolerated if the levies were direct, though the real burden upon the taxpayers would be less than it is under the existing system, for it costs a great deal more to get \$1 into the tressury by indirect than by direct taxation. How long will Canadians s ibmit to Macdonalism and waste !- Hamil-

### GRAND TRUNK STATEMENT.

A Satisfactory Result of the Year's Working.

London, April 5-The Grand Trunk report shows the gross receipts for the balf year to have been £2,064 067 against £2,150,408 in the same period of 1887, and the working expenses £1,470,173 against £1,488,901, making the net traffic receipts £593,894 against £661,507. The net revenue balance is £144. 456. This, with the last half year's balance. provides a dividend of 21 per cent. for the half year on the 5 per cente, leaving £1,705 to go forward. The dividend for the whole year is 3½ per cent. Passenger receipts decreased 5 per cent and freight receipts 3.82 per cent. The Chicago & Grand Trunk shows a surplus for 1888 of £2,503, compared with £17,276 in 1887. The directors think the causes of the rast decreased profits have ceased wholly or partly and there is a fair prospect of improved results.

### MORRISON'S MESSAGE.

His Polite Letter to the Chief of the Expedition.

La Presse publishes the following letter, which Judge Dugas is said to have received :-

LAK: MEGANTIC, April 4. DEAR SIE, I am very sorry I was not at home when you called with your friends. I thank you for notifying me of your visit. I am getting the cauldrons ready for the sugar, and I will start boiling to-night. I hope you will one of the party. In passing my house you will find fresh eggs to make toques. I am waiting for you at the sugary.

(Signed) DONALD MORRISON.

REINFORCEMENTS. QUEBEC April 6 .- Seven provincial police and six jail guards left for Megantic this afternoon by the Quebec Central railway to assist in bringing Douald Morrison to justice. The men, having previously had their arms and accountements examined, and being furnished with ammunition, marched to the Levis ferry wharf, accompanied by High Constable Gale. The party is armed with Winchester ridles of the latest pattern and each man has an abundant supply of ammunition. They are to form a part of the main force now in the Lake Megantic section in charge of Judge Dugas. Nothing is known of their movements, except that they are sent to his assistance. There are no officers among the party and they are in care of Ab-torney-General Turcette's private secretary, who will accompany them to the headquarters of the forc. High Constable Gale's duty ceased in seeing them safely off on the Quebec Central train, which left Levis at 2.30 p.m.

### A New Political-Religious Force.

Rev. A B Cruchet, in an address at Russell hall on "Our Perils and our Duties" (meaning phose of French Protestants in Canada) said that as a French Canadian, he rejoiced at the progress of his own race and language, but as a Protestant be could not but entertain a legitimate fear as to the influence of this progress on religion, and this fear should call all Protestants to the field of battle to change the final destinies of the people. Now, how would they accomplish this? By working as true patriots and Christiaus under the eye of God. They should try and take hold of the land. He was sure that if the 40,000 or 50,000 French-Canadian Protes-tants now scattered through the United States had settled in Canada the Mercier law would not have been enacted. Another important thing was to remain truly French-Canadian. It must be admitted that their Catholic compabriots ostracized them and forced them to a certain extent to go over to the English element. but they must be on their guard against this danger. They should take a more active part in public affairs, and he was sure they were strong enough in certain counties to control the

Suicide of an American Parson in London. LONDON, April 5 .- The Rev. Charles Sid

ney Hur'. lately of a Unit a im chapel of

Boaton, committed suicide by taking opium

### in the Euston Huo: e, London, on Sunday last. LITERARY REVIEW.

PARIS ILLUSTRE. International News Co.

New York. The correct number of Paris Illustre contains portrait and biographical sketch of the Duc portrait and biographical sketch of the Duc d'Aumale; the former by Toussaint; the latter by Paul Perret. Marichetti contributes the frontispiece in color, a fair artiste seated at her work in her studies. "The Birthday of the Little Princess" is a charming child's tale; charmingly told by Oscar Wilde. The monthly calendar is finely got up as usual Other illustrations are: "A Republican Hussar (Vendée, 1702) there were realer to Durch! "The Dree 1793) after a water-color by Dunkl; "The Dye-House at the Gobelins Tapestry Manufactory," and "Portrait of M. Felicien Ropo."

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Macmillan & Co., Fourth Ave., New York. The April number is enriched by a poem from the pen of Algernon Charles Swinburne, en-titled "A Jacobite's Exile." The opening il-lustration of "Reverie" gives a new version of an old subject. It is engraved by E. Wascott after the picture by Feyen Perrin. "On Two an old subject. It is engraved by E. Wascott after the picture by Feyen Perrin. "On Two Shores," by William Sime, presents views and descriptive text of channel coast scenery. "The Better Man," a serial, by Arthur Paterson, is begun. "A Suburban Garden," by G. F. Hodgson, R.A., is illustrated by the author. "Alain Chartier," Rondeau Redouble, is by B. M. Cholmeley. "A Hunting we will go" is by Henry Fielding; illustrations by Hugh Thompson. "How the Crayture got on the Strength" is a story by Archibald Forbes. "Lant Ilario," by Crawford, has lost none of its former interest.

LORD STANLEY'S FALL PROGRAMME. An Ottawa despatch says: The city of London will invite Lord Stanley to open the Provincial Fair in S ptember next. The Secretary of the Brantford fair wrote to the Governor General asking him to open the exhibition during the second week of September. A reply has been sent " That His Excellency's official duties will compel him during the early part of the month to reside in Quebec, where he will have to be for the arrival of the fleet and of the new admiral whom he will meet for the first time on that occasion. He regrets, therefore, that he will be deprived by circumstances and by the fact that in the latter end of September he has made arrangements to go to British Columbiaof the pleasure of availing himself of their-most courteous invitation." This may be re-garded as an answer to the request to open.

the Provincial Exhibition in London. The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Hugh McTernan to be a Resident Magie

trate for County Roscommon. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable. Medicine in use. PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAI. Superior Court. No. 556,
DAME ROSE EMMA SOULIERE, duly authorised to
ester en justice, of montreal, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS
mARTIN PARENT, yeoman, of the same place, Defemdant. An action in separation as to property has
been instituted in this passe.

Montreal, 1st April, 1889.

D. C. DUMAS,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,

(Continued from third page.)

SUPPLEMENTAL AND ALL AND

On the Superiority of Christian Civilizatios.

The doctrines of Christianity, especially those of the origin of man, the doctrine of the Incarnation, and of the destiny of the immortal soul rended to bring up the individual, no matter who he was, to the plane of equality with other men. How ennobling is that coeffice of the immortality of the soul, now questioned by unbelievers! How different the desimy to sink into the earth like the beast of the field and be forgotten forever, and from that described in the destiny of the last child of Adam that shall stand on this earth amid the wreck of creation and in view of the living sun, and destined to survive it and live forever! Such was the destiny of lowliest slave. Again he was of the nature which had been united to Divinity in the Incarnation, and thus become a brother of the Son of G.d. You know how Popes and Councils protected and emsncipated such mon during all the centuries of the Church's exis-

### Poor unde: Paganism and under Christlanity.

With regard to the poor, we know that pagan civilization practically ignored them, except perhaps to regard their poverty as almost a crime. Even Plato would have them expelled from his model "Republic" if they became too numerous for the comfort of their more fortunate fellow citizens. We know that in the city of Rome when she had three millions of people within her bounds, and worshiped at the shrines of thirty thousand gods, she had no asylum for poor. She had her gods of elequence, of war, her goddesses of wisdom and of love, but no god or goddess of blessed charity, no god of the poor. This title was reserved for the true God alone, for "who is like unto our God, who dwellesh on high, and beholdeth the numble things in heaven and in earth, lifting from the earth the weak and from the dunghill the poor, that He night place them with the princes, with the princes of his people?" Wealth, then, under pagan civilization, despised poverty, when lo! a mighty revolution takes place at the birth place of Christ, at the cradle of the new civilization Beholu wealth, royal wealth, at the very feet of poverty, adoring it. See these kings of the East, sety, adving it. See these kings of the Last, with their gold, frackincense and myrrh, protrate before poverty, in whose garb Deity itself is invested. And when that Child grew to manhood He commenced His first sermon, the great sermon on the Mount, with a benediction on poverty: "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of t.caven." He practised during life the poverty which he blessed. He lived as the carpenter's son of Nazareth. And during His public career, though snowering during His public career, though snowering blessings temporal as well as spiritual on men, making the blind to see, and the deaf to hear, and the lame to walk, and cleausing the lepers, and raising the dead, yet "He had not where to lay His head." He died naked on the to lay His head." He died naked on the cross, in supreme poverty. From that moment poverty was not only not a disgrace, but a benediction, for "whom God foreknew He predestined to be made comformable to the image of His Son," and that is the image of perfect poverty. From the infuncy of Christianity in substitions for the poor were placed under the special direction and protection of the Christian Church. The appointment of deacons, mention. Church. The appointment of deacons, mentioned in the Auts of the Appstles, was chiefly for the care of this class, and St. Paul tells us that when the other Apostles sent Barnabas and himself to preach the Gospel, they charged them "to take care of the poor, which thing," says the Apostle, "we were careful to do." In the the Apostle, "we were careful to do." In the time of the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, the State gave over the care of the poor to their best protectors and friends, the Christian clergy, and in every age since we see the priest and the poor associated.

### And Especially the Sick Poor.

This care of Christians for the poor was shown most strikingly in their devoted self-sacrifice to-wards the sick poor, especially inregard to lepera and sufferers in times of plague. According to the stern beheat of the Mosaic Law, the lepera were obliged to live apart from the people, but when the Mosaic dispensation passed away, the fervent early Christians established lazarettes or heavily for the case of the mosaic dispensation passed away, the following words of th or hospitals for the care of the poor lepers, and daily waited upon them when the rest of the world—even their own relatives—had abandoned them. This spirit lives in the brave Father Damien, now gradually dying of leprosy, but fearless and even joyous at the very portals of death. Another priest has recently volunteered to join him, and Sisters of various orders offer themselves for this loathsome work. During the terrible yellow fever visitation in Memphia a few years ago, five Sisters called on me in St. Louis to receive my episcopal blessing before going down to that city of death. I asked them if they fully understood the danger they had volunteered to risk. They replied that they had done so, and had earnestly begged their had done so, and had earnessly designed their superior for the privilege of going, as people were dying there utterly abandoned for lack of nurses to attend them. "But people who go there now," I urged, "often die within ten days." 'Ten days!" replied a bright, happy founded and sheltered works of the highest looking Sister, "why. we can do so much good in ten days, and there is no one else to do it." As they descended the steps from my hall door As they descended the steps from my nan-door they seemed to me as going in procession to their early graves. Four of them descended into their graves within a short time. A noble young Episcopal clergyman, whom I knew well, went down to the plague-stricken city about the same time, and when it was urged about the same time, and when it was urged on him that people going from without into that city were more liable to be affected by the plague than those who continually lived there, he replied, in almost the words of the Catholic Sisters, "One can do so much good, even in a single week. I will go in the name of God.' He acted there not only as a spiritual adviser, but as nurse for the sick, and acted from the purest supernatural motives, and died in the midst of his work. Nine Catholic priests fell victims of charity there. But the most striking evidence, perhaps, of Christian heroism in this regard is found in an incident that occurred in Alexandria in the third century, and which forms a suggestive contrast to the pagan civilization of the time. In that great city the Christians formed the poorest portion of the community, and were prosecuted by their pagen brethren. A plague broke out among the citizens, and more than decimated them. Comparatively few of the Christians became infected by it, probably because of their more temperate lives. The infection was so appalling that the nearest relatives abandoned the dying or buried. Now came the time for Christian revenge, Out trom the Christian quarters of the city issued the men whom these plague stricken people had persecuted. The army of charity advanced on them; they waited on their dying enemies, nursed them, and when they died bore them to their graves, and in many instances lay down beside these graves to die victims of forgiving beside these graves to die victims of forgiving charity—heroes of true Ohristian civilization. Alexandria became afterwards one of the great centres of Christianity.

# Paganism Essentially Cruel.

I might continue to multiply these evidences of self-sacrifice amongst Christians, but I think enough has been told to convince you of the real blessings to humanity conferred by the civiliza-tion of Christianity. To what I have said two objections may arise in the minds of some of my hearers; the first, that I have been unfair to paganism and pagans, and the second, that I have been so absorbed in what the Catholic hare been so absorbed in what the Catholic Church has done for civilization, that I have almost ignored the works of Protestant benevolence. To the first I reply, that I think I have shown that the crimes and cruelties of paganism lesson to posterity of the essential connection of Christianity would arise from its very principles, whereas those of Christianity and true civilization. What was inguism moral teachings; in the language of the convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization of Europe because of the language of the convert from paganism; Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism. Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism. Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism. Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization. What was convert from paganism. Lactantius, the Christianity and true civilization of Europe because of the language of the came worse than pagan in a few years. But member that human nature is always the same, and that mere culture will not save us. We have no greater nor as great poets as Horace and Virgil, no greater nor as great or case are at control of genteel wealth.

The state of the s

that shed blood, as did Mars and Bellona? How could they spare even their own parents, who adored Jupiter, who drove away his own father? How could they be merciful to their own infant children who renerated Sature, the devourer of this children? How could purity have any value in the eyes of those who paid divine honors to an adulteres, who had been nothing more the common victim of the justs of all the gods? How could reprise and freque he avoided hy man. How could they return their god Mercury? He, more year, taught them that cheating was not fraud, but smartness. How could they return their passion who venerated Jove, Hercules, Bacchus and Apollo as gods, while their lusts and frightful lastivious nees, of very blackest dye, were not only known to the learned, but brought out upon the stage of the theaters, add made the choice material of songs, that every one might the more surely know them? Could men, however good naturally be good under supply training? he unright know them? Could men, however good naturally, be good under such training?—he upright, will taught injustice by the god.! To appease the god you adore, you must do the things you know to be pleasing and agreeable to him The most devout worshipers are those who seek to imitate their god, and thus truly did the worship of the gods destroy the morals of the heathous.

### Natural Goodness of some Pagans.

If many pagans were good and noble-and unquestionably they were—it was because of the natural goodness of their hears, which were better than their religion, and also because of the truth of natural religion, such as the existence of God, and future rewards and punish-ments, which, though mingled with false doctrices, produced many admirable results.

### Charity Amoug Non-Catholic Christians.

Another objection may be urged to what I have said—namely, that I have alluded chiefly to the action of the Catholic Church, as if there was no Christian civil zation amongst those cutside of its pale, or as if they, too, had not made great sacrifices in its cause. God forbid that I should deny to buman nature, even without Christianity, much that is noble and benevolent, God forbid that I should deny to Protestants the possession of great and self-sacaifeing benevolence, especially in view of the fact that to that faith belongs our fellow-citizen, Mr. Childs.

### Historian iccky's Testimony in Favor of the Church.

In the last three centuries Protestants have done noble work in the cause of benevolence, and have done it from high motives of Christian charity. Look at the institutions of beneficence erected by the various denominations, including the gentle Society of Friends, in our city. But, ladies and geotlemen, look at the lifteen cantu-ries that preceded the "Reformation," especially the times of the transition from pagan to Christian civilization. Who was it that bore the bund of the persecution of ancient paganism? Who was it that fought the battle in defence of helpless childhood, and feeble woman, and suf-fering prisoners? Who was the monk that faced the gladiators in the Collecum, and by his death abolished gladiatorial contests? Who now makes most sacrifices for suffering humanity? But let us hear one who cannot be suspected of any partiality to the Catholic Church. t e which is superior to force; by softening slavery into serfdom and preparing the way for the ultimate emancipation of labor, Catholicism laid the very foundation of modern civilization, Herself the most admirable of all organizations, there were formed beneath her influence a vast network of organizations—political, muncipal and social—which supplied a large proportion of the materials of almost every modern atructure." In another page the same author says: "That Church, which often seemed so haughty and overbearing in its dealings with kings and nobles, never failed to listen to the poor and to the oppressed, and for many centuries their pro-tection was the foremost of all the objects of its policy.'

# Our Present Pontiff on Civilization's Debt

the following words of our present great it increases. Statistics show us that it the years the following words of our present great it increased thirty per cent. in Germany. It is possing on the obligations of civilization to portion as faith loses its hold upon the children the Charch, he says: "We know with cerof mea. One thing is remarkable in the statistainty. Venerable Brethren, that civilization has no firm foundations unless it rests upon the eternal principles of truth and upon the un-changeable laws of right and justice; and unless true love binds the wills of men together and harmonizes by its aweetness their mutual relations and dusies to each other Nor is there any one who can rightly deny that it is the Church which, by preaching the Gospel Catholics and the Lutherans, suicide is almost throughout the world, has carried the light of unknown. So that it is not to be attributed to truth amongst nations who were brutalized and national temperament, but to that loss of faith steeped in foul superstition, and has lifted them up to know the divine Creator of the world and to recognize their wretchedness; that it is the Church which has removed the misery of slavery and nobility of their nature . . . . which founded and sheltered works of the highest charity for the relief of every kind of sorrow, everywi ere civilized the human race in its public and private life, rescued it from its misery and brought it by every possible effort to a manner of life britting the dignity and bope of man.... Therefore may she claim that to her, by every title, belongs the praise of being to civilization a fostering nurse and mother.'

# Degradation in Countries Falling Away from

As a confirmation of what I have said, that it is the spirit of Christianity which has so ameliorated the condition of suffering humanity, let us observe the countries of the world which have remained unconverted, and those also that tried to unchristianize themselves. Take as a specimen of the first class the vast empire of China, and of the second France in the delirium days of her anti-Ohristian revolution. It is cortain that the Chinese ought to be, humanly He could not be worse. Besides, I have hope speaking, amongst the most civilized people on that God will reward a poor man in the end if the earth. They are, perhaps, the most univer-sally educated, at least in what we call a common school education. Almost every man in China can read and write, and the country has onna can read and write, and the country has a fair share of higher education. The Chinese are exceedingly industrious, hard-working, shrewd business men. They have everything tending to civilize them, except Christianity, and because of this defeat they remain comparatively uncivilized. Childhood is degraded, as in the times of pagaa civilization. Children are publicly exposed for sale, and purchased in the market places. Woman is still, as of old, the slave of man, whilst prisoners and the poor are almost in the condition in which I have described in the pre-Christian times. Again, look at France, once so gloriously Christian, in the full nontide of her un-Christian days. She sought, crime of perjury, and in the fact that it is not in the mad paroxysm of the revolution, to as certainly and as severely punished now as in cast aside her Christian doctrines and traditions, and with them lost, for a while, her ing to realize the importance of doctrinal teach-Ohristian civilization. She abolished the Sab-bath, desecrated the sanctuary, shattered the tabernacles, broke the statues of Christ and His saints, and flung off the Christian yoke. By one wild, desperate spring, she plunged into the chasm of worse than paganism. Christianity with folded arms looked on from a distance, to see how France could live without her. Deeds of bloud, fearful as those of Roman story, characterized the new regime. The mere hu-manitarian theories of infidel philosophy could never elevate her. When tried, they melted in

from shedding human blood who worshipped gods | manity in its infancy to rise and walk, but now | Ohristianity than Senecs, and yet they could that shed blood, as did Mars and Bellons? How | it needs no such assistance. The Church must | not save society from the civilized barbarism of destrines only lead to differences of opinion and sectarianiam."

# Connection of Morality with Destrinal Teaching.

One of the most fatal and demoralizing superstitions of this century, ladies and gentlemen, is this attempted separation of morality from doctrinal teaching. Doctrines are as the granite foundation to the whole edifice of Christain ethics, and with them that edifice must stander crumble into ruins. What underlies the value of the holy childhood but the doctrine that the child has an immortal soul? Abolish this, lock at the child only in the light of its utillicy to the State, and soon infanticide will commence again, and deformed children will be put to death when men shall have lost the ten derness which Christianity has produced and fostered. Most men eadmire the Church's action in regard to diverce. They believe that her conservatism in this respect is essential to the preservation of the family and the sanctity o! human love But all her actions and her suffericgs in maintaining this principle are motive by a Goc:rine that marriage is indirsoluble, and be-cause of this dectrine of, the Pope him elf and all the Bishops of the world united with him cannot grant a single divorce. Look at the great motives of human action. Behold that young man contending with fearful temptation, wrestling with some "mid-day demon." The pleasure promised is certain and alluring. Religion whispers in his ear, "Fear God, listen to your conscience, you know that to yield is wrong. Remember the punishment which God has threatened, remember the barry of the property of the heaven you rerounce if you yield, and the hell whose punishment you will deserve." Now all this warning is based on doctrines. Only whisper in his hear, "There is no hell, God is indulgent, or takes no cognizance of human action," Strike down the great truth and you are the country of th strike down the great motive. Again, look at the marvellous inscitutious of charity throughout the world, Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods such as I have already described. These people have aworn that in poverty, chastity and obedience they shall wair upon sufferers whom they bever saw before, and with whom in many cases they can have little human sympathy. How account for this phenomenon? Not by fana-ticism, which is short-lived and uncertain, whereas these sacrifices have lasted for nearly nineteen hundred years. No, ladies and gent'e men, there is but one solution; all this work of charity is built on a single doctrine, that Christ has identified Himself with the poor and the outcast, and that in attending to them we please Him. The fevered brow is the brow crowned with thorns, the prisoner in the juli is the captive of Pontius Pilate, the man dying on the scaffold the crucified sufferer of Calvary. Thus Christ is loved and tended in His represent atives. Deny this single doctrine and you rob the sick, the poor, the prisoner and the dying of their consolers, and civilization of one of its most glorious triumphs,

### The Balm Religion Brings to the Afficied.

Look, again, at the influence and doctrinal te ching in the hour of affliction. Look at tha poor, broken-hearted wretch who feels that the world has rejected him. Why should he live? Why should he endure "the stings and arrows of this outrageous forcupe?" There is nothing left to live for, and suicide scems his only relief. Then Christian faith descends like a comforting Angel of Gethsemane and whispers to him.
"There is One beyond the stars who takes cognizance of every eigh and tear and heart-moan. He has said that if a mother should forget her child, He will not forget thee, His creature. Bear your sufferings for a little time; He will aid you in bearing them and reward you for having borne them?" But tell him, "There is no God to hear you; or, if there he a God, He is relegated to the unknown and the unknowable by agnosticism. There is no God; or, if there by one. He is too far away and too glorious to care for a broken-hearted wretch like you." Take away the doctrine of faith, and suicidewhich is becoming so common—is the resurt of the child of misfortune in the hour of misery.

# Sulcide Increases Where Faith Decays.

And, as faith diminishes, suicide must in-Statistics show us that in ten years ties of suicide, and that is the disproportion of women to men. Women are supposed to be lieve more and trust more deeply than men, and in one list of one hundred and sixty-six cases, where suicide was attributable to weariness of life, there were found but six women to one hundred men. It is known that among Germans who endeavor to act out their faith, as the and of hope which makes life wearisome. It is remarked of the Irish, who have deep faith, that suicide is almost unheard-of amongst them; and this is to be attributed, at least to a preat ex tent, to the influence of faith upon them in the hour of their trying afflictions. Some have asserved that it is rather pugnacity than piety.
An Irishman does not like to be beaten in a fight, even in the "fight of life," and regards suicide as an act of cowardice, which in truth it is. But this is not sufficient to account for his victory over affliction. I remember asking a poor fellow who had been very badly treated by paor tenow who had been very hadly treated by his Irish landlord, and who had other-wise great sorrows, if he ever felt tempt-ed to commit suicide. His mother-tongue was Irish, and English came later to him as a sort of step-mother tongue, and he oc-casionally blundered in it. "No, Your Rever ence," he replied, "I never felt tempted to commit auicide; "that is, never on myself, Your Reverence!" "And why did you not think of it in all your misfortunes?" "Why, because if I died immediately after committing suicide I could not ask pardon of God Almighty, and I would go to hell for all eternity to live under as bad a landlord as I had in Ireland. he is only patient and bears the sufferings the Almighty sends him." All this poor man's hopes were founded on dootrines. Mere sentiment would have little influence on him.

I might continue to show to you that doc-

trines underlie and give motive to all the great works of Christian civilization. To expect effects without causes, to abolish the root and the stem, and hope that the flower and the fruit will remain for any long period, to attempt to retain the morality of Christianity without its doctrinal teaching, is as illogical as it is destructive of true civilization.

# Result of Lightly Regarding Perjury.

ing to realize the importance of doctrinal teaching. Perjury suposes belief in two great truths
—lat, that God may be called to witness what
we state; 2nd, that He will punish any man
who calls on Him to witness a lie as the truth.
In proportion to the depth of our faith in these truths is our dread of perjury. If we deny them entirely, perjury is no more than lying, which is proverbially easy to many people. Thus are imperilled our lives, property and character, as they also are dependent on ar

### Paganism Under Another Rame

We must remember that though the new re-We must remember that though the new religion of the future of which some men dream may not be called paganism, it is paganism under another name. We occasionally hear of the "Religion of Humauity." What is this but paganism, which delifed all that was true and beautiful and good with all that was vile in our nature, and called these things by various names, the deities of its religion. If any one whispered to the infidel philosophers of France who sought the destruction of the Christian religion that the day would come when they ligion that the day would come when they would find themselves worshiping at a pager altar, they would have smiled in derision. But talse principles soon act themselves out into institutions. Human reason was defied, and the goddess of reason—a dancing girl of Paris— stood on the high altar of Notre Dance, a fit symbol of the prostituted reason that ruled the hour. But after a time some philosopher might "Why not a goddess of love, a power stronger than reason and more universal in its influence?" We will not call her Venus, because that would cound like old paganism. We will call her glorious "Human Love." "But," cries out another, "we should, above all, have a god of spotless French Honor, and another of Military Glery," and so on through the whole range of human passions, good and bad, untill the Pantheon should be complete. Man is a religious being. If he worships not God, he will worship himself. Deny the doctrines of faith, and you try to kill Christianity and establish some form of paganism.

### A Christian Bishop's Protest.

In the name of our Christian civilization, I a Bishop of the Christian Church, lift up my voice to-night to warn the representative men who hear me that the popular modern system of teaching morality without the doctrines that motive it, whether that system be called Christ ian ethics, or moral instruction, or un entarian teaching, is sapping the very foundations of Christianity and Christian civilization.

The Best Test of Civilization. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, to sum up what I have been saying to you, because the spirit of unselfishness is the best test of the civilization of mankind, and because, judged by this criteriou, Christian civilization stands infinitely above all others, because in regard to the weak and unfortunate of our race it has changed the face of the world and the sentiments of mankind, because it has effected these beneficent results by the teaching of great positive doctrines that give motives to self-sacrifice and by a powerful organism known as the Catholic Church, and because in proportion as men ignore these two influences, the doctrines and the Church, there is danger of their losing the civilization which these p oduced, therefore it is all-important that those who do not accept the Church should at least insist on the teaching of those positive preserving doctrines of morilty, and that the children of the Church should re-new their love and allegiance to her, and unite for the preservation of Christian civilization

# THE JESUIT QUESTION.

Appeal of the Evangelical Alliance to the

In addition to the petition to Her Majesty the Queen and the brief form of petition for general use in relation to the Jesuit's Estates act, the Dominion Evangelical Alliance has issued the following :-

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—The executive committee of the Dominion Alliance for the Dominion ion of Canada, constituted at Montreal in October 1888, address you on an issue of grave

That issue is "the act respecting the Jesuits' estates," passed by the Legislature of Quebec in

petition the Governor General in-council for the disallowence of the said act. But His Excellency was advised that the act be "left to its opera- Over the poor as she gave them their food;

The consequences of this decision and of the legislation to which it refers seem to us too vital and far-reaching to permit of silent acqui-

A position has, therefore been prepared for transmission to the Queen, which is herewith laid before our fellow-subjects, so that they, if they see fit might join in its prayer. The pro-per official course for such positions to take is through the Governor-General to Her Majesty. At the same time, let our intercessions to fervently presented to the King of Kings, that he may so direct and over-rule all the counsels

God Save the Queen." It behooves us to remember, moreover, that the power of self government which, in constant-

however exalted their position. It is partly du to past neglect to use powers already possessed that present evils have come upon us. Let this reproach lie on us no longer. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

It is entirely beyond the sphere of the Evangelical alliance, or its executive committee, to indicate in what manner, and by what agencies,

liberty, right and truth are to be maintained in the several provinces and in the Dominion at large. That must be left to the decision of the electors, to whose mandate all legislatures and

electors, to whose mandate all legislatures and governments must bow.

We may not "say peace! peace! when there is no peace." If we tamely submit to aggressions, we may have "peace," but it will be the peace of the grave. We should be the unworthy sons of heroic sires, if we did not resist the insatiable demands that are coming upon us. Does anyone dream that the \$400,000 are the full and final claim for "compensation?" This is hardly even pretended. The "Progurator of the Jesuit Fathers," writing to the Premier of Quebec on the terms of the settlement, exults over "that glorious concordat," and takes it as a pledge "that the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers, in this province are always allowed in accordance with their deserts, and if they ask for it, to participate in the grants which the Government of this province allows to other institutions." First, the "compensation" for the estates, and then other public moneys are to be handed over to the ecclesiastical bodies, un-controlled by the Government or the Legisla-

Montreal, April 1st 1889.

The Queen's hall has been secured for a public meeting on the evening of April 15th to discuss the Jesuit question. Colonel O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Dalson McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Charlton, M.P., and others have been invited to address if.

paganism.

with those outside her pale in every effort to preserve even human faith in every conserva-tive principle that upholds Christian civiliza-

Protestants of Canada.

To the Protestants of Canada.

national concern, to which they invite your thoughtful consideration.

1888, which, in our judgment, is unwise, unjust, disloyal, perilaus to public order, and ominous to greater evils in the future.

One of the first acts of this committee was to

essence. The occasion demands an appeal to the supreme authority in the Empire.

and proceedings of those in authority, as that equal justice may be done to all, our ancient rights and liberties be preserved, the Queen's throne upheld and "the word of God have free course and be glorified" throughout our land.

ly increasing measure, is enjoyed by the Queen's subjects in Canada, imposes duties upon our-selves which cannot be discharged by any others,

ture. The downward course is clear.
Let us not be deaf to the warning, but, each

in our place, defend our rights and liberties, our country and our Queen.

W. H. HOWLAND, president
REV. A. CAMPBELL, secretary.

to address it.



### SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C.

er er engligteligt sit fir til førtale ektiliste at ligt et en eg e

Sketch of Parnel's Great Counsellor.

His masterly conduct of Mr. Parnell's defence in the Times Forgery case has made Sir Charles Russell so large a sharer in the public attention fixed on his distinguished client, that a few words about himself and the well-known Irish family of which he is a member will be opportune. He is the son of Arthur Russell, Esq., of Newry, County Armagh, Ireland, and was born at the family residence in 1833. He chose the law, was admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and became Queen's Counsellor in 1872. He was elected M.P. for Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, io 1880.

Mr. Russell early scored a distinct success in his profession, and before middle life had an enormous practice both in the civil and criminal courts in London, and in the North and West of England. Nothing short of ability of the first order could have induced Gladstone to ap point him Attorney-General for England. He was the first Catholic to fill the office since England's defection from the Catholic faith. His tenure of it was but brief, however, owing the defeat of the Gladstonian Government in

July, 1886.
When Sir Charles first entered the House of Commons he did not identify himself with the Irish Nationalists. Indeed, his complete con-version to Home Rule is coincident with that of resion to Hone Rule is coincident with that of Gladstone. But so sincere was the man and so great his respect for the sincerity of others, so high his character for probity and disinterested-high his character for probits and his character for probits are probable for the single high his character for probable h ites trusted him utterly, and often found h s in

fluence extremely useful. He was married in 1838 to Ellen Mulholland. eldest sister of the well-known Irish novelist and poet, Rosa Mulholland. The union has been blessed with a large and talented family. Lady Russell is a woman of fine presence and noble character, and her husband is very happy in his home life.

The Ray. Matthew Russell, S.J., of St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner street, Dullin, is a brother of Sir Charles. Father Russell's deservedly high reputation in literature might be wider and higher had he not given so much of his time to developing the talent and making the reputation of others.

A charming little volume published two years ago, "Memories of Attie O Brien," by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, derives half its interest from its revelation of the retiring, kind-hearted, unselfish Priest and scholar, who actually conducted by letter the literary education of the return of the re ot a remote and unknown contributor; and through her first struggling expression, blank ignorance of the business side of literature, and unconscioueness of her own aptitudes, discerned

and drew out the true poet and story-teller.

The uncle of Sir Charles and Father Matthew
Russell was the celebrated Irish Priest, Very
Rev. Charles William Russell, D.D., a long time president of Maynooth. He was also man of letters, the author of the life of the cele-brated linguist, Cardinal Mezzofanti; a member of the Royal Commussion on Historical Manuscripts, a contributor to the Encyclopædia Britannica, North British Review, etc. Cardinal Newman was his close friend and admirer, and was wont to say that Dr. Russell had more to do with his conversion to Catholicity than any other human being; and this, not so much by argument and controversy as by the mildness, gentleness and suggestiveness of his ways.-Pilot.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. THE DEAD SISTER OF CHARITY. E. W. OWENS.

Cold are the hands, ah ! they long had worked wearily
E'en in their pleasure—the doing of good;

Over the poor as she gave them their food; Motionless now what shone radiant purity. Heavenly still the the spirit has fled— Spirit! who knew her can doubt its security? Ours be thy rest, oh, immaculate dead!

Sister I to many an angel, the motherless Wept not in sorrow when she hovered near; Pitying, praying, concoling -no other less Humble, less powerful—her presence was dear Dear to the lonely and shining through sorrow

drear, Bright as the sun through its veiling the clouds; Emblem, at night, of a radiant morrow near; Wrapping in swaddling-clothes, draping in

Gone! Yet we see her, in fancy's fond straying Btill Guarding, still soothing her charges below. Gone! She's in Heaven—yet with them and

praying till Drops from above the true balm for their woe.

Memory of her! Her good works have be gotten it.

Flowers may fade but their perfume remains; Captives in love may be mouldered, forgotten Lasting for aye are the links of their chains.

\* \* \* \* \* \* Richer the soul for its visit terrestial, Grander fore God if its mission's done well, Brighter it shines on the record celestial, Gem of the home where it ever shall dwell; E'en as the dew-drop to fancy none clearer, in Silvering the leaf of some beautiful flower Passes again to its mother air dearer in

Sweetness exalted by its world of an hour. April 2nd. '69.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] ODE ON CLONMORE CASTLE (CASTLE MANNAGH.)

The old castle walls of sainted Clenmore.
Were built by the monks that liv'd there in yore;
'Tis little they think who live near that place
What learning was there, what virtue and grace;
Ror do they e'er think that in ages gone by
Great saints therein pray'd and praised the Most High.

Bre Cromwell destroy'd it with vandal hand, He laid it in ruins with chain'd cannon calls; The holes which they made are yet seen in its walls. The menks who then liv'd in that holy place Were martyr'd in cold blood, but died in God's grace.

Sad 'tis to think on the ince of Clonmore; its castle is now with ivy grown o'ar, Stables were made in that one; hely place, And of its grand altar there stands not a trace, The Christians who in that fam'd abby pray'd Wereby kind hands near its Caltic Cross Isid. O' may yet some rich Hibernian restore That ancient abbey as 'twas found in yore,

Clonmore-Mannagh was once stately and grand,

E. P. FORD, M.D. Sauris East, P. E. Island, } March 17th, 1889.

Note.—Castlemannagh means "Castle of the Monks," Clonmore means 'big meadow." An ancient Celtic Cross stands in the grave-yard near that ancient abboy. Some parts of the old castle walls are yet standing and look as strong as when built.

# MR. SEWALL OF AUBURN HAS A 10-

A WESTERN PHILOSOPHER.

The truth is as often crushing as crushed.
Never cry; be picturesque, and sob pitigrilly.

The rich man's theory is the poor man's face.

If you wish to flatter a man ask him for his advice,
You hear more talk of general poverty than of genteel wealth.

STRIKE.

Mr. George W. Sewall, of Auburn Park, Ill., in the last drawing of the Louisana State Lottery, held one-tenth of ticket No. 40,789, the second capital prize of \$100,000. He said: "I was asked incidentally by a friend to purchase a ticket in this drawing. I did so, paying one dollar for the same, and gave the matter no thought until I received my money through the Adams Express company. Mr. Sewall has already invested the proceeds of his lucky draw in Cook county (Ills.) bonds.—Chicago (Ills.) Arkansus Traveler, Feb. 9.

# PROTESTANT "SISTERHOODS."

Where Monasticism is like a Fish out of Water.

The experiment made by the Protestant Epis. copal sect to establish "Sisterhoods" in imita-tion of the Female Religious Orders in the Catholic Church, is everywhere meeting with disaster. The new idea flourished among certain females of that peculiar persuasion as long as it was new, novel and interesting, but the moment Love's dart made a dent in the fair maden's heart, that instant she fell from grace, left the mock cloister, cast aside the borrowed costume, and gave her hand and heart to some Henry Jenkins Jones.

The latest disruption of these make-believe Sisterhoods occured in St. Louis, and the Western Wa'chman of that city thus describes

western Warchman of that city thus describes the causes which led to the final fiasco:

"The papers last Wednesday contained the aunouncement that the Episcopal Sisters of the Good Shepherd had given up St. Luke's Hospital and would henceforward devote themselves exclusively to the work of teaching. The one all-cufficient reason impelling them to this stay was the physical was still the fair to this step was the physical impossibility of six sisters doing twenty sisters' work. They came here a dozen, and now their number is reduced to six.
They had not in the fifteen years of their regidence in St. Louis received a single recruit.
What better evidence could one receive that the existence, or the power to perform the functions of organic life. Celibicy is one of the conditions of monasticiem; and as long as the bis-hops and ministers of the Anglican Church continus to wed, "Sisters" well continue to be simple old maids. A virgin church, with a virgin priesthood and a code of morally that places virginity above matrimony and declares it the glory of humanity, can maintain sisterhoods and prother noors and communities; for under the dispensation of her laws and in the atmosphere of her divine economy celibates feel themselves at home. In Protestantism monactures for the control of materials. hoods and brotherhoods and communities; for sticism is simply a queer fish out of water."-

HOW TO READ.

AID TO MEMORY RESTORED TO BY GREAT SCHOLARS. When Mr. Gladstone reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin these these passages he wishes to remember, querying those about those which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes. At the end of the volume he constructs a kind of the volume he constructs a kind of index of his own, which enables him to re-fer to these things he wishes to remember. Darwin records a meeting with Buckle, in which he learned the historian's system of collecting facts. "He told me he bought all the books which he read, and made a full index of each of the facts which he thought might prove serviceable to him, and that he could always re-member in what book he had read anything, for his memory was wooderful. I asked him how at first he could judge what facts would be serviceable, and he answered that he did not know, but that a sort of instinct guided him. From this habit of making idices he was enabled to give the astonishing number of references on all sorts of subjects which may be found in his 'History of Civilization.'" Darwin's own method, as discribed by his son, was not very dissimilar. "In each book, as he read it, he marked passages bearing on the work. In reading a book or pamphlet he made pencil lines at the site of the page, often adding short remarks, and at the end made a list of the pages marked. When it was to be catalogued and put away the marked pages were looked at, and so a rough abstract was made."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Oliver-"I do not think I am quite myself this evening." Jeanetts—"Alsow me to

A Scotch grave digger once said : "Trade is dull the too. I haena burried a leeving cratur for three weeks."

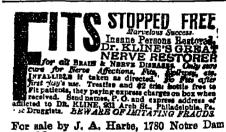
Gentleman (to little boy)-"I say sonny, where is the blind man you were leading about yestesday?" Boy—"He went to the Art Gallery to look at the pictures."

One day a little boy came home from school and announced: "Mamma, I am at the head of my class." "Indeed! How did it happen?" "Oh, Kitty Gray stayed at home!"

# INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James

Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio



"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. &Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevent

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Furify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet socklingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and ROWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling ramedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever coust, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacions in all allments innidental to Families of all agus, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT. I ts searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS SORES AND ULCERS.

SORES AND DICERS.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Mook and Chost, as sait into meat, if Cures for Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthmator Glandniar Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistnias, Gost, Eksumatism, and every kind of Skin Diseas, if has never been known to fall.

Both Pilis and Commont are zold at Professor Hollo-Both Pilis and Commont are zold at Professor Hollo-Both Pilis and Common to Fall.

Both Pilis and Commont are zold at Professor Hollo-ways and pots, at la 1-ad, 2s. 8d., 4s. 8d., 11s., 23s. and 38s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice graits, at the above address, daily between the hours of l and 4; or by letter.

The state of the s

# STANLEY'S STORY.

An Interesting Account of his Journeyings.

The Meeting with Emin-Why the Pasha would not leave his Post-their Perils and Privations - Many Lives Sacrificed -An Immense Forest.

LONDON, April 2.—Henry M. Stanley's letter describes the journey between Yambunga and Albert Nyanza. It goes much into detail and is very interesting. Mr. Stanley, after stating is very interesting. Mr. Stanley, after stating the orders given by him to Major Bartelot, detections the advance of the column. The expadition, which consisted of 389 officers and men, started from Yambunga on June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river to Yankarde. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their miles along the river to Yankarde. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their proach of the column the natives set fire to their proach of the smoke attacked villages and under cover of the smoke attacked the pioneers. A skirmish followed lasting fifteen minutes. During the uext six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to mopaction marched lands of the party and the tion through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to molest and impede the advance of the party, but although several conflicts took place Shanley did although several conflicts took place Shanley did not lose a man. Finally perceiving that the path he had been following was taking him out of his proper course, Stanley struck out towards the north-east and again reached the river on July 5. From this date until October 18 he followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi, After seventeen days of continuous marching the expedition halted for one day's rest. On August 1 the brist death occurred, the cause being dysertery. So far for thirty-four days the course had tery. So far for thirty-four days the course had been singula ly successful.

PERILS AND PRIVATIONS.

The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occur ed On August 13 arriving at Airsiabba the natives presented a bold front, and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows Lieut. Stairs was wounded below the heart and suffered greatly, but he recovered. On August 31st, the expeditions met a party of Manyemas and their misfortunes began on this date. He had taken the Congo route to avoid Arabs who would tempt his men. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting twenty-six men deserted.

AN AWFUL MONTH.

What Stanley described as an awful month began on September 18th. Leaving the station of the Arab chief Ugarrava when the expedi-tion numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by d-sertion numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by d-serticn and death, and having left 56 sick with Ugarrava, the march led to the Arab settlement, Kalinga Longa. The mee lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts. Before reaching Kalinga Longa, Stanley lost 55 men through starvation and descrition. A slave owner at Kalinga Longa, named Abedsalim, did his utmost to ruin the expedition short of open hostilites. He inthe expedition short of open hostilites. He in-sisted upon purobasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station beggared.

WEAKNESS AND NAKEDNESS.

The men were absolutely naked and were so The men were assolutely laked and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was, therefore, obliged to leave the boat together with seventy loads of goods, at Kalinga Longa under the care of Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After a twelve days' journey the party on November 12 reached Ibwiri. The Arab devastation which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Ugarrava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a hor rible wilderness.

A LAND OF PROMISE AND PLENTY.

Mr. Stanley continues: "Our sufferings ter minated at Ibwiri. We were beyond the reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. We our selves were mere skeltons. Several of the party seeming to have no hope of life left, a halt was selved for the purpose of requestring. ordered for the purpose of recuperating. Hisherto our people were skeptical of what we told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerons and the forest so endless that they refused to believe that bye-and-hye we would see plains and cattle, the Nyanza and Emin Pasha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, for driven by hunger and suffering they sold their rifles and equip-ments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition and became altogether demoralized. Perceiving that mild purishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We halted for thirteen days at Ibwi-i, revelling on fawls, goats, hansn-as, corn, yams, etc. The supplies were inex-haustible, and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and rowith such gires that we had 175 steek and robust men. One had been killed with an arrow. When we started for Albert Nyanza, on November 21, we were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. December I we sited an open country from the top of a ridge coun-cted with Mount Pisgab which was named from our first view of the land of promise and plenty.

OUT OF THE DISMAL FOREST.

On December 5 we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us After 160 days of continuous gloom, we saw the light of broad day shiring all around, making all things beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green or a country so lovely. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. This was the old spirit of former expeditions successfully completed, and all suddenly revived. Woe betide the native aggressor whom we may meet! However powerful, with such a spirit the men will fling themselves upon him like wolves on sheep. Numbers will not be considered. It sheep. Numbers will not be considered. As was the eternal forest that had made them the abject slavish creatures so brutally plundered by Arab slaves at Kalinga Longa.

A BATTLE WITH THE NATIVES. On the 3th we entered the country of the powerful chief Mozamboni. The villages were scattered so thickly that no road except through them could be found. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of a mass of villages and built a zareba as fast as billhooks could cut the brushwood. The war cries were terrible from hill to hill, pesling across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums amounting the struggle. After a elight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first best we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night past peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow.
Mr. Stanley narrates how negotiations with the
natives failed, Mozamboni declining a peace offering and how a detachment of forty sons led by Lient. Stairs and another of thirty under command of Mr. Jephson with sharp shooters left the zareba and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives in a general route. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant little fights all along

THE NYANZA SIGHTED.

"On the afternoon of the 13th," says Mr. Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza with Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition. Six miles off I had told the men to prepare to see the Nyanza. They murmured and doubted, saying why does the master continually talk this way? Nyanza, indeed! When they saw the Nyanza balow them many came to kiss my hands. We were now at an altitude of 5,200 feet above the sea with the Albert Nyanza 2,000 feet below in 1 degree 20 minutes. The south end of the Nyanza lay largely mapped for about six miles south of this position and right across to the eastern shore. Every dent in its low flat shore was visible, and traced like a silyer snake on the dark ground was the tributary Lanilki, flowing into the Albert Nyanza from

A PROULIAR PROPER. were not needed. The women could walk and "After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we the children could be loaded on donkeys. Stan-

commenced the rugged and stony decent. Before the rear guard had descended 100 feet the
natives from the plateau poured after them
keeping the rear guard busy until within a few
hundred feet of the Nyanza plain. We camped
at the foot of the plateau wall, the aneroids
reading 2,500 feet above the sea level. A night
attack was made but the sentries sufficed to
drive our assellants off. We afterwards approached the village of Kakonge, situated at
the southwest corner of Albert lake. Three
hours were spent by us in attempting to make hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not allow us to go to the lake because we might frighten their cattle. They would not exchange the blood of brotherblood, because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any present from us because they did not know who we were, but they would give us water to drink and show us the road up to Nyam-Sassic. From these singular people we learned that they had heard that there was a white man ab Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white men being on the west side nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake. There was no excuse for quarreling with these prople, who were civil enough, but they did not want us near them. We, therefore, were shown the path and followed it for miles."

A RETREAT OF THE FORCES.

The expedition camped half a mile from the lake. They had no boat and Scanley did not like to soize a cance from the natives without the excuse of a quarrel. There was no tree any where of a size sufficient to make a cance. There was no feasible plan suggested except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort and send a party

back to Kalinga Longa for a boat.

Stanley continues: "On the 15th we began night march, and by 10 a m. on the 16th we gained the crest of the plateau once more. The Kakongos natives having persisted in following us to the slope of the plateau, we had one man killed and one wounded.

SUCCORING THE SICK. On Japuary 7 we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days rest Licut. Stairs, with a hundred men, was sent to Kalinga Longa to bring the boat and goods. I also sent Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson. Out of the thirty-eight sick men in their charge only eleved were brought to the fort. The rest had died or de serted. On the return of Stairs with the heat and goods he was sent to Ugarrow. He was to bring up the convelescent. Soon after his de-parture I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a mouth's careful nursing by Parke I recovered, and set out again for the Albert Nyauza on April 2 accompanied by Jephson and Parke. Nelson was appointed commandant of Fort Boda en our absence with a garrison of 43 men and boys. On April 26 we arrived in Mozamboni's country again. This time, after solicitation, Mozamboni decided to make blood brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis. Cattle, goats, sheep and fowls were also given in abundance so that our people lived royally." A LETTER FROM BMIN.

When one day's march from the Nyauza na tives came from Kavali and said that a white man named Malejja had given their chief a black packet to give to Stanley. The next day Stanley reached Chief Kavali and received a note from Emin Pasha saying he had gone in a steamer to look for a white man recorted to have been seen in the south side of the lake. The letter asked Stanley to remain where he was until Emin could communicate with him.

EMIN AND STANLEY MEET. On April 23 Jephson was despatched with a strong force to take the boat to Nvaza. On the 26th the boat's crew sighted Mawaskdon, the southermost station belonging to Emin Pasha. Jephson was most hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew were embraced one by one and bailed as brothers. On April 29 the expedition again reached the ground occupied by it on December 16, and at 5 p.m. Stanley saw the Khedive steamer 7 miles away steaming towards him. Soon after 7 p.m. Emin Pasha, Signor Casati and Jephson arrived and were heartly wel-

comed. THE DEPARTURE FROM EMIN. Next day a camping place three miles above Nyamsassic was selected and there Emin and Stanley were together until May 25, when Stanley departed, leaving Jephson, three Soudanese and two Zanzibaris in Emin's care. Emin sent with Stanley three of his arregulars and 102 Madi natives as porters. Fourteen days later Stanley was at Fort Bida. At the fort were Capt. Nelson and Lieut. Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrowwa's bringing with him only sixteen men out of fifty six. All the rest were dead. The twenty couriers whom Stanley had sent with letters to Major Bartelot had safely left Ugarrowwa's for Yambunga on March 16. Fort Boda was flurishing and nearly ten acres were under cultivation.

WATCHING FOR BARTTELOT.

On June 16, Stanley left with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people. Stairs was appointed commandant of the fort, Nelson second in command, and Parke medical officer. The garrison consisted of 59 rifes. Stanley thus deprived him self of all his officers, so as not to be encumbered with baggage. On June 24, Stanley reached Kalinga, and on July 10 Ugarrowwas. The latter station was deserted. He had, however, brought plenty of food along. He proceeded along the river dailly expecting to meet the couriers or Major Barbelob leading an army of carriers. On August 10 the party evertook Ugarrowwas with an immense flotilla of 57 cances, and to Stanley's wonder his couriers were now reduced to 17, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, all except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow

wounds. A week later, Aug. 17, Stanley met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalya. Mr. Bonney, a white man who had left the medical service of the army to accompany Stanley, stood at the gate of the atockade. He startled Stanley with the news of the murder of Barttelot by a native a month previous. Jamieson, Bonney said, had gone to Stanley Falls to get more men from Tippoo Tib. Bonney was the only white man there. After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga too readily accepting the deserters' report of his readily accepting the deserters report of his death, and sending his personal kip, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessaries for his return to Emin. "By secident," he says, "two hats, a fair pair of boots and a flaunel jacket are left—a truly African kit with which to return."

Shapley says, his expedition was 160 days in

Stanley says his expedition was 160 days in the fores one continuous unbroken compact forest, The grass and was traversed in eight days North and south the forest extends from Nyan-give to the southern borders of Monbustu. East and West it emtraces all from the Congo at the mouth of the Aruwhimi to about east longitude 29 degrees, latitude 40 degrees. The superficial extent of the tract described totally covered by forest is 246,099 square miles. North of Congo between Upoto and Aruwhimi the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above the Nyanza down to the Cargo river. Fifty miles from his down to the Corgo river. Fifty miles from his camp on the Nyanza Stanley saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruevenzori and will prove a rival to Kilimand Stanley does not think this is the Gorjaro. Stanley does not think this is the don Bennett mountain in Gambaragara.

WHY EMIN WOULD NOT LEAVE. Stanley says Emin Pasha has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of about 730 rifles and the second of 640 men. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars, sailors, artisans, clerks and servants. "Altogether," Emin said, "If I consent to go away from here we shall have about 8,000 people with us. We have such a large number of women and children, probably 10,000 people altogether. How can they all be brought out of here?" Stanley told Emin carriers for the women and children were not needed. The women could walk and the shildren could be leaded on donkers. Standard on donkers.

of the second of

THE EXPLORER'S PLANS.

Stanley concludes: "I left Mr. Jephson thirteen Soudanese, and sent a message to be read to the troops as the Pasha requested. Everything else is left until I return with the united expedition to the Nyanza within two months. The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Boda, taking Mr. Jephson with him. At Fort Boda I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to the Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route."

Cardinal Wiseman on Ireland.

The following words, attered more than thirty years ago by the great Cardinal Wiseman, are of special interest at the present time. They breathe the same warm hearted sympathy, the same true love of Ireland so conspicuous in the utterances of his successor in the See of Westminster, Cardinal Manning: "We know the old history of ejectments and evictions and driving away from small holdings. That was try, those of us, that is, who are past the middle period of life, when almost the whole country was in a state of outlawry, when the country seemed to be in the hands of a party of men who sought to oppress the other. That was the condition to which it was reduced. In the meantime while those poor creatures, for so I must call them, were starving in the midst of plenty—were flying away to a climate that seemed capable of sustaining the most stalwart, they clung to one thing, and that could not be taken from them. One thing remained to them. We all know from our childhood the story taken all know from our childhood the story taken from ancient mythology, of the wonderful box, the casket, which contained every good gift, and how when it was opened by the unfortunate Pandora, all flew away and nothing remained but one thing, and that wo the all the rest. There remained last of all (it would not quit) Hope—and whe', I ask you, what is religion but hope brought home to the heart of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of the proof of this first of the start of t home to the heart of the poor and afflicted? What is Christanity but the immense truss of man in God? What is the Gospel but the mesrage of hope, of eternal hope, which teaches man to despise what is passing; to look forward to the end of every passing wretchedness? And it was this, and this alone that remained to these pour people Now let me say boldly at once, so long on it was not taken from them, they were in possession of that pearl which it is well to sacrefice everything else togain if you have it not, or to keep if you have it already in possession. You may get rid of learning and knowledge, and education, and culture, and civilization almost. Oh! but if you can but preserve a steadfast faith and belief in God, and in His eternal mercies, and in His infinite rewards, you have secured for the heart of the poor man far more than all the effects of statesman or all the violence of enemies can possibly pluck from him. Well, then, during these 3000 years, while they were ridiculed because they dwelt in mud cabins on the edge of the bog, this supported them. Why, when the last spark had died out of the turf on the cabin floor, and when the steam was beating around it in the cold winter. and the wind was penetrating thro'every chick and cranny, when the poor, desolate, frozen Irishmen said (as I have no doubt he did say again and again), "Glory be to God," there was a brighter light in that mis-rable one than I little lustres of the most splendid assembly-room could have communicated to him."

THE COLOR QUESTION. MAKING A LOT OF TROUBLE IN THE HALIFAX SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Witness says: "The color Question has reached an acute stage in the Dartmouth schools. The commissioners closed the colored school, which had only about ten pupils and cust about \$300 a year. It was thought the pupils could without offence be admitted in the public schools. mitted in the public schools. A larve minority are perfectly satisfied with the action of the commissioners; but an active majority offers ment as exceptional to these gentlemen, strenuous opposition. We do hope the On the contrary, we think less of them and good people of Dartmouth will not disgrace themselves by a crusade against the colored of the bumblest men in our ranks. scholars They have too much good sense to condecend to anything so paltry, and so out of date. There is not a school or college in Halifax where colored people are not wolcome. The Presbyterian college, Halifax, has had colored pupils So had Dalhousie. So has Acadis. So has Mount Allison The normal school and Pictou academy are open to colored pupils. We do not know what excuse Dartmourt friends can urge on their own behalf. To be scared of colored folks is un-British, un Christian, uncivilized It is the foolish old caste feeling which Christianity is sure to abolish."

MANNERS AND SUCCESS. EVERYBODY IS AGAINST PROPLE WHO ARE DIS-

AGREEABLE. Lord Palmerston once said to a friend of mine, who, as a young fellow, was patronized by that statesman: "Never forget that a much neglected road to success is agreeable manners I he man or woman with agreeable manners will make headway in the face of the worst difficulties. Every one is against the disagreeable people, whose best chance lies in secluding them-selves as much as they can." Emperor William

might ponder with advantage on these words of Pain. Not having secluded himself but gone to Vienna and Rome, the allies of his grandfather there would gladly slip from their alliance with him. The old Emperor and the Emperor Fredcrick bore their great positions with simplicity and sweetness. William II. hears with impatience all opinions that do not match with his own, and is arrogant in putting them down. He has made the Emperor Franz Joseph bristle up. The Italians were unfavorably impressed by him. From whom did he take his bad man ners? His father was a nice, good fellow and so knightly! The old grandfather was courtesy itself. The Empress Frederick is not insolent or haughty; neither is Augusts, who attaches but small importance to her imperial rank, and whose ideal of life is intellectual and ladylike Bohemianism. My theory to explain the bad form of William II. is that he has too much Saxe Coburg blood in his veins. The Queen's manners, when she is in good humor, are pleasant. But when she is not—well, I don't venture to say how she struck me on a public occasion on which I saw her in a sullen mood. I is annot conceive how any one could have ever liked the Prince Consort, There was so much ice in his deamearor. The Duke of Edinburgh and his uccle, Ernest, are both surly. Old King Leopold inspired repugnance to all but and Consort Conso Ring Leopold Repired repugnance to all out Saxe Coburgs and Baron Stockmar. The Duchess of Kent was the best Saxe Coburg that ever lived, and the most agreeable, she being free from affection, and throughout life a good

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manidiet and surroundings of their rives entait manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Cintment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the variance arrangement of travel. Chills and force. nave a payanan always as his car for the var-ious emergencies of travel. Chilis and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies can be eafely used in all climates.

soul, though in some respects a masterful wo-

man.-London Truth.

Man, like the child, believes that he is the only one who has bitter medicines to take.—
[Atchison Globs.

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Policy in Ireland. Following is the full text of the speech Mr.

His Arraignment of the Government for its

Parnell delivered in the House of Common on the night of March 1st, after the collapse of Pigott, the London Times' witness, about the forged letters:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to support in a very few words the amendment on which we are shortly to divide. I agree with the amendment that the system of Government pursued in Ireland by the right honourable gentleman and his in-struments is unjust and oppressive to the Irish people; and I also agree with the concluding portion of the amendment, that this system may give place to measures of conciliation which may truly cement the union between the two countries. I desire also, sir, to express some words of sympathy for my colleagues who have suffered, and are suffering, in Ireland by the universely. scrupulous means adopted by the right honour able gentleman. I sympathize with my friends who have bravely counterworked the present Government in Ireland, and I believe that they Government in Ireland, and I believe that they will be richly rewarded in the near future by the victory which patient effective always in the end wins over tyranny. The right honourable gentleman sought to intimidate by the infliction of prison pains and penaltics. He failed in that. His victims were not intimidated. He now seeks to degrade them by association with ordinary criminals and all the other unnecessary incidents connected with the system of prison discipline in Ireland. He has attempted to degrade. My honourable friends have not been degraded either in their own opinion, in the spinion of their countrymen or in the opinion of opinion of their countrymen or in the opinion of the people of England. It is the old story. The right honourable gentlemen has run through the different degrees. "Oh! give me power to imprison any man I please," said the late Mr. Forster, "and I am assured by those who know Ireland well that this movement will crumble away before me." Mr. Forster failed The right honourable gentleman thought that by adding the power of imprisonment at will, the power also of inflicting these hardships and these degradations, he could conquer the resis tance of Ireland, but he also is finding out his mistake. He has been exceptionally fortunate. Ever since he came into office the prices of pro-duce have been steadily rising. If it had not been for the means he has used, I believe he would now see a fairly tranquil Ireland, inatend of a discontented one from the centre to the sea. Among the other successes of the right honourable gentleman I suppose he will also claim, as sworn in the Commission Court also claim, as sworn in the Commission Court the other day, the doubling in numbers, during the period of his administration, of the revolutionary society called the Clan-na-Gael. Well, sir, in is useless for the Government to plead, as they have pleaded, that they have to administer the law, and that the law does not permit them to alter the system of prison discipline. The law is as they made it. They refused us the right to suggest alterations. They refused us the right to surgest abscrations in the law. They forced upon Parliament the rule of urgency under which we were prohibited from moving a clause directed to this very question. It is they and their majority who are responsible for this law, and they must stand or fall by the results of its working. I shall not stop to remind the House of one of he means by which they obtained this urgeacy, of the conspiracy which assisted them on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. They will have, then, to stand or fall by this law as it stands. It is useless for them now to whine, as some of them are doing, and to say that indeed they would like to see some distinction made between the treatement of political prisoners and others. But it is owing to them and to their action that this distinction was not made two years ago.

this distinction was not made two years ago.
We are entitled, and the country is estitled, to hold them responsible for the results—results which compel a man like Mr. O'Brien, and like Mr. Carew, and like my friend Mr. W. Redmond, to lie on the plank bed and to as ociate with common and vile criminals for political affences committed in Ireland. You wish now, ou say, to alter the law and secure this differ you say, to after the law and secure the ofference of treatment, and I suppose you claim credit because you have placed Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew in hospital and given them back their clothes. But we do not claim this treat-And why? B-cau-e those humbler men have not the same chances in their fight against your system. You cannot kill Mr. O'Brier, you dare not. You cannot forture Mr. Carey to death: you dore not do so. How about the others How about the obscurer men who are not mem-bers of Parliament, men like John Mandeville, who were done to death in carrying out this . y. tem, and necessarily done to death if you must carry out the system? How about Larkin? He was convicted of a political offence, just on much a political offence as those offences com-mitted by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Cirew. It is for these men we have the most sympathy, be-cause the fight for them is not anjoyen, not an equal one. It is in the interests of there men that we claim the alteration of the law, an alteration of the prizon treatment. I do not know whether the right hon, gentleman intends to after the law; but he has placed himself in the position he occupies to night. He has said there shall be no distinction between the treat ment of political prisoners and persons convicted of any other offence in Ireland. Therefore, he is obliged to carry out this law to its bitter end. But it is not consistent to give Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew this exceptional treatment if he does not extend the same treatment to the others. The bonorable and gallant member from North Armagh has treated us to some of his fire-eating policy with which we are so famillar. He has point with which thousand armed men he is going to put up into the field. I venture to think, if he ever succeeds in putting them into the field, that they will not remain very long there. I will tell him why. There is no example in history of a determined rebellion by a prople unless they were spurred on to it, incited to it by a great opposition, suffering and injustice.
The honorable and gallant gentleman thinks
that he will be able to incite the Orangemen in
the North of Ireland into a determined and stubbeen resistance, not against the rest of Iroland merely, but against the Parliament, and against Ergland and Scotland when no oppression has been inflicted upon them, when they will have

no grievances to complain of, when they will not have been touched or injured in any respect. I say that the honurable and gallant gentleman is simply led away by his own enthusiasm, but he will find that it is impossible to create such a movement out of such unpromising material I say that if he is able to persuade this House to enounce the grievance of Ireland, and continue to meet the wants and requirements of the Irish people, and if, after a long series of years, he is able to prove to the people of Ireland that this House is really willing and able to meet the necessities of that country, then I believe that he would banish discontent. Now, which does the honourable and gallant gentleman suppose to be the greater—the capacity and the will for rebellion of the Orangemen of the north, or of the Fenians of the south and the east and west of Ireland? Surely his own friends must be the most loyal or the least disloyal; surely he would claim that for them, and does he not see the claim that for them, and does no not see the hopplessness of the task which he puts before himself when he vonches for the coming disloyalty to the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as they would be by any oppression and without any of those inducements to rebellion and revolt which must always exist under the conditions I have referred to? We have every confidence that in the near future the people of this country will see that our cause is a just one; and that it is possible to arrange such a system as will permit Ireland to have the power of dealing with all those matters which concern herself and herself alone, without the slightest

shadow of danger or risk to the interests of the Empire. All I ask is that you on your side

should be willing to consider and deal with this question as if it were an open question; that

to your own greater, and undoubtedly mor overpowering, influences. It is legitimate and right that we, being the smaller country, should endeavor to conciliate you in every possible manner, and yield to you, and agree to such accordance as you may think measurement do manner, and yield to you, and agree to such safeguards as you may think necessary or desirable for the security of your own interests. We have always been anxious and willing for this, and we are willing to do so still. I am convinced that our people, knowing that England and Scotland and Wales have for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of this question, will steadily resist every incitement to disorder, to turbulence and to crime, and that they will hold fast in the true way pointed out to them by the right honourable gentleman the member for Midlothian in 1885, until he gets that chance which we hope and believe will be a near one, both for the sake of Ireland and for the sake of England, of again touching the great heart of his countrymen.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

What the Cow Likes.

The old adage says there is no disputing bout tastes. This is more true of the brute creation than of man, whose appetise is depraved by unwholesome viands and questionsole modes of living. The instinut of a cow has not been thus perverted, and it may reasonably be assumed that she known what is best for her. We have heretofure commended the practice of elightly warming both food and drink given to cowe in cold weather; but as some scientific authorities question the propriety of this advice, we are entirely willing to leave the decision to the cow her self. Our experience has been that she will ext more heartily and greedly in cold weather. of feed slightly wermed, as compared with that given at the cold temperature of the out side atmo phere. Now the question is, does not the cow prosumably know better what le good for her than do the sciendats, most of whom eat a good deal of staff that they would be far better without? Man's reason can find full employment in controlling his own actions, without stopping acids so regulate the undepraved instincts of animals subject to ble care. As regards these, his proper position is a locator, studying incliness shat are pre-sumably better for their purpose than his reason can be .- Cultivator.

### Early Potatoes

Farmers may forward the seed for their prope of early potatoes and gain several days Wa usually cut the tubers in March, sprinking the out surfaces freely with gyprum (land plaster) to dry them and prevent their aticking together. The pieces are then laid in the "flats" first mentioned or other shall low boxes. They are placed close together, skin sides up, and exposed to the sunlight of the kitchen window. The eyes will form strong aprouts, which at the proper season may be planted. If the first shoots that appear above ground are cut by the frost, other shoots will appear from the dormant buds, and the labor will not all be lent. Of course this forwarding process is advised for those only who wish to be early with a part of their crop and who can try a part of their early kinds to see if it will pay. A still further help is to nail two boards together after the manner of a trough; place these by the side of the rows, and if a frost seems probable, or even a cool night, it is but the work of a minute to turn them over the rows; indeed to would be well to cover the rows every night, entil the potatoes outgrow their protection .-American Agriculturist.

### Apples Pay to Feed.

G. F. Nutting, of Orange county, writes as follows: "I have never soon so marked and positive results from any change of food as since I have given my cowe, in addition to their regular feed, a quart pailtul of apples to each cow at night and again in the more ng. Not only was there an increase of mitk, but the quality, color and quantity of the outer is improved. When I began this kind of feeding my neighbors said: 'Don't that man know his crosm will never come to butter if he feeds applies? and other criticisms were also made. But no change of feed ever showed its effect to positively in the depth and color of cream as this, nor was the butter ever churaed more quickly. If fed in hox mangers, I have no choking or other bad effects, and give the apples whole. It is often said thes sweet apples are good for conbut I think nour apples jast as good. It depende on the quality of the fruit, not the acidity."-Exchange.

## Keeping Superfluous Horses.

It is comparatively low farmers who ent accomplish all that they expect. They lay out plans and require more men and teams help than they can command. Of late years is is increasingly difficult to hire reliable farm help, but horses are always to be had for the maney if the farmer wants to purchase them. Is is in thin way that many overstock themselves with horses. The evil is the worse for the fact that an idle herse in a stable is temptation to the owner or to his family to drive around the country, instead of attending strictly to their business. We believe that farmers do well to vielt each other and learn different and improved motheds of forming; but the season for this is mainly in winter, when firm work is not pressing. It is hardly possible for a farmer to leave work for anything in the growing season without love. - Cultivator.

Pointers on Agriculture Worth Knowing. It costs something like \$40 a year to maintain

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

Make a bed for kale. It is one of the best and earliest greens to be had.

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

Peas may so in early. The Daniel O'Rourke s considered the best variety of dwarfs for a first crop.

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

A good hog shows little or no bristles, should have a dished face, short legs, prominent hams and broad chest. It has not yet been discovered whether the disease known as stump-root in cabbage is a

plant or an animal. Test the garden seeds by sowing a few pinches of each kind in a shallow box of soil, which should be kept moist.

Always examine young nursery stock, as the borer may already have been at work and scale ice may be on the bark. The avergreen bedges should be cut back this

month in order to save time, though such work can be done later if preferred. Cherry trees must be grafted early if success

is expected. The later it is deferred the greater the difficulty of the grafts becoming connected. To waterpreof muslin a writer recommends four eggs beaten up in a quart of oil and painted on both sides of the muslin, which may be thin.

The lima bean is now improved so as to grow in the bush form instead of on poles. It is known as the Bush Lima, and the seeds are emall. Some crops require an early stars in order to

got ahead of the weeds, and also to have more time for growth. Among such are carrots, paryou should consider how far you can give to Ire. time for growth. Among such are carrots, par.

The head that has never worn a crown lend the right to legislate for herself with safety snips and beets. Get the seed in the ground as higher than the head that has lost one.

Section 1

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early as possible, and keep the plants free from weeds in order to have them well under way before summer.

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

As a remedy for lies nothing is better or cheaper than dry dirt. All kinds of stock will see it, and it should be stored up every summer for winter use.

The products of horticultural labor are, for the most part, perishable, and must either go at once to the consumer or be put through a more or less expensive process for their safe preservution.

The farmer who has left his shocks of fodder abanding in the field all the winter has lost a valuable partion of his coarse feed. Fodder deeriorates from exposure and becomes less palatable to stock.

Other circumstances being equal, the planter of one-year-old pear trees will, when they are at the usual age of bearing, have a bealthier, more productive and preditable plantation than f he planted older trees.

There are two ways of artificially manuring the soil; one by the direct use of chemical fertilizers; the other by feeding farm animals the foods that are rich in fertilizing elements, such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potach.

Be very particular, says an exchange, about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, awo tablespoonfuls to a gallon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the eink at night, after the work of the day is

The hat-bed of sweet patate plants must not be overlooked. Now is the time to have the hed ready. Use planty of seed, as there are many difficulties to be encountered in replanteg, due to late frosts that may happen and to cut worms.

An acre in fruit, especially of strawberries, will sometimes pay bester than five acres of cr dn. It should pay the farmer to have a sufficiency of fruit for his own use alone. A larg quantity can be canned for winter use, and it affords an agreeable change without much cost.

If you dissolve bones by boiling them in a strong potash lye, and then use dry earth or leched ashes as an absorbent, you get a fertilizer or compens rich in both phosphoric acid and potash. It will contain almost of the nitrogen which was in the hones. which was in the bones.

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

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

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

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

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

## AMERICAN OPINION.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on his return to London from his last fruitises mission in a deplomatic character to Washington, an nounced that he had not found any representative Americans who were in favor of Irinh home rule, although he felsified most infornelly, he unwittingly did the Irish cause a good service, for his falsehoods evoked prempt stradictions and made it plain, even to Englishmen who wished to think otherwise, that American sympathy was strongly on the side of Mr. Gladetone and az strongly against Sallabury and Balfourlem.

heat there should be any doubt in England on this su' jeet, however, some friends et the trish home tule movement here have undertaken to contradict Chamberlaln's fatschoods in a manner that cannot fall to convince even the coordinate themselves that America believes in Mr. Gladstone and his Irish preposals. For some time past a paper has been in circulation at Washington whose aim is to secure an expression of opinion from these to whom the paper is submitted on the Irish question, and word now comes from the capital that it has been signed by nearly all the members of the House and Senate of the Fiftioth Congress, and by all the prominent officials of the government, the united testimony of these representative Americans showing that the intelligence, as well as the wealth, of this country is on Mr. Gladstone's side and in favor of Irish home rule.

Had Chamberlain not lied about the matter as shamelessly as he did when he went home with his unratified fisheries treaty in his inside pocket, this significant American testimony might not have been evoked, and thue, as remarked above, the Birmingham dema-group by his lies unwittingly did the Irish cause a good service in calling forth this expremion of American sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell, -Boston Republic.

AGES OF ANIMALS.

A whale lives 308 years. A sheep lives ten years. A cat lives fifteen years. A tortoise lives 100 years. A lion lives twenty years. A camel lives forty years. A bear liess twenty years. A dog livas fourteen years. A equirrel lives eight years. An elephant lives 400 years. An ox lives twenty five years. A guinea pig lives seven years. A horse lives twenty-five years.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

TIMES HAVE HANGED SINCE MILTON'S DAY Robert Louis Stephenson's voyage on the South Seas goes to show some of the possibilities of American enterprise now-a-days. The whole trip was got up by the scheming brain of a manager of newspaper syndicates. Mr. Skephenson hires the yacht, well equipped, thoroughly seaworthy, and supplied with all the modern luxuries, and sails away on a voyage of interest and novelty. Meanwhile all bills are paid by the man who manages the newspaper syndicate. When Mr. Stephenson returns he will pass over to him the manuscript embodying the novelist's reflections and the discoveries on the voyage, and the rale of this manuscript in America, England, and Australia will more than reimburse the syndicate manager. Times have changed since Milton sent "Paradise Lost" begging among the publishers.

Imprudence knows not what it does; prudence

does not what it knows. We never knew an old maid who would admit that she never had a love affair. True kindness never mentions red hair when

there red-haired people around. The head that has never worn a crown is held



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

# HURRICANE OF FLAME

The American Northwest Swept by Fire.

Whole Towns Wined out-Many Lives Socrificed and Scores of Settlers Lose their all-

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—Daring the last two days South Dakota and Minnesota have been swept by a series of windstorms which have caused thousands of dollars damage to properly and several lives have been lost. The storm started on Monday night, and swept over a large area south of the Northern Pacific road in Dakota and extending into the asouther tiers of counties in this state. The greatest damage has not been caused by the wind alone, but in many places fires funned into fury by the storms have wined cut of existence several small villages and hundreds of farmers houses.

TOWNS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED. are Volin, Olivet, Pukawane, Lesterville and Mount Vernon and three or four other villages were badly damaged. At Volin every house in the place, except three, was demol-ished and 100 people are without homes. Lesterville was flattened to the ground and twenty families are without a roof. A terri ble gale of wind struck Mount Vernon and fire started from a small house that was blown ever early on Tuesday night. No human power could stop the flames, and in an hour the business portion of the place was one great raging fire. Nearly two hundred families are homeless, and the loss will foot up \$200,000. It is reported that several persons lost their lives in this fire, but no confirmation has yet been received. Four large ele-vators and the Milwaukee depot were destroyed. Near Blunt one man lost nearly 500 head of sheep, which were caught in a prairie fire. the force of the wind. The clouds of dust prevented engineers seeing the track. A report from Gray says the sun was almost totally obscured and the superstitious thought

THE END OF THE WORLD HAD COME. Farm houses and barns were swept away and horses and cattle were burned to death by scores. Near Milbank fifty head of live stook are reperted lost and the fire swept over twenty miles of the country, causing immense loss. The storm has abated somewhat, but the wind is still high enough to keep the fires burning flercely, and further heavy losses are almost certain. The danger in Minneseta is much less than in Dakota. A despatch from Yanktown says the records of the Signal office show that during the prevalence of the fires in this region the humidity was but 7 per cent, a condition of dryness never before observed. The loss in South Dakots will probably foot up \$2,000,000 at low calculation, A COUNTY SEAT WIPED OUT.

ABERDEEN, Dak., April 4.-Leols, the county seat of McPherson county, was destroyed by a prairie fire during Tuesday's whirlwind. Sixty dwellings and business whitiwind. Sixty dwellings and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of \$50,-000. The only buildings remaining are the court house, two stores and six dwellings. C. W. Old and thomas Wardell were terribly burned and cannot live. The aurrounding country is nearly devestated. Hundreds of farm houses are in ashes, and the bones of burnt animals are lying about the road. BLOWN BY A HURBICANE.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., April 4.-The most devastating prairie fire ever knewn raged over the prairies west and north of Lake Benton on Tuesday and Tuesday night, The wind blew a hurricane for nearly twenty-four hours. The greatest destruction and loss of life is in Dakota. Ree Heights, a town west on the Northwestern road, is almost destroyed. Dempater, a station on the Watertown branch, is reported destroyed. Spaulding's ranch, near there, is also reported consumed. Crossing into Lincoln county over a tract of land comparatively little settled, and cevered with a heavy growth of grass, it swept on with renewed velocity.

PERISHRD IN THE FLAMES. HURON, Dak., April 4.—No prairie fire in the history of this part of Dakota equalled that of Tuesday. In this county the lesses are much less than in the countles west. Half a dozen houses were burned and many settlers lost their barns, some stock and a large quantity of hay and grain. In Sully and Huges countles two hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed. Near Highmore, Miss Sweeney was burned to death, and near St. Lawrence Mr. Baboock perished in the flames,

THE COUNTRY DEVASTATED.

BLUNT, Dakota, April 4.—The whole country around Blunt was devastated by wind and fire last night. Buildings in the suberba were destroyed. J. T. Richardson lost 500 sheep, cattle and hegs. Hundreds are houseless, others saved only their stock, others but a house. Many buildings were wrecked by the terrific wind.

FORTY DESTITUTE FAMILIES. Minage. Dak., April 4.- Prairie fires last barns, a large number of horses and cattle, and left about forty families destitute in the seathern part of this county. A terrible political intrigues in France, a Government as compared with 1887.

gale added to the terrors of the situation. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The county friendly relations. Boulanger is now remain-commissioners are in session and will see that no one suffers for the necessaries of life.

JACKSON, Minn., April 4,—The prairie fires were more general than was at first believed. The fire which nearly swept this village out of existence has been traced to its origin. The search culminated in the arrest of James Travnick, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay \$25 and costs or go to jail for sixty days,

HORRORS ON ALL SIDES.

SPEEDY RETRIBUTION.

YANKTON, Dak., April 4 .- Stories of terrific losses by the hurricanes of fire that swept over the country north of here continue to come in. Columns might be written of the horrors of the last few days and the heroic struggles to save home and property that the farmers have worked so hard to secure. Nearly twenty families are reported burned out in Yankton county. In the vicinity of Jamesville, twelve miles north of Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses running from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. One man lost \$1,000 in money which he had in his cost on a piece of ploughed ground, 300 feet from the grass. Two new waggons were burned 100 feet from the fire. Sixty miles of Western Union wires were blown down between Centerville and Huren.

THE FURY OF THE FLAMES,

BLUNT, Dak., April 4.-Stories of the fire continue to be brought into town by stragglers. They say the wind would gather up the loose timber, and hurling it high in the air, carry it shead of the surface fire, alighting on barns and houses and igniting the prairie fifty yards in advance of the surface fire. Houses and barns were burned where the fire was carried over one handred yards across new broken ground. The losses are estimated at \$200,000 in this vicinity.

### A WONDERFUL WEAPON.

The Dynamite Guns of the New Cruise Vesuvius Successfully Tested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The contract between the Dynamite Gun company and the Government stipulates that before the Vesuvius can be accepted, each of the three fifteen inch guns must be fired five times in fifteen minutes, or on an average once in two minutes. In a preliminary trial yesterday ten blank shots were fired in eight minutes, or an average of a shot in less than a minute. Starting with her three guns loaded, as would be the case in battle, the trial proved that the Vesuvius could fire eighteen shells, each containing 500 pounds of gelatine and dynamite at an enemy in six minutes. In six minutes the Vesuvius can eteam 24 miles firing all the time as she approaches an enemy. To attain perfection in the firing valve, which requires enormous pressure, many trials and experiments have been necessary. As a result of forty blank shots fired yesterday the certainty that the valve mechanism will control the final air pressure, increasing or diminishing a few pounds, at will, was demonstrated, thus insuring certainty of fire at all ranges.

### THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Bir John Macdonald Gives the Delegation

OTTAWA, April 5 .- A deputation from the City Council and Board of Trade of Quebec and from the surrounding municipalities, numbering altogether nearly a handred, waited upon the Ministry this afternoon to urge the Government to guarantee for twenty-Several head of horses were saved by swimming the river. In many places the crops were covered by the losse and and determined to guarantee for twenty-five years the interest at four per cent. on three million dellars worth of bonds to be expended in the covered by the losse and and determined in the covered by the losses and and determined in the covered by the losses and and determined in the covered by the losses and and determined in the covered by the losses are determined by the losses are de were covered by the loose sand and dust and will have to be replanted. Travel was suspended on some lines of road, so great was Hector Langevin, Sir Aldolphe Caron, Hon. Mr. Carling, Hon. Mr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dawdney and Hon. Mr. Haggart. Col. Fors-yth, president of the Bridge Company; Hon. F. Langelier, Mayor of Quebec; Richard Turner, president of the Board of Trade; Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P.P.,; Hon. John Hearn and Mr. Hall. M. P., one of the directors of the Quebec Central Railway, arged the advantages which would follow to Quebec and Canada from the building of the bridge. Sir John Macdonald, replying, said the condition of the country's finances and the liabilities incurred would probably preclude the Government from giving any aid this session, though in the future assistance might be hoped for.

# BOULANGER'S FLIGHT.

He Issues a Manifesto from Belgium—To be Prosecuted for Seeking to Overthrow the Republic.

Paris, April 3.—The Figuro has received by telephone from Brussels a proclamation from General Boulanger, who addresses a manifesto from that city to his countrymen-'I will never consent to be judged by a Senate of men blinded by their personal passions and the consciousness of their unpopularity. The suffrages of all Frenchmen, legally consulted, forbid to lend myself to an arbitrary act tending to suppress liberty and to outrage law and the wishes of the nation. I am ready, however, to answer be-fore magistrates or before a jury, the accusations made against me, but otherwise I will wait in a free country until the general elections shall have made the Republic habitable honest and free." According to the Figuro Gen. Boulanger left Paris on Monday even-ing accompanied by Henri Rechefort. His departure will not put a stop in his prosecu-

A ramor is corrent that the Government is about to issue a decree of banishment against Boulanger. Boulanger has been warned that his expulsion from Belgium will follow any intrigues on his part against the French Government, Demonstrations in honor of Boulanger were made at Mons and in Brussels to-day. The Presse says :-Boulanger left Paris at the request of friends who were informed he would be tried by an American and would rather see the United exceptional tribunal and that he would not States occupy the islands than any other escape alive. During his absence Boulanger power next to England."
will continue the struggle for a revision of The letter proceeds: "We have just gone will continue the struggle for a revision of

the constitution." BRUSSELS, April 3.—General Boulanger and and protectionists, and the election to the Mr. Arene, a member of the French chamber, legislative assembly stands: free trade, 70; arrived at Mons, Belgium, this morning. They were met at the railway station by Henri Rochefort. The party then repaired to the Hotel Monarque, where they had a conference.

Paris, April 3 .- The absence of General Boulanger and especially the abrupt manner of his departure is still the prominent topic of discussion in all circles here. Many bitter things are said about him, and his recent manifesto, issued from a safe retreat, is mercilessly criticised. The French Gevern-ment is being urged to prosecute the pub-

lishers of the manifesto.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—The Belgian Government has caused General Boulanger to be officially netified that he will be expelled from Belgium if he continues in engage in ports in 1838 was 79,211, a decrease of 3,991

under the name of Monsieur Bremo.

Paris, April 5 .- The Opportunist and Radical prom regard the vote in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the presecution of Boulanger by the Government as a death blow to Boulangiam. Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort will be prosecuted by the Government for their connection with the Boulangist movement. General Boulanger had a conference in Brussels to-day with a number of his supporters in the French chamber who have gone to see him,

THE LATEST MANIFESTO.

Paris, April 5 - General Boulanger has issued a manifesto dated Brussele, April 5. He says that in their robust sense the electors know how to deal with the tissue of falsehoods and abominible slanders against him. The Government has extorted from an infatutated parliament consent to prosecute him before a court of political enemies, not before a court of judges. All the acts imputed to him as crimes were well known when he was appointed minister of war and therefore, his colleague were equally guilty. "All the violence and calumny in the world," he says, "will tail to turn us from our object, which is to obtain an honest republic and the legal exercise of universal suffrage.

HOW ME WILL BE TRIED.

Paris, April 5.—The Senate will begin the trial of Gen. Boulanger on Monday. During the trial no session of the Chamber of Deputies will be held. The Boulangist electoral campaign has been suspended for the present. M. Bouchez, the dismissed public prosecutor, informed Gen. Boulanger a fortnight before his flight that the Government intended to arrest him.

HE HAD BETTER KEEP IN BRIGIUM. PARIS, April 6 -A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Boulanger the moment he touches French soil. The open animus of the Government is producing a revulsion of public feelling in the General's favor. M. Susin has resigned from the Boulangist committee but M. Thiebaud has withdrawn his resigna-

### PROBIHITION'S WATERLOO-

Great Majorities for Free Will and Personal Liberty.

TORONTO, April 4. NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. — The Scott Act was defeated in Northumberland nd Durham counties to-day by 600 major-

FRONTENAC. -The Scott Act was defeated in Frontenac county to-day by 300 majority. WELLINGTON. -The Scott Act was defeated in Wellington county to-day by 1,000 majority.

LANARK -The Scott Act was defeated in Lanark county to day by 600 majority.
ONTARIO.—The Scott Act was defeated in
Ontario county to day by 600 majority.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON. -The Scott Act was repealed in Lennox county and Addington to-day by 400 majority.

GUELPH.—The Scott Act was defeated in

Guelph city to-day by 452 majority. KENT.—The Scott Act was defeated in Kent

county to-day by 2,000 majority.
CITY OF ST. THOMAS.—The Scott Act was defeated in the city of St. Thomas to-day by 570 majority.
VICTORIA — The Scott Act was defeated in

Victoria county to-day by 500. majority. BRANT —The Scott Act was defeated in Brant county to-day by 130 majority. CABLETON. -The Scott Act was defeated in

Carleton county to-duy by 125 majority.

TETERBORO'.—The Scott Act was defeated in Peterboro county to-day by 430 majority. LINCOLN.-The Scott Act was defeated in Lincoln county to-day by 600 majority. COLCHESTER, N. S .- The Scott Act was defeated in Colchester county, N. S., by a

# STANLEY'S TRAVELS.

A Gloomy March Without a Ray of Sunshine.

LONDON, April 3.—Stanley, in his letter to his Edinburgh triend Bruce, who is Livingstone's son-in-law, gives a general idea of the journey without entering into the fullest de-tails. The letter contains a picturesque description of the scenes traversed by him and his forces. Of the immense forest through which he passed he says: "We saw nothing that looked like a smile, a kind thought or a moral sensation. The aborigines are wild and utterly savage and incorrigibly vindictive. The dwarfs called Wambutti are far worse than the animal life, they are so wild and shy. No sport can be enjoyed in the gloom of the forest. It is a scene of perpetual gloom. The dark and combre sky resembles the wintry sky of England. The face of nature and of life is fixed and joyless." He compared the sensations of his people on emerging from these scenes with those of London citizens on Derby Day. The men, he says, were mad with joy. He describes how he came across an outcast leper hag. She was ugly and violous, and refused absolutely to give him any information. He placed a young and handsome native beside her, when she smiled and became voluble enough. Beauty and youth, Stanley says, had tamed the beast in her. This letter is full of curious experiences.

# AUSTRALIA'S POLICY.

Will Back up the States Against England.

NEW YORY, April 5-A letter received today from a prominent American merchant in Sidney, Australia, says:—

"The Samoan question is absorbing a great deal of attention in this country, and Australians are with the Americans in every step taken against Gormany and will second America efforts to preserve the neutrality of the island, even as against England. In Melbourne the feeling runs very high and politiclans are strongly in favour of supporting American and would rather see the United

through a severe contest betweenifree traders protectionists, 66. In 1886 the free trades had a majority of over 50. Many Independent members are protectionists, and if the present Government was turned out and went to the country, protectionists would come back with

a large majority.

There is a deficit in the treasury of over \$15,000,000, and the late Government has given employment upwards of three thousand men who would have otherwise starved had not the Government stepped in and give them work.

Prince Albert Victor is to visit Belfast on the 21st May.

### SCOTTISH NEWS.

Right Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board in the present British Government, was born at Dundee 51 years ago.

Mrs. Jessie Macauley, or Mackenzie, has died at Stornoway at the remarkable age of 105 years. She lived during the reigns of four Sovereigns of Great Britain.

The Endinburgh Town Council has resolved by a majority of 22 to 14 not to elect representative elders to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A memorial tablet has been placed next to the Montrose monument in St. Giles', Edin-burgh, recording the execution and burial along with the Marquis of his friend and follower Sir William Hay, of Delgaty. Rev. John Robertson, of Stonehaven, be-

lieves he will see the poet Burns in heaven not far distant from the apostle Paul. He says "Robbie Burns was ten thousand times better than many of his white-tied contemporaries."

At the instance of the Marquis of Bute, who is now proprietor of the Falkland estate, excavations are at present being carried on at and near the site of the Old Falkland Palace. with the view of discovering any objects of

county native. "Oa ay, nae dout," he re-plied, "Ever since the Disruption the salmon have been leavin' the river; but," he added, in a more cheerful tone, "Dr. MacKay says that whenever the church will get her richte again, which he thinks will be very soon, the insh will all come back.'

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE MEGANTIC BRIGADE.

Morrison, the outlaw, supposed to be frantic. Is now at large in the woods of Megantic; He says his revolver was many times tested And that while he lives he'll not be arrested,

The Montreal warriors who are now on his track,
Say they will catch him before they come back,
Not only Morrison, but his friends and abettors
Will be marched off to prison in handcuffs and

fetters. The boys of Megantic who came from Dundee, Say their Rob Roy must still remain free; They will guard him by night and by day,

And they can't be induced to give him away. Sergeant Clark with his bag-pipes, a kind of

Says, boy; decoy, ys, "come into my arms, dear Donald, my

To see your sweet face I've crossed the Atlantic: Come hear my sweet notes in the woods of Megantic."

My dear Highland friend, I know you of old, You were here before, at least, so I was told; I heard your sweet notes, I know all your men, But your music won't take, your decoy is too

Appear in true colors, mount snowshoes or stilts,— This is very bad weather for bag-pipes and

kilts: Come into the bush, Jim, don't be afraid,-I like to have fun with the pic-nic brigade.

JOHN L. April 8th, 1889.

COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &o.

FLOUR.-Receipts during the past week were 5,054 bbls. The market has been very dull since our previous report, and dealers have had to concede 5c per bbl, and, in some instances, more. There has been further business in St. Louis flour on Newfoundland account, and we also hear of some Michigan flour being placed for shipment to St. John's. These sales, however, are chiefly direct between the mills and Newfoundland merchants. We reduce our quotations all round, but in the present unsettled state of the market they must be regarded as nominal. Patent, winter \$5.50 to \$6.00; Patent, spring, \$5.76 to 6.30; Straight roller \$5.30 anate of the market they must be regarded as nominal. Patent, winter \$5.50 to \$6.00; Patent, spring, \$5.75 to 6.30; Straight roller \$5.30 to 5.55; Extra \$4.90 to 5.20; Superfine, \$4.20 to \$1.0 to \$11. Newfoundland salmon \$1.55 to 5.75; Cut down Superfine \$4.00 to 4.20; City Strong Bakers \$6.00 to 6.05; Strong Bakers \$5.50 to 5.75; Ontario bage—extra \$2.40 to 2.55.

OATMEAL—Granulated \$2.10 to \$2.20 per bag, and ordinary \$2 to \$2,10 per bag.

BRAN, &c.—The market is steady at \$16.50 to \$17.00 per ton.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past week, 5,984 hels. Millers are buying scarcely anything in this market, as they claim to have sufficient for present wants. Prices, however, are lower, No. 1 hard Manitoba spring being quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.31, and No. 2 at \$1.27 to \$1.28. Prices, however, in the absence of business may be regarded as purely nominal. In Upper Canada grain there is no business reported, and orices are nominal

Conn.—Receipts during the week were 4,204 bushels.. We quote car lots 480 to 51c duty paid as to quality.

PEAS.—Receipts for week 3,360 bushels

Holders ask 75c for May delivery afloat, and shippers bid 70c per 60 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts for week 21,000 bushels, against 17,003 bushels for week previous. The market is easy at 31c to 32c with business in car

lots reported both at figures.

BARLEY.—Receipts for week 1,909 bushels.

There is very little demand, the only sale reported to us during the week being that of a lot of two cars at 53, and we quote 50c to 55c for fair to fine malting. Feed barley is quoted at 43c to 45c

BUCKWHEAT. -- Market unchanged, 50c to 52c per bushel.

SEEDS.—Canadian timothy, \$2.00 to \$2.20.

American timothy, \$1.65 to \$1.90 per bushel.

Clover seed \$5.40 to \$5.75 per bushel, or 9c to 9½c per lb. Alsike, 13c to 15c per lb.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &C.—The market is quiet and steady, dealers report small jobbing sales of Canada short cut mess pork at \$16.50, confirming sales by showing their books. Other parties, however, claim that it can be bought for less money. For round quantities of course it might, but \$16.50 is said to be the lowest that dealers will sell small lots for. Then again we hear that Chisago short out class is offered in car lots. will sell small love for. Then again we hear that Chicago short cut clear is offered in car lots at \$15.57, without finding sale. Lard is selling at 9\frac{3}{2}c for Chicago in pails. Canada short cut clear, per bbt \$16.25 to 16.50, Chicago short cut clear, per bbt \$15.75 to \$16.00. Mess pork, Western, per bbl. \$15.25 to \$15.50. India mess beef, per tierce \$00.00. Mess beef, per bbl. \$00.00. Hams, city cured, per lb. 11\frac{1}{2}c to 12c. \$00.00. Hams, city cured, per lb. 113c to 12c. Lard, Western, an pails, per lb. 93c. Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb 10c. Bacon, per lb 1113c to 113c. Shoulders, per lb. 93c to 93c. Tellow, common, refined, per lb. 53c to 06c.

WESTERN HOG PACKING.—From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 28:—There is considerable reduction in the movement of hogs in the week showing or the week showing.

the west, the packing for the week showing a total of 175,000, compared with 235,000 the preceding week; from March I the total is 765,000. Last year the total for the week was 140,000, and to date 535,000, including an increase of

ago. The week's exports of hog product were large in both meats and lard, continuing to show a very marked increase over same time last DAIRY PRODUCE.

short rib sides for May compared with a week

BUTTER.—Receipts during week were 509 pkgs. Stocks are light, and choice qualities very scarce. All new arrivals are picked up as soon as landed at from 23c to 26c as to quality, soon as landed at from 23c to 26c as to quality, very fancy single packages bringing a little more. A few sample lots of choice summer creamery have been offered with sales at about 20c. It is thought that some business might be done in American creamery, and further shipments are expected. New "butter, 23c to 26c; Creamery—Finest, 26 to 27c; Fair to good 23 to 26c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 23c; Richmond, 17 to 19c; Renfrew, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, 19 to 22c; Brockville, 19 to 21c; Western, 17 to 182c; Kamouraska, 18 to 19c.

CHEREE,—The shipments of cheese from Canada

CHERR.—The shipments of cheese from Canada from the close of navigation to date were 194, 374 boxes, against 178,434 boxes for corresponding period last year, showing an increase of about 15,000 boxes, but owing to fuller returns being given this year of through Western choses than last year, it is said that the actual ship-ments of the two seasons since the opening of navagation are about equal. Advices from Belleville state that as cows are beginning to give milk, some of the factories are turning out about a cheese a day and some a cheese every other with the view of discovering any objects of historical interest which may be lying among the ruins.

Surely there are fewer salmon in this stream now than there were some years ago, a keen Scotch angler remarked to a west county native. "Og av. nas dout." he re-

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-Receipts during week 1,225 pkgs. The receipts of American eggs have been heavy, and in order to work off supplies dealers have been compelled to make concessions. The sale of a lot of 60 cases of American eggs was effected at 12c. A slightly better feeling, however, is reported at the moment, and sales in single cases are reported at 13c. A lot of 50 cases just

sold at 12c.

BEANS.—Market very dull, white medium lower at \$1.10 to \$1.60 per bushel as to quality

and quantity.

HONEY.—Business is dull at 13c to 15c per lb for Wessern white clover in comb, and extracted, 10c to 12c in pails, and imitation honey at

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—Receipts during the week have been heavy, with sales of syrup at 50c to 70c for new as to quality, and size of tin. In wood, sales have transpired at 5c to 6½c as to quality and size of keg. Maple sugar has sold at 6½c to 8c, a few fancy packages of

email bricks bringing more money.

Hops.—The market is quiet, and we quote Canadian as follows:—Fair to choice, 18c to 22c and old, 6c to 10c.

HAY.—Market firmer, \$10 to \$12 for good to choice Timothy, and dark cow hay at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton. Pressed hay, \$13.00 for No. 1, and \$12.00 for No. 2.

ASHES-Market unchanged. First pots at \$4 to \$4.05, seconds at \$3.55 to \$2.60, and pearls at \$5 80 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-Sound Spies and Baldwins, \$2 to \$2,50 in small lots, and fancy single barrels \$3. Poor stock, however, is still difficult to sell at

DATES.—Layer in boxes, 5c per lb. Kadawle at 5½c, Hallowe at 5c per lb.

Figs.—Bag figs, 4c to 4½c per lb, and layer in boxes, 9c to 10c. Crystalized figs, 17½c to 18c

EVAPORATED APPLES.-Jobbing lots, 7c per lb. in 50 lb. boxes; round loss, 53 to 6c.

Deied Apples.—Market duil and stocks large, 33c to 5c as to quantity and quality.

OBANGES.—Valencias, \$5. Messina, \$2.50 per box, and Ficrida at from \$3.75 to \$4.00, as to

quality. BANANAS.—Sales at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch. PINE APPLES .- A few lots selling at \$3.25 to

STRAWBERRIES -A few lots arriving from

STRAWBERRIES,—A few lots arriving from New York and selling at 55c per quart.

LEMONS.—Market firm at \$1.75 to \$3 as to quality per box.

POTATOES.—Stocks are large and prices range from 35c to 40c per bag for car lots.

ONIONS.—Spanish, 75c to 80c per box. Canadian, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Norway.

LEATHER.

Sole—No. 1 B. A. 19½ to 21½; 2,17 to 19; 1 Ordinary 18½ to 19½; 2, 00 to 00; Slaughter 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 35 to 33 Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 20 to 26; 23 to 20. Black—Waxed Upper, 35 to 35; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 20 to 26; Splits, large, 15 to 22; light, 20 to 25; juniors 12 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12½; glazed, 9 to 12½; Dull Kid, 9 to 12½; Pebble, 8 to 12; Calf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 18 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 86.

Green butchers' No 1, 5 to 5½; Green butchers' No. 2, 4 to 4½; Green butchers' No. 3, 3 to 3½; Calfskins, 6 to 7; Toronbo, No. 1,5¾ to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 42; Hamilton, No. 1, 52 to 6; Hamilton, No. 2, 42.

RAW FURS.

Beaver, per lb \$4 to \$4.50; Bear, per skin \$12.00, \$17.00 to 20.00; Bear cub, per skin \$4, \$6 to \$8; Fisher \$5 to \$7; Fox,red \$1.25 to \$1.50 Fox, cross \$3 to \$7.50; Lynx \$3.50 to \$4.50; Marten \$1 to \$1.2b; Mink \$1 to \$1,50; Murkrat, spring 20c to 25c; Other \$10.50, \$12.50; Raccoon 40c to 60c; Skunk 40c,60 to 80.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses for week ending April 6bb, 1889, were as follows, 366; left over from last week 15; total for week 381; shipped during week, 247; sales for week 48; left for city, 70; on hand for sale and shipment, 16.

The horse trade at these stables during the early part of the week was good and 48 horses were sold at prices ranging from \$80 to \$150.

The demand was mostly for heavy work horses, Perspects for part week are good. We have on Prospects for next week are good. We have on hand for sale 16 very fine workers and drivers, with three car-loads to arrive on Monday and four very fine Clydesdale Stallions owned by Mr. John Daigleish, of Glasgow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending April 6th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle 475; sheep, 106; calves, 135; hogs, 388; left over from last week, cattle, 35; total receipts for week, cattle, 500; sheep, 160; calves, 135; hogs, 388; receipts last week, cattle, 370; sheep, 50; calves, 162; hogs, 244; exported via Portland per S.S. Toronto 95 cattle.

There was a better feeling this week than last There was a better feeling this week than last and more business was done at higher prices. No stock left over.

Hogs are coming in and selling at good prices. The demand for sheep and lambs is increasing and good prices are paid. The supply of good yeals is short: demand good at fair prices.

and to date 535,000, including an increase of 230,000. In the provision market, there has been considerable strength shown during the week, the tendency at Chicago being upward, although fluctuations at times have been sharp and erraxic. The close shows an advance of 550 on pork, 150 per 100 lbs on lard, and 183c for according to quality.

Bobs are plentiful but valueless.

We quote the following as being fair values:

Export, good, 1200 to 1400, 40 to 440; Brochers', good, 1000 to 1100, 3% to 440; Brochers', good, 1000 to 1100, 3% to 440; Brochers', good, 1000 to 1100, 3% to 450; do., medium, 8s to 3% or do., culls, 2% to 30; do., culls, 2% to 30; hogs, 5% to 60; sheep, 4% to 50; calves, each, \$1.00 to \$6.00, according to quality. Bobs are plentiful but valueless.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Navy Blue Indigo dyed west of England serge. Special makes just received at S. Carsley's. Prices from 38c per yard.

FIRST COMMUNION. - Do not delay but go at once and secure the best patterns in Swiss skirt-ings at S. Carsley's, where you have the largest stock and lowest prices to choose from.

LADIES REQUIRING comfort, ease, and perfect fitting correts can best study their interest by paying a visit to S. Carsley and find the largest stock to choose from with all the latest novel.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY FOR SATURDAY

FOR SATURDAY FOR SATURDAY

FOR SATURDAY

IN LADIES' KID GLOVES IN LADIES' KID GLOVES IN LADIES' KID GLOVES

AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR The quality of this Glove is equal to any sold elsewhere at 65c. The colors are good, made in the latest style, are both lasting and economi-

AT 40c PER PAIR

S. CARSLEY,

AT 55c PER PAIR AT 55c PER PAIR AT 55c PER PAIR AT 55c PER PAIR

Really a 75c Glove of beautiful finish and pro-nounced by all ladies to be perfection. at S. CARSLEY'S.

AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR

This is wonderful value and is really becoming favorite Glove, in good fashionable shades. S. CARSLEY.

> AT 75c PER PAIR AT 75c PER PAIR AT 75c PER PAIR

Comment is useless on this line, they already have a first-class reputation for perfect fitting, good wearing, stylish and is the most economical Glove any lady can wear.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

The above rarities are really worth inspecting and a carefully selected stock is to be found at S. CARSLEY'S.

In a ball-room a soft young man said to a sweet girl, "May I sit on your right hand?"
Her quick answer was, "Why, of course not you'd better take a chair."—Tit Buts.

SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE

A special line of Heavy Scotch Merino Hoss ribbed tops, in Navy, Seal and Dark Garnet. Price for Children's sizes 19c. Price for Ladies'

**B.CARSLEY** 

CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE

A full line of Children's assorted sizes in Cashmere Hose, good heavy quality. Prices 19c

Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose, all prices, from 3c. For best value in Cashmere Hose go to S. OARSLEY.

LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR

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LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR Fine Cashmere Underwear just received. Prices from 85c, \$1.00 and upwards. Full range of sizes in Cashmere Combination

uits. Ladies' fine Ribbed Vesss from 50c, S. OARSLEY. Suite.

SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAR SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAK

Ladies' and Children's Scotch Underwear, " Merino, Elastic Merino, Gauze Merino, and fine Cashmeres, in Vests, Draers and Combination Suits. Full assortment of qualities and sizes. Best value in the trade.

S. CARSLEY.

SPLENDID WORK.

It is admitted that CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON is fast becoming the popular Sewing Cotton in Canada, as it has long been in the Old Country. SEE THAT YOU GET IT. When you ask for CORTICELLI SEWING SILK see that you get it. The name Corticelli is on every spool. None other is genuine.

The FLORENCE KNITTING SILK is

making great headway in the Canadian market. Value and quality slways tell. S. CARSLEY,

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