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CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Condition of the Church in British America

The history of the Church in Canada is not, indeed, a record of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account.

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 early missionaries.

The new province of Manitoba, seems destined to become a thriving colony. It is, therefore, probably a large Catholic population around Lake Winnipeg in the near future.

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.

Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 265,000; and in that of St. Boniface about 13,000 out of a total of 38,000.

ATTACK ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.

United States Speakers Accuse Them of Disloyalty 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 disatisfied with the decision of the judiciary in favour of the French schools.

LAI'D TO REST.

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.

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.

Mr. Cox, M.P., for East Clare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon Herald, were recently arrested on the charges of conspiracy under the Crimes Act.

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. Perovial has attributed to that learned and illustrious society of Catholic Priests the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

I presume Mr. Perovial never saw the passages in the original from which he took 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.

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.

I call upon the Rev. Mr. Perovial to prove from their own writings, not by second hand quotations, that the Jesuits teach that "the end justifies the means."

OMNIS ELECTIO BONI MEDII EST POSITIVA BONA.

This is the very conditory of the proposition, the end justifies the means. To prove this the quotation is sometimes made—Finitis determinat probatim actus.

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?

It is something refreshing to find Protestants, and especially Presbyterians, with the sad recollection of the Penal Law fresh in our minds, talking about civil and religious liberty.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND HER MISSIONS.

The History of the Propaganda.

While Protestants are lamenting the ill-success 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.

In Italy there is the Urban College for the Propagation of the Faith, founded by Urban VIII. in 1627, and designed for students from those parts of the world where the Sacred Congregation has dependent missions.

At Milan is the Milanese Seminary for Foreign Missions, dating from 1850, and due chiefly to the generosity of Angelus Ranzotti, Patriarch of Venice.

At Lyons is the Lyons Seminary for Foreign Missions, founded in 1836 by Bishop Melchior de Maron Breillat and endowed with three Apostolic Schools in France, Ireland and Spain.

At Madrid is the College of Brigueles-Sala, built by the generosity of Anthony Brigueles-Sala and his pious wife, Artemisia, in 1855.

At Lisbon is the College of the Immaculate Conception, at Lourenco, built by the Rev. Father Kinkelin, for several years Missionary in North America and Vicar-General of the Bishop of Detroit.

TORONTO ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Little doubt that Bishop Walsh Will Succeed Archbishop Lynch.

In reference to a rumor that Bishop Walsh, of London, had been appointed Archbishop of Toronto, a Globe reporter says Rev. Father McBride.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

The Wisdom and Men Foretold Which Has Distinguished His Actions.

Ireland has unquestionably been unfortunate in many things, but surely it must be conceded she has also been vouchsafed exceptional good fortune in at least one important particular.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S RETURN.

A Grand Reception 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.

Leo XIII. to the Nations.

The N. Y. Catholic News has received the following special cablegram:

Rome, March 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 Vatican is now in course of preparation.

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 reconsecration must receive attention.

GOODWILL 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 END NOT YET.

Ontario People Inclined to Continue the Jesuits 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 by the Parliamentary Library by a committee appointed for the purpose.

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IRELAND TO ENGLAND.

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. Parnell, 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 sound! With his hand on his sword let each true man be found!

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—his stain on the land!

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 between,

But if England will come with her heart in her hand, And will say "My brave boys you shall have your own land"

We drink of the shamrock that clings to the rose. 'Tis the voice of all England your rights to restore

And from Ireland's old heart to remove every sore. 'Then what more do you ask, will you answer us now?

And for evermore banish that frown from your brow! 'Tis the voice of all England your rights to restore

And from Ireland's old heart to remove every sore. Let these words once be heard in the isle ever green,

And a million of hearts will be drunk to the Queen. If our rights we can have without striking a blow

Then we'll stand by Britannia—our breasts to her foe. May the Lord in His mercy these tidings soon send,

Then the whole heart of Erin with England's will blend, We will bury our sword—there'll be joy in the land—

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 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 Kerpert, and Mr. Gerstin who brought her from Havers sickly and sad, rejoices to see the bloom of health upon her face.

The grandfather had a fresh prospect 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 neighbors are complaining that they never see you except in church. "Must I change my frock, grandpapa?" asked Mignonette.

"Yes—no—that is to say, do just as you like." "Oh! sir," said Annon, 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 a doubtful taste. The unskilled hand of Annon and her love for bright colors were 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 Castle."

eyes met the vacant stare which was accompanied by the continual winking of the eyelids, 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 did not quite understand what they were saying, and her eyes wandered to and fro through the apartment. "What are you looking for, dear child?" asked the lady on her right hand.

"I beg your pardon, I thought there were some little girls at Old Castle who used to be very fond of mother."

"Yes, often," answered Mignonette, and her manner was so charming that all the sisters, excepting the idiot, rose and kissed her. "We are very old, certainly," said Miss Hermine, "but you will come and see us sometimes, won't you, my dear?"

"This is Madeline's visit," said Mr. Gerstin, smiling, "and it is not meant for Mr. Alan, who must now be quite a young man."

"I wish he would come in, however," said Miss Hermine, "he is so fond of children."

Alan, the last son of the honorable house of Oldcastle, was an important personage in his own family. His aunt 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 a few beautiful spring 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 not a different kind of life, but there is no doubt that he would have been a man.

Alan, who had good fishing, Alan?" asked Mr. Gerstin. "No, sir, my ground-lines took nothing last night, and the trout would not bite this morning. Fresh-water fishing is weary work."

"Certainly not," said the old gentleman. "Elizabeth had already risen from her chair; she went to a cupboard, took out a cold chicken, a venison paty, and some bread and butter."

"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 and join him there," exclaimed Mr. Gerstin; "and I'll bring you some fruit, 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 gentle and humble, and his countenance beamed with joy."

"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 leaned lazily 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 getting the best part of the feast."

"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 coat was ready, and then left the room, attended by his dogs."

by his two dogs, barking in unison, one at each side of the door. Mr. Gerstin now took his leave; the five sisters 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 Barbara. The old gentleman and his grandchild walked on rather slowly, and almost before they were out of sight of the manor they heard the galloping of a horse behind them, and perceived Alan, Diagon, Larnec, and Barbara, who were riding like a whirlwind.

"Already!" exclaimed Mr. Gerstin. "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 endeavoring 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 placed her on the saddle before him.

"Good-bye, till we meet again!" he called out to Mr. Gerstin, who stood 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 firmly supported by Alan's left arm which was round her waist, she ventured to open her eyes, and found that it was delightful to go as fast as the wind. In five minutes more the steaming gale was blowing in her face, and she was to the arms of Annon, to whom he had snatched 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 Diagon had not been realized. "Ah!" said he laughing, "so you had 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 been 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 ravenous appetite; but are you not tired? I think, perhaps, we had better put off the rest of our visits till to-morrow."

But Madeline was by no means of this opinion, and they proceeded to the presbytery.

CHAPTER VIII.

PAYING VISITS.

Mr. Gerstin 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. Gerstin and Madeline 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 rose when they saw Mr. Gerstin, and one of them, who was short, plump and rosy, after greeting him with a smile, ran to Madeline and kissed her on each cheek; the other courtesied formally to the old gentleman, and with an air of patronage rather than kindness put her hand under the child's chin. Elizabeth Larnec was much younger than her brother, the Rector of Kerpert, and much older than her sister Martha; she was the ruling spirit of this little home, and beneath the starched circle of her plain muslin cap was a face of lived hue, whose habitual expression was one of hardness and severity.

"My grand-daughter's second visit is to you," said the old gentleman; "is Larnec at home?" "The Rector has just come in, sir," said Elizabeth; "pray go into the parlour."

"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."

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without the slightest suspicion, and then they are afraid to believe what I tell them. "I say it again," she added, turning to the peasants who stood 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; and the best thing you can do for the present is just to go home."

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 leisure hours in making tattling 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 Turkistan, but there is so little demand for their services that they pay patients to employ them.

A lady, who was greatly annoyed by the leniency 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 house-keeping within a block of her old home. 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 thirty-two clubs of women have been organized in the United States for the purpose 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 one."

The girl who possesses an heirloom in the shape of an old buckle which has done duty as the costume of some venerable ancestor is indeed lucky. The fashion for wearing these is now at its height. The New York Herald is poking what it is pleased to call fun at President Harrison because he kissed his wife in public. The heinousness of kissing would appear if Gen. Harrison kissed some other man's wife in private.

Some of the "cures" at an European resort are mineral water cure, grape cure, whey cure, cold water cure, massage cure, pin-needle bath, Russian, Roman, Irish, mud, steam and electric baths. All ills are met by "cures."

Remarkable Women. There are 27 "lady clergymen" in the United States. The divorced wife of Signor Nicolini, Maria Anzole, is dead. Patti can carry on conversations in five different languages. Ellen Terry does not wear Mrs. Siddons shoes when she plays "Lady Macbeth."

The Empire Flag of Brazil is embroidered in silk and gold a flag which will be sent to the sacred sanctuary at Lourdes. The climax of a Hebrew wedding is the breaking of a wine-glass, which the bride-groom crushes under his feet. New England statistics 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. Adeline 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 talents lie in playing with extraordinary dexterity on the single string 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 displayed. A saleswoman in one of the drapery stores in Kimberly, South Africa, invested £200 in some gold mines recently—her savings during ten years—and she is to-day worth £10,000 they being sold out.

Fashion Points. Lavender gloves for men are utterly passé. Toned white is now the thing. A silver polar bear, upon a small glass iceberg, is the latest ornament for the desk. The very handsomest of new hair ornaments is a diamond robin perched on a pearl spray.

Pink wash dresses will be much trimmed with white embroidery. So will those of gray and blue. 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 toilet water has chasing of roses and violets over the outside, 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 pencil inside in place of wick.

Marguerite gaulle, the deep close almost black stuff, 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 plated falling collars, are very stylish for wear with black lace or net skirts. The most fanciful of new ezel cases is heart-shaped, with golden clasps, and a cover of embossed leather studded here and there with gems.

Thrifty souls may be happy yet, remarks the New York Commercial Advertiser. The dress suit of last year is entirely correct for this spring. Fat men will be sad over the news that collars grow higher and higher, and that the collar-stand is de rigueur 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 gingham. Black shades of wide, rich ribbon will be worn with them. Plain basques or round waists have directive revers of embroidery set up on their fronts or else deep Vandyke collar with two points before and three behind. The newest new fashion of putting the flowers on ball gowns under the lace or illusion skirt is greatly to the beauty of both the garments and the bloomers. Round wreaths of small velvet roses are worn far back on the head with evening or ball toilets. A bouquet or buckle of the same flowers should 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

leading color, and bands and bindings will be about two shades lighter or darker than the hat they adorn. Useful Recipes for the Household. HARD CLAM SOUP. To make two quarts of soup proceed as follows: Wash the shells of twenty-five large or fifty small clams, and put them in a saucepan over the fire until the shells open; take them from the fire, remove them from the shells, straining all the liquor they yield, cut the soft parts away from the hard, and keep both in sufficient 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 salt and pepper, smooth, mix with sufficient cracked corn (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, beginning at the head; rub the slices with salt, and let them stand over night; the next day put slices of the fish in a deep earthen layers with half a pint of tamarinds and quarter of a pint of fresh red garden pepper; cover with strong vinegar, and let them remain in a cool place, hermetically sealed, for a week. Then dry the fish on a clean towel, and fry the slices 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 in hot fat enough to keep from burning; salt pork put into the pan with the fish yields a good fat for frying; when a frying kettle is used it should contain fat enough to submerge 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. BAKED FISH. After the fish is scaled, drawn and washed, stuff it with mashed potatoes highly seasoned; or with bread soaked 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 powder sweet herbs, 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 pan, and place the fish in a moderate oven; stuffed fish requires about fifteen minutes to a pound to take, and should be frequently basted with the drippings in the pan; when it is done take it up on a hot plaster remove the strings used in sewing it after stuffing, and serve it as a cold dish by mixing the drippings in the baking pan with a tablespoonful of flour and about a pint of water, and boiling them for two or three minutes. New Shades. The "Domestic Monthly" gives the following list of the principal colors of the season and their description: Empire Green: Dull yellowish green. Red—Shade lighter than empire. Dragon—A bluish green. Eterhazy—A foliage green. Coambre—Faint tone of green. Lime or Linden—The inner side of the lime leaf shade. Nile—Pale green for evening wear. Lincoln and Robin Hood—positive green. Yes—A deep green. Coast—Yellow green. Water-cress—A clear faint green. Ivy—Pistachio—Marjolaine. Canard—Ducks wing shade. Vandyke—is reddish terra cotta. Bois de rose—rosewood shades. Fraucillon—Dark old rose. Aurora—Deep pink. Heine rose—Light lawn red. Sappho—Light rosewood shade. Scabieuse—Purplish red. Veris—Golden red. Etrusco—Brownish red. Veris—Deep rich shade of red. Azalea—Evening shades of pink. Baret rose—Bright shades of roses tint. Shell gray—A pinkish gray. Steam—Light bluish 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 shades 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. Old 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 Abyssinia. 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 Khanates and a like number in India. About forty thousand Jews were transferred upon the annexation of the provinces of the German Empire, among whose 50,000,000 inhabitants 600,000 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 Birmingham. Fat men will be sad over the news that collars grow higher and higher, and that the collar-stand is de rigueur 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 gingham. Black shades of wide, rich ribbon will be worn with them. Plain basques or round waists have directive revers of embroidery set up on their fronts or else deep Vandyke collar with two points before and three behind. The newest new fashion of putting the flowers on ball gowns under the lace or illusion skirt is greatly to the beauty of both the garments and the bloomers. Round wreaths of small velvet roses are worn far back on the head with evening or ball toilets. A bouquet or buckle of the same flowers should 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

A CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN JAPAN

Built by Freemasons.

We extract the following charming episode from the Semaine Religieuse, of Lucon, France. It is taken from a letter written by the Right Venerable Abbot of the Foreign Missions, of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

"Just outside the town of Nagasaki, about nine miles from the city, there is a small island, whose circumference is only about three miles. All the necessary buildings, steam engines, etc., for the development of a large coal-mining, are erected there, because the entrance to the bay has been made in all directions, extending quiet far under the sea. The island is, as it were, suspended in the air, for its strata are five or six tiers of galleries, spreading in all directions, and it is gradually sinking, and the inhabitants Several houses, which formerly stood upon high-water mark, had to be moved farther back, for the sea was slowly encroaching on them. To be brought daily to the island, and is sold in water. And yet there are people who continue to live there. There is even quite a large village at the other extremity of the island, of which about one-half the inhabitants are Catholics. About ten years ago these good people had transformed a house into a little chapel, and when the missionaries came to visit them, the Holy Sacrifice was offered and the Sacraments administered there."

"But a day came at last when they saw that the earth was giving away under the load, 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. Ground would have to be bought in safe locality, the chapel would have to be more solidly built; at the lowest calculation the expense would be at least 9,000 francs (about \$360), and from whence was this amount to come?"

"The Christians agreed to procure the land and give a part of the work. The good missionary who had charge of the station, not knowing in whom to place his trust, had recourse to the urgent need of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (the little chapel) was dedicated to the Sacred Heart and the Father proceeded to lay the matter before the mining engineers, 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 wish, and immediately handed him 100 francs as his contribution."

"This is a very generous gift," said the missionary, "nevertheless it will not go very far. I 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.

"I do not know any one," replied the missionary. "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 subscriptions for the erection of the Catholic chapel of Takajima, accompanying it with a list of names, and then courtesying to the mining engineer, who said to him: 'Take this from me to the various aid societies, 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. He was kindly 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 mining 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 erected 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 erected under such singular auspices. The ceremony took place on April 12, 1888. We had with us a festival. The missionaries, eight deacons and all the Seminars were present. Nothing was wanting. We had a procession, a Pontifical High Mass, a sermon by the pastor, another by the Bishop, and finally a nice dinner. The Christians of the village had undertaken to provide dinner for the Seminars, and the good people spent the preceding night in fasting. Their efforts were rewarded with an abundant catch of fish, so that we young Seminars enjoyed a bountiful meal."

"I forgot to mention that the Japanese mining company were extremely kind to us on this occasion. They own a steambot which plies between the island and the city. For that day they gave a free passage going and coming to the Fathers and Seminars. One 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 they were celebrating their jubilee. Truly our good Lord has ways of recompensing, sooner or later, those who suffer for him!"

St. Bridget of Ireland. Although nearly every vestige of this saint is gone, she still lives as their patroness in the hearts of the Irish people. Her mother was very lovely, and the captive, taken in war of a powerful chieftain. His wife, being taken by her, burned a way by the name of Bridget. Her two disciples of St. Patrick took pity on her, and baptized the mother and child. Bridget grew up with such beauty of mind and person that she became famous, and her father desired to have her, and to marry her to a chief. But Bridget devoted herself to God's service, especially to the instruction of women. She received well as the hands of St. Patrick, and she went to Kildare, "the hill of the oak," and not only thought, but performed miracles. Her fame drew about her many a woman who lived in huts, and from this arose the first religious community of women in Ireland. The convent and city of Kildare were afterwards both flourishing and famous. Here was presented 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."

F.T.S. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Phi case. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Parnell and Pigott. Charles Stewart Parnell is one of the most charitable men in existence. Basing as Pigott acted, the Irish leader has nothing but pity and practical sympathy for the children of the perjured suicide. We learn by cable that Parnell's four children are not forgotten, now that their unhappy father is gone, perished out of the world. Mr. Parnell remembered them, even 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 charitable as well as a generous impulse. Mr. Labaree there thinks the Times ought to look into the matter. "The father," he writes in the Pall Mall Gazette, "was a clear man, and his career 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, being a cavity. Anyhow, I am sorry for his children, and if you start a subscription to send you fifty pounds. It will be seen by the above 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 restorative. Will send a description of MYSTERIOUS person who applied. NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.



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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 10, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, St. Patrons. THURSDAY, April 11th, St. Leo the Great. FRIDAY, April 12th, The Seven Dolours of the Blessed 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 exodus from Ontario and Quebec 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 picture 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 to observe at first hand the state of trade and business during the reciprocity treaty and he 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 scenes of business activity. The shores were studded with important and prosperous firms which bought and sold, imported and exported, and gave employment both directly and indirectly to hundreds of fishermen, sailors, and laborers of the neighborhood. Fish and supplies were the chief articles of trade, but in those days the fishing business was in a flourishing condition; the fish were bought for cash at a good price and the consumers paid cash for their supplies and both the fishermen and the merchant made money.

Such was the happy state of affairs till the blight of Confederation, Tory government and finally restrictionism, by successive steps destroyed the trade till, as the Echo says, the general prosperity has departed. Few of the old firms survive. Their stores are in many cases tenanted and crumbling in ruin; the wharves which a quarter of a century ago resounded to the song of the sailor and the hurrying feet of those who loaded or discharged cargo are silent and deserted by all but a few solitary fishermen. The inhabitants, who were once employed at home in large numbers to the United States every spring. From the little settlement of Harbor au Bouche alone, it is estimated that 280 men yearly seek employment in a foreign land. Very many have removed permanently to the adjoining republic.

This melancholy change our contemporary attributes to the policy of restriction. The Tory government promised marvellous prosperity as the result of their tariff contrivances and sought to fulfill its promises by barring and damping up the trade of the country. The result is that the natural trade of eastern Nova Scotia has been crippled 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 Liberal party is pledged. That is 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 opposition to the Jesuits, parade, under big heads, the article that appeared in Le Canadien of Quebec on the 1st of this month, is proof sufficient of the mischief the Bleu 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 the heading:—"The Cardinal and the Jesuits." "The organ of His Eminence charges them with Conspiracy, and Papal Diplomacy with Weakness." "The Beginning of a Bitter Struggle between the Hierarchy and the Orders," and a lot more equally offensive

sensationalism. The imputation on Cardinal Taschereau contained in these headlines 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 give Le Canadien's article in full as follows:—

The agitation continues in the matter of the dealings with the Jesuit Estates. In the press has appeared 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 Ottawa, 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 1885.

It is evident to anyone accustomed to observe the course of opinion that these hastily-formed judgments have attained a great force against the Province of Ontario, where not 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 legislatures.

The law, the cause of all this trouble, remains with its preamble bristling with correspondences indignantly displayed, and the choir against the Jesuits, against the French-Canadian, against the Catholic hierarchy, 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 proved us in a ruinous boat, false and painful. The See of Rome had charged the premier dignitary of the church in Canada, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, to confer with the Government of Quebec on the subject of the Jesuit Estates.

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

Mr. Mercier wrote, from Rome, on Feb. 17th, 1888, to Cardinal Simoni asking permission to sell, on certain conditions, the site of the old Jesuit College.

On March 1st the First Minister received an answer. The correspondent continued and on April 27 Rev. Father Turgeon, procurator of the Jesuits at Montreal, transmitted to Mr. Mercier "copy of an official letter dated from Rome March 27th, 1888, by which the Sacred Congregation authorized the Jesuit Fathers to treat with the government on the question of the Jesuit Estates."

Evidently a court intrigue had occurred; the Order of the Jesuits influential at Rome, had, with the aid of Mr. Mercier, convinced the Vatican that the Jesuits were in a better position to treat with the civil power than Cardinal Taschereau, or the entire Canadian Episcopate. There was a slap in the face of the whole country in the person of the prelate and his order, in the hierarchy, in order to lessen their prestige in the eyes of Catholics. The particular circumstances attendant on this incident only aggravated their position. A section of the clergy was in open resistance to the Episcopate. Rome, without knowing it, without even questioning it, gave countenance to this faction, which had supported Mr. Mercier in the election of his chief.

What has been the result of this regrettable course of conduct? We have the Jesuits assailed on every side, Catholics, French-Canadians checked in their purpose; in brief behold us in full discord. And what profit have the Jesuits drawn from it? Out of \$400,000 they receive \$150,000. This compensation is light, the result is right in the terms of the law, but the discriminations employed, of the complications that may succeed.

The recent circular addressed by Archbishop Fabre to his clergy—a circular clothed, we believe, with approbation of high quarters, shows that the Episcopate have their eyes open to the breakers to be avoided. The school of minor-ty which the Bishop represents the church universal, the Church in Canada, the titles of which are not and cannot be contested. The realities and the ecclesiastical orders only render real services to religion in all countries where they are careful to march in union with the heads of the national clergy. Other- wise they are centres of dissension and a source of trouble to the State and against the Episcopate, results, sooner or later, in disaster to themselves.

The Jesuits know very well that if Catholics are united against the intervention 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 the support of the law. We repeat what we recently wrote: it would be unjust to hold the Order entirely responsible for the error of 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 come 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 Jesuit Estates had been conducted with prudence, if the Court of Rome had, in the circumstances, exhibited that tact and ability which ordinarily distinguishes it, the present tempest would have been avoided. And furthermore, in face of what result do the Jesuits desire? The late Turgeon commanded by demanding \$900,000 "the half of the real value of only one of the properties which the Jesuits had bought with their own funds," and be finished by accepting \$400,000. The Holy See ratified the arrangement, the struggle was transferred anew to Rome for the division of the money and the Order received \$100,000. Why support the Jesuits, to the detriment of the prestige of the Bishops, to treat with the Government if they could get nothing better than this miserable amount? In trusting this 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 incoherent 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.

stances they are doubly criminal because they 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 Ronges, Athelata and Revolutionists. They were described as identical in principles and purposes with the Communards of France. The persecution they suffered was of the bitterest kind 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 "Ronges." So long as the Blues 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 condemnation 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 six successive Congresses.

The Irish World says of him:— He has been an active worker in the Land League cause and acted 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 Secretary of State he showed himself worthy of the confidence of the people and their pleasure at his appointment is sincere.

The Atherton 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 is official duty will represent the country well and faithfully in its diplomatic service.

The Emporia Republican says: He has been a most faithful and useful member, 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 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 administration that sends him and to the State from which he is chosen.

Patrick Egan, appointed U. S. Minister to Chili, was born in Ireland in 1841. He took part in the revolutionary movement which culminated in the attempted insurrection of 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 trustees 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 prosecution 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 Nebraska, 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 Irish League, of which Parnell is the chief. He was a delegate at large from Nebraska to the Chicago convention.

The northern boundary of Ontario was finally settled at Ottawa last Friday, when Hon. Oliver Mowat met the Privy Council, and an agreement was reached on behalf of both Governments. Legislation 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 Ontario.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S lecture on Christianity and Civilization, which we present in full in this issue, is a splendid answer to those who 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 inculcates.

PROHIBITION has received a tremendous setback on the 4th inst. Twelve counties and two cities in Ontario and one county in Nova Scotia 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 ballist, 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. Oh him it may be said with more than ordinary preciseness that he left his country for his country's good.

An Ottawa correspondent announces that Sir John Macdonald will go to England during the ensuing summer, and that Lady Macdonald will accompany him.

Quebec, we can imagine how vigorously these strange bed-fellows would kick out and how 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 of them would care what became of their particular friends, so long as each organist managed to snuff 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.

It would delight the heart of Colonel Bob Ingersoll to hear that a proposition has been made to revise the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. The object is to make Presbyterianism admit of all Protestants subscribing to it, but the old hard-shell 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 peculiar and distinctive tenets, the result would be an incoherent theological hash without character or spirit of cohesion. That such an idea should be seriously entertained is a pretty good indication of the invertebrate condition of modern Protestantism. Were the sects to surrender their "stan-jards," 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 seek admission into the one true fold. In this way, and in this way only, can Christian unity be obtained.

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 demands of the Ottawa Government, who are now prating about the prosperity of the country and loyalty in order to lead the public mind from our serious financial position. They speak in the interests of monopolies and combines, but never in the interests of farmers. Do they give a passing thought 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 government if they can be had in no other way. That he is carrying out these instructions there is no room to doubt. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent thus explodes one of his charges: The Telegram's correspondent stated, among other remarkable things, that in the Township of Cumberland, Russell county, there are six or more schools that are wholly French. As a matter of fact there are not more than half a dozen schools in the entire township and not one of them is French. They are all exclusively English, and it could not be otherwise, seeing that the population of Cumberland consists of 2,544 English to 990 French. From this it will be seen that but little reliance can be placed upon any of the statements made by the Telegram.

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THE JESUITS ESTATES ACT.

Official Organ of the Orangemen on the Motion for Disallowance.

(From the Orange Sentinel, April 4)

On Friday morning last the Dominion Parliament 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 Roman Catholic people of this country, and of the French and Anglo-Saxon population as well. That all the subject matters raised in the debate have been settled by the tremendous majority against Mr. O'Brien's motion we cannot believe. It is true that the particular question of the Jesuit Estates Bill may have received its quietus so far as our Canadian Parliaments are concerned, but even that question cannot reach finally until a decision of the English Privy Council has been given. The graver, broader questions, a thorough discussion and settlement of which must result from the debate, however, still remain, and must and can only be settled by the popular 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 calmly 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 to the humblest citizen of this Dominion; that the vested constitutional rights of no class shall be disturbed and that neither the feelings nor matters held sacred by any religious sect in this great community shall be offended or outraged. At the same time we must stand up boldly for equality before the law, and equality only, for every class and creed; but above 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. If the Canadian people approach the subject 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 unpatriotic 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 fairly and squarely to point out to our readers the possibilities and the issues involved in the crisis now agitating 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 disinterested Protestant citizens and not as members of the Orange association. In any event they should bear in mind that having 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 vapourings or frenzied nonsense, or approach the present grave controversy in anything but the most tolerant and forbearing spirit. Now is the time for the true fundamental 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 mindful of the obligations which have cemented and for centuries held together our great Christian confraternity. The true Orangeman must be a Christian, a loyal subject, a tolerant man, and as well a defender of civil and religious liberty; and when he stands upon those fundamental principles and upon them alone, he will fulfill the highest duties of patriotic citizenship, of Christian manhood and of tolerant Protestantism. But if he allows himself to be misled, if he permits his prejudices to be excited or his passions inflamed by ranting demagogues, he will not only defeat the object he has sincerely at heart, but he will be false to his duty and obligations, will bring obloquy upon the society he loves, and will put a false construction upon the principles he should unflinchingly uphold. We caution our brethren to be on their guard, and we do so fearlessly and with a single eye to the welfare of our noble order. There is no party political question involved in this controversy, as was evidenced by the vote given; and if the Protestant Anglo-Saxons of this country—assuming the decision of the English Privy Council to be in favor of Mr. Mercer's Bill—force the crisis to a conclusion in accordance with views now loudly expressed in certain quarters, the result will be an appeal to religious passions and prejudices, if not a war of races and religions in this Dominion. We have been told, and the Protestants of Canada are being told, that sooner than this Jesuit Bill shall become law, it would be better to smash this Confederation into atoms. Nay, even that it would 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 his voice in solemn protest against such mad advice—one more appeal 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. We have abiding faith that the day is not far distant when, as regards matters of civil government at least, the Roman Catholic people 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 exclusive laws; and when that time comes it will bring with it a great and united Canadian nationality, a greater Britain upon this side of the Atlantic, one and indivisible in its loyalty and patriotism to the flag under which every man is free, and in its maintenance 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 impossible, 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 country and by their leaders, in the pulpits, in the press and upon the platform, the debate just concluded is only the beginning of an amicable, 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

now and then set the Anglo 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 uphold without a murmur. 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 ahead; but let us be prepared for and informed of the worst. We must not permit ourselves to be misled by gingerbread political intrigues or by well-meaning political doctrinaires, whether lay or clerical. We must face the issue fairly 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 smash this Confederation into atoms. In this grave national crisis 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 of the 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 issues.

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 religions 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 by both Protestants and Roman Catholics will have opened up a discussion that will end in a more comprehensive and liberal 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 championed 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 them to vote exactly opposite to the way in which they did, and as the vote was a purely non-political one, motives of partisanship cannot be said to have largely entered into it. At all events we search in vain for an explanation of these grounds of such votes as that given by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Surely it will not be said that the aged Premier carried political favor of any kind! The largeness of the vote is what is 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. Bro. Col. Tyrwhit, John Barron, Alexander McNeil and Bell. There were, it is true, other members of the association who voted against disallowance, but we do 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 partiality to Romanism, to the detriment of Protestantism and civil and religious freedom can be established, we cannot reconcile with the true principles and just freedom of Orangemen a coarseness over the official 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 problem.

We have endeavored to put our views upon this question fairly before our readers, but we must not be misunderstood as endorsing the Jesuit Bill or the action of Parliament in sanctioning its allowance. We hope the bill will fall upon the points 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 Catholics and Protestant opinion in this country will proclaim in thunder tones for the suppression of the Jesuits, 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 shillbush 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 Orangemen, while staunchly Protestant and thoroughly loyal and patriotic, is neither bigoted nor intolerant.

Death 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. Several Rev. Bishop Cleary, Mgr. Barry and other priests were at his bedside, and the day is not far distant when the voice and sentiment of both Catholics and Protestant opinion in this country will proclaim in thunder tones for the suppression of the Jesuits, 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 shillbush 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 Orangemen, while staunchly Protestant and thoroughly loyal and patriotic, is neither bigoted nor intolerant.

The Grand Jury of Wexford has awarded Constable Cornelius O'Brien £500 compensation for injuries received at an eviction at Colroo last August.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

The Welsh tithe war is getting more and more bitter.

The report of the death of King John of Abyssinia is confirmed.

The Duke of Bohemia 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 Serbia has started from Constantinople on a six weeks' tour in Palestine.

The Geological Society, of London, by a vote of 33 to 23, has rejected a motion to admit lady fellows.

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 until the 16th.

Rev. H. H. Montgomery, of St. Mark's Kennington, has been appointed Bishop of Tasmania, vice Bishop Sanford, resigned.

A bill is before the British Parliament providing that members shall appeal to their constituents on appointment to office.

An extensive Nihilist training establishment has been discovered in Warsaw and many persons connected with it have been arrested.

The steamer Vancouver, that left Liverpool on Thursday, had on board 43 boys, from 10 to 17 years, for service in Ontario, and nine for Manitoba.

Capt. John Gladstone, who has succeeded his father in the baronetcy, has enjoyed the reputation since the death of Col. Burnaby of being the strongest officer in the Guards.

The refusal of Lord Randolph Churchill to contest the Birmingham seat was due to the combined advice of Lord Hartington, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain.

The message of the Duke of Anseba accepting the regency of the Emperor of Abyssinia was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The chamber unanimously resolved to assent to the regency.

H. M. Stanley has for consignment to England 600 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" himself.

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 candidature, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

In the House of Commons in the report stage of the naval proposal motion by Mr. Childers against the financial method of the scheme was rejected on a vote of 158 to 125. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

In compliance with the wishes of the State 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 Birmingham to deliver speeches in behalf of Mr. Bright, who is a candidate for the parliamentary seat in a state of anxiety. This indicates an end of the Conservative-Unionist feud.

It is rumored that in consequence of the extraordinary activity of the British Admiralty 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 Tahiti. Pats of the island were submerged and many persons were drowned. On the island of Tonga the hurricane created great havoc. Thirty persons perished there in the storm.

The paper manufacturers of England are organizing a trust. They say there is no money in the business now, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes four paper makers who have died recently worth in the aggregate £215,000. 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 Abyssinia.

The most important event in the British Parliament last week was the second reading of the bill which proposes to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. The Prohibitionists' victory was due to the connivance of the Government, and their supporters are already voting in vengeance.

The Mayor of Leicester received an anonymous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales when he attended the race meeting there. Through the authorities placed but little credence in the statements 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 steamer *Arcturion* from Glasgow April 8. Every one will be landed in America and in Canada, with the aid of Sir Charles Tupper, to avoid the mistakes of last year, and ensure the success of the settlement at Wolsley. Regarding general emigration, the steamship companies report a continued decline in the bookings to Canada.

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

Advice from Stanley Falls states that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children. They also had 6,000 mules 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. B. Eket in the House of Commons to-night, said the Manitoba guarantee bonds of the Winnipeg River and the other colonial railways for the provincial and Dominion authorities, and it would be improper for the Imperial Government 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. Mr. Chamberlain'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 Lubbock's proposal to create twenty-eight settlements in the Northwest for crofters 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.

LONDON, 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 Unionists 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 heartily hissed.

LONDON, April 5.—H. M. Stanley's letter to the Royal Geographical Society was read at the meeting of the 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 skewers which were daily covered with leaves. The skewers pierced the feet of Stanley's men inflicting 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 rascals," and says that for the purpose of extortion they always present the country as suffering from the 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 5.—The emigrants on the Red Star line steamer *Noordland*, 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.—Yonkwang Poi, formerly 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 aggressive movement.

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

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Gen. Resensbach, governor of Turkestan, reports that tranquillity prevails along the Afghan frontier. The Amerer 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 unanimously elected Mr. Farnell an honorary 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 bill was shot dead in Colesraie, county Londonderry. He had charge of a farm for which the tenant had been evicted.

Patrick Casey, whom Piggott 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. Messrs. John Jamieson & son, the well-known distillers, has refused to join the syndicate.

Lieut. Geoghegan, who ordered his soldiers to leave a church at Omeau because the priest flouted him from the pulpit against the Government, has been fined £3 for disturbing the congregation. He has appealed.

The *Irish Times* has in its "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 production 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 Irish.

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 5.—When the Parnell commission met this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument in behalf of the Parnellites. He contended that the objects of the Irish National League were of a political character, and that 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 were earnestly endeavoring to lift an intolerable burden from the shoulders of their countrymen.

The case 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 resumed the case for the Parnellites. His remarks thus far have been characterized with singular moderation. He declared that the testimony 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 greater or less degree, and said that the *Times* case against the Parnellites was the result of the alleged Parnell 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 declared 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 organizations. The League's appeals, he declared, were based upon the necessity of the farmers, and were of a political character. They were intended to guide the farmers, in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been vilified 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 one point, they considered a justifiable and right. He held that Mr. Parnell was not liable, 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 Pittsburgh.

A movement is on foot at Pennsylvania to form a coal 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 stricken 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 seeing the Legislature.

George W. Ward, assistant postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., has disappeared. So has \$1,500 of Government 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 Oostle 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. Allen, head of the Reliance Works, one of the largest foundries and machine shops in the country, died Thursday at Milwaukee. He was aged 500 years. 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. Murat Halestead will be remembered and their recommendations of office looked upon rather coolly. One of the six Senators who voted against the President's wishes in the Halestead

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

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, Fair, Butler and Voorhes.

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

CANADIAN.

The customs collections in March amounted to \$50,125,80.

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 through 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 Boxford.

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 in the Red River, has gone to see his brethren on the Saskatchewan.

Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, and ex-M. P. for Lewis, has been appointed clerk of the Legislative Council, in place of George de Boucherville, superannuated.

Prominent French-Canadian 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 invitation to open the Brandon fair on September 15, because he has to be in Quebec to receive the new admiral, and because he has arranged to visit British 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 acre.

At a meeting of the Toronto Separate School Board Tuesday night, a motion was carried against the protest of the Rev. C. G. McRoy on ordering the removal 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 agreement has been come to between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway for the construction of the short line between Harvey and Salisbury, N. B., thus having the missing link built and securing a 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. McGinnis, 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.

Lieut. Stairs, so prominently mentioned by the explorer Stanley in his account of the relief of Emin Bey, is a Canadian. He is the son of the late Mr. J. E. 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 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 on the steamer *Halifax* under assumed names.

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

Despite reticence shown by the Canadian Natural Gas company and their employees at Kingsville, it has been ascertained apparently by authority that a vast reservoir of petroleum has been tapped by a new well in that village. Drilling has been suspended, but the derrick is to remain at the works. Drilling another well a little east of the Cosse well at Kuthven will be commenced immediately.

Mr. E. E. Eddy, in pursuance of his 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, some valued at \$1,250,000, and will be sold by auction at the Russell house on the 14th of August. Mr. Eddy is going into manufacturing exclusively, and relinquishing the lumber business.

LONDON, April 3.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cattle company at Aberdeen it 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, costing \$50,000, to the *Albatross*, 2339. 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 stocks in the Patent Manufacturing company of Sherbrooke. Most of the money invested in bank stock is in the Eastern Townships bank, of which Mr. Pope was one of the incorporators and a director until his death. He was also one of the founders and a director of the Patent Manufacturing company. By his will he bequeathed four thousand dollars to the endowment fund of St. Peter's church, Cookshire, \$5,000 to the High school at Cookshire, and \$2,000 to the hospital at Sherbrooke. Some old-fashioned friends remembered in Mr. Pope's will, and the balance of his property is left to his widow, his son, Mr. Rufus Pope, and daughter, 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 1873, when he entered the Cabinet, than when he died.

A drowning catastrophe is reported in Windsor, N. B., by the 28th ult. Messrs 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, Satter and Teat. They took a quantity of chain with them to help a crew at the head of the river drive down a lumber raft. The expected assistance not arriving, the crew at the head of the river came to Windsor on Thursday for assistance. This was the first hint that the five men had been lost. Search parties were organized, and yesterday the boat was found bottom up near Sangerday's Mills, two miles above Windsor. Some of the men's hats were found in the boat. The boat was overturned. It is said that much of the boat should have carried. The supposition is that the boat capsized by a

square, and that the unfortunate men were buried in the sand under the chain. Three of the five were married.

CATHOLIC.

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

The party of American Catholic pilgrims reached Jaffa on Sunday at Jemmalis, 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 economists 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 Keogh 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 duly expected, little hope being entertained of his recovery. He was 23 years old, and born at St. Armand, Que. 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 Ottawa, arrived here yesterday on the *Umbria* from Liverpool. He was met by Rev. Father Callaghan and taken to the residence 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's* counsel has yet received a penny in fees; only the expenses of witnesses have been paid. The explanation is that the *Times* entered upon the commission business confident of an ultimate grant from the Government. But the collapse of the letters alters the situation and a grant is out of the question. The *Times*, therefore, has to face an unexpected expenditure of £30,000 of law expenses, plus another £50,000 for libels. Mr. Walker is a very rich man and he may be able to rescue his fellow proprietors, but the position of the *Times* is threatened.

RYKERT ENDORSED.

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

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., April 7.—The meeting of the Liberal Conservative association called by Mr. Rykert last night was largely attended. The hall was densely packed and the speakers were unable to gain admission as an Orange man, president of the city association, was called to the chair, and a large number of prominent Conservatives, including Capt. Murray, president of the county association, 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 stated clearly and authoritatively the malcontents who are endeavoring to raise a sectarian issue. A resolution endorsing 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 such a manner as an Orangeman, 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 disapproved of in the convention to resign his seat in the House of Commons. His return by Mr. Rykert in such a contingency is assured. Public opinion here fully endorses the action of the Government, and the hostility to Mr. Rykert emanates from a very narrow circle.

OBITUARY.

Reverend Mother Emily Sirois

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

Died in the Convent of the Sisters Hospitaliers of the Holy-Divine, at Chatham, N. B., Canada, on the 24th February, 1889, in the fifty-third year of her age, and the thirty-second of her religious life, fortified by all the consolations of religion, and after a lingering illness, Sister Emily Sirois, formerly Superioress 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 years of her residence therein, in which she exercised, alternately with the present Reverend Mother, and others now gone before her, the office of Superioress, Mistress of the Academy, Her obsequies were attended by many people from around Chatham, and by Venerable Priests from all parts of the Diocese, 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.

Sister Emily Sirois was born at St. Louis, County of Kamouraska, P. Q., on the 6th of January, 1836. Her parents, Francis Sirois and Emily Basulian, though not wealthy, were worthy, industrious farmers in easy circumstances. She had two uncles most worthy and esteemed priests, one her father's brother and the other her mother's, besides several consanguineous laboring in the Lord's Vineyard.

From the pious atmosphere of her happy and virtuous home, by the advice and interest of her revered 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 a most excellent 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 elsewhere, but Miss Emily, feeling herself called elsewhere, withdrew and directed her steps to the Hospitaliers of the Holy-Divine at Chatham, N. B., where she labored in her love for the work of the Good Samaritan, in nursing the sick, would find ample scope for exercise. She entered the Novitiate, July 15th, 1858, being then twenty-two years of age; she 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.

From the commencement of her career as a Religious she applied herself to the work of her own perfection and satisfaction with a fervor which amounted to heroism. In every office assigned her, from her profession until her nomination for Chatham, she left the impress of her spirit of order; all that she did bore the stamp of perfection. Amongst her varied attainments she was gifted with artistic talents of high order; and our House of Montreal possesses many little souvenirs in the way of decoration, ornamental printing and lettering, etc., from the delicate taste and skillful hand of Sister Sirois. In the office of chief Pharmacist, which she held for several years previous to her coming to Chatham, she won the high esteem of all those with whom duty brought her in contact, especially the eminent doctors who used to visit the patients in the wards of the Hotel

Dion. One of these (Dr. Hingston) used to say that he regarded her as 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 (hemorrhage of the lungs) of which she ultimately died. But recognizing the will of God she called on the pass 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 best of physicians—all this richness in point 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 Duff in August, 1872, and in the following September was elected assistant to the Superioress. Next year she exchanged this office for that of Mistress of Novices. Her health, though always feeble, became much improved; she distributed this to change of climate; but her Superioress regarded it as the reward of her generous sacrifice made by her in leaving her Mother House for a new foundation. 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 people, as well as the love of the sick and afflicted in the hospital wards, in whom she saw only the representatives 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 staffing is due whatever of convenience is to be found in the present Convent group—hospital, academy, chapel and cloistered 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 various duties she performed with intelligence and assiduous 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—whose energy only abandoned her near the end—her own spirit of generous, self-sacrificing devotedness to the various duties of her office. 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 ordinance and maternal solicitude of our holy Church, we pray God to have mercy on her soul and to grant to her eternal rest, we do so at the same time, we well founded hope that she has come 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 continue their task.

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 Caraquee, diocese; the Rev. John L. McDonald, pastor of Campbellton, sub-diocese; the Rev. Henry J. Doherty, pastor of the Holy Trinity, diocese; 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. Dixon, pastor at Newcastle; Rev. Win. Farrelly, pastor at Bissett Village; Rev. Stanislas J. Doherty, pastor at St. Ignace; Rev. A. A. Boucher, pastor at Charlo; Rev. Nicholas Power, pastor at Nelson; Rev. Simon J. Crumley, pastor at Red Bank; Rev. 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." (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 Diocese.

Chatham, March, 1889.

AN AGED PRINCESS.

LONDON, April 6.—The Duchess of Cambridge, 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 her. The Duchess of Cambridge was married in 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, 1859, so she has been 39 years a widow.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN. On the Superiority of Christian Civilization.

The doctrine of Christianity, especially those of the origin of man, the doctrine of the Incarnation, and of the destiny of the immortal soul...

Poor under Paganism and under Christianity.

With regard to the poor, we know that pagan civilization practically ignored them, except perhaps to regard them as a nuisance...

And Especially the Sick Poor.

This care of Christians for the poor was shown most strikingly in their devoted self-sacrifice towards the sick poor, especially in regard to leprosy...

Our Present Pontiff on Civilization's Debt to the Church.

After hearing this testimony of a man like Mr. Lecky, no one can regard as exaggerated the increased words of our present great Pontiff, Leo XIII.

Degradation in Countries Falling Away from Christianity.

As a confirmation of what I have said, that it is the spirit of Christianity which has ameliorated the condition of suffering humanity...

Paganism Essentially Cruel.

I might continue to multiply these evidences of self-sacrifice among Christians, but I think enough has been told to convince you of the real blessings to humanity conferred by the civilization of Christianity.

from shedding human blood who worshipped gods 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?

Conjunction of Morality with Doctrinal Teaching.

One of the most fatal and demoralizing separations of this century, ladies and gentlemen, is this attempted separation of morality from doctrinal teaching.

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 hearts, which were better than their religion, and also because of the truth of natural religion, such as the existence of God, and of future rewards and punishments...

Charity Among Non-Catholic Christians.

Another objection may be urged to what I have said—namely, that I have alluded chiefly to the Christian civilization among these people, and not to the pagans, or as if they, too, had not made great sacrifices in its cause.

Historian Lecky'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...

The Balm Religion Brings to the Afflicted.

Look, again, at the influence and doctrinal teaching in the hour of affliction. Look at that poor, broken-hearted wretch who feels that the "weight" has been laid upon him...

Suicide Increases Where Faith Decays.

And, as faith diminishes, suicide must increase. In Germany, for example, in ten years it increased thirty per cent. In France, it is increasing in France, and will increase in proportion as faith loses its hold upon the children of men.

Result of Lightly Regarding Perjury.

I think I can already see in the comparative levity with which men began to regard the great levity of perjury, and in the fact that it is not as certainly and as severely punished now as it was formerly...

Danger of Straying from the Right Path.

But some one may say that it is utterly impossible that we should go back to the paganism from which Christianity has liberated us. There is no danger of our going back to precisely the old forms of that paganism.

Christianity than Seneca, and yet they could not save society from the civilized barbarism of paganism.

Paganism Under Another Name.

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 Humanity."

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 have gathered here...

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 criterion, Christian civilization stands infinitely above all others...

THE JESUIT QUESTION.

Appeal of the Evangelical Alliance to the Protestants of Canada.

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:

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF CANADA.

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

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Advertisement for a telescope, featuring an illustration of the instrument and text describing its features and availability.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C.

Sketch of Parnell's Great Counselor.

His masterly conduct of Mr. Parnell's defence in the Times Forgery case has made Sir Charles Russell so large a share in the public attention fixed on his distinguished client...

PROTESTANT "SISTERHOODS."

Where Monasticism is like a Fish out of Water.

The experiment made by the Protestant Episcopal church to establish "Sisterhoods" in imitation of the Roman Religious Orders in the Diocese of New York, is everywhere being met with disfavor.

HOW TO READ.

AID TO MEMORY RESTORED TO GREAT SCHOLARS.

When Mr. Gladstone reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin these passages he wishes to remember, using those about those which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes.

THE DEAD SISTER OF CHARITY.

E. V. OWENS.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

One Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkenny, 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.

STOPPED FREE.

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HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A HURRICANE OF FLAME

The American Northwest Swept by Fire.

Whole Towns Wiped out—Many Lives Sacrificed and Scores of Settlers Lost their all.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—During the last two days South Dakota and Minnesota have been swept by a series of windstorms which have caused thousands of dollars damage to property and several lives have been lost.

TOWNS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED. Are Volin, Olivet, Pukawane, Lesterville and Mount Vernon and three or four other villages were badly damaged.

THE END OF THE WORLD HAD COME. Farm houses and barns were swept away and houses and cattle were burned to death by scores.

ABERDEEN, Dak., April 4.—Leola, the county seat of McPherson county, was destroyed by a prairie fire during Tuesday's whirlwind.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., April 4.—The most devastating prairie fire ever known raged over the prairies west and north of Lake Benton on Tuesday and Tuesday night.

PERISHED IN A HURRICANE. HURON, Dak., April 4.—No prairie fire in the history of this part of Dakota equalled that of Tuesday.

THE COUNTRY DEVASTATED. BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—The whole country around Blunt was devastated by the wind and fire last night.

FORTY DESTITUTE FAMILIES. MILLER, Dak., April 4.—Prairie fires last night destroyed about forty houses, many barns, a large number of horses and cattle, and left about forty families destitute in the southern part of this county.

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

SPRUDY REBUTITION. JACKSON, Minn., April 4.—The prairie fires were more general than was at first believed.

HORRORS ON ALL SIDES. 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.

THE FURY OF THE FLAMES. BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—Stories of the fire continue to be brought into town by stragglers.

A WONDERFUL WEAPON. The Dynamite Guns of the New Cruise Veauvius Successfully Tested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The contract between the Dynamite Gun company and the Government stipulates that before the Veauvius 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.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE. Sir John Macdonald Gives the Delegation Cold Comfort.

OTTAWA, April 5.—A deputation from the City Council and Board of Trade of Quebec and from the surrounding municipalities, numbering altogether nearly a hundred, waited upon the Ministry this afternoon to urge the Government to guarantee for twenty-five years the interest at four per cent. on three million dollars worth of bonds to be expended in the erection of a cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec.

BOULANGER'S FLIGHT. He Issues a Manifesto from Belgium—To Be Prosecuted for Seeking to Overthrow the Republic.

PARIS, April 3.—The Figaro has received by telephone from Brussels a proclamation from General Boulanger, who addresses a manifesto from that city to his countrymen.

A rumor is current 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.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—General Boulanger and Mr. Arene, a member of the French chamber, 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.

with which Belgium desires to continue its friendly relations. Boulanger is now remaining quietly at the Hotel Monarque, at Mons, under the name of Monsieur Breton.

PARIS, April 5.—The Opportunist and Radical press regard the vote in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the prosecution of Boulanger by the Government as a death blow to Boulanger.

THE LATEST MANIFESTO. PARIS, April 5.—General Boulanger has issued a manifesto dated Brussels, April 5. He says that in their robustness the electors know how to deal with the tissue of falsehoods and abominable slanders against him.

HOW HE WILL BE TRIED. PARIS, April 5.—The Senate will begin the trial of Gen. Boulanger on Monday.

HE HAD BETTER KEEP IN BELGIUM. PARIS, April 5.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Boulanger the moment he touches French soil.

PROHIBITION'S WATERLOO. Great Majorities for Free Will and Personal Liberty.

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

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.

LAMARK.—The Scott Act was defeated in Lamark 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.

CARLETON.—The Scott Act was defeated in Carleton county to-day by 125 majority.

PETERBORO.—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 large majority.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Right Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board in the present British Government, was born at Dundee 61 years ago.

Mrs. Jessie Macaulay, 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 Edinburgh 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, Edinburgh, recording the execution of a burial along with the Marquis of his friend and follower Sir William Hay, of Delgaty.

Rev. John Robertson, of Stonehaven, believes he will see the post 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 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 country recluse "the salmon don't" he replied "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 rights again, which he thinks will be very soon, the fish will all come back."

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

Appear in true colors, mount snowshoes or skis, 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, 1899.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

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.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past week, 5,994 bushels. Millers are buying scarcely anything in this market, as they claim to have sufficient for present wants.

BARLEY.—Receipts for past week, 3,360 bushels. Holders ask 75c for May delivery afloat, and shippers bid 70c for 60 lbs.

OATS.—Receipts for past week, 21,000 bushels, against 17,000 bushels for week previous. The market is easy at \$1.00 to \$1.05 with business in car lots reported both ways.

BEANS.—Receipts for past 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 \$5, and we quote 55c for fair to fine malting. Feed barley is quoted at 43c to 45c.

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

CANADIAN TIMOTHY.—Receipts for past week, 2,000 to 2,200 American timothy, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bushel. Clover seed, 45c to \$5.75 per bushel, or 9c to 9 1/2c 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 articles, however, remain as they can be bought for less money.

short rib sides for May compared with a week ago. The week's exports of hog products were large in both meats and lard, continuing to show a very marked increase over same time last year.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 509 pcks. Stock is light, and cheese quotations very scarce. All arrivals are picked up as soon as landed at from 23c to 25c as to quality, very fancy single packages bringing a little more.

CHEESE.—The shipments of cheese from Canada from the close of navigation to date were 194,374 boxes, against 178,434 boxes for corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of about 17,000 boxes, but owing to the returns being given this year of through Western cheese than last year, it is said that the actual shipments of the two seasons since the opening of navigation are about equal.

EGGS.—Receipts during week 1,225 pcks. 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.

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 can. In wood, sales have ranged from 5c to 6 1/2c as to quality and size of keg.

APPLES.—Sound Spies and Baldwins, \$2 to \$2.50 in small lots, and fancy single barrels \$3. Four stock, however, is still difficult to sell at any price.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Sound Spies and Baldwins, \$2 to \$2.50 in small lots, and fancy single barrels \$3. Four stock, however, is still difficult to sell at any price.

LEATHER.—Sole—No. 1 B. A. 19 1/2 to 2 1/2; 2 1/2 to 1 1/2; Ordinary 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; 2, 00 to 00; Slaughter, 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 35 to 38; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 20 to 26; Split, large, 15 to 18; light, 20 to 25; Harness, 12 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12; glazed, 9 to 12; Dull Kid, 9 to 12; Pebble, 8 to 12; Calf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 18 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 36.

RAW FURS. Beaver, per lb \$4 to \$4.50; Bear, per skin \$12.00, \$17.00 to \$20.00; Bear cub, per skin \$4, \$8 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; Marmoset \$1 to \$1.25; Mink \$1 to \$1.50; Murrelet, spring 20c to 25c; Otter \$10 to \$12.50; Raccoon 40c to 60c; Skunk 40c to 50c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses for week ending April 6th, 1899, were as follows: 366 left over from last week; 15 horses for week 331; shipped during week, 247; sales for week 48; left for city, 70; on hand for sale and shipment, 16.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 6th, 1899, were as follows: Cattle 475; sheep, 106; calves, 130; hogs, 388; left over from last week, 46; total receipts for week, cattle, 507; sheep, 152; calves, 136; hogs, 388; calves, 162; hogs, 244; exported via Portland per S.S. Toronto 95 cattle.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. 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 hams and lard is increasing and good prices are paid. The supply of good veal is short; demand good at fair prices. Bobs are plentiful but valueless.

We quote the following as being fair values: Sheep, good, 1900 to 1400, 4c to 4 1/2c; Butcher's good, 1000 to 1100, 3 1/2c to 4c; do, medium, 8c to 9c; do, culls, 2 1/2c to 3c; hogs, 5c to 6c; sheep, 4c to 5c; calves, each, \$1.00 to \$6.00, according to quality.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Navy Blue Indigo dyed vest 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 skirts from S. Carsley's, where you have the largest stock and lowest prices to choose from.

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

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 IN LADIES' KID GLOVES

AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR

The quality of this Glove is equal to any sold elsewhere at 85c. The colors are good, made in the latest style, are both lasting and economical.

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

Really a 75c Glove of beautiful finish and pronounced by all ladies to be perfection.

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

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

AT 75c PER PAIR 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 at the most economical Glove any lady can wear.

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

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

The above varieties are really worth inspecting and a carefully selected stock to be had 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 Bits.

SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE

A special line of Heavy Scotch Merino Hose full fashioned and finished, all made with long ribbed tops, Navy, Sea and Dark Green. Prices for Children's sizes 19c. Price for Ladies' 25 to 35c.

CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE

A full line of Children's assorted sizes in Cashmere Hose, good heavy quality. Prices 19c and 25c. Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose, all prices, from 23c.

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

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

Fine Cashmere Underwear just received. Prices from 85c, \$1.00 and upwards.

SPLENDID WORK. It is admitted that OLAPPERTON'S SPOON 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 CORTIOELLI SEWING SILK see that you get it. The name Cortioelli is on every spool. None other is genuine.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.