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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

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ORANGE INCORPORATION

Senator O'Donohoe's Protest.

THE TRUTH BRAVELY SPOKEN.

(Official Report.)

Hon. Mr. O'DONOHOR-Before this Bill is voted on I have a few words to say. I agree with the last speaker that it should never have come before the Parliament of Canada. The Orange society has been refused official recognition in the old land whom its history nition in the old land, where its history was known; its processions were suppressed, and the body itself had to be dissolved. After one hundred years of its history it caused those hundred years of its history it caused those authorities to effect those charges, and I regret to find that it is carried to this new country, where it was not needed. If in the old land, where the great majority of the country in which it had its birth were of one faith, and the Protestants only a small minority, those was any cause for a feud or for the existence of a secret sociaty to defend themselves against a secret society to defend themselves against the large majority, surely that does not obtain in Canada. Is there any use for a secret political society in Canada?

Now, that is the question that should be calmly considered by this House, at any rate. If there is a function that this House has more than anis a function that this House has more than another, it is no protect the minorities in every part of the Dominion. The Orange association is a secret political society that brought no credit to the land in which it lived for nearly one hundred years, and why should it be imported into this new land, where there is nothing to be complained of, where there is government by the people for the people; where there is a free press; where there is a free provernment by the people for the people; where there is a free press; where there is a free people? Surely the great object of its existence, to support Protestantism, does not exist here? There is no danger that where there is over the whole Dominion only one-third of the population Catholic that they are going to subvert Protestantism. Protestants disdain to be considered as allied with this organization. considered as allied with this organization. Protestantism would not bear to hear that they needed it in this land. Who then wants it? There is no need of it. Not for the protection of Protestantism surely? What, then, is its object? Its object is purely political. It is a political organization. This Bill would not be here to-day but that it is a political organization. tion, nor would it have ever come here for its second reading had it not been for a political necond reading had it not been for a political publication. That is what it means—10 more, no less. Is it wise to foster, to recognize secret political combinations in this free land of ours? Does it increase or improve a neighborhood? Does it improve social intercourse? In times of peans is it likesocial intercourse? In times of peace is it likely to preserve the peace? Is it safe in times of
difficulty to have secret political accieties in our
army or in our camp? The investigation referat Lord Manderville's gate, a magistrate was red to by the last speaker, in England, disclosed the fact that thirty-ax lodges were found in the army under the Duke of Comberland, and it was found that this very loyal body—because they possessed, according to one side of their shields, all the loyalty that is to be found in the world—was organised within the army for the pulpose, as the report and history assert, of preventing the succession of her present Most Gracious Majesty. They were a compiracy in the army for the purpose of securing to their Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, the position which Her Majesty holds to-day. And they are the loyalists of Canada; they would subvert the constitution and destroy the succession for the purpose rof putting their Grand Mas. ter on the Torone. They are so loyal that they have loyalty planted in front of everything that they introduce, but their acts speak another language. They are double-faced, and they are double-tongued. They have two tongues and two faces, and these are always working. Now, I will ask the House to allow me upon that point to read from Edinburgh Review an article founded upon the report which has just

been referred to:
"One of the saddest and most discouraging features in the condition of Ireland is the intenseness with which party spirit rages there, and the extent to which it perverts the minds of men of all ranks, and blinds them to their plainest duties. We had indulged the hope that Orange riots had become a matter of history: but the sanguinary events of Dolly's Brae have dispelled this illusion, and attracted public attention to the saddest of all tasks—the Government of people who boast of their loyalty as an excuse for lawlessness, and while chamorous for the ghts of free men, can only be restrained by force from engaging in civil war. Our readers are aware that the 12th of last July was cele-brated in the North of Ireland by the Orange party; that in the County of Lown the march of a procession was followed by rioting and the loss of several lives, and that, after a formal enquiry into the circumstances by Mr. Berwick, on the part of the Government, Lord Roden, Mr. W. Beers, and his brother, Mr. F. C. Beers, were dismissed from the commission of peace, in consequence of the share they had taken in

these transactions.

"Nothing could be more praiseworthy than the published rules of the Orange society. They prescribed loyalty as the point of honor, obedience to the law as the first duty; they prohibit the admission of anyone capable of upbraiding another on account of his religious opinions, and they inculcated peace and good will. But never did any society exhibit such a glaring inconsistency, rather such a positive contradiction between its professed that they principles and its actual practice. The facts recall it." which came out before the committee surprised all parties, none more, we believe, than the Grand Master himself. It appeared that the Orange cath of allegiance had once been awawedly 'conditional;' and that the same spirit remained, although the words had been banged ; that, contrary to law, warrants had been issued to military bodies; that the inadvertence of the Grand Master had been taken advantage of, and his confidence abused by the officers of the institution; that the practice of the society was to resort to every contrivance-by songs, speeches, party times, processions, emblems and motioes—to insult, to domineer over, to offend and irritate their Roman Catholic neighbors; and the result of its working was seen in outrages, murders, houses wrecked, filages destroyed, riots without number, law perverted, justice denied, and the animosity of the rivalparties wrought up to

so lawless, and so uncalled for—cannot be forand tawies, and so uncalled for—cannot be for-gotten; the whole was done with such deliber-sticn, and in open defiance of the law.' In Armagh, and this instance shall conclude our list for 1830—some Orangemen passing in pro-cossion through the Roman Catholic village of Maghery, and playing the Protestant Boys, were beaten, and their drums broken. Two days afterwards the Orangemen attacked Maghery. There was no opposition—the inhabi-tants fled for their lives; an old man was beaten—a widow, within eight days of her confiment, was wounded with a bayonet, and knocked down—her son, a half-witted lad, was knocked down—her son, a halt-witted lad, was fired ab—another weman and her infant were beaten and knocked down—and twenty-eight houses wrecked and burne i, and every particle of property pillaged and destroyed. The sequel is characteristic of the state of society there. The Roman Catholics who broke the drums were convicted, and saythured to three months, imprisument. and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but, though the wrecking of Maghery trok place in open day, in the presence of Colonel Verner himself, though the rioters' names were known and their identity awern to, not one of them received a punishment whatever.

"These horrible events startled even Colon-1 Verner and his brother Orangemen, and the advice they then gave derives additional weight from additional occurrences. They extrestly recommend the abundanment of all party pro-cessions, and 'trusted that no persons of re-spectability would be found so regardless of consequences as to incur the heavy responsi-bility of countenancing the celebration of any day, in a manner calculated to give offence to any person whatever.' But having thus dis-charged their consciences, they continued to support and stimulate Orange processions by every means in their power.

" In 1831, at Tully Orier, in the County of Down, an old woman was shot in her house, and four men were pursued by the Orange party, fired upon, and driven into the river, where they were drowned. In 1832, under the impending Party Processions Act. the Orange leaders exerted themselves, and with considerable success, to prevent the usual processions. burned in effigy, in the presence of Dean Oarter), Loughall, Ballyhagan and Cootebill. In 1834 similar scenes were enacted at Beliest, Kilrae, and other places; but we have no room for an account of any except that at Annahagh, near Armagh. A Protestant and his daughter had there been besten by the Roman Catholic. in revenge for which the Orangemen turned out armed with the yeomatry fire-locks; they attacked Annahagh, and burned and wrecked nine houses, when they were stopped and driven off by the police and military. It is almost superfluous to record that for beating this man and his daughter four Roman Catholies were transported—but for burning nine houses not a single Orangeman was punished in any way. There is a melancholy similarity in the details of the occurence, proving that they did not arrise from accidental or different causes, but were the certain result of a system. according to which the Orange processions were arranged on recurring anniversaries, in the way calculated to produce the utmost excitement

and irritation.
"It was very extraordinary to see men of education, principle, and otherwise estimable character, so deceived by their own assumptions, and so bewildered by the noxious in fluence of party spirit, that though familiar with the state of things we have described they actually denied its existence, or boldly attempted to justify it to the world. Colonel Vermier asserted that the Orange society, as a body, had never interfered in any political question; Colonel Black did not consider "Croppies Lie Down a party tune; affirmed that the anniversaries of the 12th of July were paculiarly tranquil, and that adminis-tration of justice was pure. The enquiry by the committee of 1835, however, brought the truth fally to light. The exposure was complete, the condemnation universal. All classes, creeds and parties then united in declaring that the Orange organization must be arrested, that the supremacy of the law must be vindicated, and that no party in the State should be permitted to arrogate to themselves superior privileges. and insult their fellow-subjects, under ground of a pure religious belief or on the false and in-

of a pure religious belief or on the talse and insolent plea of superior loyalty.

"The Orange leaders, we are happy
to say, at this juncture, yielded a
manly and dignified obedience of the
will of the nation, as expressed in an address of the House of Commons, and the
answer of the Orown. Nowithstanding considerable resistance from the Irish portion of the body, the Grand Lodge, in April, 1836, dissolved this society, and through their organ proclaimed that they did so, not in compliance with expediency, but for the sake of principle would neither repent of the deed nor

HON. MR. MCFARLINE-What is the date of the article that the hon, gentleman is reading from?

HON. MR. DONOHOE-I am reading from Frazer's Magazine of 1836. That was the course there, and the time embraced in these transactions only extends over five years. The twelve years that the society had been dis-solved were twelve years of solid peace to Ireland. In no twelve years during the last century did peace reign so supreme as it did during the twelve years of its suppression; but immediate by upon their re-organizing the same scate of things continued as before. This was the state of affairs in Ireland. Its bistory there was a dark one. I do not desire to harrow the feelings of anybody in this House in going back to these events, and I am merely taking up one point in their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and to show that this society had its origin worked, Allages destroyed, riots without number, law perverted, instice denied, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show what it was in Ireland, and their history, to show that this society had its origin from the Orange procession in the city of New York. They may have had some provocation. They were out in procession; but supposing reason for bringing it to this country. The story were out in procession; but supposing that there had been cause, there is a provocation, does that justify wholestory.

anything else in the world—and under such a system of government, why should we in this House forter these secret combinations? Can any man who votes for that measure say to himself: "By doing so, I make society better; I tranquilize the country by giving that vote?" Can any man, on his conscience, say he has improved acciety by giving his sanction to an Orange Fill at this period of the world's history? Can any one say that our people would march to the front in time of people would march to the front in time of trouble in the united spirit they would if we had no lodges? In the army in England, where lodges were organized, they were suppressed immediately when found. They were as provocative of evil and disunion in the army as here, and every man can easily consider to himself how they may be. If you have a regiment with one hundred Catholics, and they are banded to-gether in a secret society in the same regiment, have we the fame army? Have they the same impulse, the same united aim that they what Orangeism has been in the past or what it may be in the future; but I speak in the pub-lic interest, in the interest of peace and in the interest of social existence and happiness in this our new and happy land, in which we ought not to foster, encourage or recognize any secret political organization. Since Orangeism came here, how have those societies conducted themelves? A few events will demonstrate it, a events fresh in the memory of every man here from the hurning of the Parlia-ment House in Montreal until you come to Prescott, where the black flag was hoisted.
Then c.ming to Kingston, where the son of Her Majesty would not be allowed to land unless be marched under an Orange arch. He had with him the Duke of Newcastle and his suite; the Orangemen came to meet them and he could not land there. That was loyalty to the Queen's son. They have all the loyalty. That is Orange loyalty. Then a step further west, to Toronto. He wanted to go to church on Sunday, but the Orangemen there had built an Orange arch; therefore, they would not let him go to church. They filled the streets. They were for mobbing him if he took any other route on that occasion to get to church; still, notwithstanding the annoyance and humiliation he had to suffer. he would not bow his neck or humiliate himself to go under the Orange arch, because it was the policy of the British Government that Orange is m should not be fostered or recognized. We had another specimen of Orange loyalty in the city of Toronto—a very nice specimen Lord Elgin came to the city of Toronto, where he was addressed by the people—a grand man. We all remembered him. He was robren egged in the streets of Toronto by the Orangemen. But these were loyal Orauge eggs. HON. MR. McKINDSEY-You are wrong.

Hop. Mr. O'DONOHOE-No; I was there. I am ineaking by the book. At any rate, these are a few specimens of Orange loyalty, Orange freedom of speech, Orange fair play. These are evidences of them; but, for us the minority, living in Ontario, we have quite another tale to tell. It is not eggs—not even loval Orange It is not eggs-not even loyal Orange eggs that are thrown at us—it is bullets; it is stones. We see the Archbishop at the head of his flock moving from one church to another, performing a pilgrimage in solemn eilence and prayer, without any insignia or colors, or anyelse. We see them run upon pistoled and driven as if they were wild animals. We see bloodshed, women and men frightened, and such a scene, perhaps, as has never been witnessed in any other city in Canada. Now, that is conduct that we have a right to represent to this House. We have a right to ask this House, who are a judicial body, and capable of considering the rights of the minority as well as the rights of the majority—we have a right to ask them, in view of occurrences of this nature, is it desirable to sanction a body of men who are capable of such acts, for good men are known by their observance of the laws. Men who violate the laws never can and never could be called good men in any period of the history of the world. Another man came out to Canada-whether he was prudent in coming to this country or not is a question, but he came to a country over which floated the British flag, and which he heard was a free country—I refer to Mr. O'Brien. He went to Kings'on and he had a bairbreadth escape from being murdered there, and he had the same experience in the city of Tourston. the same experience in the city of Toronto.

These people might find fault and say that he had no business coming to this country, but was it for them to take the law into their own hands and avenge themselves?

Hon. Mr. McDonald—It served him right. HON. MR. O'DONOHOE-Do I understand my hon, friend to say "Yes?"
HON, MB. McDONALD—To what!

Hon. Mr. O'Donohor—That they were right to take the law into their own hands.

Hon. MR. MoDonald-No; I did not say that; I said it served O'Brien right, that was

all.

Hon. Mr. O'DONOHOE—My hon. friend may say it served O'Brien right, but if stones were thrown at his own head he would scarcely say it served him right.

Hon. Mr. McDonald—I did not break the

Hon. Mr. O'DONOHOE—Nor did Mr. O'Brien on that occasion break the law. On another occasion the Orangemen in the city of Toronto. without any provocation, broke down a hotel simply because Mr. McGee was dining there on the 17th March, and they pursued him to the Parliament House, where he sold the House the circumstances, but the owner never received any remuneration, nor were there any convictions made, The judges themselves said on the bench that the officials and the constables were altogether with these people, and Chief Justice Richards said there was another oath beyond the oath of their office that they observed, and no man could be

Orange riots in the five years preceding the formal dissolution of the society in 1836. Ab Orosan, in 1839, in the County of Down, a formidable armed procession, ashibiting warrants from the Duke of Cumberland, openly resisted the police, and only retreated before an overpowering military force. At Dungamon, in Tyrone, they overswed the magistrates, and by force compelled them to disoby the orders of the Government. At Tanderagbee there were riots and murders. At Maghers, in Londondery, the Consequence of the freest government from the people's control, the save and only retreated being an overproper or any orders of the control of the society for the people's control, the save and the Fremer of the Dominion; that, in fact, it is headers, and I have very little doubt it is, because the maker's name seems to be stamped on the blade pretty well. He is himself one of the order, and no doubt does everything in his power to foster it, and has always done so. In my humble judgment this House should not pass this Bill. We should not care under whose auspices the Bill was brought up or who brought is here; the question for this House should have been bestowed upon humanity; that it is almost impossible to resist the temp that it is almost impossible to resist the temp. brought up or who brought is here; the question for this House should be, is it beneficial to society to give this organization that recognition which is sought? It is not what is on the face of the Bill I read to you. What is on the face of the Bill amounts to nothing. The Orange order can in every one of the Provinces have all the rights they want as to holding property, and as to benevolent purposes, so it is not for that it is brought here. It is to give the society recognition. the society recognition. Now, hon, gentlemen, in all frankness I believe that a more serious would have if they were merely citizens brought together under the drill of the country, under their commanders? Is there no danger? I say there is a danger. I am speaking to this House frankly; I am speaking to the winder that a more serious question you have not been troubled with in their commanders? Is there no danger? I say your time in this Senate, and if there ever was one, that should be well considered before we cast frankly; I am speaking to it without regard to our votes is is this. In withholding our support from it was a serious question you have no required. from it we are hurting nobody; we are produc-ing no had effects. We are irritating no party. They have all the power they want for holding property and for benevolent purposes, and why do they ask the Parliament of Canada be give them recognition. For my part, I believe it is unwise to recognize any society of the kind—not merely the Orange society, but any society whatever that is secret and political These societies begin in a very peculiar manner.
They do not io good to the Orangemen. The great mass of the Orange body are not benefited by them. It is simply the bell wethers—the fellows that make use of them for positions these are the men who make use of the other poor fellows, and all they get in return is to be trotted out under the burning aun on the 12th of July to parade the streets. These societies do them harm, by subjecting their members to excitement, and I believe that they members to excitement, and I believe that they would not be any worse Protestants by not having this organization, and that the state of Protestantism in Canada does not require their assistance. England says: "We don't want your assistance," as she has told them freely and frankly over and over again; "the civil power is strong enough to protect the country." The Orangemen offered to take up arms for Ireland, but their offer was repudiated. Under these circumstances. I sak how gentlemen to these circumstances, I ask hon gentlemen to consider calmly whether they are doing a benefit or an injury to Canada by legalizing a system of ecrev auciotics in our political affairs

ORANGE AGGRESSION.

Col. O'Brien M. P., Makes a Fiery Speech.

OTTAWA March 25,-Col. O'Brien, M. P. speaking at the Orange entertainment in Carleten County, last night, said: There was no time like the present for the Orange Association to make itself felt. For many years past they had been living in a kind of fool's paradice and had been rudely awakened from their dream. While they had been liberal and telerant they had been taken advantage of by a certain class. They were told the Jesuits Estate Act was constitutional, and perhaps it was, but if it was so, so much the worse of the constitution. This was a time when the association should not be satisfied with a demonsteration on the 12th July, or singing to hell with the Pepe, or with being an insurance company. The Protestant party must meet aggression with aggression and beyond the line of Equal Rights these people should not go. Not far from Ottawa they had found that the public school system had been made use of to teach French and to per-petuate a religion that it was not meant to Their agitation had done semething to at ip tols. The French language was being used as a weapon in the hands of a Roman Catholic hierarchy and that is the reason they obposed its recognition, and not because they objected to the French race. There was no possible just floation for the use of the language as an official one, any mere than Swedish and German in Canada. There should be and could be only one recognized language, and that was not French but English.

Imitated the London Swells.

prisonment at hard labor for disgraceful and unnatural practices. Followed Davitt's Good Advice.

BELFAST, March 26.—Eight youths of this city have been sentenced to 18 months' im-

LIVERPOOL, March, 26.—Acting under advice of Michael Davitt, the dockmen of this city met their employers to-day and agreed upon terms.

Further Evictions at Oliphert.

LONDON, March 27.—The evictions from the Oliphert estate, in Ireland, have been renewed with all the painful scenes which have attended the former expulsion of tenants from the farms comprising that estate. A large crowd of people from neighboring farms and towns assembled to-day to witness the work, and outspoken ex pressure of sympathy with the tenants were exasperating to the bailiffs and police, but no violence occurred.

Healy on Balfour's Bill.

DUBLIN, March 26.—Mr. Healy, who presided at a large meeting yesterday, said nobody who had read Balfours's bill would fail to see who had read Balfours's bill would fail to see it was essentially a scheme requiring a local standard by order of the Legislature it was essentially a scheme requiring a local visends and against Britain's interference with a salute of seventeen guns was fired from Assembly Hill, Frankfort, on St. Patrick's day, rights of Newfoundland, and demanding the opinion that a benefit ought to be refused be extinction of French claims on the Newfoundland demand cause it smanaked from the Tories, but the land coast. The people of Newfoundland demand land coast. The people of Newfoundland demand expressing the hops that the fetters which land Purchase bill was intended to benefit the land of Ireland may soon be shatlandlords and, therefore, he felt absolved from

that it is almost impossible to resist the temp tations that beset life's pathway; and some go so far as to question the justice of God in this respect. And yet, if we had not free will, if it were out of our power to sin, it would be im-possible to merit, for without a battle there can be no victory; and as God is a just God, He has given to every human creature a conscience, unerring, infallible, and it is only by refusing to listen to its dictates that a soul can be lost. Let a man be governed entirely by the voice of conscience and his free will is powerless to work him harm; sin can only be committed by turn-ing a deaf ear to its warning voice. When a human being first enters upon the

path of sin loud and clamorous is the voice of conscience. He may not be restrained by it, but he cannot stille its accusing voice. Nor can he deceive himself as to the nature of his offense, for his conscience lays bare before him its character, its enormity, and also that by it he forfeits his right to heaven and chooses bell. A long course of sin will numb the conscience, but it can never entirely deadened. It is often said of a man that he has no conscience that he is thoroughly hardened, but this is not so. There are times perhaps, in the darkness and silence of the night when his conscience awakes from its torper and lashes him with a thousand stinging tongues; when every evil deed of his life passes before him, bringing with it the agony of remorse, the torture of an accusing and upraiding conscience.

Conscience doth make cowards of us all, and the sinner often trembles and quivers under its accusing and upraiding, and that warning it never ceases to whisper. Is it not conscience which causes some to expiate by a life time of asceticism and penance a single sin; which will force the murderer to confess his crime when he is safest from detection; which will force from the clenched hand of the miser his ill-gotten gold, compel the sland derer to confess himself a liar, the proud man to acknowledge his injustice? It was conscience which caused Judas, the traitor, to end his own life; which caused Sb. Peter such history for in the state of bitter suffering after his denial of his Master; uch forced our best parer hide themselves from God after their sin. What was it but conscience which made the crowd shrink back ashamed and silent, when Jesus said: "Let him who is without sin throw the first stone.

Ah, who can do justice to the tortures of remorseful conscience? It has driven men to insanity, to self destruction; it makes of the heart a hell, and thus sin is its own Nemesis.

Happy indeed are those whose conscience are white and clean. What matter to them the trials and sufferings of this sorrowful world; Are they not sure of eternal happiness beyond the grave, that when they lay down life, with ite burdens, they will enter upon a peace which wil ne ver end.

Therefore, is not a clean conscience of priceless value, far above the fleeting pleasures sin can purchase? Should we not guard and cherish it, use our free will only in God's rervice and honor, and not to offend and insult Him-use it to win for us heaven and not to

THE KAISER AND THE POPE. His Holiness' Indorsement of William's Labor Reforms.

BERLIN, March 26 .- The Reichsanzeiger published the letters between Emperor William and the Pope on the labor conference. The Emper or's letter announces the Bishop Kopp has been appointed a delegate, and says the Emperor knows Kopp is thorougly imbued with the Pope's ideas and will materially contribute to the success of the humanitarian work. Pope, in his reply, congratulates Emperor William upon taking the field for a resolute effect in a worthy cause which meets the Pope's hear if est wishes After referring to encyclical dealinas with the social question, the Pope says he recognizes the high value of an attempt to actale questions by an international conference, appreciates the Emperer's acknowledgement of the great officacy of the religion and the church in the solution of social questions, hopes the church's servants will be supported by the authorities in the exercises of their function in connection with social questions, warmely wishes the conference success, expresses grati-fication at the appointment of Bishop Kopp, and concludes with cordial wishes for the Emperor and his family.

LONDON, March 26.-The St. Jame's Gazette says :- "It is reported that the Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, will soo ratire from office. PARIS, March 36 .- The Universe says Gen-

eral Von Caprivi has intimated his desire for more friendly relations with the Vatican.

THE WHOLE ISLAND ABLAZE, Rewfound and's Opposition to the Angio-French "Modus Vivendi,"

Halifax. March 26 .- A special cablegram from St. John's Nfid, to night, to ye an intuches demonstration was held there to day to protest againes one Angio-French modus vivendi regarding the lobster fisheries and the virtual transfer of a thousand miles of Newf undlend coast from the hands of the Government of that island to the joint control of British and French Naval officers. Strongly worded resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, indignantly protesting against the modus visends and against Britain's interference with

weakness of the Government in the present crisis, and enthusissically adopted a stirring memorial to Queen Victoria and the British Parliament on the line of the resolutions adopted. Delegates were appointed to visit England and urge the vital importance of the present crisis upon the Imperial Government, and also to visit the other colonies and enlist their moral support. The whole island is ablaze over this question, and unless an amicable settlement is speadily arrived at Newfoundland promises to become a ercond Ireland to the home

WILL APPEAL TO THE STATES. St. John's, Nild., March 26 .- A large gather-

ST. JOHN'S. Niid., March 26.—A large gathering here to-day denounced French encroachments on the Maritime rights of Newfoundland The speakers urged that if Eugland does not protect the Newfoundlanders in their rights, an appeal should be made to the United States. Similar meetings were held at Harbor Grace, Little Bay, Burin and other principal settlements. Great excitement prevailed.

THE ORDER OF REDEMPTORISTS

Movements of the Superior General in the United States and Canada.

Advices from New York inform us that the Very Rev. Mons. Schauer, Superior General of America, has returned from his recent visit to America, has returned from his recent visit to the Pacific Slope, where he has accepted a number of new foundations; one in Portland, one in Colorado, and one in Washington Territory. The house in Portland is dedicated to St. Alphonsus, the founder of the Order of the Redemptorist Fathers. It will be the head-quarters, whence bands of holy missionaries will sally forth from time to time to evangelize this new division of the tar West. It seems that Archbishop Gross, of Portland, and other neighbouring bishops have prevailed on Mons. Schauer to accept a large number of missions for the laife. to accept a large number of missons for the laity and of retreats for the priests and religious communities of their respective dioceses. In order to supply the requisite number of priests to accomplish the work cut out in this programme it will necessitate a drain upon the houses in the New Province.

houses in the New Province.

The Very Rev. William Wayrich, Provincial of New York and Canada, has already received orders to furnish his quots of men for this new Western contingent. We Quebecers are familiar with the many sterling qualities of head and heart of our own

good Redemptorist Fathers.

We have seen the great work accomplished by them, within a few years, in our own dear city.

We are acquainted with their mortification and prayerful lives, their indefatigable zeal for the salvation of souls, and especially their great solicitude for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the rising generation. Men of this des-cription and of such calibre cannot fail to cap an abundant barvest of souls, in these far disan abundant harvest of souls, in these far distant fields of labor, where the crops are ready for the sicle, and very few laborers to gather them in. When worthy priests as are stationed in St. Patrick's parish, and as are presently preaching a retreat to our people, enter upon their work of love, for the Divine Master, they are not the many privations the great hum. regard not the many privations, the great humliations, and innumerable inconveniences which must necessarily be met with in such an under-taking. Therefore it is that these zealous, hard working sone of St. Alphonsus meet with great success in preaching the word of God, and in hauling in such large drafts of fish every time

they cast out their nets. Should any of our good and exemplary Quebec fathers receive a call to the Pacific Slope we will say to him, with heavy hearts and tearful eyes, good bye, and may God bless him and his laborers, and may he receive from the Divine Master the reward of the good and faithful servaut.—Quebec Telegarm.

A "Workingman's Dwelling" Act

LONDON, March 27 .- The Liberals introduced a bill in the House of Commons this evening empowering the London County Council to erect dwellings for workingmen upon plans taken in the very latest and aighly approved sanitary improvements.

Although the Conservatives have several

times recently given intimation of their inten-tion to introduc a similar measure, it is thought probable that there will be considerable opground that its introduction is inopportune and made with a view of impeding Government's Irish legislation, but really because the Liberals have forestalled the Tories and would possibly make party capital by its passage.

Things That We Must do This Year and Every Year of Our Lives.

We must prepare for death. It is sure to come; but when? It might be this very moment, if the good Lord permitted it. Let us take care; let us watch and pray.

We must fear the judgment of Grd. Sconer

or later we shall be judged; our thoughts, our words, our actions. God has seen all, God knows all. Our lives already have stains upon their surface. Oh! let them be pure for the future.
We must avoid hell. God has surrounded us with every help to do so. Holy Communion to preserve us, Confession to purify us, remorse of conscience to warn us.

We must gain heaven. We are on the road that leads to it—oh! let us never turn saids from that road. God, our loving Father is waiting for us there, and the Blessed Virgin, and the glorious angels, and the dear saints long to welcome us. For this we were madeheaven and eternal joy. Oh! let us labor for it with all our heart and soul and strength this year and every year of our lives.

Tried to Assassinate a Priest.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.-The town of Texas, 13 miles from here, was thrown into great excitement to day by an attempt to sassasinate Rsv. Patrick B. Leuneghan, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The passive of St. sceeps a Caddott Church. The priest was to officiate at a funeral and was in the church reading his Office while waiting the arrival of the body. Sexton Richard McNichols, without a word of warning, fired at him five shots from a revolver, three of which took effect. Father Lenneghan now lies in a critical condition. McNichols has been carried the condition. McNichols has been sexton of the church six months. He is given to drink and is not considered to be quite sound in his mind.

Honoring the Day.

The Catholic Advocate of Louisville, Ken-The Camous Advocate of monavine, Ken-tucky, relates that "by order of the Legislature a salute of seventeen guns was fired from As-sembly Hill, Frankfort, on St. Patrick's day, in compliment of our fellow-citizens of Irish

In the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Meredith's Attack on the Catholic System.

HON. MR. FRASER'S ELOQUENT REPLY

Education Rights of Minorities Ably Discussed.

On Tuesday, March 25th, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Elucation for Ontario, introduced the Act amending the Public and Saparate School Acts. We give below the three great speeches on the opening day of the debate, and a synopsis of the remainder. As this question is of paramount importance to the Cathelics of Oatsrie, we commend this not provide for the withdrawal of those who had

debate to the close attention of our readers : Mr. Ross (Middlesex) was received with applause from the Government side of the House in rising to move the second reading of his bill to amen I the Public and Separate Schools Acts He said there were a number of bills before the House dealing with this same subject, and he proposed that whathe had to submit should receive first consideration, and the r st might all come of Ravision. His hon friend had another bill under this discussion. He would endeavour to providing for a compulsory ballot and for the under this discussion. He would endeavour to providing for a compulsory ballot and for the point out to the House why his bill should be election of Public actual trustees at the same adopted and certain others should not be adopted to me as the municipal elections. When this Hon, gentlemen were aware that the main object of the bill was to remove doubts as to the arrangement between Public and Separate school supporters. It contained no new principle, but was simp y the embodiment of an old principle. Items that the under the provisions of the Act of 1873 mistakes occurred as to the assess ment of Public and Separate school supporters Tuese mistakes were sometimes very trifling, but it did occur that mistak s were made. Sometimes a Public school supporter was set down where he should have been a Separate school supporter, and vice versa. Although these things were trifling, they caused considerable irribation, and it was thought necessary that special instructions should be given so that the assessment rolls should be strictly guarded, and no person rated as a taxpayer wrongfully. In 1877 such am indments were made to the Act, as it was thought nicessary to distinguish those who were Seperate school from those who were Public school supporters. So that at that time there was thought to be sufficient warning given to clerks, and to those upon whom devolved the responsibility of keeping the rolls. Mustakes, however, still occurred, and in 1879 a further amendment was made allowing any ratepayer to go to the Court of Revision and get satisfac-tion, and if he did not think the decision of that court satisfactory an appeal was allowed to the County Judge. It was found since the re-enactments that

SOMETHING FURTHER HAD TO BE DONE

and to prevent errors it was thought desirable to instruct municipal officers connected with preparation of the assessment rolls distinctly as to what their duties would be. There we estable persons connected with the preparation and final revision of the assessment rolls. The assessor had certain duties, the clerk had duties, and other duties devolved on the Municipal more secret and reserved system were adopted. amine the bill they would see how the provisions were made by an index book of supporters of Separate schools to be kept by a clerk. The hon gentleman then entered into detail of the provision of the first section, and he held that if the cl-rk carried out his duties under that section it must prevent further mistakes. This index book was open for inspection, so that any. one having a complaint could go and examine is. Besides the instructions to the clerk there were equally distinct instructions to the as-Bessor, who, in order that mistakes might not occur, was told to have printed on or write across his notice a statement as to whether the parsons was assessed as a Public or Separate school supporter. It would appear then that no mistake could occur if the clerk kept his index book rightly, and if the assessor acted up to his instructions. He beld that section 5 was good in that it provided for those ratep yers who had peen placed on the wrong column, and notice had been given the taxes should be assessed against the ratepayer to the extent they would have been had the name been in the proper Taese were the precautions which it was thought desirable should be in the bill against errors repeatedly occurring. This legislation, it was thought, would render mistakes almost impossible. It was not strange that mistakes had occured, considering the vast number of municipalities and the fact that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 rate payers in the province. In fact it was a marvel that mis-takes had been so rare, and it was a matter for congratulation that the officials had discharged their duties with so much accuracy. He thought the irritation over this measure had been unduly featered. Under these new provisions be held mistake would rarely occur if they occured at all. His hon, friend from London seemed anxious to assist the House in providing legislation of a character similar to this he he submitted. The hon member had a bill of which the ostensible object was to provide that no person should be rated other than a Public school sup porter, unless he gave the notice provided by section 40 of the Separate School Act. He (Mr. Rose) was bound to say this was

A MARVELLOUS BILL,

in its structure, in its preamble, as well as in its two subsequent clauses, constituting the main body of the bill. In the preamble he said first that every ratepayer ought to be prima facie a Public school supporter. Surely he knew that every ratepayer was now prima ficie a Public school supp rior. If he would look at the Separate Bobool Act of 1855 he would see that it plainly indicated that such was the provision of the bill. Did he not know that a Separate school could not be organized until a Public school was first established? If he would turn to the second section of the Separate School Act of 1855 he would find a pravision that unless there were five heads of families within any school section or within any ward they may not convene a public meeting to es-tablish a Separate school. The same provision was contained in section 2 of the Act of 1863, ramely, that until a Public school was first esablished by law a Separate school could not be established. So that until the meeting was called every person belonging to the municipality was a Public school supporter. He held the first provision in the prescribe was nonecessary. The second clause was to the effect that no one should be rated as a Roman Catholic Beparate school supporter unless by his own voluntary sct. That was the law now. It was always voluntary in the Act, and there was no correion in any of the statutes. The first meeting to creanize was a voluntary one. And the election of trustees was a purely voluntary Again, if a Roman Catholic desired to act. Again, if a Homan Catholic desired to withdraw his action was purely voluntary. In the first section of his bill be provided as follows, viz., that "Notwithsbanding the provi-

since the Separate School Acs was established.
The House in 1877, his hon, friend being a consenting party to it, re-enacted this Separate School Act of 1863. In 1877 the same section was re-enacted, and afterwards in 1886 and 1887 this House confirmed the previous legisla-HON. G. W. ROSS ON EDUCATION.

1887 Into Economy as three different simes placed upon record and re-enacted the section under the Act of 1863 requiring notice to be given, and the hon, member for London now inserted de nova a clause as much as to assume that the previous Acts of this House were

NULL AND VOID. Had his hon, friend from London any foundation for assuming that the notice required under section 40 was withdrawn by any legislation of this House or by any court or authority? The Attorney-General before 1886 had expressed the opinion that the preliminary notice had not been dispensed with under section 40, but on the contrary was expressely continued by the 41st section, now the 40sh section of last session, the section giving Roman Catholic exratepayer. The proposed bill would study the the existing legislation. They were not prepared to set aside the machinery of the Court question came before the House in 1873 his hon. triend voted against the bill for parliamentary elections, but afterwards became its most en thusiastic advocate. His position in regard to the ballot in school elections had been very peculiar. In 1878 he spoke very strongly against holding school elections at the same against finding school elections. He wanted no politics in school matters in 1878. Now he wanted to thrust all the politics presible in the election of school trustees. In 1879 his honfriend had voted for a ballot for Public and Separate school trustees. In 1882 he declared against forcing the ball to on Separate schools. Id that year he had said that it was the Conservative party who supported the Roman Catholic party in their claim to obtain their recognized rights, even at the risk of losing their seats. As reported in The Mail eight years ago, he said that he aid not desire to force the ballot on the Separate achool supporters contrary to their wish. How did the matter

SEPARATE BOHOOLS

were allowed in 1885 to adopt the ballot if they desired. Out of 231 municipalities in the prov ince only 91 availed themselves of the privilege Were they prepared to say to the remainder that their privilegs was one that they should no longer be allowed to maintain? Shou'd they compal them to adopt a billot which they had the upportunity of adopting and had declined? Was that the tendency of legislation in the House? Was there any intimidation now in the election of Public school trustees? Would incorporated villages trustess abould be elected by the rate-payers by ballot, it was surely more important than the great interests of our High schools should be protected and not allowed to run as large, as proposed by his bon, friend. He was inconsistent in proposing one mode of trustees. He had proposed also to apply this system to Separate schools, notwithstanding that in 1882 he had taken an average of the people, who could not in the nueteenth century, in this age of enlightment, express his views upon a great public question. course. There were Separate schools in 59 municipalities in which this ballot applied, and last year only 7 of these municipalities had soy contest at all for the election of Separate school trustees, the remainder being carried by ac-clamation. Did not his bon friend know that to deprive Separate achools of the right to vote under the British North America Act would be to violate the rights conferred in the constitu-tion? Would his hon, friend take ground that this House had the right to withdraw privileges which Separate schools possessed at that time? Was he not by this bill making an incoad on the British North America Act which the House could not support? They (she Gov ernmen) took the ground that the privilege of Den voting was a privilege within the meaning t the Act, and hon gentlemen opposite would have to furnish the House with good reasons to the contrary that the privileges which he proposed to withdraw from the S parate schools were ones that he could safely withdraw according to the previsions of this Act. Referring to Quebec, he asked if the majority pook such a shand as was advised that the Protestants in O stari, should do, would it not be said the R man Catholic majority would be coering the minority unless that was asked for by them In no province in Canada, nor in United States, n r in England, was the ballot provided. He would ask the House to

REJECT THE BILL

(1) because it was not demanded by the Public schools, (2) it was unnecessary, (3) it would en-tail unnecessary expanse. And they would ask the House not to give the ballot to the Separate acho ils be sause (1) it would be a violation of British North America, (2) there was no demand for it, (3) because the Separate schools were now prosperous. Coming to the bill of the hon, member for North Geer, he said that that gentlemen in this bill declared that those who were teachers of religious or less in the Roman Catholic Church should not be allowed to teach in the S-parate schools of Ontario noless they passed the same examination as other teachers. He held this meature would be dis allowed by the Dominion Government, and they would be right. He did not think the hon member was quite qualified to alser the British North American Act. If he wished this bill to pass he would have to prove (1) that those teachers of religious orders were not as competent as other teachers: (2) that the dunation received in such schools was inferior. He atated that teachers in La Balle. St. Michael's, St Patrick's achools held certificates. and of the nireben Christian Brothers eight hald provincial cartificates either from Ontario, Quebec, or Nova Scotia. In other cities, such as Orbawa and Kingston, the same was the fact. The hon mamber for North Grey did not propose to proceed gradually, but to compel them to take a course of training in a more arbitrary way. He had it from the Inspector of Western Ontario that of the 159 female teachers of religious orders 40 had certificates and nine had attended the Norman school.
This would how that they were well qualified
teachers. The bill of the hom gentleman from Greaville respecting High and Separate school trustees had practically for its object that taking away of S-p wate school representation at the the proceedings within those schools, that the ratepayer must be assumed to be a supporter of trustees should be simply nominess of theirs to THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. High school board.

som otherwise liable for Public school rates shall be exempt from the payment thereof or be liable for the payment of rates in support of a Roman Catholic Separate school unless he shall have given the notice provided for by section 40 of the Separate School Act." He wished to re-enact what was always the law they were not disposed to declare its null and wold. Was not the measure of his hom friend retrograde and reactionary instead of possessing these advantages which he hoped to incorporate the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the section of the section of the Separate School Act. The payment of the paym porate? We ought to enlist our Roman Catholics of higher education, In the western division of the province in 1885, 105 Separate school schools wrote for the High school en trauce examination. In 1889 170 scholars wrote, or au increase of 70 per cent, in five years. In 1885, 55 of those wrote passed the examination. In 1889, 91 passed.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE

1885 was 95 per cent. Last year 58 per cent, of those who wrote from Separate schools passed the entrance examinations. From Public schools the percentage was only 59 per cent., so that comparing the attainments of those who go up minorities. In conclusion he hoped that the House would reject the bills of the hon, gentlemen opposite.

It being six o'clock Mr. Speaker left the

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Mcredith was received, on rising, with applause from the Opposition benches. He said that in rising to address some observations on the questions which had been submitted to the House, on the subject of the greatest importportance perhaps ever yet brought before this ter. Legi-latu e he would congratulate the Minister the of Education upon the temper of his observaarrived at. If, however, his example was followupon to decide. Outside of this chamber attacks had been made upon him, and those around him of a very different character. Outside of this chamber they had been assailed as being demagogues, with having started the question now underdiscussion for purposes of excibitor religious animospies and bigotry, and of appealing to the intolerant passions of the people, with conspir-ing against the public weal, with raising the no napery cry. He was glad the hon, gentlemen had not reiterated that charge, because he re-pudiated entirely any intention of using words calculated to have that effect, and protested against the move adopted by a certain prelate of the Roman Catholic Church aimed at himself and others who had occasion to take a similar stand on this public question. They had a right, surely, to discuss any public question without being attacked. H would call the attention of peaking on this question in the house of God. He protested against this language, which was

ANATHEMAS OF THE ARCHBISHOP burled against him. (Applause) Were the men of the religious denominations throughout this country who had allied themselves to the Equal Rights movement-he did not say on every question on which they had taken a stand —to be denounced as being actuated by the demons let loose from hell, as the Archbishop in his statement had said? And the same charges had been made against himself. (Applause.) As to the Minister of Education; he must say that he did not guage the temperament of these people aright. He did not know how earnest the people were on this question. He (Mr. Meredian) wanted, in the first place, to call the attention of the House to what was the imperitive duty of this chamber when such a questionhad been raised on this floor, in determin ig what were the rights conferred by the British North America Act, and how far the i trisdiction of this Chamber extends. He wanted to understand whether the position taken by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Unurch was one which commanded itself to the population of the Province of Ontario. He would not go to newspaper statements for this eurpose, but he would ask leave of the House to appeal to statements made by the clergymen occupying a high position in the Roman Catho lic Onprch. He proposed to ask the House whether they were prepared to say that the principle for which the hierarchy contended was the one which the people of this country were willing to acknowledge, and accept as a ture principle. That was the vuestion the House was asked to decide upon to night. Ha had been found fault with for saying that he was of the opinion that it was unfortunate that Separate schools existed in Ontario. He had no right to be accused of being intolerant, and of being unjust to the minority of this province. As a public man he had a right to make his statement, and as such to change his opinion as the result of further deliberation and research. (Applausa) Was there any gentleman in this House who would not say that it would not be eminently in the interests of this country for the Roman Catholic and Protestant children to

be educated side by side in the schools of Ontario? He would call attention to the language of one or two prominent gentlemen of the Roman Catholic faith who had spoken on this The hon, gentleman then quoted the question. The hon gentleman then quoted the words of Hon. Thos. Wise, who, speaking on the subject of Separate schools, termed them seminaries for educating rival factions. He apealed again to another Roman Catholic authority for the statement he had made in favour of educating the children of every de nomination side by side. In a certain history used in Quebec, and in pare of Ontario, it was said about young ladies attending colleges :-That they grew up together. Protestants and Oatholios, side by side, to the mutual benefit of both parties, learning to respect each other and forming friendships which last for a lifetime." Was it intolerance to proclaim sentiments such as these? Proceeding, the hon gentleman deals with the position which the hierarchy took with regard to the statutes relating to the ROMAN CATHOLIC BOHOOLS.

They taught that they had the right to direct had be n taxed for the support of High schools' carry out their beheats. Against that he felt | that notice is necessarly in order to have the

The people of this country had never consented to give away any portion of their rights. What they did say was that when a Roman Catholic held consumntions by to his convictions there should be a concession to his conscience, not to any Church representing him. That was the foundation of the Separate school system. He then referred to an extract from the decrees of the 6th Conneil of Oceans, promulgated by Arch. 6th Council of Quebec, promulgated by Arch-bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, last year, in which the people are instructed that to render the ministers and pastors of the Church obedience, to appoint trustees and efficient teachers, who must not be dismissed without the pastor's con-sent, were the results which naturally followed what was the cause

of this increase in attendance at High schools of
Separate school children? It was from the fact
that Separate school supporters were able to
direct their children to a High school in which
they had a voice. This was an incentive to prepare the children to fit themselves for taking a
place in the schools. The increase of those in they had a voice. This was an incentive so pro-pare the children to fit themselves for taking a place in the schools. The increase of those in the eastern division of the province who passed in 1889 as compared with those who passed in 1883 was 95 per cent. Last year 58 per cent. of that 'Even if the Church should oppose your contention, you, as trustee, would place statute against the law of the Church." position Mr. Freshette had taken was the sound one, that as servant of the State he was committed by the cutter. Where the notice was not withdrawn, and this contention had been uppelled by the cutter. Where then was the justification for submitting to the House such an amendment as was proposed? No action of this flows either in 1817 or 1886 or 1887 deprived Honard Calcholies other in 1817 or 1886 or 1887 deprived Honard Calcholies other in 1817 or 1886 or 1887 deprived Honard Calcholies other in 1818 or 1888 the Honard Calcholies of the right of representation of the state of the thing of the Honard Calcholies of the right of representation of the state of the thing of the thing of the Honard Calcholies of the right of representation of the state of the thing of the thing of the thing of the thing of the Honard Calcholies of the right of representation of the state of the thing of t one, that as servant of the State he was com-Practically, in regard to these Separate schools the Course and the Course and the Separate schools the Course had been appointed to manage and coursel the education of the young of the country. Were the members of this House prepared to assent to this doctrine? Were the people of the billot on separate school supporters is the country.

> HAD BEEN VERY LIBERAL in their dealings with them. The members of this House are bound, and the country was justi or two directed towards himself and the country was bound to defend the civil rights unthing to complain of in the manner in which he had presented his case, although he dissented wholly from his arguments, from the premises the clarket of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in this province, and that they could not alver a single letter in that Act. Those who ed in the matter of moderation, hon, gentlemen talked that way ought to consider just where would best serve the interests they were called the right is to come from. It was declared in had no authority to control the books that were relying. One of the objects of the Act of 1863 was to bring the Separate schools of the province more into harmony with the provisions of the law respecting Common schools. What in duced the Minister of Education to say that if had argued the whole matter as if there were certain provisions in the Act of 1867 which could not be interfered with, whether to the advantage or otherwise of those with whom they the House to the way in which that dignitary dealt. (Applause.) Who were to judge whather had chosen to assail gentlemen connected with certain religious denominations throughout the any class of persons in the provinces. If not he took the ground that the Separate schools were guaranteed to this province. There was no power in the province to wipe out this need against men as good as the Archbishop of Kingston. (Applause.) He protested against only be brought about by Act of the Legislature such language used against a representative of this Chamber. It would be within the on this Chamber. It would be within the constitutional right, nay, it would be the duty of this Legislature to make these changes with a view to removing such provision from the statute book. He thought this a step that could very properly be taken. If the position taken by the Roman Catholics of this province was the ascredited position, then the agitation snould continue from this hour until the statute

should be

WIPED OFF THE STATUTE BOOKS. (Applause.) His hon friend had said that i was a principle which everyone must admit that no man could be taken as a supporter of a Separate school except by his voluntary act. Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, on this question of the voluntary action of the ratepayer, said:—"The Catholic man who would abandon his Caurch in her hour of trial by withdrawing his school taxes from the Catholic schools and transferring them to the Public schools, thereby dishonouring the Catholic Church, cannot com plain if he be counted a traiter to his religion consequently be debarred of his religiou privileges and refused the dispensation of the Church." Quoting from the New York Times, he said than that paper had not, as voicing the Acts of its Legislature, dealt with this question as the Attorney General dealt with it. In did not say that this was a matter that could not be redressed, but it took the course that he considered was the bounden duty of the State to take, to defend its citizens in the exercise of their civil rights. (Applause) He would say that the Attorney General had better have taken the course that was taken on the other side of the line than the course that he was pursuing here. From 1887 to the present time the Attorney-General had deliberately refused to make any change. The hon, gentleman has characterized as absurd the statement that every man was not free to devote his money to any school he pleased, that there was nothing assumed. I have gone to the trouble of procur ing a large amount of information in the differ ent municipalities. In Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Landon, St. Thomas, and St afford, the opposite to the hon. gentleman's assumption is acted upon, and down to the present time from the passing of the amendments in 1878, no notice has been re quired to have a man rated as a Separate school supporter. I have also letters to the same effect from Chatham, Merritton, and other minor towns. In the face of such evidence the hon, gentleman will deny that notice is required. Letters were then read from the city clerk of St. Thomas, and from the city clerk of Ottawa, to the effect that since 1878-9 anneanors had rated all Roman Catholics as Separate actual supporters, and notices were not required. All Roman Catholics on the rolls were assumed to be Separate school supporters. In every one of these cases not one dollar of Roman Catholics' taxes could be applied to Public schools unless he appealed. Dues not the hon gentleman, does not his department, know how the Act works? Now, if the hon gentleman assumes that we have no right to in-terfere with the machinery of the Separate schools, by what right did he pass amendments so that Roman Catholics are assumed to be Separate school supporters without giving any notice? This is an argument that can be used against himself. This is the argument used by him against the legislation proposed on this side of the House. His bill proposed that every

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXI

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thomsands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from I to 10:30 p.m., Street cars mass the door.

WHEN EVERY OTHER FOOD IS REJECTED CAN BE TAKEN, RELISHED

AND

Digested.

THE BEST FOOD FOR

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

this country prepared to assent to such views? Throughout their dealings with the minerity of this province the Protestants of this country

HAD BEEN VERY LIBERAL the province of this province? When that bill was proposed was the question of petitions done. They had heard the first gan in the raised? How much legislation is there now be crusade against Separate schools. It was high fore the House which is backed by petitions? time that the true meaning of the Public school and the property of the prop the interests of every individual citizer, no matter what his religion (Applianse) The are not presented for quarterth nearly necessary to the Raman Capplianse). The tions. Passing by for a moment an observation rights given to the Roman Cataolic citz in were legislation passed by this House. So to use or two directed towards himself and the civil rights, and this Legislature and this action an argument against the bill proposed on members on his side of the Hense, he had constry was bound to defend the civil rights this side of the House is about. The proposed on unthing to complain of in the manner in which given to every otizen under the law. [Applaus] have had some experience in the working of the I bailet in the case of the Public schools, and would that right now be will nely surrendered? minority in this province, and that they could What has been going on in the city of Toronto not aller a single letter in that Act. Those who for the past bree years? A noble struggle by a talked that way ought to consider just where minority with all the arguments in their favour the right is to come from. It was declared in this Province of Ontario that the Legislature had no authority to control the books that were entitled to direct and control the election of used in the Separate chools, and deal with the teaching in those schools, then, he taid, we should look more carefully into this change on which our Roman Catholic fellow citizens were every safeguard in its power. Another questions of the control of the change on which our Roman Catholic fellow citizens were every safeguard in its power. Another questions of the change of the tion that the hon, gentleman has quoted figures to supp relie the amendment to the law which gives a Roman Catholic a sest on the High school boards by virtue of religion. His arguments to the effect that Reman Catholics would the sui jects taught in the Separate schools were | not receive such office unless by law, owing to not in accord with the sentiments of the country he would interfere? Where did he get that majurity of the prophe of this province. Why right to interfere? It was under this bill. He had argued the whole matter as if there were Roman Catholics representation in municipal councils and other civil offices in the gift of the people by virtue of their religion? Why, on the municipal councils and other public boards Roman Catholics ob ain (files just as fairly representative according to their numbers as the country, and the way he had chosen to attack those who took a different stand from his own, and to attack the humble individual who was addressing the Chamber. He quoted from the people at the last general election, in which is hould receive for this reason, the support of the Archbishop of Kingston in Protestants. Roman Capholics should be placed should receive for this reason, the support of to the fact that they were equal to their Protesthe House and the country. Then, with regard that friends on the bench, so the bar, and on the

TEACHERS IN SEPARATE ECHOOLS, they should be subject to the same regulations

and examinations as teachers in the Public schools. The only argument against this is that there is some regulation in the religious orders which precludes them from passing or trying such eximinations. But the child in the Separate schools is entitled to as much protection in this respect as the child in the Public school. And it is unjust that Legislation in this province with respect to education should be regulated by the Province of Quebec. (Applause.) It may be true that the position assumed by Mr. Croaks that teachers employed previous to the passing of the new regulations vith respect to examinations should be sllowed to teach for the rest of their lives has a good deal of justice in it, but Quebechas no right to dictate to any other province in matters of education. Toen, to refer to the text books used in the Separate schools, the position assumed by the hou, gentlemen that the Government has no inrisdiction is rather strange in view of the atrong ground they slways assume on the question of provincial rights. The hon, leader of the Government said last session that this was a question which he considered out of the juri-diction of his province. Why not leave that to disallowance or the courts to decide? If the Government can amend the Separate school law with respect to the assessment, it can sure ly move in the question of text books. several years we find that the Public school inspectors inspected the Separate schools, but since 1879 there has been a change, and special inspectors have been appointed. What ground were these inspectors; points don? The matter of their salary may be very small, but why should the public be called upon to pay for work that might just as well be done by the Public echool inspectors? This is, then, the position we take:—That every Roman Catholic and Propestant, every citizen, shall be assumed to be a supporter of the Public schools until no ice is given to the contrary; that there should be no special legislation with respect to the aupointment of High school trustees in matters of religion; that teachers in the Separate schools should be subject to the same regulations with respect to examinations as Public school teachers; that the same inspectors should inspect Public and Separate schools; that Separ are echools electors should have the ballot the same as Public schools; that the question of text-books should be considered without assuming that the province has no jurisdiction These questions should all be discu-sed calmiv and on their merits. The house should accept or reject them on their merits, and not because of any BENTIMENTALISM

invoked, as by hon, gentleman. There is a great and growing feeling on there questions among the people of this province. There is a strong feeling, and the people are not in a mood to be trifled with when such questions of importance come before them. It is unjust to assume that the great masses of the people in this province unjust or intolerant. In 1886 speaker) took the ground that the Act of Uonfedration could not be done away, the Separate schools were a part of the constitution and could not be about bed. This position he still maintained. There is no country in the world where there is as much liberty of con-cience in this province. Every position in the public g ft is open to any man irrespective of his religion. No party so jestously guarded this freedom of conscience as the Conservative purty, yet there were those who were saying that he was using a "No Popery" cry. He hurled the insignation back in the face of those who made ic. He should applopies to the House for having occusions of any Act or law to the contrary, no per. they had not the privilege, except in a called upon to enter a most emphatic protest, taxes paid to Separate schools, and that up to pied their attention for such a time. The im- was the laity vote divided, but the clergy and

of the bill before the Heure, but he had gone so far as to question the very existence of S parato schools. He (Mr. Fraser) would not follow him in his discussion on the hierarchy question, and would not defend Archbishop Cleary. He (the Archbishop) was quite capable of taking care of himself, and his own opinion was that the way in which that prelate had accored the hon, mam ber was his reason for attacking him as he had system was known to the prople of this province. There was no law by which, if the Separate schools were applished to morrow, Separate schools supporters would be compelled to send their children to the Public schools. The crucial point was to be found in a couple of sections contained in the Public School Act. Tuese sections were 209 and 210. They were the only sections in which by any law of this province hit lette passed any parent or guardian was compelled to send their children to chool at all. You could tax the parents and take their rates, and you could do nothing more. Clause 269 said the parent or guard was r quir ed to see that his children attended the Public school or any other school. By the next clause the parent or guardien shall see that the child attended the Public school if not educated in some other manner. When there was talk of abulishing Separate schools, when.

was established looking at that end, he would just say that if the day did come, and when they had done this, and had put the minority of this province in the same position they found themselves in New York, they would find there would be voluntary schools, as was the case in that State. If the act of stealing from the Roman Catholic minority their Separate schools was enforced it would not lead to the R man Catholic children g ing to the Public schools. What had they done that this attempt was being made to take away from them that which had been guaranteed to them for and for twenty-five years by the B N.A. Act? Were they inferior? He said they were not inrior in any walk of life, and forcibly point of tant friends on the beuch, at the bar, and on the fluor of the House. At some length he reviewed the Separate school question, asserting that there were several Separa e Protestante schools is Ontario. They were much more easily estab-lished. A school could be established in every school section, and it was not required that, as with the Roman Catholic Separate school supporters, notice should be given. Under the law of 1859, and as the law now stood, there was provision made for the establishment of Protestant Separate schools. There were on the Protestant muj rity of the province, provisions more ample and generous and liberal than there vere in favour of the Roman Catholic minority for the establishment of Separate schools. nose who challenged the right of the Roman Catholic minority to have S. parate schools in the country on the ground that it gave them an un-qual privilege, that was to say, a privil ge not enjoyed by themselves, were entire intataken as to supposition. He c u'd quite understand why Propestant Separate schools had not een established. He could comprehend Protestants should be perfectly content to have the Public schools. But there were cases in which

PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS

had been established. In nine instances such schools had been established. In the Province of Outsrie, only two or three years ago, instead of having the teachers in these schools qualify according to law, they c u'd merely select the person whom they wished to teach, a go or have signed a certificate by the majority of the trudters, and that teacher became qualified accordng to law. They did not require then, and do not require now, to give a sugle notice to any per on. Thereafter any person desiring to establish one of these schools had nothing more to do than to send his children or contribute an amount of money equal to the amount men-tioned there. The objection was not true that was triquently urged that there was an unfair privilege given to Roman Catholies, and that t was more and more conceded them every day, and that the Prote-tants could not themreives establish Separate schools. He could not understand why it was than in municipalities where Roman Catholic Separate schools were in a stence there should not be in the Public schools more religious instruction - in Toronto, for instance—than the present regulations permitted. The difficulty had been in the case where the schools were mixed, and both Pro-tessants and Roman Catholics attended. Why was it that more of rel gious education could not be introduced into our Public schools. were so many young children were being brought up together? One could not, it he would, dare not if he could, shut his eyes to the fact that agreeticism and atheism were spreading a great deal in the world. This did at come from the farm or hamlet or townships of this province, but from the great centres of population, mostly from the great cities. Would not it he a go d thing now, instead of trying to abolish Separate schools, which were doing no harm to the State or people, to introduce into these Protestant schools more of the rel gious teachings, which in the end might save many from drifting into the teachings of agnosticiem and atheirm? Perhaps he had no bustness to make these suggestions. He had, bowever, established the fac: that Protestant Strata's schools one'd have existence under the law of the land. He did not need to go further than his bon friend's London speech to find a natisfactory suggestion for what lay behind his attitude toward the S-parate schools. He found the reason in what his hon, friend had referred

THE "SOLID VOTE" (Applance) 13 was unbrus to say that the Ruman C tholic votes was und vided. Not only

hishops reserved the right to cast an independent vote. The man who said that the Roman Catholic voter of this province was a slave or Oatholic voter of this province was a slave or bondsuran said that which was not true. (Applause.) His hon. friend had said that Roman-Uatholics had a right to aspire to whatever they pleased. Yes, they had a right to appire, but seldom got there. (Applause.) Continuing he endeavoured to show that as recently as 1886 many of the Roman Catholic constitutions of the province had returned to constituencies of the province had returned to constituencies of the province had returned to this House friends of the hon, leader of the Conceition. It was an offensive insult to exposition. It was an offensive insult to any that the Roman Catholic voters of this province when they went to the ballot were slaves or bondsman. The Roman Catholic priests would be traitors so their religion if they did not oppose the abolition of the Separate schools. There was one other reason why the Catholic minority should not support the homography appropriate. Supposing he supposed. gentleman opposite. Supposing he succeeded in obtaining the reins of power, whom would be call upon to form his Cabinet? The hon. call upon to form his Cabinet? The hon, gentleman from Osen Sound, the hon, member from Grenville, the hon, gentleman from Toronto, the hon, gentleman from Muskoka. Thronto, the hon, gentleman from Muskoka. Why! the whole Grant Lodge would be in gentlem. (Langhter.) The hon, member for Kent might tyle the door—(cenewed Jaughter) the Roman Catho ics, as he must speak plainly, as the hon, gentleman opposite had accused them of voting in a solid body—should not desire to see the Government in the hands of the gentlemen opposite. There were more such reasons extending back beyond Confederation. reasons extending back beyond Confederation.
He would now give some of his attention to the arguments of the hon, gentleman opposite regarding the bill itself.

Mr. Meredish—Hear, hear (Touchester)

Mr. Fraier, continuing, said that he would take up first the question of the examination of teachers. He proposed to impress upon his fellow Catholics to opp se as far as lay in their power all such legislation as was u'tra vires. He remembered the old saying, that the Greeks were to be feared bearing gifts. None of these amendments proposed came from friends of the Separate schools. They came from desired to abolish Separate schools. They came from those who sained that under the British North American Act the separate schools were entitled to accept the teachers' cortificate granted in Quebec. The pupils in the Separate schools could take their places alongside of the Public schools pupils in any part of the province. The bill proposed by the hon, gentleman was a studied offence to the laity. The bill could not be disassociated from hon, gentleman's London speech, Is could not he disassociated from the sayings of those on the same platform with the hon. gentleman op-posite. It any party proposed to abolish the privilege of any religious denomination, that denomination would be found a unit in exposition. The hon, gentleman had laid down the rule at London that where a relatious body was a unit politically it should be looked upon as a common enmey. On behalf of the Romen Catholic minority, if the proposition laid down by the hon.gentlem n was to be a principle of his party then he could say that they could not give their Catholic minority did not desire to be ruled by the Orange hidges. He denied that the amendment of 1879 ab lished the giving of the notice by Separate schools supporters. Those responsible for the amendment proclaimed almost from the house tops that notice was necessary.

Mr. Meredith—Why did not the Municipalities Act? Mr. Fraser-The hon, gentleman read letters

stating that notice had not been given in a number of municipalities since 1879. The facts ere that notice had not been given even before were to uncouse man not of the given even of the shadate. He did not himself remember even giving such rotice. He could only speak for his own municipality with certainty. He was satisfied that such was the rule. He had always contended that the fundamental principle of the Separate school system was permissive, and in the past he had opposed a suggestion of Dr. O'Sullivan which would practically have made the Separate schools compulsory. was when Mr. Grooks was Ministen of Educa-tion. He had always held that the notice of being a Separate school supporter was necessary. Regarding the bill relating to High school trustees, he would say the Separate school sup porters were not much concerned about that bill. If the right of the Separate school body to select a High school trustee was so mething to be cast away, not because of cant, not bewas given in order that the Roman Catholics who have to pay their taxes to the High school, by having a member at the board, would be by having a member at the board, would become more interested in these high schools. Concluding, he held that there was nothing which Roman Catholics held so dear as their Separate schools, and if this province ever consented to pass a law doing away with them, there would still be Separate schools. What did they get after all but a beggarity \$18,000, and the server of country for each runnit. The assemble of the server of the serve or about 60 cents for each pupil. It seemed strange to him that Protestants did not follow more closely in the fcotsteps of their Cath lic follow-citiz as in importing religious education in the schools. He ended a speech of great length by expressing surprise that the hon.
member for London should give up his opinion. as expressed by him in former days, in order that he might fall into the possession of the Mr. Clancy moved the adjournment of the

The House adjourned at 12.15 a m.

A Catholic Conservative View. Mr. Clancy resumed the debate adjourned from last night. He said be did not agree with Hon. Mr. Fraser that the Roman Catholics bad always voted with the Conservative party. He repudiated the assertion that the Oatholics had tered into a compact to always vote solid on all public questions. An attempt was now being made by the Reform party to get up the cry that the rights of Roman Catholics were being threatened by the Conservative party of the province. He had never heard since he had a province. He had never heard since he had a seat in the House that the Conservative party had raised the "No Popery" cry. It was the Reform party who had always originated this cry of bigotry. They had issued campaign literature for this express purpose during the last election. It was a slander upon a large portion of the R man Catholic community to say that were consecuted by helps or any charge for they were opposed to billot or any charge for the better in the school laws of the land. To say that the petitions had been presented to the ment had been advanced against the adop ion House asking for the ballot was begging the question. Had there been any petitions against the dop to of the ballot, and he was utberly appased to class or acreed representation of any kind. He granting it? He charged the Minister of Public opinion to be wish the Control of the problem of the problem. lic Works with having decrived the Roman Catholics of this province. It seemed to him (Mr. Cancy) a most extraordinary thing that, at the first opportunity. wh le the Roman Catholics ask for the ballot, the Government should besitate to give it to them. They vote for public trustees where there are no separate schools and use the ballot in Parliamentary elections. It was not a matter of conscience; it was simply a matter of extending the same right every portion of the community. If he thought it would prove a detriment to the best interests of the separate schools he, as a Roman Oatholic himself, would oppose the pro-position; but he could not see what harm it would do to extend the privilege of the ballot to

separate achoois supporters. A QUESTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS.

If a movement were made in this House fo the abolition of separate schools he would vote against it, even if the whole Conservative party should advocate such ; messure. It was a matreligious teaching were allowed in either the religious teaching were allowed in either the public or separate schools. These schools did not exist for the purpose of teaching religion. Secular education was the primary end for the existence of our public schools. He combatted the argument advanced by Mr. Fraser that the public schools would be better if more religion were taught in them. This was taken the very ground which, if acted upon, would drive all the Ruman Catholic children out of public schools where no separate schools existed. He had never supported any measure with greater pleasure than that of the member for London, to provide the ballot in separate school elections. to provide the ballot in separate school elections.

Frazer had the best right to speak for the evil at present.
Roman Catholic minority. He was here as
their representative in the Government.

speed, charged the Conservative party with issuing campaign literature at the last election for the purpose of defeating him on the "No Popery" cry. He was surprised at the attitude of the member for Kent (Mr. Clancy) in this discursion. He was a Conservative and Roman Catholic, although he was willing to follow the leader of the Orpatition all the way in his cry of bigotry. Still, he wanted to draw the line at the measure introduced by the member for so there was employed you why the minority - | Grenville (Mr. French) regarding representation on the high school board. If he was consistent | preferred.

Mr. H E. Clarke (Toronto) said this was a question that was being discussed from one end the Dominion to the other. It would be discussed during the coming summer and would decide the fate of the Government at the next election. He believed the time would come when there would be no s parate schools in the province. He simply spoke his own cpinion but did not wish his party to be charged with his opinion. At the same time he felt confident that he was expressing the views held by a mejority of the people of Ontario. He believed the change was coming at no distant day. Meantime, they must make the best of the existing state of affairs, and, holding this opinion, he had a right to be extremely jealous at any athempt to extend the separate school sys tem. Mr. Clarke favored the bill of Mr. Meredith, and he did not think any argument had heen adduced against it. He thought the Roman Catholics were entitled to the protection of the ballot.

Mr. Awrey, in the course of his speech, charged Mr. Mcredish with being cognizant of the preparation and publication of a pamphles entitled "Facts for Irish Electors." Mr. Meredith fully denied any knowledge

whatever about the pamphlet, as did also Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Awrey accepted the depials. Mr. French continued the debate, arguing that the representation provided by the act of 1886 of Roman Catholic separate school sup porters on high school boards is injurious legislation. He pointed out a oruple of instances where the councils elect Roman Cathol c reprecontatives and where the separate school boards send another.

The Attorney General moved the adjournment of the denate at 11.45 p.m. and the House adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Howat Speaks.

The Attorney-General, resuming the adjourned debate on the Separate School question, said only eight members out of the ninety in the House were Roman Catholics. Almost every speech from the Opposition side had been made in a way calculated to excite Protestant feeling against the Carnolics. He went into the questioning aspect of the question, arguing that no Provincial Legislature, nor even the Dominion Parliament, had the right to abeliah separate chools. This could only be done by the Imperial Parliament, and he was perfectly certiin than body would never concent to the lieve ten men could be found in the British Parlisment who would consent to such a proposition. It would be opposed by the Quebec Legislature and by Roman Catholics throughout the Dominion. The clause in the British North America Act guaranteeing to the Roman Catholics, of the Dominion, their separate schools in perpetuity was the compromise without which there would never have been any federation of the various provinces, and the stability of the Dominion rested upon that clause being maintained inviolate. Moreover, Lord Salisbury, he said, had his hands full with Ireland's troubles just now, and wouldn't to be cast away, not because of cant, not because of cant, not because of hyperisy, but in the interest of the listen to use two should go to him with such a listen to use two should go to him with such a fore to borrow £33,000 000, it will be obliged to give mere than 2% per cent, and will, in serious objection to its being done away with. It was never asked for by priest or bishop to the bishop to be a was not be being done to be be being done to be being don outcry for the ballot in separate school elections was mainly raised for political purposes by the Conservatives who hoped to ride into power on

THE PROTESTANT HORSE. He admitted that many good consistent men were in favor of abolishing these schools, but they had been misguided by designing politicians. As it was impossible to abolish separate schools, it became their duty to make the best of it, and to see that they were as well equipped and efficient as the rubble schools. He rejuced that Protestants had only one common system of public school education, it would be a calaminity for this country to have Protestant denominational schools. He wished the Catholics would unite with the Professionts on this question, but they could not, (1) B-cause the constitution guarantees to them separate -chools and (2) the doctrines of their church would not allow it. He denied that there was any antagonism between the clergy and people on the ballot question, on the contrary he was assured that the strongest bonds of sympathy and affection existed. He protested against the proposal to impose a compulsory ballot, it was for the separate rehool supporters them-selves to judge whether the time had come for its adoption and they had not so signified in any tangible manner. In conclusion he urged the House to reject the Opposition bills, which were, he said, bad bills and only introduced for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. Whitney sail if the Opposition bills were bad, those of the other side were much worse. He did not think it treasonable to express an honest opinion adverse to separate schools, as had been insinuated by surporters of the Government. He denied that the Opposition aimed at the suppression of the separate schools. What they desired was that class privileges should be abulished, and he was surprised at the doctrire advanced by the Attorney General that no radical changes could be made in the laws governing these schools. He consended that no sound arguservative party on this subject, and the people might be expected tu give no uncertain sound

The debate was continued by several speakers, and was still in progress at 2 o'clock.

An Amendment Carried.

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—In the Legislature to day Mr. Gibson (Huron) moved to amend Mr. Ross (Minister of Education) bill to amend the public and separate schools act, by adding a clause providing that any board of trustees may discontinue the use of the ballot on giving notice to the clark of the municipality. He exclaimed that it simply meant reverting to the oid system of electing school trusters by open voting, as was done in the great majority of municipalities who could have taken advant-

age of the ballot law if the chose.

Mr. Meredith opposed the amendment should advocate such a messure. It was a mat- as a retrograde step, and that is was one ter of the rights of the minority. He believed of the tactics of the Government to minimize it would be infinitely better for the people if no, the affect of their attitude on the separate

chool question.

Mr. Ingram objected to the clause on the ground that it also changed the election day, and many men could ill afford to lose the time to attend municipal and school elections on differept times.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) said the change was most absurd and would work injuriously. Mr. Fraser supported the amendment, and a division was taken, and the amendment ment was carried. Yes 80, nays 24, Treasurer Ross and Mr. Balfour (Liberal) voting sgainst

Catholic having a strong affection for his raliged pretty young school mistresses of Ontario were votion the cause which we uphold. The social londs believed it his duty to support the bill getting married, because the inducements held reunions which we are enabled to hold from which provides for the ballot in separate out were better than teaching school. The time to time in St. Patrick's hall, and to which out were better than teaching echool. The Minister of Education deplored the low salaries, Mr. Balfour said he believed the Hon. Mr. and could not see his way clear to remedy the

After recess, Mr. Ballour, continuing his THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. Various Opinions on Balfour's Great Effort to Settle the Irish Land

> Question. LONDON, March 25 .- Mr. Balfour's Purchase bill provides that the landlords are to

and to be exchangeable for consols wherever

Mr. Gladstone expressed pleased surprise on hearing the possibility of there being £1,500 000 left of the Irlah church surplus. He said that when he was last officially informed on the subject he learned that the money had been exhauted. After the preslarge pecuniary liability, and which, therefore demanded searching consideration, Ra-

ferring to the Parnell commission, he said-The Government in allowing a commission his realous care and guidance the society continues to decide a question of libel had settinues to increase in membership and useful of judges to decide a question of libel had sestored to them a power bestowed exclusively on juries by an unr.formed Parliament. The commission was crippled and one-sided, as it did not condemn the Times, The Tory majority had invented political mathods which were as new-fangled as they were abominable."

The Times, commenting upon the land purchase bill, says :- "Dubiless there are some provisiens which are open to comment, but upon the whole the bill seems to promise the creation in process of time of a peasant proprietary on a very large sol, without practically involving the British exchaquer or taxpayers in any additional risk whatever. The Times explains that as the interest of the Government stock is to be continued at least tuirty yours the stock is better than consols because the interest on the latter will be reduced to 21 per cent, in twelve years. The Times praires Gladatone for his courteous reception of the bill.

The Standard says that not only is the measure thorough but it is singularly ingenious. It thinks that although thirty years is fixed as the maximum time for purchase, saventeen years is likely to be the average, It attaches much importance to the proposal dealing with arrears, and while admitting points that may be advantageously modified, it says that in general scope and bearing the measure may be trusted to stand the brant even of malavolent criticism.

The Daily News says : "A more elaborate and complicated measure than the Lead purobase bill has seldom, if ever, been introduced to parifoment. One thing stands out clear'y from the trangled labyrinth-that British credit may be pledged to the extent of £33. 000,000 for the benefit nominally of the Irish tenant, but really for the b. nefit of the land-The fligrant inequality of a scheme nominally applicable to the whole country, but really limited by the arbitrary will of the landlords must result in chars and disorder. Mr. Ballour stated that if the landlords disliked the proposed Ir sh stock at 22 per cent. they could have console in trad. Everything la done to please the land ords. But if the Government is obliged to advance and there-

Too Chronicle says :- "The scheme is com prehensive and ingenious and if the Oppoul ion approach the question in the spirit of Gladetone's remarks, with the view of bettering Ireland rather than of damaging the Government, we may get a scheme that will go far

toward solving the Irish problem, Mr. Davitt is pronounced against the Land Parchase Bill as an insidious proposel to give to landlord more than the value of his

land. Mr. Sexton says the bill is less favorable to

the tenant than the Ashbourne act. Mr. Unamberlain, in a speech at Blemingham last night, said that having seen the results of the English administration at Egypt he had changed his mind, and now believed that it would be unworthy of so great a nation not to continue the occupation and complete

The Ulater Tories approve the Land Porchase Bill, regarding the security as sound. Sir Charles Lewis, member for North Antrim,

is greatly pleased with the messure. The Pall Mall Gazette says the Irish Land Purchase Bill is abonimable, in that it dis-tonestly professes to clear the British taxpayer of responsibility while his credit is the cole lever by which Mr. Balfour expects to gain his ends. It is also urjust in that it conform upon a handful of citizens, at the expense of the rest of the community, a boon to which they have no claim beyond other cultivators of the soil.

The St. James's Gazette defends the bill The chief merit of the measure, it says, lies in its elaborate system of checks and counter checks, by means of which purchasing tenants are prevented from becoming a burden.

OPINIONS OF THE IRISH PRESS. DUBLIN, March 25 .- The Express praises the ingenuity displayed in the Laud Purchase Bill, but it says the proposals relative to the congested districts do not supply a solution of thet feature of the land question. What will be done, it asks, with the people who refese to buy land or to em'gra e?

The Freeman's Journal says Balfour's speech a owe that he has not grasped a solation of the land problem. Although he has been coached by Goschen, he has falled to follow the intricacles of Goschen's ideas. The entire of just of the bill, the Journal declares, appears to be to inflate the values of the land.

ST. PATRICK'S T.A. & B. SOCIETY.

The Good Work Done During the Past Year-Election of Ufficers.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's ball last Tuesday evening Hon. Edward Murphy presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. McClatlen, who afterwards made a brief address on the objects of the society and the duties of

members. The secretary, Mr. J J. Costigan, read his annual report. The report gave in detail the work done by the society during the past year. work done by the souley during the pass year.
The grand religious celebration held in honor of
the golden jubilee, as also the accial celebration
of the event, was dwelt upon, special allusion
being made to His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and the interest shown by him in the celebra-tions. The jubiles year of our society's existence has been one of the most prosperous, and our efforts to lessen the evils of intemperance The House then went into supply, and passed | and to increase the blessings of sobriety, have | loo, Que.

It was the duty of this House to wipe out every cause for irritation and not endeavor to deceive and mystify the Roman Catholic people of the province. He denied that the leader of the Opposition desired to rais the "No Popery" cy. He had had the courage to lay before the House and the country, the principles upon which be was going to the country, and he (Mr. Clancy) believed they were in the interests of both Roman Catholics and Protestants. As a Roman Catholic and Protestants. As a Roman Catholic having a strong affection for his raise. time to time in St. Patrick's hall, and to which the public are made welcome, tend to offer our members a new and wider field for promoting the cause of temperance than they have hitherto enjoyed. Nor must we forget that an amount of good is done for the cause, by our reverend president and our devoted clergy, which is appeared before the altar, and the Holy hidden from the eyes of the public Many who Saurifice was offered. At its conclusion the have not the courage to pledge for one or more Libera was solemply chanted, the same years, and find the example of our members, and in the temperance lectures at which they assist, a new stimulus to perseverance in the practice of sobriety. The temperance convention, which is composed of delegates from this and sister societies, has not been idle, and there receive the Government stock at 23 per cent. is at last a better proposect of their petitions interest, payable in not less than thirty years, to the Legislature being taken into consideration and, we trust, acted on. Of course till the Legislature diminishes the occasions of temptation to drink, we must fight for the furtherance of the temperance cause with odds against us, still it is gratifying to see that a more general interest has been excited in the cause, and that in the near future our legislators may give us laws reasonable and just, which will remove the obstacles that now stand in the entation of the Land Parchase B 1 by Mr. way of our complete success. The progress B liour, Mr. Gladstone made a speech at a made by the society during the year was most dinner at the National Liberal club. He satisfactory; this result was due in a great spoke of the bill as a bold measure, which in measure to the able devoted and energetic volved the Br tish tax payers assuming a labora of the ray, president of the society, Rev. habors of the ray, president of the society, Rev. J. A. M. Calleo, SS, who had been untiring in his efforts to promote the advancement of in his efforts to promote the advancement of the result of his great energy was apparent to all. Under neas. The venerable and beloved pastor of St. A Magnificent FLOWER SEEDS warm and true friend of the society, and under warm and true friend of the society, and under his wise and fatherly care it has prospered. The pledge of total abstinence; was administered at the various meetings; by the ray president to 450 persons; of this number 95 became ordinary: 40 became regular members.

The report of the treasurer Mr. James Terney, sho wed that the society had paid out \$750 during the reasons. ing the year in benefits.
The banefit fund of the society showed a balanca on hand, clear of ail liability, of

\$1,863,78; and the contingency fund \$58.85.
The elections resulted as follows:

President—Rev. J. A. McC-tlen, S. S., by appointment of Rev. Superior of St. Sulpice. First vice-president-Hon. Edward Murphy, re-elected unanimously.
Second vice-president—Mr. M. Sharkey.
Secretary—Mr. J. J. Coatigan, re-elected

Assistant-secretary-Mr. J. H. Fceley, re-

Treasurer-Mr. James Tierney, re-elected. Assistant treasurer-Thomas Latimore, re-

Grand Marshal-Mr. James Milloy, re-Assistant marshal-Mr. John Lappin, re-Committee-Mesers. A. Brogan, N.P., P.

Dayle John L. Jensen, James Conraughton, Daniel T. Mullin, Taomas F. A. McGrail, A. T. Martin, John Howard, P. Callary, John Walsh, Wm. J. Kerr, James H. Kelly. As a subsequent meeting of the newly elected officers, Mr. P. Doyle was unsuimously elected chairman of the committee of management.

Vultes of thanks were passed to the Rev. president, R.v. J. A. McCallen, for his services to the society, and a special vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. P. Doyle, the retiring second vice president.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE

MEXICAN

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

OTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Maxican International Improvement Company.

Grand south yearwing held in the More-que Pavillon in the Alam da Park, City of suxios, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purposaby the secretary of the Limbor and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, MAY 5, 1890 Which is the Grand Semi-banual Exterordi-nary Browling, the Cartral PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thous ad Dollars.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS -American Money : Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$1; Quarters, \$3; Eighths, \$1. Club Bates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF | RIZES: APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$19,000 approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$15,000 approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$0,000 prize, \$0,000 prize, \$40,000 prize, \$31,960 decided by \$120,000 pr

2,2-9 Prizes,......Amounting to.......\$307,120
Al Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S.
Currency.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB HATES, or any further information its red, write legibly to the und religined, clearly state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured y your enclosing an enve ops bearing your full ad

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI,

City of Mexico, Mexico.

SPE'IAL FFATURES.

BPETAL FFATURES.

By terms of contract the complay must deposit the sum of ail prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following office it permit: Certiff care it hereby certiffy that the sank of London and Mexico has on deposit the meassary funds to gustant of the paymen of ail prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficincia tubics

APOLIXA. CESTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent, of the value of au the locket, in Prizes - a farmer portion that is given by say other interv.

Funally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20 000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme

same scheme

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References.

BENZIGER BROS. 36 and 38 Barolay street,

OITUATION WANTFD, by an experienced Teacher, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma. Address, MARY M, DOE, Water-

The Late Joseph Biggar, M.P.

The pious as well as patriotic thought which influenced a certain number of the Irish residents of Ottawa to recommend a solemn High Mass de requiem of the "month's mind" for the repose of the soul of the late distinguished Mr. Joseph Gillia Biggar, M P, met with a hearty co-operation on the part of the worthy pastor of St. Patrick's, Raw. Father Whelen. The service was announced for yesterday morning at eight e'clock, and the deep toned hell of St. Patrick's having been tolled for fally a quarter of an hour before, at the hour named the riv. pastor, attended by deacon and sub-deacon and preceded by a number of acolutes, Libera was solumnly chanted, the same reverend gentleman presiding. The alter, sanctuary and pulpit were heavily draped in sombre black, while in front of the sanctuary rails was placed a catafalque also draped in black, surrounded by a number of lighted teners, and having at its foot a shield bearing an Irish harp with shamrooks all around it The musical portion of the service was well rendered by the choir, who also, at the Offertory, chanted the pealm De Profundis and the Miserers. - Ottawa Citizen, March

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

SELF-RAISING FLOUR

OUR NEW 1890 FLOWER SEED OFFER.



containing the first paper direction and thus entire congression of the force Player Seeds, and up his first class sent follower at warrained these hand relaced. No hary can afford to albe the won-term opportunity. We generally occupy subscriber many times there is of many keet, and wife many times there were the subscriber of the content of the con

S. H. MOORE A. Co., 27 Purk Place, New York. 83**−2−ecw**

HOW CAN THE LONG

may BE THE SHORT and yet be est between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapelia & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 milesof road; maggnif-

icently equipped and managed, ore of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favor-ite to all points in Minnesots, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest

to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offeres choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cookston, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Fails, Wahpeton, Devil's L.ke, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tajourney to the l'acine Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco,
will be remembered as the delight of a
life-bus once made through the wonderfulzeenery of the ManibobaPacific Route. To fish and hunt;
to view the magnificence of
nature; to ravive the aprifit reanature : to revive the apirit : restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, 20,000 Minneapolis & Mani-21,160 toba Railway. Write bo F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for

maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland ''Great Reread it and resolve to

HAND accept

FORTUNE!

OF

TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued during the Summer season. If they suffer from by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft Orlic, Diarrhosa, or Toething Pains, use DE. or Postal Note. during the Summer season. If they suffer from CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

> DROPS Y
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> Have cured many thousand cases, Cure patients pronunced dity disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all proms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testitals of mir- TEN DAYS framment FREE by mail. Use our cures. DR. H. M. GREKN & SONS, ATLANTA, CA.

GENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm | large profits, opportunity. Goo. A. Scott, 848 Broadway, N. Y. 27—13

to 38 a day. Samples and duty FREE D. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFRTY REIN HOLDER OO. Holly, Mee

A NATURAL REMEDY



St. Paulin, Co. Maskinonge, Feb. 10, 1890. Mr. Emile Boisvert, General Manager Koenig Medicine Co., of Chicago, Mont-

DEARSIR,—I am happy to give this testimonial as to the excellency of "Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic." Suffering for a long period of nervous debility due to dyspepsia. I ascertain that since I made use of this remedy a radical charge was operated on me; not only about the nerves, but even dyspepsia, which disappears promptly. Similar experiences have been made by many of my confecres with this remedy. I consider it entirely efficience and proper to panding from the same.

Yours truly,

J. E. LAFLECHE, Priest. cure all nervous diseases and other cases de-

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KUENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence h.rcet.

Agents: - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, Cir. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; Luchance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Managor Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Break one egg Into a teacop. All three tablespoons melted butter and fill the cup with awast milk. Add to this one cup sugar, one and one half cups flour, one tonepoutul of cream tartar, one half t aspoenful of soda.

TO PREPARE ORANGES. Take the rind and the thin white skin from

the organor, cut them into irregular pieces, beginning at the outside and cutting towards the core, leaving the seeds like the core of an apple. Sprinkle with sugar and squeez seach core for the juice. Serve with any plain ENCELLENT COLD SLAW.

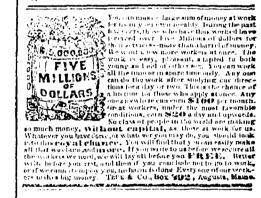
cream and stir well, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar and pepper to taste. Lastly, add half a pint

of good cider vinegar.

Take one quart of tinely chopped cabbage;

add to it three tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet

GERMAN CHEESE CARE. Take one quart of curds and drain and press the curds to expel all the whey. Pat them in a mo tir with a quarter of a pound of fresh but r, same of sugar and two ounces of lemon sugar; pound them to-gether, adding tim egg yolks and a gill of brandy. Put this paste in a basin and mix in two ounces of well washed and dried ourrante and two cunces of candied citron cut in small please. Lime a fit dish or small patty pans with past, spread with three quarters of an inch thick with the mixture, place a band of paste around the edge and bake for twenty minutes in and even heated to a light brown paper a mperature. Tals means that you are to lay a piece of white paper in your oven for a test, and if it quickly turns a light brown the temperature is just right for this dish.



Unrestricted Reciprocity Resolu-TORONTO March 27.-Mr. Graham (Liberal),

of Lambton, has given notice of the following resolution, which he proposes to make at an early day: That in the opinion of this Hause is is desirable that closer trade relations should exist between the United States of America and the Duminion of Canada, and that this House humbly petitions the Legislature of the Daminion to take such steps as they may deem ex-pedient to bring about unreitricted reciprocity between the two countries.

BARBER DURUSS' GOOD LUCK.

Ticket No. 12,122 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the January drawing of The Lonisiana State Lottery. One-twentieth of this ticket was held by Cornelius N. Duross, who was found yesterday by Sun reporter at his barber shop, 103 Joseph Campun avenue. "I received the \$5,000 through the American Express Co., and at came to melike a God send, said the fortunate man. "I held the ticket absolutely and no one was entitled to a division of the prize as has been reported. The money will invest in real estate-Detroit (Mich.) Sun, February 9.

An Irish Priest's Release.

FERMOY, March 27 .- Father O'Dyer, who has been in prison for five months for off ness under the Utimes act, was released to day from Tullamore pail. A great demonstration was made in his hour. Several thousand people in cars and on foot accom-panied by numerous bands of mu-ic, Facurted the prices to his home. The procession was mile long.

TO THE DEAF,

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nickolson, 30 St. John street,

A SEEDSMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

J. J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsman, proposes to distibute free among his customers of this season, a jeu's subscription to one hundred agricultural publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list to be sent them, which will include all the papers and magazines of this class published in this country. Full details will be found in his catalogue advertised in our columns. Of course this is an advertising enterprise, but of a character which will permit all to wish well to both the parties concerned. as a likeness of himself in his catalogue of

The disagreeable slok headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be appeadly relieved by a single desc of McGALE'S

Butternot Pills.

ND OATHOLIO JHRONIOLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country.....\$1 00

and \$2 (Olty) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved obsractor will be inserted in "The TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE

All Business letters, and Communications in sended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Mon-

vertising mediums in Canada.

WEDNESDAY......APRIL 2, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, April 2, St. Francis of

Paula. THURSDAY, April 3, Maunday Thursday. FRIDAY. April 4, GOOD FRIDAY. SATURDAY, April 5, Holy Starday. SUNDAY, April 6. EASTER SUNDAY. Monday, April, 7, Easter Monday. Tuesday, April 8, Easter Tuesday.

Dominion Parliament.

The long looked for bill on banking has, at length, been brought down by the Minister of Tinance. Its provisions are not by any means so radical as it was generally anticipated. The holders of bank notes are to be protected to a much greater degree than in the past. The provision to that effect, entailing on all banks the deposit of an amount equal to five per cent. of their actual issue, to be devoted to the payment of the notes of every one of them that may happen to go into insolvency, has met with the approval of all the banking institutions, with the exception of the Bank of Montreal. The latter institution, through its leading exponent in Parliament, Sir Donald Smith, M.P., having strongly protested against a provision which to a certain extent causes our leading institution to become surety for the issue of its own rivals in business. Sir Richard Cartwright, on behalf of the Opposition in Parliament. criticized the measure in no unfriendly tone, and congratulated the Minister on not having adopted any scheme that would have had for its effect the locking up of the resources of the minor banks, to the detriment of commerce generally.

The Rykert investigation is progressing, and it is more than probable the committee will report during the present week, when the fate of that hon, gentleman will again be committed to his peers in the Honse.

The budget speech was delivered last week. The Minister of Finance did not indulge in any pratorical effort, but confined himself to a financial statement of the affairs of the Dominion during the past twelve months. He was enabled to announce a handsome surplus. Several changes in the tariff were also made and are iven by the Minister, and stated that his an icipations of revenue for the coming year were perhaps well founded. He contended, however that the Government, in consolidating their protective policy, were making a grand mistake, and instanced the depressed state of the the result of the N.P.

Hon. Mr. Colby, President of the Council, made his first speech, since his re-election, in fabric will fuse, break the current, and his life reply to Sir Kichard Cartwright. He is a pleasing and forcible orator, and in the course of his observations contended that, if there was a certain amount of depression amongst our agriculturalists, their condition was infinitely preferable to that of the same class in the United States, and that the proposal of the Opposition for unrestricted reciprocity would entail the most disastrous results on the Canadian farmer. Excellent speeches were delivered by Mr. Pasterson of Brant and Mr. Peter White of Renfrew. The debate, although not so lively as the former tilts in the House on the same subject, was not devoid of interest, and indicates the lines on which the next general elections will be fought out.

Amongst the most important hills for the city of Montreal now before the House is that for the incorporation of a company to build another bridge across the Saint Lawrence river, at the foot of St. Mary's current. The Committee of Railways and Canals reported the bill favorably, having made several important amendments in the interests of navigation, and the freedom of traffic on the proposed new wharves. One important and exceptional clause was inserted, to the effect that nothing shall be done by the company in regard to the streets of the city without the consent of the board of aldermen in Montreal.

Newfoundland.

The modus vivendi arrived at between Great Britain and France, in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries, has caused no end of excitement in the island. If we are to judge from the reports that reach us by telegraph the population is on the verge of rebellion, and a threat is made if the obnoxious treaty be sought to be carried into effect, that an appeal will be made to the United States to protect the rights of Newfoundland, which, the people there se. sert, have been sacrificed by the Mother Coungerations of the despatcher, there is, no doubt, a very grave state of affairs in Newfoundland. The government of the island will have its hands full to deal with the question. Already the existence of the Whiteway combination is seriously threatened because Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons, stated sented to the temporary arrangement. The

supposed would be the result of the arrangement. Probably, he thought, when the action taken by the Government should be better understood the objection would become modified." All of which seems to mean that the arrangements as made will be carried out and serious discontent will continue to exist in the neighboring colony of Newfoundland, unless what they consider their rights are respected by a new arrangement at an early date.

Baliour's Latest Scheme.

The measure introduced into the British Parliament, by the Coercionist government, for the settlement of the land question, is not meeting TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best adwith much favor in any quarter. Mr.Gladstone, with characteristic fairness, congratulated the government on having grappled with a subject so complicated, but declined to pronounce upon its merits until a later day. In the meantime the Nationalist leaders, who have spoken, view the measure with genuine distrust. And the Extremists, on the other side, complain that the objects of the bill would pacify obstructionists to the detriment of the loyal people of Ireland. The Unionists alone appear to be satisfied with the proposed legislation. In our opinion, nothing good can come from the authors of the bill. The people of Ireland desire Home Rule, and nothing else will satisfy them. Salisbury, Balfour & Co. will endeavor, by every means, to postpone what they consider the cvil day, but come it must, for them and the grasping absentee landlorde, who have ruined that country. Tinkering measures will never satisfy a people who are now less disposed than ever they were to abandon their national operations.

Maisonneuve.

At a recent meeting of our city Fathers substantial progress was made towards the praiseworthy object of erecting a monument to the illustrious founder of this city. His Worship the Mayor announced that he would favor the circumstances, to which we need not allude, that granting by the city of a sum of \$3,000, which when supplemented by the sums of \$2,000 and of difficulty at the present juncture. We would, 1,000 to be voted by the Provincial and Dominion Governments respectively, and the handsome subscription of the City will ensure a monument worthy of the citizen and of the intrepid Frenchman who will live in history as the founder of Ville Marie.

It having been discovered that electric wires carrying a heavy current can communicate no danger through wires otherwise harmless, with which they come in contact accidentally, provided the harmless wires are supplied with fusible plugs." These plugs mels and break the circuit the moment a dangerous current strikes them. Acting on this principle of plugging electricity, an American inventor has patented a "fusible plug" suit of clothing for the protection of people living in cities where they are constantly liable to death from the touch of vagrant wires strong about the streets in all directions. Thus have modern conveniences and electrical science reduced the free citizens of free America to a worse condition than that of the chain-mail-clad-dynamitefiend-haunted Emperor of Russia. The unhappy Romanoff can surround himself with spies, detectives, policemen and soldiers, and somewhat sweeping in their nature. Sir thus keep the bomb-thrower at an ordinarily where godless education is given is the nursery Richard Cartwright agreed with the figures safe distance, but the plain citizen must take of all the isms that afflict modern society. his chances without any protection, on th streets and in his house, against the network of death by which he is helplessly environed. The inventor of the fusible plug suit proposes that it be worn at all times in cities where dangerous electric currents are allowed to traverse the farming community, especially in Ontario, as atreets on naked wires. Encased in one of these suits the citizen is insulated, and, should he come in contact with a killing wire, the will be saved. But why should the private citizen be put to this extra expense. Surely the companies who create the danger ought to provide defence against it. A law that would compel them to clothe the people in fusible plug suits would, perhaps, suggest to them the cheaper, and probably more effective, plan of putting proper clothing on the wires. To minds not so comprehensive and all-grasping as these companies possess, the idea of insulating and plug-suiting the wires will appear more feasible than the invention here described. Meantime the citizen must take his chances of being killed so that electric stockholders may make one per cent, or so more on their investment.

THE movement in favor of a high tax on saloons has had the evident effect of reducing very largely the number of applications for licenses. There is a con on sense view of this question which must occur to every one who has fairly considered it. In the present state of public opinion, prohibition is impracticable. Were such a law passed to-morrow it would be a dead letter, for there is nothing better established by experience than that laws affecting the social habits of the people are invariably inoperative when a large section of the community are onposed to them. Vast commercial and governmental interests are also involved, but the greatest factor of all is public opinion. All admit the evils arising from abuse of the traffic: which are mainly due to the lowness of the license fee and the case with which licenses can be obtained. It thus appears that, since the traffic cannot be suppressed altogether, the next best thing is to surround it with stringent regulations. A high liquor tax has been found wherever tried to answer this purpose. Archbishop Ireland, one of the most eloquent and effective advocates of temperance in America has shown conclusively that high license has greatly lessened the evils of drunkenness and that, in fact, it is the only plan yet discovered try. Due allowance being made for the exag- for taking the trade out of disreputable hands and for making those engaged in it the best upholders of the law and most effective oppo-

A time must come when a stop will have to be put to the accumulation of vast stretches of painted canvas and gilded frames alleged to that the Newfoundland Government had con- be portraits of speakers of the different legislatures. Alluding to the extraordinary and latest announcement made, however, is to the astonishing collection in the corridors of the latest aurouncement made, however, is to the astonishing collection in the corridors of the celebrating the closing the different societies effect that not only the Government of New-foundland, but that the Canadian Dominion Mackenzie a few years ago declared it to be the of words against the modest most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It are Executive had protested against the modus most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It ap. of young men or St. Driggers and St. Peter's | Irish people Dater and alter the modus most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It ap. and the congregation of the Sacred Heart— Apostle of Ireland; briefly sketched the life starboard engine. The passengers became panic she parked. Sir James Fergusson is reported as pears the same sort of folly is being perpetrated paraded the principal streets of the parket of the parket of the saint, and passionately descent when they found the ship was making by.

nents of excessive indulgence.

Such a collection would be neither useful nor consamental. Why the people should be put to this expense to preserve in a gallery the simulated physiognomies of a lot of more or less amiable gentlemen who have followed each other, a dignified procession, into obscurity, would be difficult to justify on any imaginable grounds. There are men whose pertraits should be preserved, but they are few. To paint all who have held office regardless of manis, or public of the procession and pack to the procession, along Notre Dame into Papineau road. on St. Catherine and back to the ornamental. Why the people should be put to service renders the distinction of no value. Let photographs be taken of them, and when a great man has departed let him have a portrait or bust in the Valhalla of Provincial worthies. But do not make what should be an honor held in high reserve a mere thing of

Ir is stated that since the approuncement was made that the Provincial Government would grant a hundred acres of land to the parents of twelve children the number who have claimed the grant is quite considerable. Seme of the applicants have families of over thirty children and many of them over twenty. It has always been held that the best proof of a virtuous people is to be found in the size of their families. Judged by this standard the people of this Province stand very high. It is doubtful, however, whether the land grant will have the full effect desired. Large families are the result of comfortable conditions of life. peace and prosperity. That there are many such proves that these conditions have pretty generally prevailed in the past in Quebec. If, now, a means could be devised to keep the members of these groups from leaving the country still greater benefits would accrue to the country.

Our esteemed contemporary the Irish Canadian is very auxious to know why there is no Irish representative in the Quebec Cabinet, Perhaps he is not aware that there are only two available Irish members in the assembly, either of whom would be acceptable. But there are make the entrance of one or the other a matter therefore, deprecate the policy of "nagging" and abide our time. This is not the time to force this question to the front. In due course ed, we shall be prepared to act. Meantime we would remind our confrere that it will find plenty to do in minding its own provincial offairs, remembering that "everything comes to him who knows how to wait."

HIS HOLINESS, Pope Leo the XIII., is ever informed his Holiness that Bishop Kopp of Breslau had been named by him as one of the German delegates to the labor conference, the Holy Father wrote a reply to His Majesty's communication, that the appointment of the worthy Bishop had given him great satisfaction; at the same time he gave the Kaiser to understand, that the solution of the labor question was to be found in the teachings of christianity, the due observance of the Lord's day, and the inculcation of sound principles of morality in the rising generation. The school room

A CHURCH with gymnasium and lunch room attachments is the most startling innovation on religious customs yet indulged in by our enterprising American neighbors. The Milwaukee pastor who has adopted it keeps his place of worship open every day in the week as a counplaces of resort. This may be carrying the idea of getting at the non-church goers too far, but it raises the question why Protestant churches should be closed on the week days. Catholics have an advantage in this respect which Protestants have not.

We might suggest to the reverend fathers of St. Mary's College the advisability of giving their business course of studies in the English language. English is the commercial language of the world, and its terms of expression and meaning are absolute in all transactions. French is the language of war and diplomacy. for France impressed her genius on Europe in the days when war and diplomacy were the chief occupations of governments. Things are different now, and it is the part of wise men to recognize the logic of facts.

Ms. Foster's budget speech and the changes in the tariff are too long for our columns. In a word we may say that more taxes have been word we may say that more taxes have been sissippi, in a short article, discusses "The Needs put upon us. Fruits, trees and shrubs were restored to the old duties. Food is taxed right and property as a laborer. He thinks it will be imleft; when we are hungry we can console ourselves with the reflection that bull beef is four pence a pound and Sir John Macdonald still and American Book Markets,"—wherein he apparently proves beyond dispute that the notion

CABBAGE-HEADS are taxed three cents each. We hope the men who put this tax on will be taken care of when they attempt to cross the

Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN has resigned. It is a good thing that he has the virtue of resigna-

PRECIOUS stones are admitted free. Fling one CLOSING OF THE RETREATS.

At St. Bridget's—An Imposing Procession Yesterday.

The retreats commenced by the Redemptorist fathers at St. Bridget's church on the 11 ult. closed last evening with the benediction of the blessed Sacrament and the distribution of momentoes. The retreats, which commenced with services for married men and young ladies and ended with services for married and unmarried men, have been most successful, especially the night meetings, which have been attended on an average by 3,000 persons. Rev. Father Fievez has sen director of the retreats, and the majority of the sermons have been preached by Rev. Fathers Strubbe and Hendricks. By way of

whose remarks were principally on the significance of the cross. The procession, which was headed by a cruoifix borne slots, was a pineau road, on St. Catherine and back to the church, where Rev. Father Strubbe delivered a brief address, explaining that when Constantine left Constantinople be erroted a cross in a public place and asked Almighty God to have meroy on the city. As those then present were ab ut to leave, the rev. father, in the presence of the crucifix which had been erected in the church as a memento of the retreats, asked God to take charge of this city, and especially of the parish of St. Bridget's. The benediction was then pronounced, and the gathering dispersed. The priests who took part in the procession were Rev. Fathers Lonergan, P.P., Hendricks, Strubbe, Landry, St. John and Defoy.

LITERARY REVIEW.

"When we were boys," is the title of Mr. William O'Brien's new Irish novel of which Measrs. Longmans will be the publishers both in England and America. The book will contain a faceimile of a letter of Mr O'Brien's declaring that the Longmans edition is the only one from which he will receive any benefit.

The prospect is that the exploration and conquest of Africa will be the absorbing problem of the twentieth century. Already nearly every nation has its Stanley. France has here in the person of M. Trivier, whom she prefers, however. to call her Livingstone. An article on this "French Livingstone" by Henry Fouquier has the post of the honor in The Transatiantic of April 1. The peaceful method implied by Trivier in his recent two years' journey across Africa is contrasted by the writer with the warike and bloody methods of Baker, Emin Pasha, and Stauley. This article heads a very enticing array of literary attractions. Caliban (Emile Bergerat) mercilessly ridicules the anti Jewish crusade, Enrico Panzacchi critically sketches the Decadent school of writers, and they are extracts from the new volume of Edmond de Concourt's Memoirs, accounts of new novels by Zola and Tolstoi, and an interview with ouis Michel regarding her operetts, "In the foon." The novelette, "Totor's Drum," is by Moon. Jean Richepin, known in France as the modern Rabelais, and the prevrait of this author on the cover is perhaps the most striking of the series of admirable pictures which The Transatlantic is giving its readers. The music of the num force this question to the front. In due course we will know Mr. Mercier's intentions without attempting to force his hand. Then should be not do justice to the Irish in the way mentioned, we shall be prepared to act. Meantime we leave the season, and so does the poetry, the former being an Easter mass, "O Salutaria," written by Samuel Rousseau, and the latter a delightful translation of Arno Holz's "The Heart of the Spring." 328 Washington St., Boston. \$2.00 per year.

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL-There is a pleasing atmosphere of happy domestic life about The Ladies' Home Journal which makes each number as welcome as annshine. The brightest stories vie with the best of home poetry, while its articles always bristles with helpfulness for women. And never was a stronger number issued than that for April. alive to the interests of all sections of his flock,

The Emperor William of Germany, having informed his Holiness that Bishop Kopp of practical inside view of Life In a Church Choir; Henry Ward Beecher's love for rare stones is told by himself in several unpublished letters; Ella Wheeler Wilcox takes up An Evil of American Daughters; Mrs. Moses P. Handy has a timely article on How to Move easily and Well: Dr. Talmage talks familiarly to women: Allan Eric gives A Man's Idea of a Good Wife; Maud Howe, Mrs. Whitney and Caroline Leslie Field each have a novel or a story; Margaret J. Preston, Lee C. Harby, Charles Henry Luders and Nellie K. Kellog, supply the poetry; Margaret E. Sangster and "The Duchess" discuss literary matters; there are delightful Side-Talks With Girls, and a hundred and one other things catering to every possible taste, and all beautified with illustrations by such artists as W. Hamilton Gibson, W. St. John Harper, and others. No magazine of its kind is better worth its modest price of One Dollar per year. Published at 433 435 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for April fully sustains the high reputation which that periodical has long borne. The list of contributors contains names that are well and widely known in America, France, and England. Anter attraction to more worldly and less worthy other instalment of the highly important discussion of the Tariff, which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine opened so brilliantly in the January issue, is furnished by the Hon. William C. P. Breckinrige, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, who was a member of Committee on Ways and Means which prepared the Mills Tariff Bill. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, whose labors in behalf of the Indians have won for him a more than national reputation, writes an exceedingly interesting eketch of "My Life among the Indians," in which he embodies some of his personal experiences, told in a quaint and charming way. The Rev. Lyman Abbutt, D.D., Mr. Beecher's successor in the pastorate of Plymouth Church, contributes a reply to Colo-Plymouth Church, contributes a reply to Colo-nel Ingersoll's two papers in answer to the question "Why Am I an Agnostic?" Dr. Abbott's styles is so clear, the temper of his reply is so admirable, and presentation of the case of Christianity vs. Agnosticism is so frank and succere, that this article will be certain to command wide attention, Mr. Oswald Otten-dorfer, writes of "Socialism in Germany," with special reference to the result of the recent special reference to the result of the recent elections. The near approach of the time for the initiation of the eight-hour movement gives Master-Workman Powderly's "Plea for Eight Hours" especial timeliness, and his position as the head of the Knights of Labor lends it especial weight. Ex-Governor Lowry, of Mispossible to improve upon the negro for work in the cotton field. Mr. O. B. Bunce furnishes the literary feature of the number .- "English that there are more readers of books in the United States than in England is without any substantial basis. The figures and facts which Mr. Bunce adduces will surprise most readers. The weightiest article in the number is contributed by an Englishman, Francis Galton, F R. S., whose studies of heredity and allied subjects are so well known; and the lightest by a Frenchwoman. Madame Adam, whose salon in Paris is one of the features of the social life of that gay capital. Mr. Galton writes of "Kinship and Correlation," describing in an interesting way the result of some researches the key to he accidentally stumbled upon. Madame Adam, with a light and facile pen, touches upon some of the innumerable phases of "Society in Paris," Mrs. Amelia E Barr contributes a readable and timely article on "Conversational Immoralities." Among the Notes and Comments, Marion Harland's paper on "The Defamation of Char-lotte Bronts"; what Dr. Edward Beecher and C. K. Tuckerman have to say regarding Lymon Beecher's views on infant damnation; and State Senator Saxton's description of the amendments made in his Ballot Reform Bill while passing the Legislature, deserve special mention.

St. Patrick's Day in Woodstock, N. B.

The Hibernian society held a grand concert in Cole's Hall on St. Patrick's night. The an Cole's Hall on St. Patrick's night. The spacious hall was crowded with an appreciative audience, standing room being at a premium. Mr. J. J. Gallagher delivered an eloquent and powerful address on the life of Sa. Patrick. He graphically portrayed the condition of the Irish people before and after the arrival of the Apostle of Ireland; briefly eketched the life

having stated that the Government of Great at Quebec, where the local legislators seem to Britain, though agreeing with the principle of imagine they must emulate the extravagance, the protests, "did not approve of what they bad taste and children vanities of Ottawa. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the sormon in connection with which cause of her holy religious. The speech was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Bern in the sormon in connection with which varies of Ottawa. Whose remarks were principally on the local legislators seem to describe the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the same and there was danger of her foundering. stock on an Irish subject. A grand concert consisting of quartettes, duetts, trice, soles and tableaux followed. Songs were rendered by Misses McCormac, Cole, Wilbur, and by Misses McCormac, Cole, Wilbur, and by Messrs. Lyuch, Waddleton, Judge, Kelly, McCaffery and Murphy. Music was furnished

St. Patrick's Day in P. E. Island. [Special Correspondent of THE TRUE WITNESS.]

The feast of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated with unusual colat throughout Prince Edward Island this year, Although the weather was somewhat disagreeable, and the walking very unpleasant, the members of the Benevo lent Irish Society had a grand parade in Char bottetown, the pracession being escorted by two bands to the Cathedral, where High Mass was offered up and a masterly sermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. McElwell. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given in the Lyceup, the building (which is owned by the B. I. Society) being packed with the largest audience ever assembled there. The concert was opened with an eloquent and appropriate address by Peter McCourt Esq., which was frequently applauded and thoroughly appreci-ated by all present. "He described the establishment of the Benevolent Irish Society," says a local paper, "its long existence, being one of the oldest Society of its kind in America, and its object, viz: charity. He set forth the mani-fold reasons why Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day, and laid a high tribute to Ireland and her sons, famous in literary, religious, mili-tary and political life. In conclusion he spoke of the advance of the Home Rule cause under the able leadership of Parnell, and the Grand Old Man, and held that those two of Britain's ablest statesmen, combined with Sir Charles Russell, and other advocates of the cause formed a combination which would eventually carry the banner of Home Rule to victory.

The occasion was also honored at Summer-side by High Mass and a sermon in St. Paul's Church, and holding an entertainment in aid of the Convent at that place, in the Town Hall, where a large audience assembled, and a very elequent address was delivered by the Rev. A. E. Burke of Alberton. Another celebration took place at Emerald, under the auspices of a Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, a con-cert being also held in the evening, which was largely attended, and also opened with an eloquent address by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city. In Souris, the Sons of the Emerald Isle did credit to themselves and added imgrand parade, and concluded the day's celebration with a very successful and enjoyable entersainment in the evening. On the whole, Saint Patrick's Day was never observed with such enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion; and we heartily congratulate all concerned upon the success of their efforts.

The Second Scotch-Irish Congress. The first Scotch Irish Congress, held at Columbia, Tennessee, last May, resluted in the organization of the "Scotch-Irish Society of America," with Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, as President. The Second Annual Congress of the race will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29 31 hevt.
The objects of the society are: First, historic-

ai ; second, social. While the Scotch Irish were the first to declare independence from Great Britain, and have since been first in all that has been most hereic and patriotic in our national ife, no history of them has ever been written. The first object of the society is to write this history, not only as an act of justice to the fathers, but for the purpose of educating the children in the great principles and achievements of the race. The data is being collected through the members, and the historical papers at the great Annual Congresses.

The Scotch-Irish in America" has recently been issued by the society, and will be fur nished by the secretary.

The second great object is the promotion of closer social relations among members living in all parts of the country, by correspondence and by personal association at its State and National gatherings, thereby binding us together in the strong bonds of friendship.

The organization is entirely non-partisan and

non-sectarian. With a history and a member-ship intensely American, the society will prove a strong factor in upholding and perpetuating American institutions in their purity. It has already enrolled hundreds of the leading men of our country, and is still advancing with rapid

All Scotch-Irish people are cordially invited to Pittsburgh, but as members will have special privileges, it is hoped that all who attend will join the society before the Congress. Correspondence is earnestly solicited. Communicaions in reference to the local arrangements should be addressed to Col. J. W. Echols Secretary of the Local Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; it in reference to the society proper, A. C. FLOTD,

Secretary of National Society. Columbia, Tenn.

In harmony with the foregoing, we, as repre sentatives of our Local Committee, and in the name of the Scotch-Irish of Pittsburgh, the great work thop of America, send greeting to our kith and kin all over the land, and cordially invite your presence and promise you a roya

It will do us all good to look each other in the face and try to measure the shadows of the great men of our blood who have preceded us, and in whose footsteps we are called to

Let us have a grand rallying of the claus, such as this Continent never before witnessed.

I. N. Hars, Chairman,
JOHN W. ECHOLS, Secretary,
Pittsburgh, Pa. Let us bave a grand rallying of the clans,

A Physician's Sad Death:

AENPRIOR, Ont., March 30 .- Dr Jamieson. of Pakenbam, Ont., nephew of Joseph Jamisson, M.P., for North Lanark, was found dead in bed in O'Neil's hotel here this morning. He re-tired at ten o'clock last night in good health and spirits. Deceased suffered for years from insomnia and nervousness and was in the babit of using chloroform to produce sleep. When found his face was lying in a towel saturated with chleroform and a bottle which had conbained a pound of the fluid was standing on the dresser three parts empty. Hs was a skilful physician, very popular, and his death is deeply regretted. He leaves a widow and smail

Russian Students Still Rioting.

LONDON, March 27.-There has been a renewal of the disorders at the St. Petersburg university. Monday and yesterday there were riotious demonstrations by the students which were suppressed by the police. There has also been further ricting at the Charkoff and Kazan universities.

The St. Petersburg university is closed, and cordon of police has been drawn around the grounds.

The "City of Paris" Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30,-The Inman steamer

excitement reglected to shut. The atarboard engine was shattered also to pieces. The pore engine room was filled with water and the port

engine was entirely useless. All went well until 5.30 p.m. on the 25th, when, while the steamer was going at full speed, the starboard engine suddenly collapsed, and the low pressure cylinder broke, smashing the injection of ter pipe connection and bursting the iron bullihead dividing the port and starboard engines.

OBITUARY.

Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of an old and much respected resident of Haldimand Township, Northumberland, Ont. The deceased, Thomas Dodd. Esq. was born in County of Sligo, Connaught, Ireland, in 1823. At the age of twenty-four he emigrated to Canada and took up his residence in Grafton, remaining there for eight years, then removed to his farm Lot 4, Concession 3 in the Township of Haldimand, where he resided until death March 18th, 1890. Shortly after his arrival here he married Miss Ellen Flannigan who ever since has proved a truly devoted helpmate, and who now has the heartfelt sympathy of all in her sad bereavement By his candor and strict adherence to truth by his firmness of character and genial disposition, Mr. Dodd won for himself respect and confidence of a very large circle of friends, For fitteen years he was Sec. Trustee of the School Board in his section, and for many years held the position of Justice of the Peace' in which position he always exercised marvellons executive ability and always dealt with the cases brought before him to the entire satisfaction of all. He was always a true adherent to the Catholic faith and by his death will be greatly missed at home and abroad, in the church and in the state, On Friday March 21st his remains were followed by a large concourse of friends to St. Mary's Cathedral, Grafton. After the obsequies were performed by the Rev. Father Larkin, the body was interred in the cometery. The sympathy of the entire community is cordially extended to the sorrow. ful family.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. O'Leary. This morning the funeral of the late Mrs. John O'Leary took place from her late residence Fleurie street, St. Roch's, to the St. Patrick's

church, thence to St. Patrick's cemetery. The tuneral cortege was followed by an unusually town by celebrating this anniversary in the most enthusiastic manner. At 10 a.m. High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. D. F. McDonald, and an elequent and echolarly sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. J. G. McDonald of St. Margarets. At this place the members of the Benevolent Irish Society had a grand parade, and concluded the day's celebra. requiem mass and libera, which was assisted at by a large number of St. Patrick's congregation.

The church was draped in mourning. A full choir was present. Mrs. Power, organist of the church, presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service in the sacred edifice, all that was mortal of the remains of the esteemed lady was conveyed to St. Patrick's cometery for interment, followed by a large number of sleighs containing friends desirous of paying their last mark of respect to the deceased lady. -Quebec Telegraph, March 31st.

"A JUGGLING MEASURE."

The Tithes Bill Resented by Wales.

LONDON, March 27.-In the House of Commons to night Sir Michael Hicks Beach, president of the Board of Trade, mayed the second reading of the Tithes Rent bill. He spologized for pressing the matter upon the House, saying the Government was convinced of the urgent necessity for an amendment to the present law. He asked the House to consider the bill as an earnest attempt to do justice to both the clerical and tithe prayers' sides in the interests of the

country at large.

James A. Picton, member for Leicester, a Liberal, opposed the bill as a juggling measure. It turned into a portable form the nation's pro perty so as to enable the party promoting the scheme to carry off their plunder easily here-after. It was an attempt to delude public opinion. The Government would not face the real grievance—the fact that the tithes system took out of the land every year moneys that ought to go to lighten the financial burden of

the people.

George Osborne Morgan, M.P., for East
Derbyshire, declared that Welshmen almost universally condemned this emphatically Welsh bill. It was regarded in Wales as a measure intended to do what only a miracie could do, namely, to set the Church of England in Wales on its feet. He did not object to the incidence of the tithe rent, but he maintained that it ought to be applied to a national purpose. There would be no difficulty in the collection of the tithe rent if it were applied to a purpose of which Welshmen approved.

The Emperor's Rescripts and the Socialists.

These proclamations, the recent rescripts of Emperor William;], immediately after their publication, received approval and acclamation at home and abroad. It was, however, soon found that the matter had also a serious aspect. The employers, and, indeed, the whole middle class of the people, were afraid that the open espousal by the Emperor of the workingmen's cause would encourage them to raise new demands that could not be complied with, and the workingmen on the other side, were induced thereby to side with the Socialists, whose aims the Emper r had indorsed by the expression of his sympathies. The organizations of the Socialists were by no means satisfied with the obscure, vapory promises; they accepted with pleasure the increase to their ranks brought about about by the attitude of the Emperor, but with one single exception gave no sign of relinguishing their opposition to the Government. The influence upon the elections was not wondered at, and could be easily foreseen. It led to a crushing defeat of those parties who supported the Government in the last chamber, the Conservatives, the Liberal Conservatives, and National Liberals, and their numerical decrease turned to the advantage of the Socialists and Radicals (Freisinnige). The former will and Radicals (Freisinner). The former will number in the new body 25 and the Radicals 72, which will give them (aside from the fact that, with the exception of a few minor questions, they never coalesced) in the Retchstag, which is composed of 397 members, but a very moderate influence. The power will rest in the votes, of the Centrum, the Clericals, who, with the remnant of the former supporters of the Government, will form a bare majority, whose support the government will have to obtain by making concessions to the demands of the Uatholics. The strength of the Socialists in the new Reichstag is, therefore, in spite of the considerable increase which they have secured so far, of no importance. More significant is the in-creased vote given for them in all larger German cities. In some of the cities like Hamburg and Bremen they have elected all their dandidates. This show that the increase in the number of votes of the Socialists is principally due to the position the Emperor took in his proclamation in relation to the social question.

OSWALD OTTENDORFEE in NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for APRIL.

VANISHED.

Rev. H. McDonough of Lowell, Mass., vouch QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The Inman steamer clips of Paris, towed by the steamer Aldersgate, arrived here at 4 c'clock this morning. The accident by which the City of Paris was disabled occurred Tuesday and was caused by the breakage of the low pressure air cylinder of the breakage of the low pressure air cylinder of the breakage of the surging. The subject is a young lady, who had breakage of the surging, the figure pressure of the surging the surging the surging that the surging the port side of the engine, the flying pieces of metal forcing the bulkhead and disabling the starboard engine. The passengers became panic she has been so long subject have ceased entire-



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

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Schedule C, Articles Admitted Duty Free.

217. Admiralty charts. 218. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.

219. Presious stones in the rough.
220. Aloes, ground or uncround.
221. Alum, in bulk only, ground or un-

ground. 222. Aluminum or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminium or chloralum, sul-phate of alumina and alum cake. 223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons

223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
224. Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
225. Aniline salts and arsenite of aniline, 226. Antimony, not ground, pulverized or obserwise manufactured.

227. Ashes, not and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.
228. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch,

crude only.

229. Argal, cr argol, cured only.

230. Beans, viz, Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, cured only. 231. Bells, when imported by and for the use

of churches. f churches.
332. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
233. Books, printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members and not for the purpose of sales or

334. Books, especially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraies; not mo re than two copies of any book. 235. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk

236. Botanical specimens.
237. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width. 238. Firebricks, for use exclusively in pro-

cesses of manufacture. 239. Gold and silver bullion in bars, blocks or

240. Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding 241. Caps or other prizes won in competi-

242. Cabinet of coins, collection of medals and of other antiquities. 243. Canvas, of not less than forty-five inches

243. Uanyas, of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendared, for the manufacture of floor oilcloths.

244. Celluloid or xyolise in sheets and in lumps, block or balls, in the rough.

246. Chalk stone China or Cornwall stone and cliff stone, unmanufactured.

246. Citron rinds in brine. 247. Clays, unground.

248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal

249. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, and roast-

ed, crushed or ground.
250. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches 251. Copper in sheets and plates of not less

than four inches in width.
252. Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 46

unbleached, bleached or dried, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for the manufacture of Italian clothe, cotton worsted or silk fabrics, 253. Cotton yarns, in cops only, made from ringle cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufactures of Italian cloths, cashmere and cotton cloths for the selvages of said cloths and for these pur-

poses only.
254. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern Dent corn," "Mammoth Southern Sweet" and "Western Dent corn" (Golden Beauty), when imported to be sown for ensilage and for no other purposes. 255. Colors, metallic, viz., oxide of cobalt,

zinc and tin, n.e.s. 256. Diamond drills for prospecting for mine rals, not to include motive power.
257. Diamond dust or borland, black dis-

monds for borers.
258 Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.

259. Entomological specimens. 260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak

261. Mexican fibre and Tampico or istle. 262. Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines a 1 twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.

263. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.

264. Fowls, domestic, pure bred for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and 265. Gas onke [the product of gas works], when used in Canadian manufacturers only.

166. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat

for the manufacture of soap only. 267. Gums, viz., amber, arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kauric mastic, saudaric, seuegal, shellac, and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragaranth, gum gaddaband, and gum bar-

269. Hair, cleaned and uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured. 269. Indigo, auxillary or zinc dust. 270. Iron or steel ground rods under half an

inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.
271, June yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when

imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in the crown factories.

272. Kryolite or cryolite mineral.

278. Liquorice root, not ground. 272. Litharge, not ground.

275. Lemon rinds, in brine. 276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of 276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, candalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, cak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart, ebony, lignum vite, red cedar, red wood, satin wood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; and hickory billets, to be used in the manufacture of axe-handles, hammer and other tools, handles, when specially imported for such use, and the wood of the yerimported for such use, and the wood of the per-simmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttle, and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels,

277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.

278. Logust beans and logust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food. 279. Mineralogical specimens. am assured on high authority that M. de 280. Mining machinery, imported within Schloezer has been charged to offer

was the transfer of the second of the second

provements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for

use. 282. Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweeds, in crude or in their natural state, or only cleaned.
283. Oilcake and oilcake meal, cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal, and palm nut cake

284. Oils, viz., coccanut and palm, in their natural state. atural state. 285. Orange rinds, in brine. 286. Ottar or attar of rozes and oil of roses.

286. Other or atter of roses and oil of roses.
287. Pelts, raw.
288. Pipe clay, unmanufactured.
289. Platinum wires and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

290. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen; paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind except mineral waste. 291. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.

292. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.
293 Roots, medicinal, viz., aconite, Calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, equille, taraxicum rhubarb and Valerian.

294. Rubber, crude. 295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian

waters.
236. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process or manufacture. viz. anise nisestar, carraway, cardomon, coriander, cum-

min. tennel and feurgrook. 297. Soda, sulphate of crude, known as sait

cake, for manufacturing psuposes only. 298. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphate of sodium, arseniate or biarceniate, chloride and stannate of soda, for manufacturing pur-

poses only.

299. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, cloak springs and shoe shanks, and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge, or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in

their own factories.
300. Sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulphate

of copper (blue vitriol).

301. Terra japonica, or gambler.

302. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

303. Whiting or whitening, Gilders' whiting

and Paris white. 304. Wool and the hair of the Alpaca goal and of other like animals not further prepared

than washed, n.e.s.
305. Books printed in any of the languages
or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

306. Brass and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories. 307. Noils, being the short wool which falls

from the combs in worsted factories. 308. Seeds, viz, beet, carrot, turnips and mangold.

309.-Wire, when imported by manufacturers of toilet pins for use in the manufac ture of such articles in their own factories

only.
310. Cruicible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of steel rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories

only.
311. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufactures of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of unbrelias, parasols and

sunshades only
312. Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pine apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks and blueberries and strawberries,

wild only.
313. Camwood and sumac, for dysing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured then crushed or ground.

314. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for

use in their factories only.
315. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada when imported for use in the construction of iron or ate-l ships or vessels.

316, Wire of iron or steel, Nos. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machinery known as the wire grip machine, for the manufacture of boots. grip machine, for the manufacture of 500ts, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.

317. Steel, of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but

not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such

articles only in their own factories. 318. Blanketing and lapping and dices or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their

own factories only.
319. Yarus, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to he used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

320. Chlorate of potash, in ciystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.
321. On imported Indian corn, to be kilndried and ground into meal for human food or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use under such regulations as may be made by the Governor-in-Council, there may be allowed a drawback of 90 per cent. of the duty paid.

ITALY BADLY SCARED.

The Consequence of Bismarck's Bettre-ment Likely to Prove Serious to Her,

NEW YORK, March 26 - A Berald despatch from Rome says Italy is as much frightened at the retirement of Prince Bismarck as if the keystone had fallen out of the arch of peace and the whole structure was about to tumble down with a crash. Statesmen are bewildered and stunned, and every body is waiting for the signal from Premier Crispi. He could easily follow the lead of such a mighty captain as Bismarck lead of such a mighty captain as Dismarca and still retain his prestige, but these who know Orispi feel certain he will not submit to the domination of any other politician. The triple allience is in danger, that intest be clear to any one who knows the present situation in Italy. The Radicals are utterly opposed to the influence which Germany has exerted over Italy influence which Germany has exerted over traily though the triple alliance. They are stirring up the people to demand an independent national policy. A tremendous armyand navy have drained the country and the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. The people want a change no matter what it is. If Orispi falls frow power the relations of Italy to Germany will undoubtedly be changed. If he remains in control he will not be content to play the second trol he will not be content to play the second part any longer. It is said Crispi and his ministers are greatly alarmed and that the King is very nervous. A prominent statesman said to the correspondent:— The German Emperor the correspondent:—The German Amperor has good intentions, but there is no reason for thinking that he has the strength to hold three nations together. Prints Bismarck is to great a man to sulk. I know him well enough to feel sure that he will lend his moral support to the incinence of these but height out of the maintenance of peace, but, being out of the power, Prince Bismarck can do very little now. One hopeful sign is that Russia is not yet prepared to begin the conflict." If I could give you the name of this statesman his words would startle E rope. Premier Crispi expects the aword to be drawn before long. There is much coming and going of M. de Schioezer, the Prussian envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-potentiary, to the Vatioan in these days, and I

three years after the passing of this act, which is, at the time of its importation, of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

281. Models of inventions and of other im
281. Models of inventions and of other im-Germany. It is believed the Emperor will succeed in forming a strong political alliance with the Vattcan.

DEATH OF FATHER BIRON,

A Young Priest at St. Patrick's Hill.

Rev. Father Biron, who died here on the 21st inst; was born at St. Gregoire, county of Nicolet in the month of May, 1857. He made his studies at Nicolet college, where he entered in 1871, and passed his examination in 1877. After he was professed in the Seminary of Three Rivers, where he remained for about four years, Rivers, where he remained for about four years, he was ordained priest in 1881. Shortly after he was made curate of the Rev. Father Bochet, at St. Ann De La Perade. Then he went to Worcester, Mass. In 1888 he was appointed parish priest in Mittineague by his Lordship Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., who gave him besides an Irish congregation in West Lord Western Western Western Lord. Long Meadow. While laboring there last July, he was struck with hemorrhage of the lungs, which caused his death. He came here last September to visit his school-mate and busom friend, the Rev. Father Intrae, parish price of Timprick and staid a math in house priest of Tingwick, and staid a month, in hopes that he would regain his health, was feeling better and returned again in October. But he had to resign his pastorate in January last and bad to resign his pastorate in January last and returned once more to his dearest friend, the Rev. V. P. Iutras, parish pricet of St. Patrick of Tingwick, where he died after a lingering sickness on Friday, the 21st inst. His funeral service was very imposing, Bishop O'Reilly sent his representative, Mr. Chs. Edward Bruneault, of West Gardner, Massachusetts; Bishop Gravel his secretary, L. V. Thibaudier; Bishop Lefleche his secretary, Rev. Biland Chancelor. There were thirty priests present at the the funeral service. The pall bearers were Philip Hebert, merchant; John Gleason, Joseph Paradis, and Denis Williams, mayor. There was a grand High Mass sung with deacon and sub deacon. The sermon was preached in French by the Rev. Ray Cats, of Three Rivers, and in English by the Rev. L. A. Masson, parish priest of Danville. The church was full; every seat was occupied and every aisle was full of people standing. The sacred edifice was draped in black for this occasion. At the close of the funderal ervice the remains was deposited and a special vault made for the occasion. of the funderal service the remains was deposited in a special vault made for the occasion.

THE LATE FATHER DONNELLY. Vicar-General and Pastor of St Michael's Church.

(N. Y. World March 25th.)

One of the principal pillars in the Roman One of the principal pillars in the Roman Catholic Church in America passed away suddenly yesterday morning shortly after 1 o'clock, in the person of the Very Rev. Father Arthur J. Donuelly, Vicar-General and pastor of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-second street. He held the spiritual title of Monsigner, with rank second only to that of Mgr. Preston. Father Donuelly had been in facility health and during the nelly had been in feeble health, and during the past few weeks had not ventured far from his nome, No. 383 Ninth avenue. Notwithstanding this fact his death gave a sudden shock to his parishioners and to the Catholic clergy in reland: Boundly was sorn in County Carlow, Ireland, seventy-one years ago, and came to America when six years old. He was educated at St. John's college and his first pastorate was at Manhattan, where he built a church. He then founded St. Michael's church, on Thirty-second street, and fifteen years later founded St. Michael's church to the building St.

Michael's convent, still later building St. Michael's school. His success in freeing the parish from debt won for him the praise of the parish from debt won for him the praise of the high officials of the church. He was before the public prominently in the trublous times of the winter of 1886-87, when the difficulties in the parish of St. Stephen's church ended in the summary diemissal of Edward McGlynn as pastor. When quiet had been in a measure restored Fathor Donnelly turned the parish over the Brather College, the present pastor.

crowd in his priestly garments and mounting a words.

barrel bade them desist "If you burn that church," he said 'you'll have to burn mine across the way,

His words acted like magic upon the crowd, who then dispersed quietly. Since this event the members of the North Presbyterian church, especially, have had the most friend-ly feeling towards Father Donnelly and his

The Vicar General's body lay in state in the reception room of St. Michael's school yesterday. and was viewed by hundreds of citizens, Roman Catholics and Procestants, who were apxious to pay their last respect to the dead.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. Different Shades of Opinion of the New Irish Mensure,

LONDON, March 27.-A number of members of the House of Commons were interviewed yesterday with reference to the Land Purchase bill. The bulk of the Conservatives and Union-

ists approve the measure.

Mr. Waring, Conservative member for County
Down, said he believed the Ulster landlords
were in no hurry to sell their estates. As far as
he himself was concerned he should insist that tenants should bring three year rent in their hands before he consented to sell.

T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist member for Tyrone, thinks the bill is an ideal one for Ulster

and is likely to work well.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill reserved bheir opinione.

Mr. Sexton, Home Rule member for Belfast, criticized the bill in detail. He belived the Coercion act, preventing as it does the combining of tenants, would enable landlords to secure the maximum twenty years' price, especially as they could insist upon two years' arrears. said Mr. Balfour himself admitted that the true price of money was 33, therefore, his charging 4 in order to retain one quarter to provide against defaulters was most unjust. The proposed guarantees besides being unjust to Ireland would prove illusory to the British taxpayer in the event of a repetition of the economic crisis of 1879 and 1880

Dr. Tanner, Home Ruler, says the bill is clearly drafted in the innerests of the landlords. All the other Parnellite members hold similar

Sir Charles Russell said he would approve no large purchase scheme unless accompanied by a home rule measure. The ex-ministers withhold their opinions, The bulk of the Gladstonians disapprove the bill, the Radicals objecting on the ground thut the guarantees are worse than those in Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in an address to the Home Rule union last evening, said the more the Land Purchase bill was looked at the more unsound it appeared. It possessed no finality, and would lead to fresh difficulties and further agitation. Herbert Gladstone said the proposed guar-

antees were absolutely worthless.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, referring to the Land Purchase bill in a speech at Grimsby last night, said Mr. Balfour proposed to buy out the English garrison and buy in disloyal traitors, who, according to the Tories, were only waiting a chance to sever England and Ireland

The Labor Conference's Work Ended.

BARGAINS. PIANOS AND ORGANS

Of all makes at greatly reduced Prices and Easy Terms.

L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Sole Agents for Hazelton, Fischer and Pominton Pianos and Eolian and Dominion

thanked the delegates for their zeal and said that the conference would exercise such a moral power that if the whole conception of its objects was kept in view all political divisions would melt away. Baron Von Berlepsch further said be trusted that all the delegates would main-tain the convictions that they had gained and the memory of their common work would never fade. One of the British delegates next pro-posed the health of the German sovereign and people. Bishop Krpp replied. He also spoke in French. He culogized Jules Simon, the head of the French delegation, and expressed the hope that he would long live to labor for the welfare of the working classes. M. Simon thanked the people of Berlin for his cordial reception to their city and offered a toast to

"suffering humanity."
The decisions of the conference, which will soon be published, in addition to those already announced, recommend the establishment of courts of arbitration, consisting of representatives of employers and employed, to settle labor disputes, and the general observance of Sunday as a holiday in all trades, but where continuous work is unavoidable, it is recommended that each employee have at least every alternate Sunday free. Various delegates made minor reservations. The French delegates, for internate did not invist that the day of rest should stance, did not insist that the day of rest should be Surday. None of these reservations affect to any extent the decision of the conference. De-labage, on behalf the French Socialists, handed in a statement of his own views on the labor question, requesting that it be added to the protocols. Dr. Kopp strongly supported the request, which was agreed to. Emperor William received Jules Simon yesterday. Throughout the conference the Emperor treated the French planing that with the strong that plenipotentiary with marked distinction, this being the great feature of the meeting.

GLADSTONE'S OWN VOICE.

Interesting Message on the Phonogrm.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The phonogram sent by Mr. Gladstone to the American Co-operative Building Loan Association, which arrived too late to be heard at the recent convention of these associations in the Cooper Union, was heard to day by a distinguished company who had assembled for the purpose at the Law Library in the Equitable building. Gen. W. T. Sherman presided. The message from Mr. Gladstone is as follows:—"Dear Sirs,—The purpose of the meeting on the Hallshire and the was a great favorite.

Father Donnelly was born in County Carlow,
Father Donnelly was born in County Carlow,
I reland, seventy-one years ago, and came to
America when six years old. He was educated at St. John's college and hig first pastorate was good will. It is self-help that makes the man, at Manhattan where he boilt a church. and a man-making is the aim which the Al-mighty has everywhere impressed upon creation. It is thrift by which self-help for the masses, dependent upon labor, is principally made effective. For them, thrift is the simbol and the instrument of independence and of liberty, in dispensable conditions of all permanent good. Ent thrift is also the mother of wealth, and here comes a danger into view, for wealth is the mother of temptation, and leads many of its possessors into a new form of slavery, more subtle and not less debasing than the old. From this slavery may all lands, and especially all lands of the English tongue, hold themselves

to Rev. Father Colton, the present pastor. Father Colton, the present pastor. Father Donnelly was also active socially. He was spiritual director of the Catholic Club and the head of several other societies.

During the great draft riots of 1863, while a mob was threatening to burn the old North Presbyterian church, opposite St. Michael's Father Donnelly pushed through the excited more and pleasure in having been permitted to hear his voice and his encouraging words.

Balfour's Land Scheme Derided. London, March 25 .- The Balfour Land Purchase Bill is but weakley supported by the Government organs, while the fuellade of condemnation it receives from the opposition press is truly startling. The Irish leaders spurn it as an additional affront from the Tory Government, and universally agree that, if passed, it could benefit only the landlards, not the people of Ireland. Mr. Davitt charactetizes the measure as the most elaborate swindle ever attempted. He believes Mr. Goschen is responsible for every provision of the bill. Mr. Healy does not elleve the Government has vitality enough left to pass the bill, and declares that this first constructive measure, since coercion was forced through, will fail. It comes from a tainted source, but this would not prevent the Irish peaple from considering it on its merits. Ireland would not refuse a beneficial measure fram any source.

Farnham Beet Root Sugar Factory

Baron Raymond de Silliere, who is a present contemplating the purchase of the Farnham Beet Root Sugar factory, gave a dinner in that town on Tuesday evening, at which there were present Messrs. Alired Musy, engineer, of Lille, France ; Adolphe Germain, advocate, of Montreal; H. Lemire, N. P.; L'abbe Dupuis, cure of Farnham; Dr. Comeau, mayor; Dr. Slack, Counciller Tarte, and Messrs, Van Huysse, Choquette, Boulanges, Donaghue, Denis, and several others. The discussion of the Baron's project was the principal theme of the evening. A despatch from Farnham yesterday says that the Baron has secured the factory there and intends buying the Berthier factory also.

Manitoba Harvest Hopes,

Mr. W. Whyte, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway, western division, is down from Winnipeg on official business. He reports the snowfall in Manitoba this year to have been the largest for many seasons, and of course that means a good crop for the Manitoba farmer. A very large immigration from the old country is not looked forward to although a substantial addition is expected and preparations are being made for their covey-ance and reception. Quiet a number be gone out from Ontario this year already, or a very desirable class. Winnipeg is going ahead, Mr. Whyte says, and the local tarfic is increasing aubatantially.

Central Board of Arbitration.

LONDON, March 31 .- The Chamber of Commerce has decided to appoint a permanent committee to deal with future strikes in a con-cilatory spirit. The object of the committee will be to act as an arbitrating body as far as possible in the actilement of disputes between employees and employers, particularly those which may arese in industries whose interruption would directly affect commerce.

A Message of Good Will.

TORONTO, March 31.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club to night a debate Berlin, March 29.—At the farewell dinner took place on a motion condemning the action to the delegates to the Labor conterence, given at Kaiserhoff, last evening, by Baron Von newspapers in seeking to stir up race and reand the powers represented. He stirring up of sectarian prejudices in any of the cleansed at once. Berlepson, Prussian minister of commerce, the ligious strife in Canada. After a long discussion

Canadian Provinces, and condemning alike the efforts of independent and party politican to do so. The amendment was adopted. Notice was given of a motion condeming the action and speeches of the members of the Ontario Gov ernment in the late debate on the separate school question

Nine Hour Day Adopted at St. John, N.B.

St. JOHN, N.B., March 31.-The strike anticipated among the carponters, painters, etc., in consequence of their determination to put the nine hour system into effect to-morrow, is not likely to take place. All journeymen held meetings to-night and unanimously decided to gain nine hours or strike. The master builders and plaining mill proprietors also met to might and decided, by a large majority, to grant the demands of the men.

Whi-key.

Whiskey unlocks the door that leads to the poorhouse, pententiary and the grave; na-fastens the gates of sorrow, the windows of want, the doors of death; opens the way into jail, up the scaffold through the trap; it unlocks the heart of the wife to let in regret, the the heart of the mother to let in serrow, the heart of a child to let in shame; it lets loos rivers of tears, ages of sadness, generations of woe, locks up good intentions, words of promise, deeds of duty; it locks the child out in the streets; the wife in the hovel, the father in ruin ; locks up bealth and unlocks sickness locks up joy and unlocks misery ; locks us plenty and unlocks tears; locks up usefulness and unlocks idleness; locks up a happy heart and unlocks melancholy, locks up contentment and unlocks care; locks up heaven and unlocks

France "Mistrusts" Socialism.

Paris, March 29.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Constans, the minister of the interior, said the government was solicitous for the welfare and confident of the prudence of the workmen, but it mistrusted the socialist leaders, and for this reason had resolved to prohibit the proposed demonstration, May 1.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

IN MEMORY OF HANNAH MOHAN.

One more friend from us has drited On time's swiftly abbing tide; One more soul has reached the harbor Safe upon the other side.

Thou art gone, but not forgotten By the friends who love thee still; By the hearts that throb in sorrow Bowing to the Master's will.

And she enters into rest. Long and patiently she waited, Year by year, and day by day, Till the angel band immortal

All her sufferings are ended,

Close the eyes so fond and tender.

Cross the hands upon the breast;

Beckened her to come away. Soft and white the snows of winter Drift above her resting place; And the summer flowers will blossom O'er her bed in fairest grace.

Oh, my mother 1 if thy spirit. Can look down on those you love, Let the light of thy sweet patience Fall upon us from above.

From our mortal view departs,

Though the brightness of thy presence

Yet thy prayerful benediction Will be treasured in our hearts. We will not forget thy teaching, We will ever prize thy worth; For the sacred name of mother

Is the dearest name on earth. Rest in peace—thy sleep unbroken;
For the slumber God hath given Only left the marble casket, For the spirit fled to Heaven,

Mr. Balfour's Land Bill.

LONDON, March 31 .- Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill is one of the most elabo rate and complicated measures that has been laid before parliament in many years, and will have to undergo a great deal of pruning before it is presented to the Queen for the royal assent. Already the number of amend ments prepared and in process of preparation is appalling, and the term of its committee stage promises to he protracted and exciting The bill contains 75 clauses and covers 65 pages of foolecap.

Bismarck Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, March 30 .- Prince Blamarck left Berlin for Friedrichsrube, his country seat, yesterday. Friday he visited the mausel:um at Charlottenburg in which the remains of Emperor William I. are interred, and placed a wreath upon the coffin of his old master. Prior to his departure from Berlin he paid farewell visits to the royal Princenses. Later theusands of persons gathered in the Wilhelmstrasse and along the route to the railway station to witness the final scene in the Bismarck drama. Wearing the uniform of the cuirassiers Prince Blamarck left the palace of the chancellor at 5 o'clock p.m. and entered an open carriage. He was greeted with stormy enthusiasm. The windows of houses in the vicinity were crowded. The entire routo was a sea of waving handkerchiefs. The crowd was so dense that the exchanceller was compelled to walk from the palace. There was a centinuous roar of

cheering. Following the prince's carriage came another carriage occupied by Princess Bismarck. A third carriage was filled with members of the American legation. A number of other carriages filled with friends and admirers closed the procession. When the party arrived at the station a squadron of henor. All the ministers, the diplomate corps and the court and state officials were waiting to bid farewell to the prince and there was a great mass of people outside the station. Mountains of bouquets for the Prince and Princess were piled in the waiting rooms which were decorated Prince Bismarck in a hearty voice bade all farewell, Mr. Phelps, the American minister, and Chancellor Von Caprivi being among the last to shake hands with him. Many tears were shed and it was altogether an affecting scene, At 5.40 the train started amid renewed cheering, singing and the strains of the band.

Whole cloves will exterminate the indusrious and merciless moth. They are more figureal as a destroying agent than either camphor, tobacco or cedar shavings.

A bottle or jar unpleasantly odorous can, it is said, be cleaned by filling with buttermilk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing well with warm soap suds. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

One of the best methods of cleaning bair brushes is to put a teaspoonful of householi ammonia into a basin of warm water. Dip the prieties in and rub brickly with the hand, or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly cleaneed put in the sun to dry



FROM PIMPLES TO SCHOTULAS NO PEN CAN DO JUSTIC TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTCURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, it-hing, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

with loss of hair.

Certicura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap
an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared fr. m it, externally, and Cuticura Rescuent, the new Blood Purifier,
internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin
and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula,
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c.;
Brsolvent, 31.50. Prepared by the Putter Drug and
Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and olly skin To

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by Cuticuna Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used dealy. Reeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for tamily. 25c, per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.



Health Before All.

Himess Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8 p. m. Closed

on Sunday. CERTIFICATE.

Having for a long time been stricken with a great weakness of blood, and since about a year my disease was aggravating so much that I could no longer resist to the pain and stitches. After having consulted several doctors, who did not give me any hope, also an herb doctor of Quebec suburb, who told me that I was gone beyond cure, I went to consult Mme. Lacroix-Demarks At first call those persons told me Demarais At first call those persons told me that I had dyspensia, congestion of the liver, kidney disease, headache, yellow jaundice and general debility. I recognized my symptoms, and after four week's treatment, during which I took three bottles of Lung Purgative and three bottles that goes with the above purgative, I was completely cured. This purgative is excellent in my opinion for all kinds of diseases. Since I used the purgative I find myself completely exact.

pletely cured. Those who wish more ample information, I

shall be most happy to give them the same. PHILOMENE CARON. Z 7 St. Constant Street Montreal, 24th July, 1887.

MM. LACROIN FILE. Successor to MIDME, DESMARAIS, 1263 Miguonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode We would request everyone to inform them

selves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied. We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who brest this disease cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it com-

The Essence of Christianity.

pletely with our medicines.

The teaching of Christ, the spirit of Christi-The teaching of Christ, the spirit of Christianity, seems to be very simple. They are that duty is love, that life is service, that every man is my brother, that God is the All-Father, and that he is cleaning, purifying, educating, developing, perfecting his children for a more harmonious life to come. We believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, because we believe that he came from God, because in him there was, without dimpers or darkness, that light of God some ray which trembles in the darkest heart and life. We believe that he is the Saviour of mankind, because we believe that through him mankind is coming to know God, to receive God, to live in and with God, to become sons of God. The Christian spirit is the spirit of loyalty to Christ; making Christiacity not merely our creed, but our life; making our own duty love, our own life service, our neighbour our brother, and God, our Father, and finding in him the power to live this life of love and service which we believe is endless because it is divine. This faith wrought into the life of society would put an end to its discurassicre and a band fermed a guard of cords; wrought into many a Christian household has made of them types of what all society might become, if it were reorganized on the simple but radical principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It is the comfort of the sorrowing, the strength of the tempted, the peace of the tempest-tossed, the purific of the sinful, the upholder and perfecter of the unfinished and the immature. If one who does not know whether this faith is true or not attempts to take it from the world, he should consider veriously whether he has something better to bestow in its place.—The Rev. Lyman Abbot,

D.D., in North American Review for April. William Reassures Austria.

VIENNA, March 26.—The Emperor gave an audience yesterday to Prince Reass, the German ambassador, who explained to His Majesty the events connected with Bismarck's resignation and assored him that Emperor William's friendly sentiments towards Austria

remain unchanged.

Despatches from Berlin say that EmperorWilliam in a conversation declared that the change in the chancellorship would not affect the friendly relations between Austria and Germany, and that as intimate countries in the future, as in the past, would form the basis of Garmany's policy.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN.

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

RIPH WHEAT.

We bent to day o'er a coffined form, And our bears fell softly down;
We looked our last on the aged face
With its emiss of peace, its patient grace; And hair like a silver crown.

We touched our own to the clay cold hands, Hom lift's long labor at rest;
And among the bl ssome white and sweet,
We noted a burch of golden wheat Clasped close to the silent breast.

We know not what work her hands had found What rugged places her feet; What cross was hers, what blackness of night— We saw but the peace, the biossoms white, And the bunch of richest wheat.

As each goes up from the field of earth, Bearing he treasurer of life, God looks for some gathered grains of good From the rips harvest that shining stood, But waiting the resper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go, Not only wish blossoms sweet; Not bent with doubt, and burdened with fears, And the dead dry husks of wasted years, But laden with golden wheat.

-Jerome Sandeau in Courier Journal.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FOGARTY PURSUES HIS PROJECT.

Between Danmore Head and Dandrum Bry, on the coast of County Down, there is a lit la rocky point which seems to lie continually in the deep hadow of the Mourne Mountains. Barren of vegetation, lashed by the fierce sea-waves, gloomy and lonely, and uncarested, save in the early morning, by the aus, but the sport of the north and east winds, it would seem to be the last spot in Ireland to be inhabited.

Yet, at the junction of the point with the mainland stood a long, low cabin, built of cobblestones, and having a thatched roof and a tail, capacious chimney. It stood upon the rooks. Biblind it was a green garden :patch, in which a faw late cabbages were seen. In front of the dwelling were the low, jagged rocks, half covered with a drift of seaweed. Upon these rocks a sal-boat was drawn up, helf out of water.

This lonely cabin was olvned and tenantid by the Fogartys-relatives by marriage to Mrs. Fegarty of Yew Ottage, Clondalkin. These Fegartys were described in the neigh-borhood as a "bad lot," and the neighbore, of whom none lived within a mile, did them

At present, the family consisted of only Rough Fogarty, as it head was called from his rude, rough manners, his wife, and two or three sons who spent most of their time in fishing. He had sone and daughters in ma orem to retted eat ila beebai-eoiremA bitious members of the family had emigrated from County Down years before.

Rough Fogarty was a man of reckless habits and high temper, unscrupulous, dishonest. He had been a smuggler in his young days, but with the advance of years and infirmities he had settled down to the life of a fisher-

Reewned a fishing smack, in which his some were now absent. He, at the moment of his introduction to the reader, was sitting out on the rocks, upon a pile of sea-weed, engaged in patching a torn sail.

This was on the afternoon of the day in which Tim Fogarty, on St. George's Channel with the Lidy Nora Kildare, revealed himself to her in all the hideoneness of his evil nature-on the day also on which Lord O'Neil vainly sought for his young betrothed at Kingstown and at Black Rock.

The afternoon was half gone when a little sloop, approaching from the soutaward, were in toward the point.

Rough Fogsrty looked up from his work to watch her movements.

" She's not going up to the bay," he said to himself, with considerable interest. "Looks as if she was making for the point,

as I think she are! She's a clean and trim sloop—no fisher! What is she after?" There promised to be a speedy answer to the question, for the strange eloop continued

to wear toward the point, her sails full, and the spray flying before her bow. Presently two figures could be distinguish.

ed in the little vessel-one of them apparently that of a sailer, the other the figure of a young girl, slender and delicate, as was plainly seen when she rose up and a od looking at the shore, her hand shading her

This sloop was the one Tim Fogarty had bired at Black Rock, and it was the Lady Nora K Idare and he, as the reader knows, who were now approaching the point.

The little vessel came nearer and nearer, and, a little later, Tim Fogarty hailed his kinsman on the shore. The latter rose, answering the bail.

"I suppose you don't know me, Rough Fogarty," called the fug tive, as the sloop drive in toward the shelter of the point. "You haven't changed a mite since I saw

you last. You wear well !"
"Well, I swear you've get the advantage of me," returned Rough Fogarty, with a dazzled stare at the seeming satior.

"It seems so," said Tim, with a laugh. *But just change the color of my hair a lit'e, or pull off this here wig and beard, and change this sailor toggery, and you might her thoughts. As she passed into the little know me then. P'raps you coul in't remem- inner room, he said : ber nothing about the amuggling trip on the

And Doolso, neitherrecognition. His small gray eyes gleamed with pleasure.

"Tim Fogarty, as I'm alive !" he ejuculated. "This way, Tim. Just Inside the p'int. What's up. You're rigged so that your own mother wouldn't know you. Boaks after you?"

Tim replied in the negotive. "Been efter g. tiling married, Tim?"
Tim laughed loudly.

Does she look lke it?" he asked, pointing to the young Lady Nora's scoroful, sorrowing face. "She's a highflyer, Rough—soo high for me!"

By this time the sloop had run into a place sheltered from the swell. Tim dropped his anchor, and drew up the rope by which the little rowboat was attached to the stern of

" We've got to the end of our journey for the present, Lady Nors," he said, addressing his captive. "Lat me help you down into the

But the young beiress declined his assistance, and climbered down into the biat

alone, Tim Fogarty steadying it with his He fellowed her into it, and rowed swiftly to the point.

The old may, Rough, was waiting to help them out on the rocks. He gave his hand to the Lady Nora, who availed heracli of it, murderous look. He caught in his iron grasp

held a woman standing in the doorway. The great red hand, alght of one of her own sex brought a gleam of

jeweled rings on her white and taper fingers, getting free before my return."

nd the watch at her belt.

He put her purse and jewelry in his "What game is Jup, Tim?" he asked, with pockets, and went out into the larger reom. and the watch at her belt.

room ?'

wonderlogly.

here, Tim, now ?" D3W6."

He selzed the arm of the young Lady Nors and harried her over the sharp rocks and slippery weeds to the cabin. The old woman came out to meet them, her

count mance indicative of surprise.

She was a worn and bent oresture, gaunt of frame, her sallow skin drawn tightly over her large hones. Her eyes looked out from under heavy brows, as shaggy as those of her came absolutely overpowering. He looked husband's. She looked like one who works at him with staring eyes, actually gasping hard on insufficient and inputritions food. She for breath. had an air of chronic discontent and repining

wailing the hardships of her lot and the want of even the comferts of life. It may be imagined, then, with what envious eyes the poor old woman looked at the bright young being, in dainty garments. com-

and indeed most of her time was spent in be-

ing over the rocks towards her.
'Another aristocrat !' she mustered fierosly. "Burn them all! I hate them!" And it was with a glance of hatred she met

the earnest, pleading gaze of the Lady of She r. treated into the cabin as the visitors approached and Tim burried his captive in

after her. It was a long, low room that in which they found themselver, with smoke-blackened walls and but a single small window. A fire of dried sea-weed was burning and smoking on the stone earth, and over the fire hung a kettle of potatoes, Other preparations for a meal there were none.

"You don't know me, Ann, I suppose?"

said Tim goodnaturedly.
"No," snapped the old woman with an injured air. "I don't know you, nor I don's wast to. Rich folks have naught in common with such as we."

"But I'm not rich, Aun," laughed Tim. "I mean to be though, and you can be too, if you'll does I tell you. And so you don't know me, eh?—not know Tim Fogarty of Dinndalkin!" The woman's sullen face brightoned. She

came forward, extending her hand, with a muttered apology for her rudeness. "And the young lady!" she asked, with a sidelong giance at the Lady Nora.

"She is the Lady Nora Kildare !" The woman courtesied humbly enough, at

captive seated herself wearily on a bench near the door, against which the cli man carelessly leaned. "Sae's lost her estates up in Arteim, and hasn's a penny in the world, barring what she has in her pocket."

dead. If her guardian wants to get rid of to take her away to some lovely spot, where him by keeping her alive. I've got some He is not bad snough to kill her, and he dare ideas in my head to make money out of him not leave her here. He intends to compel and the new Earl of Kildare. And I want her to marry the new Earl of Kildare. your helo."

"You can have it," assented old Rough. "You can have it, assented the trought."
"By plying for it," added the old woman. "What do you want of us?"
"I've get to go back to Clondalkin to see
"I've get to go back to Clondalkin to see
"I've get to go back to Clondalkin to see
"And tole is the

this Dublin lawyer. I want to leave the young lady in safe hands for a week, perhaps for weeks and months. You'll have to keep faithfulness to me and mine?" her close. Give her a nest room, plenty to est, and keep her safe, and I'll pay you five lawyer, with less apparent excitement, said : pounds a week while she stays."

This sum appeared munificent, even princely, to the old couple.
"Five pounds a week!" said oll Rough.

"Sure I'd pretty nigh sell my soul for think I can justify my course toward her in that !"

"We'll keep her as safe as a bird in a cage," declared the old woman. "I'll show you the proud, defiant, headstrong. She forgets that room we'll give her." she is no longer the Lady of Kildare, and

neat, with a rude bedstead. a wooden floor, less, to make her own way in the world. To and a three-legged chair. It had no window, more suitable to his purpose, than Tim Fog-

arty expected.
"It will do," he said with a satisfied smile. "Come, my lady. This is your prison."
Resistance would have been folly. She young Lady Nora arose wearily and entered

the room assigned her. was not so at heart.

Already she was considering the idea of made her suspicious, distrusted and disobe-bribing this old couple to set her free. She diect. had money and jawels on her person, enough

to buy them a score of times over.

It seemed almost as if Tim Fogarty read

er nothing about the smuggling trip on the law of sooner the better."

If shall stay till sight, so you may give lawyer me my supper when you will, Ann. The Nora.

Bough Fogarty's face lit up with a glow of sooner the better."

But

"I have a fish in the crate," said old Rough, and he departed to get it. The old woman followed him to get an armful of dry weed to replenish her fice. Tim Fogarty pushed open the door of the

little room, intruding himself into the Lady Nora's presence, and closed the door behind his evil eyes full upon her, "I want your O'Nel abruptiy. "I came here lust night purse. I de no good to cry out. Old R ugh soon after Nora's flight. I went afterward to and his wife are down on the beach, out of

which will win !"

him. What else could she do? "Your watch and chain !" demanded the England. ruffi sa.

These were also vielded. "Your rings and brooch !" but in valo, for the sound of returning steps

But none were beard. Noting her hesitation, Tim Fogarty advanced nearer to her with a grim and almost , voyage, my lord," he faltered. one of her small hands, but she wrenched it At she gained a footing on the slippery seafrom him, and in a panie of terror lossened land at all? I know you, Michael Kildare—
weed, she glanced toward the cabin, and beher brooch, dropping it and her rings into his hypotrite and false-doer! I have seen the

ruffigu. Old Rough surveyed the dainty figure of i The girl shook her head.

a significant glance at the Lady Nors.

"A little speculation," answered Tim. "I'll Tim Fogarty told to his appreciated audience tell you all about it. What I want now is a the story of his adventues in and escapes A frugel supper was cooked and served. quiet boarding place for this young lady, so I from Australia. He promised them money, brought her to you. Can you give her a good and com pletely won them over to his inter-room?" ests. A fastening—a simple wooden bar, "The best in the house," said the old man fitting into the iron rests-was devised for the door of the prisoner's room, which opened "And a look on the door—on the outward, and put in operation. And about dusk Tim. Fogarty, well pleased with the "I om fix one. Is it a prisoner you've got tressure in his pockets and his pagualary prospects, set sail on his return to Dablin.

there's the old lidy in the deerway. We'll go up to the cabin, and I'll give you your full of naws." position.

CHAPTER XXIX.

STRATEGY. The amezament of Michael Kildare, on finding himself confronted at the deer of Yew Cottage by the young Lord O'Neil, whom he had believed to be in Antrim, be-

The young Lord eyed him strangely and

sternly. "Ab, this is an unexpected pleasure, my lord," said the Datlin lawyer, at length, forcing a sickly smile. "A e you out, I ke myself, on an errand of charity, or have you an old acquaintance with this good woman, the indignant sitter, by the way, of my factsful house-keeper?"

He held out his hand as he spoke. O'Neil refused the proffered civility, not dropping his hand from his breast.

"I am here on no errand of charity to a 'poor woman,' Mr. Kildare," said Lord O'Neil, his fair face kindling, his voice ringing sternly through the little dim hall. came here to resoue the Lady Nora Kildare from a loathsome and terrible imprison-

ment-" The lawyer's face turned livid. He turned a startled, terrified glance at Mrs. Fogarty, for the moment fanoying that all his rions had miscarried, and that the Lady Nora had been rescued from his snares by her lover.

"Her ladyship has been rescued!" cried Mrs. Fogarty, in tears and trembling. "Oh, Mr. K.ldare, I was not to theme! My son Tim stole the key of the Lady Nora's room and carried her off, and, by this and by that, I know that they have fied to England! On,

wirra! wirra!" Despite the revelation of his cruelty to his ward, contained in this wild plaint, the lawyer experienced a keen sense of relief in the certainty that Tim Fogarty and the Lidy Nora had gone away together. By this time, he thought, the young girl must be dead and buried beneath the channel waves. Nothing more was to be dreaded from her. His relief

found expression in his countenance. Lord O'Neil was keenly observant, and not the sound of the young girl's title.

a change in Kildare's features escaped his
"Sue is poor enough," said Tim, as his scruting. He noticed that look of relief, and decided in his own mind that Kildare had been no stranger to the plan of Nora's escape with Fogarty, and that he was at heart re-

joloed at it.
"He planned it himself!" thought his "Pity they could'nt all lose their estates i" Indebip. "This Tim Fogarty is or ly an inmuttered the cil weman.

"But," continued Tim, "she has a guar-dian who wants her out of the way. He gave me twenty pounds to put her overboard, but fight, after his treatment of Nora, would be considered as a great live than the stream of the stream of Nora, would be considered as a great live than the stream of Nora, would be considered. I concluded she was worth more alive than ruin him. No, no! He has hired Fogarty her, it stands to reason I can get a hold on he intends to keep her closely imprisoned.

These conclusions, partly correct and partly erroneous, as the reader knows, had been coarcely arrived at when Kildare had gained full control of himself, and with apparent in-

me, Mrs. Fogarty? Tols is your boasted

Then turning abruptly to Lord O'Neil, the "My lard, no doubt all this surprises you. I do not know in what way you learned that my ward was at this house, but I shall not deny the fact that she has been here. And I any court of law to-day. I am a bachelor, with little experience of women. Nors is She opened the door of an adjoining apart-defies my authority, declines my advice, and ment. The looked in. It was small and threatens to leave my house, alone and penui-

all my pleadings she turned a deaf ear, and but a smill sperture a few inches square and at last, in pity to her, and to save her future unglezed suffi ed to admit air and light. Al | suffering, I brought her to Yew Cottage, intogether the room was better and cleaner, and tending to keep her here until she should have grown submissive. There is not a father nor guardian in the land who will not approve of my course, should it be made known! Heaven knows it has cont me anguish enough to seem stern to poor Nora. could not struggle against three, and so the You know how I love her, my lord, and you know how she has always clung to me? Who would have thought that adversity would But if she was outwardly submissive, she have spoiled her sunny temper, uprooted her olinging affection for her truest friend, and

He looked up at Lord O'Neil with an expression of anguish on his smooth and gentle face. He seemed so honest, so griefstricken, that the young lard must inevitab. ly have believed in him, had she of whom the lawyer complained been other than the Lady

But knowing Nora so well, Lord O'Neil was constrained to believe this gentle, soft-voiced little man a hypocrite and a

"I am glad she has gone to Sir Russell." pursued Michael Kliare, wiplog his damp browe, "I'm glad of it. It relieves me of a fearful responsibility. I shall write to Sir Russell by the earliest post."

Black Rock and to King town in search of her. She did not go to-day on the packet 'You cannot have it !" answered the Lady boat, but I have discovered, to my satisfactors, with unexpected spirit. Nora, with unexpected spirit. tion, that she left Black Rock last night in a "Shall I take it?" he asked, approaching aloop with Fagarty. She should have arrived her roughly. "If it's to be fight, we'll see at Liverpool, with this wind, at noon today. But, on telegraphing to Sir Russel Ryan, I As the question had resolved itself thus learned this evening that she had not yet into one of forute violence, the young girl been heard from. She would have tell graphdrew out her purse silently and gave it to ed, of course, on landing, to her chief guardian. The inforence is, she has not landed in

As he made this appouncement Lord O'Netl watched Kildare (1)sely. There was guilt expressed in the lawyer's sudden start, The young girl healtated. She listened, in the quick change of color in his smooth, round checks, in the sudden quiver of his lips

and drooping of his eyes.
You have allowed a short time for the " You think so ! Why should I all sw more when I believe she is not on her way to Eag-

the young girl in its stylish and handsome attire, and he did not fail to remark her high-bred air, her lock of hauteur and unrest, the out well for me. There's no danger of your you capable of anything except murde. I you capable of anything except murde.. I have a clew to Nora's present hiding place, and I am going to find her."

Without onother word, he swept, with an impetuous movement, past the amazed and stupified lawyer, dashed out upon the lawn, found his horse under the yews, mounted, and hurried into the road.

And while Kildare was eagerly questioning Mrs. Fogarty concerning the alleged "clew," Lord O'Nell took the road leading to the Grand Canal, and was presently riding swiftly along the tow-path, his nearest course to Dat lin.

His mind was quite decided to follow up the hint Mrs. Fogarty had dropped, concerning the existence of her late husban's relatives on the coast of County Down.

"Kildare would send her to some humble, poverty stricken place, to compel her to yield the scener," he thought. "He began by putting her into a dungeon, and he will do no better by her now. As he has this Fogarty | rhe throat and the poisonous secretions over no better by her now. As he has this Fogatty in his interest, he would naturally allow which every breash must pass. To any thus an and easy to take. Clara Machiner, Little Metis, Quebec, says: To any thus they would naturally shink of a hiding-place on the coast. Yes: I am convinced I shall find the coast. Yes; I am convinced I shall find Nors on the coast of County Down, in the hands of these Fegartys. I will lose no time in nutting the question to the test."

On arriving at Dablin, he rode to a hotel, it bied his horse, and took a room for the few hours remaining of the night. He was to be called in time for the first north-bound

He snatched a little sleep, heing wearied with his hard rides, his auxieties, and his previous night's sleeplessness, but he was

He wrote a note to Alleen Mahon, at Black
Roak, enjoining her to return to her father at Point K I lare as soon as possible. Instanding (10 or 12 years) and up to date I feel a wonderful improvement from the use of Nasal to post it, and on his return u ade arrangements) have the horsete had sidden returned.

J. N. Praule, Quebec City, writes: Gentle-President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Balm beats the world for Catarrh and cold in the head. In my ewn complete to post it, and on his return u ade arrangements of the Catarrh and cold in the head. In my ewn case it effected relief from the first application. mentatoh ave the borset e had sidden returned to its owner at Kingstown. He then ato his breakfast in hast, and half an hour later was seated alone in a first-class compartment of a railway coach, on his way to Dandalk,

via Droghede.
Oa his arrival at Dundalk, the question arose as to how he should next proceed. There were plenty of sails in the bay, and a steamer or two, but it was Lord O'Neil's lastinct to move quietly. He decided to con-

t one his search on horseback. Obtaining in the town a fine, powerful animal, of mixed breed, he mounted and set out on his journey. He proceeded directly to Janeabore, on the line of the railway, and f om that point atruck out for the east, crossing Newry River and canal at Narrenepoint on Lough Carlingford, and going to Rosstrevor, a pleasant little watering place. From this point he followed the high-read to Kilkeel.

From the little town of K lkeel the road followed the line of the coa t as far as Newoastle, and it was between these two points tast Lord O'Neil expected to find the coastside cabin of the Fogartys.

At K keel he stopped an hour to feed and rest his horse, and to make enquiries concerning the Fogartys, but he gained no infor-mation, and resumed his journey with renewed energies and desperate resolves, but with sinking hopes.

The idea now occurred to him, for the first time since leaving Dublin, that he might have been imposed upon by Mrs. Fogartys whom sen might have taken the Lady Nora to the South of Ireland, to Sout and, or to some lonely island off the coast, where help could never come to her. The thought was like a knife thrust. He

and terrible fears in the swiftness of his pro-Danmore Head was passed, and then commenced an inquiry at every wayside cabin and lonely house the young lord encountered. It was dreary and latiguing work, seeming all the more trying because it was so barren of

spurred on his horse, trying to forget his new

resuit. Just as the night was falling, Lord O'Neil rode up to a humble wooden cabin end made his inquiries in a dispirited voice; but here, for the first time, encouragement came to

"Is it the Fogartys ye're wanting?" an old woman, in a huge frilled cap and a short gown, asked him, coming forward from her splaning wheel. "Sure ye're on the right track, your honor. The Fogartys live a mile beyant, on Stony Point, but it's not a nice place for your honor to be going to after dark. Them Fogartys have a bad name. and though the young wans are out in their smack, old Rough is a dezan to the fore !" (To be continued.)

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nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st-Newfoundland's Difficulity.

PARIS, March 25 -M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an enquiry by Admiral Viron to day, said that French rights would be preserved in Newfonnblond in regard to the fisheries. The French admiral on that station had been properly in-

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

structed.

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

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"Have you any more valuables?" asked the fixed without light or air. I have seen the sand, but the sand is cleaner. He says that arest left of her prison fare. You are saw-dust is the worst material that can be plausible and gentle and housest in seeming, used.

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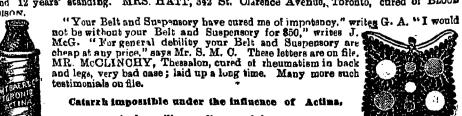
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MENTION THIS PAPER.

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THE BELL OF THE ANGELS.

100 00 32 100

There has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot, And whether I read it or dreamed it, ah well, it It is said that in heaven at twilight a great bell softly awings,
And man may listen and hearken to the wond-

rous music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber all the passion, pain and strife, Heartache and weary longing that throb in the pulses of life—
If he shrust from his soul all hasred, all thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight how the bell of

the angels riogs.

And I think there lies in this legend, if we open our syes to see. Somewhat of an inner meaning, my friend, to

you and me.

Let us look in our hearts and question: Can
pure thoughts enter in To a soul if it be already the dwelling of thoughts of ain?

So, then, let us ponder a little—let us look in our hearts and see If the swilight bell of the angels could ring for us-you and me.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Are Beautiful Women Asppiess ? In my life I have known many women well. devoted hashands, obserful homse, celtivated society, as i bisus for the exercise of any special talent trey may possess, beautiful women? With one or two exceptions, no. Indeed, more than a lew of them are positively plain, if a feature only is considered, while from the rest I can single out but two or three whose fices and figures conform to any of the recognized standards of physical perfection. But they are loved, they are honored, they are deferred to. While not eliciting the admiration of every passer by, they have acquired through the force, the sweetness, or originality of their character, the appreciation of those whose appreciation confere honor and happiness, and consequently their days pass in an atmosphere of peace and good will which is far above the delirous admiration accorded to the simply beautiful, as the placid shining of the sunbeam is to the phenominal blaze of an evanescent flame,-Anna Katherine Green

The Church and Woman Suffrage.

William T. Stead, writing from Rome concerning woman cull age, says: "The Pope has certainly not yet declared for woman suffrage. But many of his best advisors find the demand just and logical. And this on two grounds. First, the obvious fact that women in Europa are the sola hope of the church. To enfeanchise women would place the free thinkers everywhere in a minority. Baconoly, apart from this self-interested view. the Holy See is logically driven to demand the enfranchisement of woman. The Catholic Caurch has also protested against the intrusion of the state in the question of education. The responsibility rested w.ti the parent, with the mother conally with the father. So it was in other matters, such as labor the nursing of the elck, amitation, poor relief, etc. In all these matters the state has encrosched upon the family. The right; usurped by the state were originally exercised by the husband and wife. They were now solely in the hands of the state, which is monopolized by the malas. Hence as a pis aller, to restore to the woman her original share in the management of the home and the governance of her children is an obvious duty, upon which I venture to hope the Church will now insit. For morality and religion the woman's

Who Receive Riv Salaries.

vote is all important."

Miss Van Vranken, a native of New York, is one of four or five ladies in the treasury who receive a salary of \$1,800. She is connected with the law division, and prepares briefs in compromise cases among her other duties. See has been employed since 1865, but passed the requirements of a clerk in the civil service commission under Gen. Grant. Miss Seavey, who is also in the law division, directing the work of a number of slerks, also receives a salary of \$1,800.

Miss L. S. Raiston is one of the most capable clerks in the law division. She is a native of New York, is an expert stenographer,

and receives \$1,600 a year.

The daughter of Corporal Tanner, who served her tather as private secretary, ocemples the same position in the office of the treasurer, Mr. Houston, and receives \$1,800.

A Remarkable Statement.

I know a non-hysterical woman who, in her trances, knows facts which altogether tranacend her possible normal consciousness, facts about the lives of people whom she never saw or heard of before. I am well aware of all the liabilities to which this it stement exposes me, and I make it deliberately, having practically no doubt whatever of its truth. My own impression is that the trance condition is an immensely complex and fluctuating thing, into the understanding of which we have hardly begun to penetrate, and concerning which any very sweeping generalization is sure to be premature. A comparative study of trances and subconscious states is meanwhile of the most urgent importance for the comprehension of our nature. -Professor William James in Seribner's

Co-operative Housekeeping.

The most successful experiment in co-operative housekeeping in France, 100 miles north of Paris, at Cuise. It has been in successful existence twenty-nine years, and, beginning with 600 persons, now numbers 2,000. Not only is it an experiment in co-operative housekeeping, but in the care and education of children. The association was founded by one large hearted, large brained man of wealth, who planned the scheme and furnished the capital, But so great have been the profits of the association that the workers now own nearly halt of the social capital, and at no distant day will own the whole, -Miller's

Why We Have Old Halds.

She was very young, and her school was a district school near her father's farm. She was drawing a salary of \$40 per month. An agent of one of the prominent music houses of . Paul went travelling through that portion of the state selling organs. For several days he made ineffectual attempts to engage the interest of the schoolmistress. The business of nagetiating for the organ she left with her parents, and the young exquisits felt as though she was left out in the cold. So he asked her one day: "Why is it that so many schoolma'ams are old maids!"

With perfect sang froid she replied : " Bacause we do not care to give a \$10 malary for a \$30 man,—Detroit News.

Night Terrors in Children. Many adults know from their own expa-

adventure is exceedingly painful. Some men have been completely prostrated by the feeling. Not a few suff sters from cerebral disease have been tormented with terrors only less herrible than those experienced by the victim of delirium tremens. It is well-known that a night of terror has not unfrequently blanched a stalwart sufferer's hair to absolut; whiteness. Many a sudden death has been due to

common among children, and their sufferings of them happens to selve the hook, from it are quite as real, and perhaps quite as great, as these of the grown men and wo-men to whom we have referred, and the practice of dealing harshly with them, because of the unreasonableness of the fear, and sometimes even of punishing them with a view to breaking up the hablt, or with thought of ex-pelling a fancied trouble by a real one, cannot be too strongly condemned. Everyone should remember that it is of the very nature of terror, whether real or fancied, to unnerve lts viotim. Says the Medical and Surgical Lamon juice is the best antiscerbutic remedy Reporter: "Whoever has experienced these known. It not only cures the disease, but terrors in his own person, or studied them in his own children, must feel deeply that they are a very serious : filiation, and call for the greatest amount of wise and kindly sympathy, and the most discreet management. In most caser, they are assocolated with some obronic or temporary ailment. Indigestion, a catarrhal condition of the air-passages, which interferes with respiration, swelling of the timile, or of the substances of the walls of the airpassages, and congestion of the membranes of Among them is a fair majority of that the the brain, constipation, or an over-filled bladbuly appreciative would only happy, for der are among the causes which give rise to which fat I trank God, as it has belped me inght-terrors. In treating them, of course, to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life, it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain, it room is often exceedingly helpful, as thus the

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

out the imaginary. How often even strong-

minded men flad a similar relief from imagin-

ary fears! Simetimes, an assuring word

from one whom the child fully trusts, with

her presence for awhile in the room, may be

sufficient to allay his fears and soothe him to

quiet slumber. Sometimes his mind may be relieved by diverting it, as the Reporter sug-

gests, by producing his toys, or games, or

ploture-books, or by glaying on musical in-

struments.

COMBUSTION IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Comptes Rendus contains an article by M Birtholes on the animal heat of the human body. Livoleler, who first recognized the Eight hours sleep will prevent more nervous fact that animal heat is produced by combuse derangements in women than any medicine tion takes place in the lungs at the point the can cure. During growth there must be oxygen is absorbed, or in the entire system. Mr. Bertholet fieds that one-seventh is produred in the lungs, while six-sevenths are or precoclous a child is the langer sleep produced in the system by reactions of exidational abound it get, if its intellectual progress is tion and hydration. The absorption of exygen raises the temperature of blood in the | I fe be cut short at an early age. lungs, while the return of the carbonic acid to a gaseous stat) and the evaporation of moisture tends to lower it.

ANGIENT LANDS BRING RE-DISCOVERED.

Such have been the changes of time that much of the world is still un unknown land, and we are now bushly engaged in discovering

much that was known before. The valleys of the Missouri, Ohio and Miselssipi swarmed with people engaged in busi-ness and agriculture; M. x'co had a population much exceeding its present one; the ruins of great cities in Central America attest its former greatness, and it is cortain that of those organs; hence a poor condition is Peru, under the Incas, was the seat of a generally accompanied by some urinary dismighty civilization. Australia, however, has order. But it is useless to treat this as if it always been a sparsely settled country .-Golden Days.

EUROPR'S SHIPTING POPULATION.

the very small portion comprising Italy, mash once a day, one drameach of powdered a day for 150 days, \$3." This with skimmed Spain and the islands of the Mediterranean Peruvian bark, sulphate of iron end lodine of milk will make a calf worth \$15 t . \$20 in 150 sea were populous for centuries, while that potassium. we know now as France, Germany, England, Austria and Russia were forest; and deserts, quite as barbarous and unouit.vatid as the present interior of Africa.

These were the countries of antiquity. Days.

A MACHINE THAT WRAPS ORANGES.

An ingenious machine for wrapping oranges halls from Oneida county. It will wrap in and prevert biggry in the case of horses that paper 2,500 oranges an hour. It is compact and handy, 3 feet long by 3 feet high and 18 inches wide. The fruit passes from a cylinder down a slide, one orange at a time, into a wire cup, which opens and drops the orange on a square piece of paper cut by the machine for colts when broken itt, harness, as there from a roller, then passes through an aperture which raps the paper and trims it, and then it passes on to the carrier .- New Orleans Picayune.

A WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL PLANT.

India, the land of poisonous serpente, immense jungles, fabulous wealth, fevers, cholera and mysticism, has again come to the front through the recent discovery of a strange plant with magnetic powers equal to a Brush dynamo. To attempt to pull a leaf from lies the usual depth of plowing. For the this marvelous plant is to invite an electric small grains, especially winter wheat, turnabook equal to that produced by an induction | ing up the subsoil is often an advantage, as coil. If a compass be held within six meters of this lightning charged vegetable the needle acts as strangely as if it were being held above the true magnetic pole. Its electrical qualities, however, do not cause more ameziment tion. But for corn, deep plowing is general than the wonderful variation of its magnetic ly nawise, as it turos vegetable mel i too far powers, which are most manifest at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gradually diminishing until early in the season, unless the surface has at midnight or between midnight and 2 a.m., when it can hardly be noticed.

Day after day these wonderful changes take place, the plant gradually losing its magnitism as the darkness becomes more intinge only to have the current renewed with seeming increased vigor as the sun mounts the tropical skies. A thunder storm augments its peculiar qualities a dozin fold and, even though sheitered, it drops its leaves and branches as if in the last couvulsions of death. Birds and inscots shun the plant as do the natives of Java the deadly upas tree. One would naturally suppose that the plant would be found growing in a region abounding in magnetic metal; the Its opponent; have always assersed that so contrary is the case. There is neither iron, cobalt nor nickel found in the home of the wonderful magnetic plant.—St. Louis Re-

BLECTRICAL RELS.

public.

These creatures are well known as among the curiosities of the strusms of tropical dyspeptic there is a talk in the milk, for South America. A more part oular account | which the food alone if responsible. The one of them, by an English naturalist who had significant fact about all these statements is much experience of their nature and habits, that their authors, to a man, oppose the use will be of interest.

They are of all sizes, from a foot to a six feet in length, and are frequently caught on lines which are set for other fishes. They are sometimes eaten, but not oitin, though their flash is said to be good.

rience how distressing actual terror is. A would allow any one to put his hand upon it, be produced was long ago demon to ated, but books free to Fivesees. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 perilous exposure has perhaps, called it out and would even slide for its whole length that so few have adopted the necessary Arch St., Phila. Pa.

se strongly that the very remembrance of the through the fingers. If it was irritated in changes in their methods to avoid addity the smallest degree, however, by no matter how slight a pinob, it instantly communicated

The second of the second of

a smart shock,—Youth's Companion. Herses as well as men, on coming in contact with them in the water, are not unfrequently thrown down by the shock. They are called by the inhabitants "treme-treme." In rainy weather those who flih in these rivers often receive a shock, which is communicated along sudden fright. Now, night terror is not un-

CURATIVE POWER OF LEMONS.

Lemonade, made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellint in fevers, says the Rochester Sunday Herald. It is a specific against worm and skin complaints. The pippin, crushed, may be used with sugar and water, and taken as a drink. known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Saliors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands are also kept clean, whit , soft and supply by the daily use of 1 mon instead of soap. It also prevents childlains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, thick coffee, without angar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affaoted with cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the bair with it. It will allevist and finally cure coughs and colde, and heal disdiseased lungs if taken hot before going to bed. Its nees are manifel?, and the more we employ is internally, the better we shall find ourselves. A doctor in Itomo is trying it real, through the medium of sight, crowds experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks toat it will in time suparsede quinine.

ADOUT SLEEP.

Some recent statistics of leep, though they may not prove anything of importance, are interesting. Sindents sleep longer and are less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in al three classes—20 S minutes for the men, 17 1 min-ntes for the students, and 21 2 minutes for women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who are frequent dreamers and light sleepers to fall at leep than persons of opposite characteristics. According to the Sanitary Volunteer, up to the fifteent year, most young people require ten hours, and until the twentieth year, nine hours. After that age every one finds out how much he or she requires, though, as a general rule at least six to eight hours is necessary. ample sleep if the brain is to develop to its full extent, and the more nervous, excitable, not to come to a premature standatill, or its

FARM AND GARDEN.

POOR CONDITION OF A HORSE.

Poor cond t on is commonly due to malnutrition; the food is either not properly digested or it is not assimilated; toot is, it is diverted into the system from its healthful disposition in nourishing the muscular tissue, The nitrogenous elements then pass off through the kidneys in excess and cause disturbancs were the primary trouble. Tao digestion must be improved, and alterative and tonce medicines should be given. Treat the animal as follows: Give a brisk purgative, such as Europe was settled from the south, and a pound of Epsom salte; then give in bran

PROTECTING HORSES FEET.

An ingenious little device has been patented in England for the protection of horses' feet which is said to be not only neater but North and South America and Australia much more effectual tran the boats or rings being unknown. Yet the two former were beretofore used for that purpose. It consists | tood procured, as it can be converted into densely populous in ages long ago, -Golden of a moulded place of rubber with a flange and a half rounded edge, tapering from the toe of the shoe to the heel, which is nailed through between the iron shoe and the hoof. The rubber fillet thus applied acts as a buffer, are prone to cut one leg by the shoe of the other. It also does away with the necessity of rasping the feet or drawing in the shoes. which causes the feet to contract and often leads to lamaness. It is a useful appliance is no danger of damaging their back sinews, as is now often done when the use of certain kinds of boot: is resorted to. It is further claimed that it supplies a valual ! addition in the racing stable, for horses in t sining, as it prevents injury to the fettock joint by treading or striking.

VARIATION IN SUBSOIL.

There is much difference in ch. ractur of the subsoil as in that nearer the surface, and the value of land largely depends on what under it will, on good wheat lands, contain more of the mineral plant food, which this crop requires, than does that portion of the soil near the surface, which has been tilled to exhausly unwise, as it turns vegetable mel i too far below the surface for the corn roots to reach been heavily dressed with stants manure, The safer way for corn, and also for potatoes, is to use a subsoil plow, which breaks up the hard underso l. but does not bring it to the surface. Tois allows air and water to penetrate the subsoil, enabling the patito to withstand drought. - [American Cultivator.

ENSILAGE.

Professor Chamberialn of the Storre Agriorl ural saciety on this surject: "From the istroduction of the allo as a factor in the New England dairy eyetem till to-day, the discussion of its merits has rag d most violently around the soid feature of its product. much acidit/ muit, in the nature of things, and by all the rullage of common sense, be harmful to the animais to which it is given, and hence to the dairy product. The most liberal concession from this dangerous verdict, if not the only one, asserts that if the oow shows no signs of being weakened and admit that the site would not menace the ticket agent of its own or connecting lines. good sense or the success of the dairyman as it does at present. In spite of their opinions

proves that their conclusion has been to let we lenough alone. They find no taint in their milk, or their butter, nor any injury to their dairy animal. They regard the probib tion of its use by most of the co-operative oceameries as unpecessary, unjust, and as an unintelligent discrimination against one of the most healthful, acceptable and economical of all cattle foods. And so, having learned wisdom by experience, they are not moved by the clamer of those who substitute theory for experience in their opposition to sour ensliage. Chemical test, so far as it has been conducted in the spirit of honest inquiry, has revealed no harmful or even suspicious quality in ensilage. Thus science and the slie are in second, and present their is tilligent and sickness, inflammation of the bowels and harmonious conclusions to the puerly, because purely theoretical, shafts of the few who stand on the off side of the ensilage question."

BAISING YOUNG CHICKS.

A word or two may be said about young chickens that may be of interest and profit t) some. When the young chicks are about three days old they should be greased on top of their heads, under their throats and beneath their wings with pure lard. This will destroy the parasites and prevent many after diseases. The mother hen should be t eated in the same manner. Choose a bright, warm day for this work, and sub the grease in well just before they go to roost for the night. The grease will then have a chance to soak in before they rub it off. It would be well to repeat the operation about two weeks later. The gapes were formerly supposed to be caused by vermin accumulating on the young chickens; but there is abundant evidence now that this is not true. Grease was then recommended for the gapes. If the vermin on the fowls layed eggs which hatched into worms which caused the gapes there would be no better remedy for this disease. But there is no doubt to the worms which cause the gapes are hatched from the eggs which the young chickens pick up. These eggs can oil, be picked up on old ground where poultry has been kept for some time. The only effective way of preventing the gapes from getting smong young chickens is to have fresh clean ground. The poultry yard should be plowed two or three times a year and the young broods kept in the garden away from the old hens.

FREDING AND BREEDING.

The permanent increase in milk will be slowly brought shout by breeding and feeding; as, for include, a cow fed for solids, drops a calf by a bull of fine mileh strain; the oilf is reased with an eye exclusively to profitable misk production (act for an abnormal yiel?), and she also is fed for solids, a her mother was before her. A continuation of such a method is the orly way to permanendly enrich mick. It is not really an improvement on nature, but an enlarged util z :tion of nature's natural functions. We see the principle exemplified in all of the nest stock we have to-day; the accelerated speed of horses, the increase in lacteal secretion of cows, and the enhanced wool productiveness of sheep. Solids in milk will increase their proportion by allow degrees, aided by "aurvival of the fittert" laws in breeding and dieting. Unconsciously perhaps to many of tie participante, tie whole tendency of modern farm-dairying gravitates toward the creation of richer milk, and that without any common ail toward specialies. Canada is bound to lead in exalted methods of dairying, as she doss in every avenue of production thanks to the sprightly intelligence of her

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Most of the time, a dozen eggs will bring as much money in the market as a pound of butte. Which coats the most?

Gst the boys interested in the science and philosophy of agriculture and they will show little disposition to leave the farm.

"Two quarts of oats at 32 cents a bushel, 2 cents," save the Husbandman; "two quarts days; omit it and you have an \$8 calf.

In a series of experiments conducted by Professor Collier, he found that for every dollar expended in food there was left in the solid and liquid manure 73 cent, which is just as valuable to the farmer as the original

saleable products the next year. A farmer a few days ago made a good suggestion about the proper use of fertilizare, and as he is a successful planter it is worth giving for the benefit of others. "I find," said the farmer, "that a great deal of money is wasted by a too lavish use of fertilizers when the crop is planted. If you want to fatten a pig you do not give him all the food at once, simply because it will be wasted and destroyed before it can be eaten up by the pig. So it is with food for the plant. Put on part of your fertilizer when you plant your crop, then every time you work it add a little more. If a drouth comes, and you find it will not be needed, you save that much. Is frequestly happens that a crop is injured more than it is benefited by the improper use of fertilizers, Then again by putting the fertilizer on later in the scason you get more benefits when the crop is maturing and fruiting." Apparently there is good sense in the suggestion. - [Atlanta Conit tation

Bismarck Blames the Newspapers. LONDON, March 25 -Berlin correspondent: say that P ince Bemarck is in a very bad temper. His usual sang froid seems to have disappeared, and he vents his choler upon in some of the Government organs that he showed disloyalty in resigning seems to have especial / angered him, and he has freely de. nounced the press in terms indicating that readily cored as an extending that readily cored as a nounced the press in terms indicating that readily cured as any other disease which medicine can be has small belief in the honesty of German journalism. His friends are surprised that he should stoop to notice the attacks of obscure do so tryou will take or venal scribblers. Others are unkind Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholisma enough to refer to the famous "Reptile Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholisma Fund," as the Prince termed it in one of his speeches, and to intimate that German politic-

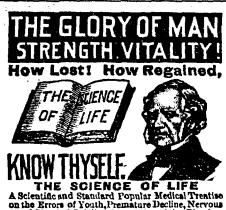
A Spanish Senator Arrested.

Mannin, March 27.—Senator General Duban MADRID, March 21.— Source. Couldry urging has been arrested for issuing a circular urging mandates. The resistance to Government mandates. The Sepate approves the arrest. The General will propably be sentenced to two months' imprison ment in a furtress.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To The West, Northwest and Souhtewst. No other railway has through car lines of its own from Cainago, Peorla and St. Louis of ensilage, upon theory alone. All the rest to St. Paul and Minnespolis, to Council Blaff; is purely flatitious. If we could prevent he and Omaha, to D neer and Cneyenne and to acidity of ensilage, and preserve its original Kansas City and St Joseph. Tickets via the awestness, these theorists seem inclined to Burlington R uts can be obtained of any

FITS All Fits spopped free by Dr. Kline I saw one in a state of captivity. It was it is still an open question whether sweet en. Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after day's about six feet long, and was so tame trat is silege is on the whole, desirable. That it can use. Marvelons cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial has resident day and the produced was long and demand that the produced was long and demand the produced was long to the produc



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the MARINOTH BRAWINGS take place Semi-Annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SIMILE NUMBER BRAVINGS take place to each of the other termonths of the rear and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleaus, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise theart ange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in peron manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are constructed as it honorty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authors with Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements



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

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CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, April 15, 1890.

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

LIST OF PRIZES. TERMINAL PRINES. 100 are..... NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not extitled to terminal Prizes.

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Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONRY ORDER lesued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Braft or Postal Note.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL RANK, REWEMBER that the paymon) of Prizes in GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS

of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware 0 all initiations or anonymous solumes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket INSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to fivedays, and as the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted sidual hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. al j urnalism would have been less open to any point if Bismarck had never tampered with some sections of it.

Sinculd heattate to try to.

For sale by all drugglats.

Our receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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

EVERYBODY Should keep a box of McGale's Pills in the

house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Billous Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

PRINT AND PROSPER.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS'

AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application,

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED,

ATLWALD-MURPHY-At the Church of the Three Patrons, Rather, Dublin, Thomas J. Aylward, late of Lennox street, to Teresa Murphy, of 137 Benfield terrace, Rathmines, DOYLE-DEA-Feb. 18, at the Catholic Church, Abbeyleix, by the Rev. J. Lalor, P.P., Michael, second son of Mr. Patrick Doyle, Breezemount, co. Wexford, to Mary, eldesh daughter of Mr. Edward Dea, Ralphagrove,

Queen's County.

Graham - Clark - At St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, Wm. Graham, Gartnastilia, to Mary A.

Clarke, only daughter of John Clarke, Cornsseer, county Cavan.

FITZGERALD—WILLIAMSON—March 5, at Christ Church, Leeson Park, Dublin, Micheal Vincent Fitzgerald, Scatown place, Dundalk (Bankof Ireland), to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Williamson, Etq., Francis

street, Dundalk,
HAINS-BLACKWELL-March 1, at the British
Consulate, Nice, Captain William Fundal
Hains, R.N., to Susanza, widow of the late
John Blackwell, formerly of Spring Grove, liseworth.

Principal - Kirke Feb. 10, at St. Philip's Courch, Georgetown, Demerara, Exley Per-cival, of Beszenose College, Oxford, and Principal of Queen's College, Georgebowe, to Henrietta, third daughter of Henry Kuke, Eq., Sheriff of Demerara, and Acting Ab-

Church, Bourne, Wm. Robert White, or Bel-mon', Wadhurst, M.D., to Margaret Ellen, daughter of T. T. Mawby, The Cedars,

DIED.

ARMSTRONG-Feb 28, Robert William, eldest son of Wm. Armstrong, Main st., Wexford BLAKE-March 5, at Kilmere, ce unty Kildare,
Mary, relict of the late Patrick Plake.
Bourke-At his residence, High st., Kilkenny,
after a protracted illness, Mr. James Bourke,

master-tim-worker. Condron - March 3, at his residence 28 Spencer etreet, North Strand, Dublin, Christopher

Condon.

Convolly—March 4, L'zzic, youngest daughter of the late Thomas and Catherine Connolly, 78 Mub no'st, Dublin.

Count.—March 2, at 3 Laird terrace, St Lawrence road, Clotaurf, Dublin, Donald Bruce, 1, 200 Mub 12, 200 Mub. Longhlin, aged 35 years. Choshy-March 1, at her residence, 2 Apple-

CECSEN—STRUCT, Be DET DISTRUCTO, 2 Applegarth road, Brook green, Kensii gton, London, Mre R se Crosby.

COLE—March 4, at her residence, 81 Harolds cross, Dub'in, Catherine Cele.

DORROAN—Feb. 28, at Kilmallock, co. Limerick Mr. Owen Denegan.

Davis - March 4, as his residence, The Park,
Raihfarhan, Dublin, from the officets of an
accident, James Nanthaniel Davis, p. 19

Dosegan-March 2, at her residence, Bond et., Wicklow, Mrs. Anne Conegan, aged 38 years. Egan-Feb. 28, at her residence, Clorane, Athenry, Anne, widow of the late Joseph Figure Eq. formerly of Eyrecourt, county Galway, aged 79 years.

Finn-March 3, at his residence, Bollimbarns, Athy, siter a short illness, Edward Finn,

aged 90 years. See 18 Fig. 28 March 1, at 7 Great Nelson'st., Liverpo I, John Fliz intons, fruit merchant, youngest son of the late John Fitzimons, of Esker, co. Dublin.
Gerraves—March 2, Sareh, second daughter of the late Bernard Greaves, Carrickmines, co.

Dublin. Green-March 2, at his residence, Kensph, co. Longford, John Green, late of New York, eged 87 years. JUINAN- March 3, at his residence, Ballincloghan, Rahan, King's County, Hugh Guinan,

nged 81 years. Gurrin-At her residence, 34 Gloncoster st., D. blin, Josephine, wite of John Griffin, aged 20 years, after a protracted illness.

Gocgi-At Greenville, Channel, after a lengthened illness, Elizabeth Williams, widow of the late Thomas Gough, Eq., aged 78 years. HILL-March 4, at the residence of her father.

14 Northbrook avenue, North Strand, Dublin, Mary Jane, daughter of George and Winifred Hul. Howard-March 4, at Blanchardstown, John Howard.

HURST-March 5, Sarah Hurst, daughter of the late James Hurst, of 32 Goldsmith's st., Dublin, and Herristown, Ardee, co. Louth. HORY-March 1, at the Railway station, Balbriggan, Maris, daughter of the late, H. B.

Hoey.

HALLETE-At the Rectory, Kilbarron, Dioceso of Killaloe, Arthur Hazlette, fourth son of the Rev. F. Samuel, M. A., after a short

illness. HEALY-Feb. 23, at her residence, The Equare, Kilcock, county Kildare, Mrs. Mary Healy, widow of the late Daniel Healy, Esq., aged 70 years.

JACKBON—Feb 28, at his residence, Croneyhorn,

Carnew, of pneumonia, John Jackson, aged 64 years. Kavanagu-March 1, at 38 Mary st., Dublin, Leo, son of Charles and Sarah Kavanagh, aged

6 months. LEARLY-March 1, at Castleisland, co. Kerry, Patrick H. Leahy, eged 72 years. LANE-Murch 9, as Bailindarreen, co. Galway, Prier Lane. MURPHY-March 4, at Oveca read, South Circular read, Dublin, James Albert Murphy,

youngest surviving son of J. Ingram Mur MURRAY-March 4, at her residence, 60 Manor street. Dublin, Bridget, wife of Joseph Murray. MULHOLLAND-March 2, at Moynalty, co. Meath,

Frances Martin, wife of Patrick Martin aged 30 years.

MORGAN—Feb. 17, at the residence of her daughter, after a long illness, Catherine, relict of

the late Patrick Morgan, Brittas, co. Limerick, aged 83 years MALLEN-March 2, at Cloghrinkos Carbury, co. Kildare, Jane Etizabeth, wife of Dennis Mullen, aged 56 years.

Mokneis-Feb. 18, at Kilbraugh Lodge, John

McEnnis, E.q., aged 88 years.

MAHER—Feb. 52, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublic, Alice Maher.
NICOLLS—Feb. 27, at the Convent, Mayfield, Susex, Constance, second daughter of Archibald Dowdall Nicolls, Tullyvard, Trim, aged

15 vears. O'DONNELL-March, at 136 Great Britain street, Dublin, John Joseph, child of John and Charlotte O'Donnell, aged 17 months. O'CONNOR-March 6, James O'Connor of 7 Johnston's court, Dublin, sged 53 years. PARKER-March 5, at her residence, Innistingue,

county Kilkenny, Dors, relict of the late Richard Parker. Quintan-Feb. 15, at Suirmount, Clopmel, the residence of her father, Mary Josephine, second daughter of P. Quinlan, Ryan-March 3, at the residence of her son, Rev. D. Ryan, P.P., Clonouity, Mrs. Patrick. Ryan, late of Murros, county Limerick, aged

77 years.
ROBERTS-March 1, at his residence, 146 Perc broke road, Dublin, Wm. Sharpless Roberts, in the 86th year of age.

RYAN-March 2, at the residence of he son in-Ryan—March 2, at the residence of he sou in law, 5 Gray street, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret Ryan, late of Thurles.

Ryan—March 6, at his residence, Coolanya, Clononity, Cashel, John Ryan, aged 75 years.

SHERIDAN—At No. 222 Phibaborough road, Dublin, Helena, only child of Christopher and Annie Sheridan, aged two and a half years.

STRIOR—Ruh. 28, at her residence, Rathonole.

SENIOR-Fab. 28, at her residence, Rathcoole, near Dublin, Elizabeth Senior, after a short

near Duddin, Entradown Semor, after a sauce illness.

Shanley—Marca, at her residence, 31 Bestorough avenue, North Strand, Dublin, Rose wife of P. J. Shanley.

Stack—March 1, at his father's residence. Balbriggan, Edward, the dearly beloved child of the cond Alicia Stack.

Jas. and Alicia Stack,

TORNADO AT LOUISVILLE.

Lose of Life Greater than Anticipated.

SOME OF THE HEARTRENDING SCENES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock last night a tormade struck this city from the southwest, passing northeastward, leaving death and destruction everywhere. Outside of the clearly defined limit, the citizens knew only of a heavy rain accompanied by a high wind. Soon came the slarm of fire by a night wind. Soon came the starm of the from a dozen different stations, and the horrors of the calamity began to dawn upon the people. Great stone ware-houses, halls of amusement, railroad stations and dewelling houses all went rairosa stations and dewening-nouses all went before the mighty powers of the air. The storm soon passed on, the clouds scattered, and the moon cast its light over a sorely stricken city. Relief parties were soon organized, and the whole force of the fire department was at work. At this writing no definite statement can be made of the loss of life, but it is large. It is impossible that so wide a sweep of territory, covered with ruined house, with wrecks of halls and buildings of every character, does not contain many dead. Enough is known to show that Louisville has been visited by

A MOST APPALLING CALAMITY.

The wrecked portion of the city lies between Eighteenth, Brodway, Seventh and Main screets, the destroying elements passing diagonally across the section, which is probably a mile square. At the least two hundred houses are in ruice and it is believed several hundred lives were lost. Probably the greatest loss of life occurred at the Fall City Hall, which was in the centre of the tornado. In the lower rooms of the hall were from fifty to seventy-five children with their mothers and other were was unable to pull the trigger, and he was relatives taking dancing lessons. There were at least 125 persons on the lower floors, and 75 more attending lodge meeting on the upper floor, when the terrible wind swooped down upon the building. The structure is less

FIVE MINUTES WAS A SHAPELESS MASS of brick and morter, burying 200 helpless victims, of which number few escaped uninjured. (Conservative estimates place the loss of life at this point at 100, while other reports indicate the number nearer 200. At three o'clock this morning thirty-five dead bodies had and wood, and was four feet in diameter on the been taken from this ruin, and 15 wounded and inside. dying. Only those on the third floor had been reached. The room containing the dancing school pupils and visitors have not yet been

ering fire broke out with tremendous fierceness. It apread rapidly and forced the workers to desert the pile. As soon as the fire gained headway the groans of the imprisoned people became shrieks, and so great was

THE HORROR OF THE MOMENT

that the watchers were frantic, and acreamed and ran about like wild. The terrible suffering which they were unable to alleviate driving them to despair. Several lines were soon throwing water on the flames, but it was more than an hour before the work could be procseded with, and then it was carried on with much more difficulty than before, on account of

Up to 12 o'clock only about 35 dead bodies and 25 wounded and dying were taken from the wreck. The corpses were laid in the various houses across the street, and in Dougherby's and Keenan's undertaking establishment on the

At the latter place people paced to and fro. HUNTING FOR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS.

One man said he was looking for Louis Lipp, and the very first sheet lifted revealed the corpie of the person wanted. The man covered his face, grouned, and would have fai-

the first one found, and she was fatally burt.
They were unconscious, and there is only a faint
possibility that they will live. While the father was imploring the workers to get his other child fire broke out and work was suspended. The fire broke out and work was suspended. The electrical display was the grandest spectacle of last man taken out alive before the flames its kind we ever saw. The storm began at 8.30; started was John Hepden, and just previous to the thunder was simply awful and by the vivid that a woman who was unable to give her name glare of the lightning we could see for blocks. was recovered. It was not possible to tell the extent of the injuries of either. Mrs. Whiteman jumped from the third story of the hall. She was terribly injured and will hardly live. There are

200 OR MORE YET IN THE DEBRIS,

and the possibilities are that few, if any, mor will be recovered. Of those taken out only a small number were identified. Everything is chaos. There is no system and under the circumstances none could be expected.

The loss of property on Market street, between 10th and 11th, was greater on the whole than that between 11th and 12th, where Falls Oity Hall fell, but in comparison to the life lost at the latter place it sinks into insignific-

G. F. Burker's large three story building was blown away. The store and residence of J. Laughter, 118 Market et., was totally demoliah. ed. Four children who were sleeping upstairs were prostrated from the falling wall by the head of their bed. Mrs. Laughter, who was sleeping in the front room, was lifted from her bed.

BLOWN OUT OF THE WINDOW

into the street. One arm was broken and some internal injuries are feared.

The four story brick building of M. J. Doyle was left a complete wreck. All the other buildings on the square on both sides of the street was a proposed and many of the supposed and sup were unroofed and most of the upper stories utterly gone. Even after the force of the wind had been broken it lifted a street car

with his family reading when the death crash ended his useful life, and from his position when found, he must have been killed instantly.

His head was terribly crushed. His cheast caved in, and his whole body bruised and mangled almost beyond recognition. His beautiful boy, who was evidently sitting at his father's knee, was killed by a terrible fracture of the skull and was also torn and mangled.

The laundry girls of the Louisville Hotel who were killed roomed on Main street next to the hotel.

As the storm came without warning, those

confined had no time to escape. The walls fell with a crash, and the screams of the girls could be plainly HEARD ABOVE THE ROAR OF THE STORM, and the falling debris. Mary Crowe and Mary

Farrell escaped, and the rest were buried beneath

MCLAREN'S GENUINE

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

ALL THE BEST CROCERS SELL IT.

appeals of a woman's voice beneath the ruits. Both set to work and with their hands threw away the bricks and timbers that kept the bodies pinned down. In a short time the body bodies pinned down. In a short time the nody of a man was discovered and he aftewards proved to be Hon. T. H. ury. Mason, of Hawesville. The foot and hand of another were also uncovered and by this time Major Hughes arrived from the Brown fire and put the hook and ladder men and the firemen of No. 2 engine company at work digging for the men. A man's

His arm was so badly bruised, however, that he was unable to pull the trigger, and he was rescued quite badly wounded, but able to walk. The water works are ruined. The big stand pipe through which all the water is forced into the reservoir was demolished by the cyclone. The city

WATER SUPPLY IS THUS CUT OFF, and it is not known how long it will take to repair the damage. Consequently, a water famine is sure to follow. All the windows of the pump-ing stations were blown out. The stand pipe was 160 feet high, and was built of brick, iron

The tobacco industry is awfully crippled. In dying. Only those on the third floor had been reached. The room containing the dancing school pupils and visitors have not yet been opened.

At 12 o'clock the opening up of a portion of the debris of the Falls City Hall caused a draught to penetrate the ruines, and the smould-daught for the ball the ruines are ruined as a considerably wrecked.

The Clock of Farmers are uninfured. The Globe & Farmers are uninfured. Pat Raidy, a warehouse clerk,

WAS HUBELD PEVENTY-FIVE FRET and was found fatally injured. Four men are supposed to be buried in the Main street

Sergt. Burke, singal service observer, says the storm possessed the characteristic features of a genuine cyclone. There were three distinct motions, an outward motion at a rate of speed varying from 25 to 65 miles per hour; second, a special movement round a vertical axis, with an estimated velocity of from.

300 to 1,000 MILES AN HOUR, and a third a bounding motion, with contacts

with the earth at irregular intervals.

The saloon of John Tolerman, 16th and Magazine streets were crumbled beneath the storm. The woodwork ignited from the stoves, and Nick Sullivan, William Diemers and Ben Chelk were burned to death. The corpes were charred beyond possibility of identifica-

Conductor R. B. Holbourn, of the Louisville and Nashville train, said to a reporter, "All along the line coming out of Louisville telegraph covered his face, groaned, and would have had been had he not been sustained.

At about 11 30 o'clock the rooms where the children were dancing were reached. Mr. Louis Simm, jr., of 1124 Market street, had for hours been moving about in an agony of grief in front of that portion of the wreck, for his

WIFE AND CHILDREN WERE THERE.

When the room was reached Mrs. Simms was poles, wire and timber are scattered in all directions and we were delayed for that reason. scription. The centre of Louisville is one mass of terrible ruins—all is

WOE AND HOBBIBLE DISASTER. We were in the city at the time. ruins. The storm struck the city from the southwest and ran in a zig zag direction across the city struck the Union depot and jumped the river, striking Jeffersonville. At least nine or

ten blocks of that place were destroyed. Before leaving this morning at 8 o'clock 68 BODIES WERE TAKEN OUT

from Falls City Hall, where there were hund-reds of people at the time of the accident. The most destruction took place in the main part of the city. The west end came in for a big share. The awful tornado did not take a straight course, but jumped up one block and down another and here and there. Port Royal, Henry county, 40 miles from Louisville, is reported as being entirely demolished. At Pendle. ton, 33 miles from L. visville, a \$1,000 insurance policy was found hanging on a bush near the railroad track. The policy belonged to a man in Louisville and had been blown all the way from the city. All sorts of clothing, pieces of timber and debris of all sorts were scattered along the line.

The correct list of dead is as follows:-Rev. S. P. Barnwell, Dudly Barnwell, Sister Marie Pius, Mrs. Mary McComb, Ben Schildt, Wm. Dever, Robert Sullivan, John Emerick, James McCullin, Maggie McClure, Mary Ryan, ings on the square on both sides of the street were unroofed and most of the upper stories, utterly gone. Even after the force of the wind had been broken it lifted a street car from the track and blew it fifteen feet. Between Tenth and Eleventh streets no one was killed, but a few wounded. The stores and buildings between Eleventh, and Twelfth, opposite the Fall City Hall, are comparatively unburt. On the south side the damage was greater, but all the force of the cyclone seemed centred on the Falls City Hall.

One of the harrowing incidents of the disaster was the killing of Rev. S. E. Barnwell, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, and his young son Dudley. Mrs. Barnwell was so badly hurt that she may die.

St. John's Episcopal Church, adjoining the double house, was shattered throughout, and nothing but a mass of brick and splintered beams aseleft to tell the tale. The rectory was that to this, and here

THE BEGIOR MET HIS AWFUL DEATH, side by side with his child, Dudley. He was with his family reading when the death crash ended his useful life, and from his position. George Poster, John Moran, Minnie Stand, George Schmilt, Thos. Englemeer, Jacob Baumer, Richard Denker, Emma Hostetter, James Fizgerald, William Griell. Mrs. Annie Rogers and two children are missing and are supposed to have perished.

Archbishop Gross on Catholic Newspapers.

Every Catholic should provide himself and his family with a Catholic newspaper. It is necessary for himself and children that he may learn the refutation of the vile slanders and misrepresentations always made of the most sacred personages and holy doorines of the Church of Jeans Ohrists. It is necessary not only as an antidote against the poison disseminated so freely, but Catholics should read and learn a orrect version of the doctrines and the action Officer John Tully, of the central patrol of the pastor and visible head on earth of Christ's waggon, and Joseph Baldwin heard the piteous Church. It is evident, therefore, that a Catho-

lic who, in our age, neglects to provide himself and family with such a valuable means of promoting the propagation of holy faith, fails in his duty. It is well known that our Holy Father, Pope Lee XIII., fully appreciates the importance of Catholic editors, and strongly urges the faithful to provide their families with Catholic newsp pers.

Only Return to the Tory Ranks. LONDON, March 28.—The Tory leaders, who are closest to the Government, having become alarmed in the contemplation of the possible affect of the movement in South Paddington affect of the movement in board drive Lord and continued in Birmingham to drive Lord Randolph Churchill from the party, and are amount matters. While they endeavoring to smooth matters. While they deplore the action of Lord Randolph and for a time winked at the condemnatory resolution cassed by his constituents and others, they have become thoroughly awakened to the certainty that if he his dissiplined to the extent of driving him from the party, his following will become much more numerous than it possibly can be if he is permitted to remain; therefore it is unlickely that any further proceedings will be taken against him.

The Labot Problems.

LONDON, March 28.-A congress of workingmen, composed of delegates representing over 100,000 laborers of all industries, is shortly to be convened in London. The main purpose of the congress is to take measures to the end of increasing the representation of the working classes in Parliament, but other questions equally vital will be exhaustively discussed and means devised for the settlement in such a manner as to ameliorate the condition of the laborer, in many respects hitherto regarded as beyond the reach of legislation.

Honors to a Faithful Priest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Vicar General Nucholas Cantwell, the oldest Roman catholic priest in Philadelphia, was to day elevated to the dignity of a member of the papal household amid the promp and splendor of ritual that the Roman catholic church prescribes for great the Roman catholic church prescribes for great occasions. The cermonies took place at the old Church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street, below Third, of which the new prelate has been pastor for nearly forty-five years. Montignor Cantwell has been intumately associated with the growth of the Roman catholic church in this city, and was esteemed by the late Archbishop Wood, as a man of sagacious counsel, and his advice has been frequently appells in the most important undertakings. sought in the most important undertakings.
His own views respecting questions of method
are well formed, and the relization of them in
his own parish is manifested by the schools and
charities that flourish under his care. He came
to this country as a student, and was ordained priest at St. Mary's Church in 1841. He spent the first three years of his mission at Pottsville and Reading, before the days of railorads in those parts.

The Newfoundland Difficulty.

London, March 29. - The Chronicle, referring to the Newfoundland disputes, advocates as the only possible method of settlement, the buying of France out of Newfoundland. The Times confesses that it sees no way out of the diffi-culty. It says: "It is easy to talk of buying France but she will not sell, and if she would sell, Newfoundland is unable to pay her price." The Times trusts the colonies will recognize England's difficulty and try by moderation to lessen it, time, it says, is on our side. The French fisheries must tend to decline and the colonists' industries to expand.

For THE TRUE WITNESS.

sung.

LAND OF ST. PATRICK.

Land of St. Patrick, I'll sing thee a song! Muses of Ireland bear me along ! Child of the Faith of St. Patrick am I, I am proud of thee Erin, and for thee I'll

Land of the shamrook and Soggarth Aroon! Land of sweet meadows, where birds sing in tune ! greet thee my sireland on this natal day. May God grant you freedom I earnestly

pray ! ears have the tyrants oppressed thee in vair Scourged thee with tyrauny, bound thee with

But firm to the Faith of St. Patrick you clung, In praise of your martyrs the angels have

Thy bright star of freedom by clouds covered

For years has not shone on thy Emerald shore; Thy moon was enshrouded by bigotry's glare,
But undanuted the hearts of thy patriots there

For the seed sown by Patrick sank deep in thy Then flourished and blossomed, regardless of

toı. Till klown o'er the wide world by tyranny's

Took root in each country, wherever consigned. Exists there a nation 'neath heavens wide dome

That has not become some brave Irishman's home? While with him, twined amorous, encircling his heart, The cross and the shamrock in love bear their

But the dawn of bright morning now breaks in

thy sky, And the star of thy Freedom, behold it is nigh ! To Erin my love and my homage I pay, And pray for her triumph, this Patrick's Day

JAS. T. NOONAN. Brockville, Ont.

Cardinal Manning's Views on Ohurch Policy

London, March 25.—The Pope's letter to Emperor William of Germany in regard to the labor question is about to be putlished. It is awaited with some curiosity, especially in England, where there is much interest taken in Cardinal Manning's radicel attitude in favor of steps to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. It is well known to be Cardinal Manning's great desire to influence the Church in that direction. He believes the time has arrived when the Roman Church should array itself boldly on the side of the poor and oppressed of all nations, and that this is the only way to restore her ancient prestige. His ut erances on this point have of late been so frequent and aggressive that it is thought possible the Pope may have adopted the occasion of his reply to the invitation to sauction the labor conference to take some official netice, either favorable or ctnerwise, of the great English prelates views.

The Queen's Journey.

LONDON, March 26.—Among the impediments with which the Queen started on her continental tour on Monday may be mentioned, donkey, three carriages, seventy-two trunks, three special beds, a special cooking stove, wine, two doctors, one surgeon, one surgeon ac-coucheur for the Princess Beatrice, three ladies in waiting, nine women servants, one lord, two equerries and seven dogs. Her Majesty was in an unusually gracious mood and on the Dover train smiled sweetly on Prince Henry of Batten berg, now completely restored to Royal favor.
Indeed, she addressed him twice as "Lieber Heinrich" (Dear Henry), in such a loving tone of voice that the Queen evidently intended that those of her lieges within earshot should



Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsin, Bilious Affections, Constinution and all diseases of the stomach lever and boroels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constinution, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that DR. SEY'S REMEDY

can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

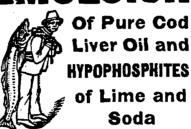
Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

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Scott's Emulsion is a perfect is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon colo wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New YORK, 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817

Market Square.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1824 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 1,711 bbls, against 3,870 bbls the week previous. Parties just returned from the West states that considerable flour is held by millers, probably in expectation of moving it for export after opening of nav gation. Business at the moment is very quiet, although we hear of Newfoundland orders being in the market. Regarding prices there have been no particular changes curing the week, and we quote as

follows:
Patent winter, \$4.75 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$4.90 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Ontario baga—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario

bags—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

Uarmal, &c.—Receipts during the week were 265 barrels. A fair business has transpired, although a slightly easier prices, sales haveing been made at cuts below regular rates. We quote: Standard in bags at \$1.70 to \$1.80 and granulated at \$1.75 to \$1.90. In bbls granulated \$3.75 to \$4and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled cats \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbl, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.30 perbbl, and pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MILL FEED. -The market for bran is very strong, and owing to great scarcity sales have been made at \$17.00, with sales of short at \$17.00 to \$18.00. Owing the cheapness of bar-ley, which sells at 40c per bush, rejected corn at 43c to 44c, duty paid, and cat bulls at \$7 per ton, some very cheap moullie is being turned out which we quote at \$16.00 to \$18, the better qualities being quoted at \$20 to \$22 per

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 450 bush, against 1,650 bush, for the week previous. The sale of 10,00 of No 2, Manicobs hard wheat was made on Wednesday for de-livery here at \$1.06, being equal to \$1.08 for No. 1 hard. Sales of No. 1 hard have also been made in the west at equal to \$1.07 and \$1.08

hers. The Chicago market closed steady at 79% to 79% May. Conn-Receipts during the past week were 33,500 bushels against 1.500 bushels the week previous. The market continues quiet, at 370 to 390 in bond, and at 45c to 49c duty paid. Pras.—Receipts during the past week were 21,333 bush, against 38,601 bush the week previous. Prices here are quoted at 67c to 68c per

66 lbs, in store, and at 72c to 78c1 affoat, May Oars.—Receipts during the week were 13,155 bushels, against \$2,295 bushels the week pre-vious. More sales are reported of Lower Cana-da at 80c to 301c, and of Upper Canada at 31c per 32lbs, several cars being placed at that figure. The English market, however, is lower. BARLEY.—Receipts during the week were 5,272 bush, against 10,302 bush for the week previous. Feed barley 380 to 400 per 50 lbs. Malting barley at 460 to 500 as to quality.

RYE.—Market nominal at 530 to 540.

BUCKWIRET—We quite 420 to 460. A car was

offered in the country at 30c.

Matt.—Market easier. Ontario malt at 65c to 80c per bushel delivered here in small lots.

SEEDS.—Canadian timothy \$2 to \$2.10, and American at \$1.50 to \$1.75 as to

quality. Red clover 7 to 730 per lb. Alsike 10c to 120 per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50c to 75c. PROVISIONS. POEE, LAED, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 550 bhis, against 231 bbis for the week previous. A good business has been done is mess pork during the week, sales of Can-

ada short out being reported at \$14, with business in smaller quantities at \$14.25 to \$14.50. For a car load of Canada short cut \$13.60 was refused. Western short cut clear is quoted as \$13.25 to \$13.75 In lard there has also been quite an improved demand and several cars of Western in pails have been sold at 75c to 8. Smoked meats are steady under a good enquiry, Tallow is very low and quoted at Sio to 4ic.

to 44c.
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.75; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$18.00 to \$13.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 114c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb 8c \$4c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 72c to \$25; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders Ouc : Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 41 to 51c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts during the past week were 1,839 pkgs, against 2,877 pkgs for the week were vious. The butter market is still very quiet for all qualities below fine. Quite a few lots of new Townships are arriving and selling at 17c to 20c. a few strictly fancy packages bringing a little better prices. At the recent low prices ruling quite a considerable quantity of both creamery and dairy has been worked off, as dealers recognize the necessity of reducing stocks. Sales of Western culls have transpired at 80 to 90, and one lot of about 30 packages, consisting of odd lots of culls to close one consignments, were placed as low as 640. In creamery the finest in the market is being jobbed out at 23c to

We quote: Oreamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, fall, 18c to 20; do Summer, 10c to 14c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 14c; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 13c; Western, 10c to 15c; Renfrew, 9c to 13c; Inferior, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE.-Receipts during the past week were 20 boxes. The market partakes of a somewhat quieter tone, owing to a cessation of cable orders at former limits, and 102c is probably the highest price that could be obtained for a lot of finest white, but it should also be stated that the bulk of that class of goods held here could not be bought under 11c. Under priced goods range from 9½0 to 10½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 1808 packages. The market is decidedly easier and fully 2c lower on the week, sales of Canada fresh being reported at 14c to 144c. The American eggs reported on the way last week have been received and all sold. Fresh arrivals however are expected in a day or two, and it is thought they will rell as low as 13c. Ontario shippers are afraid to hold, and are placing their stocks on the market as they get them in. Receipts from the west are therefore

BEANS.-Sales have been made in a jobbing way at \$1,50 for good qualities, and round loss have been placed at \$1.40 to \$1.45.

MAPLE STRUP, &c.—Receipts are increasing and prices declining. Sales have been made of 2,000 lbs sugar at 9c, but more recent business has transpired at 8c to 8hc owing to large receipts In syrup there have been liberal sales at 75c to 80c in cans. Shippers would study their own interests by marking the tare on boxes containing sugar, and marking the number of cans of syrup on cases and barrels.

HONEY,—Market very quiet. Extracted, 9c to 104c as to quality. Comb honey 15c to 16c for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c, in 1b sections. BESWAX.—Market steady at 25c to 26c per lb. Hops—There have been a few sales of Canadi.

an recently at prices ranging from 18c to 17c. Old are quoted at 5c to 10c.

HAY.—The market for pressed bay is quiet but steady, good timothy \$8 to \$8.50 on track, but ordinary qualities \$6 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50. Three cars of ordinary pressed hay were sold at \$6 50 delivered here on

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-The local market is firm but the demand is very slow. Sales of choice Russets and Northern Spies have been made at \$4 to \$5 per bbl, a few fancy lets bringing more money. Stocks are said to be fully 3,000 bbls instead of

,500 bbls as previously reported. ORANGES .- The market is steady under a fair beasonable demand. Valencias selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per case, Messina at \$2.75 to \$3 per box, and Florida \$3.75 to \$4.

Lemons.—Market is fairly steady, with sales reported of Messina in boxes at \$2.50 to \$3.25

as to quality.

California Pracs—\$4 to \$4.50 per box.

Dates—5c to 6c per lb. Figs.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bage 5c to 6c per lb. POTATORS —Receipts are increasing and prices receding, sales of car loss being reported at 650,

and in jobbing lots at 70c to 75c.

TOMATOES - \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 14 lbs. Onions.—Bermudae in crates at \$5 and Spanish in cases at \$5. Canadian, in barrels, \$3.50 to \$4 per bri.

Dried Apples.—Market steady at 6c per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES—In fair demand at 9c to 12c as to quantity and quality.

FISH AND OILS.

Oils .- Quietude is the prevailing feature still in this market. Quotations remain unchanged. Steam refined seal 50c to 52c. Cod oil quiet. Newfoundland at 37c to 38c, Halifax 323c to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c to 50c.

SMCKED FISH.—The close of the Lenten season still finds large stocks on hand and will cause the pring of 1890 to be long remembered among dealers. Quotations are nominally unchanged Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 32c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 62c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 5åc to 6åc.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 29th, 1890, were as follows:

Oattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves.

497 245 316 334

Over from last week. 13

Total for week..... 510 245 316 334 Left on hand..... 92 .. Receipts of cattle for week were small, but

large enough for the market, which had a weak tendency, this being more particularly felt to ward close of week. Prices paid were fair, but demand poor, butchers holding off for Easter stock. Several loads have already been received, of extra quality, with a number reported, and according to appearences a good Easter rade can reasonably be expected. Sheep supply larger, values increasing. Hoge

plentiful; 5½c strong.

We quote the following as being fair values; Oastle, Buschers' good, 42c to 42c; Buschers med., 32c to 42c; Buschers' colls, 32c to 32c; Buschers' colls, 32c to 32c; Sheep, 42c to 54c; Hogs, \$5 to \$51; Calves, \$4.00 to \$9.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for

week ending March 29th, 1890, were 302; left over from previous week 53; total for week 353; shipped during week 173; left for city 79; sales for week 60; on hand for sale 43. Trane during the week has been quiet, the sales were large but at low prices. We have on hand for sale 43 very fine workers and drivers, with 9 car loads to arrive on Monday. There are a number of American buyers in town and s

JOHN FOSTER,

good trade is expected next week.

Practical Sanitarian. PLUMBER, CAS and STRAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

4 DUPRE LANE.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. CARSLEY has just received the finest as-sortment of Spring Walking Jackets ever shown in Montreal. Customers should call and examine the novelties.

S. Carshey has just opened a large consignment of Ladies' Long Travelling Paletots in all the leading styles imported from European markets, at moderate prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

S. CARSLEY.

On Monday next, the 31st inst., we shall have for SALE a full stock of Milinery Goods.

Model Hats and Bonnets.

The largest importation of Model Hats and Bonnets ever offered, hundreds of copies at moderate prices to select from, ladies can secure the original at cost price.

Untrimmed Goods.

Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats in, 50 different styles, in all the fashionable shades.

Flowers.

The largest retali stock of Flowers in Canada, at wholesale prices, this promises to be a flower season, and ladies doing their own trimming will find a magnificent stock to select

S. CARSLEY'S.

Feathers.

Feathers will also be much worn this season, we have received a choice assortment of Ostrich Pompons and shaded Ostrich tips, in all the leading colors, also Ospreys in every shade.

Millinery Ribbons.

The Millinery Ribbons this season are exceptionally handsome, and never before have we had such a large assortment.

Millinery Trimmings.

Gold Lace, Jet Trimmings, Embroidered

Lisse, Colored Silk Lace, Fancy Nets and every-thing used in Millinery can be had at our counter, in Millinery Department

S. CARSLEY.

A Novelty.

Floral Bonnets, the newest, most elegant and simple bonnet a lady can wear, they are not ex-

An Addition.

pansive.

We have always kept a large stock of headwear for children, such as Felt Sailor Hats, Varsity Caps, Tourmalines, Scotch Caps, &c., &c., and this season we have added

Cadies

We have a choice assortment of Boys' and Youth's Cadies, all sizes, in black and fawn,

Knockabouts

We are offering a splendid line of Soft Knockabout Hats for Boys, Youths and Men.

Gentlemen's Stiff Hats.

This is also a New Department with us, and gentlemen will find only the newst shapes to choose from, and at prices which will astonish them: the best makes only.

Too Early.

Parents who think it too early for Straw Goods will find a splendid assortment of Missel trimmed Spring Felt Hats and Children's Falt Hats, Beatrice Caps and other seasonable makes. We are offering a line of Tourmalines at 254, with name of vessel on the band.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET SLEY'S COLUMN