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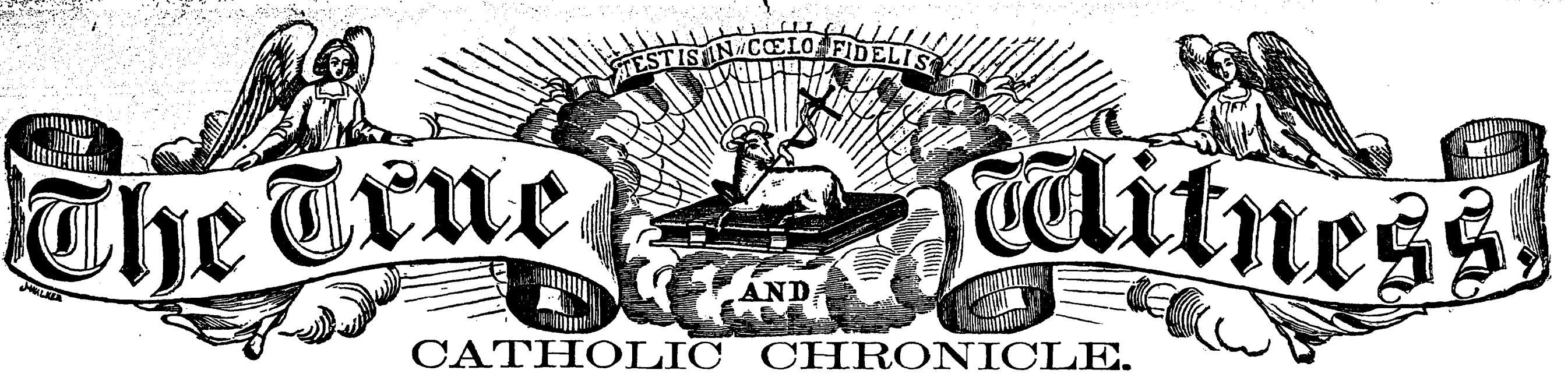
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

Senator O'Donohoe's Protest.

THE TRUTH BRAVELY SPOKEN.

(Official Report.)

Hon. Mr. O'DONOHUE—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, where its history was known; its position was suppressed, and the body itself had to be dissolved. After one hundred years of its history it caused those authorities to effect those changes, 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 a birth were of one faith, and the Protestants only a few, it was necessary to have 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 another, it is to protect the minorities in every part of the Dominion. The Orange society is a secret political society that brought no credit to me and 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 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 population Catholic they are going to subvert Protestantism. Protestants disdain to be considered as allied with this organization. Protestantism would not bear to hear that they needed it in the land. Who would want it? There is no need for it. Now 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, nor would it have ever come here for its second reading had it not been for a political combination. That is what it means—no more, no less. It is a political combination, a secret political combination, in the free land of ours? Does it increase or improve a neighborhood? Does it increase or improve social intercourse? In times of peace it is likely to preserve the peace? Is it safe in times of difficulty to have secret political societies in our army or in our camp? The investigation referred to by the last speaker, in England, and the fact that the Duke of Cumberland, and it was found that this very loyal body—because they possessed, according to one side of their shield, all the loyalty that is to be found in the world—was organized within the army for the purpose, as the report and history assert, of preventing the accession of the present Most Gracious Majesty. They were a conspiracy 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 of putting their Grand Master on the throne. They are so loyal that they have loyalty planted in front of everything they do. 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:

"It was very extraordinary to see men of education, principle, and otherwise estimable character, so deceived by their own assumptions of power, so bewildered by the influence 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 Verrier asserted that the Orange society, as a body, had never interfered in any political question; Colonel Black did not connect the Orange society with the disturbances of 1830; and the Duke of Devonshire affirmed that the anniversary of the 12th of July were peculiarly tranquil, and that administration of justice was pure. The enquiry by the committee of 1835, however, brought the truth fully 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 insolent plea of superior loyalty."

"The Orange leaders, we are happy to say, at this juncture, yielded the will of the nation, as expressed in an address of the House of Commons, and the answer of the Crown. Notwithstanding considerable resistance from the Irish portion of the body, the Grand Lodge, in April, 1835, dissolved this society, and through their organ proclaimed that they did so, not in compliance with expediency, but for the sake of principle, and that they would neither repent of the deed nor recall it."

Orange riots in the five years preceding the formal dissolution of the society in 1836. At Crossbar, in 1830, in the County of Down, a formidable armed procession, exhibiting warrants from the Duke of Cumberland, openly resisted the peace, and only retreated before an overpowering military force. At Dungannon, in Tyrone, they overawed the magistrates, and by force compelled them to disobey the orders of the Government. At Tandragee there were riots and murders. At Maghera, in Londonderry, the Roman Catholic party, having dispersed, the Orangemen broke their promise to the magistrates, evaded the troops, and rushed upon the village of Drumard. There they fired upon the peasantry, who fled, and continued to wreck and burn the houses, until at length the military re-appeared, and drove them back at the point of their bayonets. Mr. Hunter, the magistrate, in his report to the Government, says: "Anything so disgraceful to the character of men and of Protestants—no savage, so lawless, and so unfeeling for—cannot be forgotten; the whole was done with such deliberation, and in open defiance of the law." In Armagh, and this instance shall conclude our list for 1830—some Orangemen passing in procession through the Roman Catholic village of Maghera, and playing the Protestant Boys, were beaten, and their drums broken. Two days afterwards the Orangemen attacked Maghera. There was no opposition; the inhabitants fled for their lives; an old man was beaten—a widow, within eight days of her confinement, was wounded with a bayonet, and knocked down—her son, a half-witted lad, was fired at—another woman and her infant were beaten and knocked down—and twenty-eight houses, wrecked and burned, and every particle of property looted and destroyed. The sequel is characteristic of the state of society there. The Roman Catholics who broke the drums were convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but, though the wrecking of Maghera took place in open day, in the presence of Colonel Verrier himself, through the rioters' names were known, and the judges were not one of them received a punishment whatever.

"These horrible events started even Colonel Verrier and his brother Orangemen, and the advice they then gave derives additional weight from additional evidence. They earnestly recommended the abandonment of all party processions, and trusted that no persons of respectability would be found so regardless of consequences as to incur the heavy responsibility of continuing the celebration of any day, in a manner calculated to give offence to any person whatever." But having thus discharged their consciences, they continued to support and stimulate Orange processions by every means in their power.

"In 1831, at Tully River, 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, and 1833, the Orange party, in the County of Antrim, the Orange leaders exerted themselves, and with considerable success, to prevent the usual processions. But at Dungannon their advice was not followed, and riots took place. In 1833 there was great rioting in Lurgan, Tandragee (where at Lord Manderville's gate, a magistrate was burned in effigy, in the presence of Dean Kempster, Lord Bishop of Down, and the Orange party), and in the County of Down, in 1834 similar scenes were enacted at Belfast, Killybegs, and other places; but we have no room for an account of any except that at Annahugh, near Armagh. A Protestant and his daughter had been beaten by the Roman Catholic, in revenge for which the Orangemen turned out armed with the yeomanry fire-lucks; they attacked Annahugh, and burned and wrecked houses, and then they were driven off and driven off by the police and military. It is almost superfluous to record that for beating this man and his daughter four Roman Catholics 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 occurrence, proving that they are not a fiction, or a distant cause, 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."

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here, and the causes having ceased the effect should cease also. Orangeism or any otherism of secret political character is not known here. Any man who has anything to complain of here can say as free as the wind, as free as water, as free as air. Why, then, should we have secret societies? It is not consistent with our free institutions. We have one of the freest governments in the world—a government from the people direct, and springing more from the people's control, perhaps, than in any other country in the world. We may have differences from time to time, evaded the troops, and rushed upon the village of Drumard. There they fired upon the peasantry, who fled, and continued to wreck and burn the houses, until at length the military re-appeared, and drove them back at the point of their bayonets. Mr. Hunter, the magistrate, in his report to the Government, says: "Anything so disgraceful to the character of men and of Protestants—no savage, so lawless, and so unfeeling for—cannot be forgotten; the whole was done with such deliberation, and in open defiance of the law." In Armagh, and this instance shall conclude our list for 1830—some Orangemen passing in procession through the Roman Catholic village of Maghera, and playing the Protestant Boys, were beaten, and their drums broken. Two days afterwards the Orangemen attacked Maghera. There was no opposition; the inhabitants fled for their lives; an old man was beaten—a widow, within eight days of her confinement, was wounded with a bayonet, and knocked down—her son, a half-witted lad, was fired at—another woman and her infant were beaten and knocked down—and twenty-eight houses, wrecked and burned, and every particle of property looted and destroyed. The sequel is characteristic of the state of society there. The Roman Catholics who broke the drums were convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but, though the wrecking of Maghera took place in open day, in the presence of Colonel Verrier himself, through the rioters' names were known, and the judges were not one of them received a punishment whatever.

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ball, can the bull be justified if he takes the shield on his horns and tosses him in the air? There were six lives laid in death because of the procession in 1871 in the streets of New York. If there had been no procession of that kind no life would have been lost. Would it not have been better for society to be without such an organization? Would it not be better for society here to be without them? I submit to this House that we should give no countenance to Bills of this character. Next Session a Bill of a very different nature may be brought before us by some other secret society, and we cannot very consistently say no to it if we say yes to this one. Decide you bear it freely stated that this House has its mind made up—that this Bill comes to the Senate under the sanction and with the approval of the Premier of the Dominion; that, in fact, it is his design, 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 it 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 it 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. Now, hon. gentlemen, in all frankness I believe that a more serious question you have not been troubled with in your time in this Senate, and if there ever was one that should be well considered before we cast our votes it is this. In withholding our support from it we are hurting nobody; we are producing no bad 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 to 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 do good to the Orangemen. The great mass of the Orange body are not benefited by them. It is simply the bull wether—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 sun 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 would be better off if they were not recognized by the Government, 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 ask hon. gentlemen to consider calmly whether they are doing a benefit or an injury to Canada by legalizing a system of secret societies 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 Carleton 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 a faint paradise and had been rudely awakened from that dream. While they had been liberal and tolerant, they had been taken advantage of by a certain class. They were told the Jesuit Estate Act was constitutional, and perhaps it was, but if it was so, much the worse of the constitution. This was a time when the association should not be satisfied with a demonstration on the 12th July, or singing 'to hell with the Pope,' 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 persecute a religion that it was not meant to. Their agitation had done something to it. The French language was being used as a weapon in the hands of a Roman Catholic hierarchy and that is the reason they opposed its recognition, and not because they objected to the French race. There was no possible justification for the use of the language as an official one, any more 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. BELFAST, March 25.—Eight months of this city have been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor for disgraceful and unwholesome practices.

Followed Davitt's Good Advice. LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Acting under advice of Michael Davitt, the dockmen of this city have told their employers to-day and agreed upon terms.

Further Evictions at Olliphert. LONDON, March 27.—The evictions from the Olliphert 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 expressions of sympathy with the tenants were expressed to the bailiffs and police, but no violence occurred.

Healy on Balfour's Bill. DUBLIN, March 28.—Mr. Healy, who presided at a large meeting yesterday, said nobody who had read Balfour's Bill would fail to see it was essentially a scheme requiring a local administration extending even to an allowance for popular prejudices. He had never held the opinion that a benefit ought to be refused because it emanated from the Tories, but the Land Purchase Bill was intended to benefit the landlords and, therefore, he felt obliged from

that rule, especially in view of the extreme likelihood of the accession to power of Gladstone and the adoption of a drastic measure dealing with the land problem. Mr. Healy said he objected to the amalgamation of the land courts and to the guarantees proposed by the bill. He described it as a lawyer's financier's and juggler's bill.

CONSCIENCE.

BY EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

There is an unerring voice in every human heart which warns against sin—the voice of the soul pleading for its salvation, crying out against its eternal ruin—and this we call conscience. Were it not for this inward monitor there would be no restraint upon this free will of ours, nothing to stem the currents of our bad passions, to curb our evil inclinations. Some urge that with our fallen, corrupt, human nature free will was the most fatal thing that could have been bestowed upon humanity; that so strong is the evil tendency of our nature that it is almost impossible to resist the temptations 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 no free will, if it were out of our power to sin, it would be impossible 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 his conscience and his fate will be woeless to work him harm; sin can only be committed by turning a deaf ear to its warning voice.

When a human being first enters upon the path of sin and clamorous is the voice of conscience. He may not be restrained by it, but he cannot stifle 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 hell. 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 gloom of the night, when conscience awakes from its torpor 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 upbraiding conscience.

"Conscience doth make cowards of us all," and the sinner often trembles and quivers under its accusing and upbraiding, and that which he never ceases to whisper. It is 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 slanderer to confess himself a liar, the proud man to acknowledge his injustice? It is conscience which caused Judas, the traitor, to end his own life; which caused St. Peter such bitter suffering after his denial of his Master; which forced our first parents to endeavor to hide themselves from God after their sin. What was it but conscience which made the crowd shrink back aghast and silent, when Jesus said: "Let him who is without sin throw the first stone."

Who, who can do justice to the tortures of a 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; as they may not see of them, they may not feel of them, that when they lay down to rest, their burdens, they will enter upon a peace which will never 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 service and honor, and not to offend and insult Him—use it for his glory and not to purchase hell?

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 Emperor's letter announces the Bishop Kopp has been appointed a delegate, and says: "I am glad to see that the Pope's ideas will contribute to the success of the humanitarian work. The Pope, in his reply, congratulates Emperor William upon taking the field for a resolute effort in a worthy cause which meets the Pope's heartiest wishes. After referring to encyclical dealings with the social question, the Pope says he recognizes the high value of an attempt to grant questions by an international conference, appreciates the Emperor's acknowledgement of the great efficacy 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 exercise of their function in connection with social questions, warmly wishes the conference success, expresses gratification at the appointment of Bishop Kopp, and concludes with cordial wishes for the Emperor and his family."

LONDON, March 26.—The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"It is reported that the Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, will soon retire from office."

PARIS, March 26.—The *Univers* says General Von Caprivi has intimated his desire for more friendly relations with the Vatican.

THE WHOLE ISLAND ABLAZE.

Newfoundland's Opposition to the Anglo-French "Judas Vivendi." HALIFAX, March 26.—A special cablegram from St. John's Nfld., to-night, by way of an anti-French demonstration was held there to-day to protest against the Anglo-French *modus vivendi* regarding the laborer fisheries and the virtual transfer of a thousand miles of Newfoundland coast from the hands of the Government of this island to the joint control of British and French Naval officers. Strong words of resolution were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, indignantly protesting against the *modus vivendi* and against Britain's interference with home rule in, and the territorial and fishing rights of Newfoundland, and demanding the extinction of French claims on the Newfoundland coast. The people of Newfoundland demand that the French shall be cleared out, bag and baggage. The meeting condemned the

weakness of the Government in the present crisis, and enthusiastically adopted a stirring memorial to Queen Victoria and the British Parliament on the lines 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 speedily arrived at Newfoundland promises to become a second Ireland to the home Government.

WILL APPEAL TO THE STATES.

St. John's Nfld., March 26.—A large gathering here to-day announced French encroachments on the Maritime rights of Newfoundland. The speakers urged that if England 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 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 headquarters, whence bands of holy missionaries will sail forth from time to time to evangelize the new discovery of the far West. It seems that Archbishop Gross, of Portland, and other neighboring bishops have prevailed on Mons. Schauer to accept a large number of missions 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.

The Very Rev. William Wayrich, Provincial of New York and Canada, has already received orders to furnish his quota of men for this western continent.

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 indomitable zeal for the salvation of souls, and especially their great solicitude for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the rising generation. Men of this description and of such calibre cannot fail to reap an abundant harvest of souls, in these far distant fields of labor, where the crops are ready for the sickle, and very few laborers to gather them in. When worthy priests are as stationed in St. Patrick's parish, and as are presently preaching a retreat to our people, they regard not the many privations, the great humiliations, and innumerable inconveniences which must necessarily be met with in such an undertaking. Therefore it is that these zealous, hard-working sons of St. Alphonsus meet with great success in preaching the word of God, and in healing in scores of souls 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 happy 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 servant.—*Quebec Telegram.*

A "Workman'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 workmen upon plans taken in the very latest and highly approved sanitary improvements. Although the Conservatives have several times recently given intimation of their intention to introduce a similar measure, it is thought probable that there will be considerable opposition to the bill offered, on the ostensible ground that its introduction is inopportune and made with a view of impeding Government's Irish land bill, 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 work and pray. We must fear the judgment of God. Sooner 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 aside from that road. God, our loving Father is waiting for us there, and the Blessed Saints and the glorious angels, and the dear saints long to welcome us. For this we were made—heaven an eternal joy. Oh! let us labor for it with all our heart and mind and strength this year and every year of our lives.

Tried to Assassinate a Priest.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—The town of Texas, 15 miles from here, was thrown into great excitement to-day by an attempt to assassinate Rev. Patrick E. Lenehan, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic 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 Lenehan now lies in a critical condition. McNichols has been seized and is not considered to be quite sound in his mind.

Honoring the Day.

The *Catholic Advocate* of Louisville, Kentucky, relates that "by order of the Legislature a salute of seventeen guns was fired from Assembly Hill, Frankfort, on St. Patrick's day, in compliment of our fellow-citizens of Irish nationality, and a further resolution was passed expressing the hope that the fetters which shackled the land of Ireland may soon be shattered for ever."

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

In the Ontario Legislature.

HON. G. W. ROSS ON EDUCATION.

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 Education for Ontario, introduced the Act amending the Public and Separate School Acts.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) was received with applause from the Government side of the House in relation to the second reading of his bill to amend the Public and Separate School Acts.

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.

A MARVELLOUS BILL

in its structure, in its preamble, as well as in its 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.

son otherwise liable for Public school rates shall be exempt from the payment thereof.

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?

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

were allowed in 1855 to adopt the ballot if they desired. Out of 231 municipalities in the province only 91 availed themselves of the privilege.

REJECT THE BILL

(1) because it was not demanded by the Public Schools, (2) it was unnecessary, (3) it would entail unnecessary expense.

very few cases, of occupying seats on the House. It was the good sense of this House that was the reason for their not being there.

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.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Meredith was received, on rising, with applause from the Opposition benches. He said that the questions which had been submitted to the House, on the subject of the greatest importance.

ANATHEMAS OF THE ARCHBISHOP

hurled against him. (Applause.) Were the men of religious denominations throughout this country who had allied themselves to the Equal Rights movement?

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 conscientiously by his convictions there should be a concession to his conscience, not to any Church representing him.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

that notice is necessary in order to have the taxes paid to Separate schools, and that up to the moment such taxes are paid the ratepayer, by objecting can have his school taxes directed to any manner he chooses.

TEACHERS IN SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

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 giving such examinations.

WIPED OFF THE STATUTE BOOKS.

(Applause.) His hon. friend had said that it 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.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and as LIFE LIKE that has ever been painted on canvas.

WHEN EVERY OTHER FOOD IS REJECTED CAN BE TAKEN, RELISHED AND DIGESTED.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, Supplying all the Nourishment Needed for the Formation of "FLESH," "MUSCLE," AND "BONE."

the moment such taxes are paid the ratepayer, by objecting can have his school taxes directed to any manner he chooses. This was a large extent the position of affairs up to 1879, and to say otherwise is absurd.

CRUSADE

was established looking at that end, he would just say if the day did come, and when they had done this, and had put the minority of this province to the test, they would find themselves in New York, they would find there would be voluntary schools, as was the case in that State.

PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS

had been established. In nine instances such schools had been established. In the Province of Ontario, only two or three years ago, instead of having the teachers in these schools qualify according to law, they would select the person whom they wished to teach, and have signed a certificate by the majority of the trustees, and that teacher became qualified according to law.

Whomsoever the right to cast an independent vote. The man who said that the Roman Catholic voter of this province was a slave or a serf...

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...

After recess, Mr. Balfour, continuing his speech, charged the Conservative party with issuing campaign literature at the last election for the purpose of defeating him on the "No Popery" cry...

Mr. Meredith fully denied any knowledge whatever of the pamphlet, as did also Mr. Clancy and Mr. Aveyre accepted the denial.

Mr. French continued the debate, arguing that the representation provided by the act of 1873 was a grossly unfair and unjust system...

Mr. Meredith moved the adjournment of the House at 12:15 p.m. and the House adjourned.

A Catholic Conservative View. Mr. Clancy resumed the debate adjourned last night. He said he did not agree with Hon. Mr. Fraser that the Roman Catholics had always voted with the Conservative party...

A QUESTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS. If a movement were made in this House for the abolition of separate schools he would vote against it, even if the whole Conservative party should advocate such a measure...

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...

several items under the head of education. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question of raising the standard of public school teachers, and increasing their salaries...

Mr. Wood (Hastings) complained that all the pretty young school mistresses of Ontario were getting married, because the inducements held out were better than teaching school...

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 receive the Government stock at 2 1/2 per cent. interest, payable in not less than thirty years, and to be exchangeable for consols wherever preferred.

Mr. Gladstone expressed pleased surprise on hearing the possibility of there being £1,500,000 left of the Irish church surplus. He said that when he had last officially informed on the subject he learned that the money had been exhausted...

THE PROTESTANT HOPE. He admitted that many good consistent men were in favor of abolishing these schools, but they had been misguided by designing politicians...

Mr. Whiskey said if the Opposition bills were bad, none of the other bills were much worse. He concluded that it is reasonable to expect an honest opinion adverse to separate schools, as had been manifested by supporters of the Government.

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...

ST. PATRICK'S T.A. & B. SOCIETY. The Good Work Done During the Past Year—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in St. Patrick's hall last Tuesday evening. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. A. McCallen, who afterwards made a brief address on the objects of the society and the duties of members.

THE HOUSE THEN WENT INTO SUPPLY, AND PASSED several items under the head of education. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question of raising the standard of public school teachers...

THE LATE JOSEPH BIGGAR, M.P. The plans as well as patriotic thought which influenced certain number of the Irish residents of Ottawa to recommend a solemn High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late distinguished Mr. Joseph Biggar...

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR. THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

OUR NEW 1890 FLOWER SEED OFFER. A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 200 Varieties, FREE!

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT. A line may be a very long one, and yet be the shortest between given points.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 5, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Prize-Order, paying the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

AGENTS WANTED. For CURE RATES, or any further information, send a red, white, and blue envelope, clearly stating the residence, to the state, county, street, and number...

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

AGENTS WANTED. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft of Postal Note.

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND FAIR EDUCATION, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons.

SITUATION WANTED, by an experienced Teacher, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma. Address, MARY M. DOE, Waterloo, Ont.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Strokes, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Irritability, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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

THE HOUSEHOLD. Break one egg into a tawny. All three tablespoons melted butter and fill the cup with sweet milk. Add to this one cup sugar, one and one half cups flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda.

Take one quart of curds and drain and press the curds to expel all the whey. Put them in a mortar with a quart of a pound of fresh but, same of sugar and two ounces of lemon sugar; pound them together, adding ten egg yolks and a gill of brandy.

Unrestricted Reciprocity Resolution. TORONTO, March 27.—Mr. Graham (Liberal), of Hamilton, has given notice of the following resolution, which he proposes to make at an early day: That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that closer trade relations should exist between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada...

BARBER DUBROSS' GOOD LUCK. Ticket No. 12,122 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the January drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. One-twentieth of this ticket was held by Cornelius N. Dubross, who was found yesterday by San reporter as his barber shop, 125 Jackson Street, New Orleans. "I received the \$3,000 through the American Express Co., and it came to me like 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 I will invest in real estate—Detroit (Mich.) Sun, February 9.

AN IRISH PRIEST'S RELEASE. FERRY, March 27.—Father O'Dyer, who has been in prison for five months for offences under the Crimes act, was released to-day from Tullamore jail. A great demonstration was made in his honor. Several thousand people in cars and on foot, accompanied by numerous bands of music, escorted the priest to his home. The procession was miles long.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

A SEEDSMAN'S ENTERPRISE. J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsmen, proposes to distribute free among his customers of this season's year's subscription to one hundred agricultural publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list of 50 seed books, which will include all the papers and magazines of the 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. In return for frequently repeated solicitations he is a likeness of himself in his catalogue of the year.

THE DISAGREEABLE STOK HEADACHE, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGAFFE'S BATTERED PILL.

AGENTS WANTED. by an experienced Teacher, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma. Address, MARY M. DOE, Waterloo, Ont.

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The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 2, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 2, St. Francis of Paula.
THURSDAY, April 3, Maundy Thursday.
FRIDAY, April 4, GOOD FRIDAY.
SATURDAY, April 5, Holy Saturday.
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 Finance. 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 House. The budget speech was delivered last week. The Minister of Finance did not indulge in any oratorical 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 somewhat sweeping in their nature. Sir Richard Cartwright agreed with the figures given by the Minister, and stated that his anticipations 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 intimated the depressed state of the farming community, especially in Ontario, as the result of the N.P.

Hon. Mr. Oolby, President of the Council, made his first speech, since his re-election, in reply to Sir Richard 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. Paterson of Brant and Mr. Peter White of Renfrew. The debate, although not so lively as the former times 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 bills 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 assert, have been sacrificed by the Mother Country. Due allowance being made for the exaggerations of the despatchers, 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 Ferguson, in the House of Commons, stated that the Newfoundland Government had consented to the temporary arrangement. The latest announcement made, however, is to the effect that not only the Government of Newfoundland, but that the Canadian Dominion Executive had protested against the modus vivendi. Sir James Ferguson is reported as

having stated that the Government of Great Britain, though agreeing with the principle of the protest, "did not approve of what they 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.

Balfour's Latest Scheme.

The measure introduced into the British Parliament, by the Coercionist government, for the settlement of the land question, is not meeting with 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 also 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 evil day, but come it must, for them and the grasping absentee landlords, 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 granting by the city of a sum of \$3,000, which when supplemented by the sums of \$2,000 and 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 melt 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 straggling 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-mailed-dynamite-fiend-haunted Emperor of Russia. The unhappy Romanoff can surround himself with spies, detectives, policemen and soldiers, and thus keep the bomb-thrower at an ordinarily safe distance, but the plain citizen must take his chances without any protection, on the 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 streets on naked wires. Encased in one of these suits the citizen is insulated, and, should he come in contact with a killing wire, the fabric will fuse, break the current, and his life 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 plugging 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 certain sense of 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 opposed 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 ease 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 for taking the trade out of disreputable hands and for making those engaged in it the best upholders of the law and most effective opponents of excessive indulgence.

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 be portraits of speakers of the different legislatures. Alluding to the extraordinary and astonishing collection in the corridors of the Senate chamber at Ottawa the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie a few years ago declared it to be the most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It appears the same sort of folly is being perpetrated

at Quebec, where the local legislators seem to imagine they must emulate the extravagance, bad taste and childish vanities of Ottawa. Such a collection would be neither useful nor ornamental. 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 portraits should be preserved, but they are few. To paint all who have held office regardless of merit, or public 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 course.

It is stated that since the announcement 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. Some 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 anxious 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 circumstances, to which we need not allude, that make the entrance of one or the other a matter of difficulty at the present juncture. We would, 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 we will know Mr. Mercier's intentions without attempting to force his hand. Then should he not do justice to the Irish in the way mentioned, we shall be prepared to act. Meantime we would remind our confreres that it will find plenty to do in minding its own provincial affairs, remembering that "everything comes to him who knows how to wait."

HIS HOLINESS, Pope Leo XIII., is ever alive to the interests of all sections of his flock. The Emperor William of Germany, having 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 where godless education is given is the nursery of all the ills that afflict modern society.

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 counter attraction to more worldly and less worthy places 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.

MR. FORSTER'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 put upon us. Fruits, trees and shrubs were restored to the old duties. Food is taxed right and left; when we are hungry we can console ourselves with the reflection that bull beef is fourpence a pound and Sir John Macdonald still lives!

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 line.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN has resigned. It is a good thing that he has this virtue of resignation.

FRUITFUL stones are admitted free. Fling one at that dog.

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 Fizez has been director of the retreats, and the majority of the sermons have been preached by Rev. Fathers Strubbe and Hendricks. By way of celebrating the closing the different societies connected with the church—the congregation of young men of St. Bridget's and St. Peter's and the congregation of the Sacred Heart—paraded the principal streets of the parish

yesterday afternoon, after services in the church, the procession in connection with which was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbe, whose remarks were principally on the significance of the cross. The procession, which was headed by a crucifix borne aloft, was a very large one, some thousands taking part in it. Each society was preceded by its banner, a beautiful piece of work, and these, together with the altars of burning which were displayed on some of the streets, tended to make up a very pretty spectacle, whilst the soft chanting of the processionists, as it died away in the distance, sounded extremely sweet. The route was along Maisonneuve to Mignonne, down Visitation, along Notre Dame into Faubourg road, on St. Catherine and back to the church, where Rev. Father Strubbe delivered a brief address, explaining that when Constantine left Constantinople he erected a cross in a public place and asked Almighty God to have mercy on the city. As those then present were about to leave, the rev. father, in the presence of the crucifix which had been erected in the church as a memorial of the retreat, 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 Messrs. Longmans will be the publishers both in England and America. The book will contain a facsimile 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 coming century. Already the great question has its St. Paul. 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 Transatlantic of April 1. The peaceful method implied by Trivier in his recent two years' journey across Africa is contrasted by the writer with the warlike and bloody methods of Baker, Emin Pasha, and Stanley. This article heads a very enticing array of literary attractions. Caliban (Emilia Bergeret) mercilessly ridicules the anti Jewish crusade, Enrico Panzocchi critically sketches the Decadent school of writers, and there are extracts from the new volume of Edmond de Maeterlinck, the author of a novel, "The Moon," the novelette, "The Drum," is by Jean Richepin, known in France as the modern Rabelais, and the preface of this author on the cover is perhaps the most striking of the series of admirable pictures which The Transatlantic is giving. The number for the month of March, for the season, and so does the poetry, the former being an Easter mass, "O Salutaris," written by Samuel Rousseau, and the latter a delightful translation of Arno Holz's "The Hears 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 sunshine. The magazine is devoted to 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. How to Act Before the Camera, is told by A. Bocardus, the pioneer of New York photographers; Mrs. E. Aline Osgood gives a most practical inside view of Life in a Church Choir; and how to love for the novel of a story, told by herself 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 have each a novel of a novel of a story; Margaret J. Preston, Lee C. Harby, Charles Henry Lunders and Nellie K. Kallag, 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 Gilbert W. St. Hamilton, Gilbert 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. Another instance of the high important distinction of the Tariff, which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine opened so brilliantly in the January issue, is furnished by the Hon. William C. P. Breckinridge, 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, who has been in the forefront of the fight for him a more than national reputation, writes an exceedingly interesting sketch 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 Abbott, D.D., Mr. Beecher's successor in the pastorate of Plymouth Church, contributes a reply to Colonel Marshall's paper in answer to the question "Why Am I an Agnostic?" Dr. Abbott's style is so clear, the temper of his reply is so admirable, and presentation of the case of Christianity vs. Agnosticism is so frank and sincere, that this article will be certain to command wide attention. Mr. Oswald Ottenbacher writes of "Socialism in Germany" with special reference to the results 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 Mississippi, has a short but interesting article of "The South," and says a good word for the negro as a laborer. He thinks it will be impossible to improve upon the negro for work in the cotton field. Mr. O. B. Bunce furnishes the literary feature of the number,—"English and American Book Markets,"—wherein he appears to protest beyond dispute that the notion that the book trade of the United States is in the United States 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 highest by a Frenchman, 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 which he accidentally stumbled upon. Madame Adam, with a light and facile pen, touches upon some of the interesting phases of "Society in Paris." Mrs. Annie B. Barr contributes an admirable and timely article on "Conversational Immoralities." Among the Notes and Comments, Marion Harland's paper on "The Defamation of Charlotte Brontë"; what Dr. Edward Beecher and C. K. Truckner have to say regarding Lyman Beecher's views on infant damnation; and State Senator Barton's description of the amendments made in the 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 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 St. Patrick. He graphically portrayed the condition of the Irish people after the death of their patron, the Apostle of Ireland; briefly sketched the life and labors of the saint, and passionately de-

scribed the sufferings undergone by Erin in the name of her holy religion. The speech was virtually a résumé of the religious history of Ireland, and was best delivered in Woodstock on an Irish subject. A grand concert consisting of quartettes, duets, trios, solos and tableaux followed. Songs were rendered by Misses McCormack, Cole, Wilbur, and by Messrs. Lynch, Wadell, Judge, Kelly, McCarty and Murphy. Music was furnished by Barry's orchestra.

St. Patrick's Day in P. E. Island.

The feast of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated with unusual splendor throughout Prince Edward Island this year. Although the weather was somewhat disagreeable, and the walking very unpleasant, the members of the Benevolent Irish Society had a grand parade in Charlottetown, the procession being escorted by two bands to the Cathedral, where High Mass was offered up and a masterly sermon was preached by the Rev. D. A. McEwell. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given in the Lyceum, 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 appreciated 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 manifold reasons why Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day, and laid a high tribute to Ireland and her sons, famous in literary, religious, military 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 honored at 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 eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. A. E. Burke of Alberton. Another celebration took place at General, under the auspices of a Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, a concert 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 immensely to the reputation of their emprising town by celebrating the anniversary of their most enthusiastic manner. At 10 a.m. High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. D. F. McDonald, and an eloquent and scholarly sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. J. G. McDonald of St. Margaret's. At this place the members of the Benevolent Irish Society had a grand parade, and concluded the day's celebration with a very successful and interesting entertainment 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, resulted 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 next. The objects of the society are: First, historical; 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 heroic and patriotic in our national life, 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 securing their 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 furnished by the secretary. The second 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 membership intensely patriotic, 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 strides. All Scotch-Irish people are cordially invited to Pittsburgh, but as members will have specific duties, it is hoped that all who are able will join the society before the Congress. Correspondence is earnestly solicited. Communications in reference to the local arrangements should be addressed to Col. J. W. Echols, Secretary of the Local Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or in reference to the society proper, direct to A. C. FROST, Secretary of National Society, Columbia, Tenn.

In harmony with the foregoing, we, as representatives of our Local Committee, and in the name of the Scotch-Irish of Pittsburgh, the great work-shop of America, send greeting to our kind and kin all over the land, and cordially invite your presence and promise you a royal welcome. 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 tread. Let us have a grand rallying of the clans, such as this Congress never before witnessed. N. HAYES, Chairman. JOHN W. ECHOLS, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Physician's Sad Death.

ANBRIOR, Ont., March 30.—Dr. Jamieson, of Pakenham, Ont., nephew of Joseph Jamieson, M.P. for North Lanark, was found dead in bed in O'Neill's hotel this morning. He retired at ten o'clock last night in good health and spirits. Deceased suffered for years from insomnia and nervousness and was in the habit of using chloroform to produce sleep. When found his face was lying in a towel saturated with chloroform and a bottle which had contained a pound of the fluid was standing on the dresser three parts empty. He was a skilful physician, very popular, and his death is deeply regretted. He leaves a widow and small family.

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 riotous demonstrations by the students which were suppressed by the police. There has also been further rioting at the Charkoff and Kazan universities. The St. Petersburg university is closed, and a cordon of police has been drawn around the grounds. The "City of Paris" Safe. QUENNETON, March 30.—The Inma steamer City of Paris, towed by the steamer Aldergrate, arrived here at 4 o'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 port side of the engine, the flying pieces of metal forcing the bulkhead and disabling the starboard engine. The passengers were panic stricken when they found the ship was making

water and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment was forced through the section valves, which, it is alleged, the engineers during the excitement neglected to shut. The starboard engine was shattered also to pieces. The port engine room was filled with water and the port engine was entirely useless. All went well until 5.30 p.m. on the 26th, when, while the ship was going at full speed, the starboard engine suddenly collapsed and the low pressure cylinder broke, smashing the injection pipe connection and bursting the iron bulkhead 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 Mayo, Connaught, Ireland, in 1823. At the age of twenty 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 Ferguson, on Friday March 21st, and truly devoted helpmate, and who bore him a heartful sympathy of all his hard and bereavement. By his candid 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 fifteen 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 marvellous 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 cemetery. The sympathy of the entire community is cordially extended to the sorrowful 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 funeral cortege was followed by an unusually large number of representatives of all the creeds and nationalities. The chief mourners were Mr. Charles O'Leary, Mr. Bamford, son and brother-in-law of the deceased, Mr. P. Murphy, son-in-law, and grandchild of the deceased. When the funeral reached St. Patrick's church the body was received by Rev. Father Walsh, O.S.B., who also read the funeral oration, which was a very 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 the cemetery 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, moved the second reading of the Tithes Bill. He apologized for presenting 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 the taxpayers' sides in the interests of the country at large.

James A. Paxon, member for Leicester, a Liberal, opposed the bill as a juggling measure. It turned into a portable form the nation's property so as to enable the party promoting the scheme to carry off their plunder easily hereafter. 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 money 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 miracle could do, namely, to set the Church of England in Wales on its feet. The organizations of the tithes rent, but he maintained that it ought to be applied to a national purpose. There would be no difficulty in the collection of the tithes rent if it were applied to a purpose of which Welshmen approved.

The Emperor's Receipts and the Socialists.

These proclamations, the recent receipts of Emperor William; immediately after their publication, received approval and acclamation at home and abroad. It was, however, soon found that the matter had a serious bearing. The Socialists, 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 Emperor had indicated 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 relinquishing 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 (Freisinnig). The former will number in the new body 26 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 Reichstag, 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 remnants 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 Socialists and Radicals. 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 increased vote given for them in all larger German cities. In some of the cities like Hamburg and Bremen they have elected all their candidates. This shows 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 OTTENBACHER in NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for APRIL.

DISAPPEARED.

Rev. H. McDonough (of Lowell, Mass.), vouches for the following: There is a case of which I have knowledge, and I would glad to avail myself of the opportunity to make known the good derived from the use of Konig's Nerve Tonic. The subject is a young lady, who had been suffering from early childhood. On my recommendation she procured your remedy, and for three months, the fits of epilepsy by which she has been so long subject have ceased entirely.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with it because of its low cost, short weight, firm or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street N.Y.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Schedule C, Articles Admitted Duty Free. 217. Admiralty charts. 218. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground. 219. Precious stones in the rough. 220. Aloms, ground and unground. 221. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground. 222. Aluminium or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminium or chloralium, sulphate of alumina and alum cake. 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 otherwise manufactured. 227. Ashes, pot and pear, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight. 228. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only. 229. Argol, or argol, cured only. 230. Beans, viz., Tonquin, vanilla and nuxvomica, cured, only. 231. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches. 232. 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 trade. 234. Books, especially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraries; not more than two copies of any one book. 235. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk only. 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 processes of manufacturing iron. 239. Gold and silver bullion in bars, blocks or ingots. 240. Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones. 241. Cups or other prizes won in competitions. 242. Cabinet of coins, collection of medals and other antiquities. 243. Canvas, of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendared, for the manufacture of flour oilcloths. 244. Celluloid or xylolite in sheets and in lumps, block or balls, in the rough. 245. Chalk stone, China or Cornwall stone and oilstone, unmanufactured. 246. Citron rinds in brins. 247. Clays, unground. 248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust. 249. Cocoa beans, shells and ribs, and roasted, crushed or ground. 250. Communion plates, 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 dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton worsted or silk fabrics. 253. Cotton yarns, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmere and cotton cloths for the selvages of said cloths and for these purposes only. 254. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern Dent corn," "Minnesota Southern Sweet" and "Wentworth 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 minerals, not to include motive power. 257. Diamond dust or borland, black diamond or boron, when used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories. 258. Emery in blocks, crushed or ground. 259. Entomological specimens. 260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak bark. 261. Mexican fibre and Tampico or istle. 262. Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines of all twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle, hooks with fins, or trailing spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes. 263. Foot gears, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkali. 264. Frogs, domestic, pure bred for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails. 265. Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufacturing only. 266. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat for the manufacture of soap. 267. Gums, viz., amber, arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kaucic massic, sandaric, senegal, shellac, and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gaddabad, and gum barbert. 268. Hair, cleaned and uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured. 269. Indigo, anilic 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. Jute 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. Kryptolite or kryptolite mineral. 273. Liqueur root, not ground. 274. Litharge, not ground. 275. Limestone, in brins. 276. Lumber and timber blanks said boards of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pine, cedar, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, white wood, African teak, black heart, ebony, ligustrum, vite, red cedar, red wood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; and hickory billets, to be used in the manufacture of axe-heads, hammer and other tools, handles, when specially imported for such use, and the wood of the pear, almon and dogwood species, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles, and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured. 277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel, when in the rough. 278. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food. 279. Mineralogical specimens. 280. Mining machinery, imported within

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 improvements 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 and meal. 284. Oils, viz., coconut and palm, in their natural state. 285. Orange rinds, in brins. 286. Otter or otter of roses and oil of roses. 287. Pells, 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 woolen; paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind except mineral waste. 291. Ratan and reeds in their natural state. 292. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than ten hundred pounds. 293. Rhatany, medicinal, viz., acornite, Calatuba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squilla, taraxacum, rhubarb and Valerian. 294. Rubber, crude. 295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters. 296. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and of a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process or manufacture, viz., anise anisette, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cummin, fennel and feugrook. 297. Soda, sulphate of crude, known as salt cake, for manufacturing purposes only. 298. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only, bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salt soda, sulphate of sodium, arsenate or bisarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda, for manufacturing purposes only. 299. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, so be used in the manufacture of corrugated sheet iron, and also sheaths, and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge, or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinolines 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. Tannin, or gambler. 302. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp. 303. Whiting or whiting, Gilders' whiting and Paris white. 304. Wool and the hair of the Alpaca goat 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. Nails, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories. 308. Seeds, viz., beet, carrot, turnips and manioc. 309. Wire, when imported by manufacturers of pocket pens for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only. 310. Crucible 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, noches, 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 manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only. 312. Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomogranteas, guavas, mangoes and shaddockes and blueberries and strawberries, wild only. 313. Sawwood and sumac, for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground. 314. Blood albumen, tartaric acid, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods for use in their factories only. 315. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which are 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 steel 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 rope, steel and iron bands, 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. Blasting and ironing rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only. 319. Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when reaped, dyed and finished and imported by manufacturers of hosiery, cords, tassels and fringes, or for use in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories. 320. Chlorate of potash, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only. 321. On imported Indian corn, to be kiln-dried 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 SOARED.

The consequence of Bismarck's Retirement likely to Prove Serious to Her. NEW YORK, March 26.—A Herald despatch from Rome says that Italy is as much frightened at the prospect of Bismarck's departure as she was at the fall of the arch of peace and the whole structure was about to tumble down with a crash. Statesmen are bewildered and stunned, and everybody is waiting for the signal from Premier Crispi. He could easily follow the lead of such a mighty captain as Bismarck, and still retain his prestige, but those who know Crispi's character will not submit to the domination of any other politician. The triple alliance is in danger, that must 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 through the triple alliance. They are stirring up the people to demand an independent national policy. A tremendous army and navy have drained the country and the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy. The people want a change of government. If Crispi falls from 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 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 has good intentions, but there is no reason for thinking that he has the strength to hold three nations together. Prince Bismarck is a great man to talk. I know him well enough to feel sure that he will lead his moral support to 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 coalition. If it could give the name of this statesman his words would stand Europe. Premier Crispi expects the sword to be drawn before long. There is much coming and going of M. de Schöcherz, the Prussian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to the Vatican in these days, and I am assured on high authority that M. de Schöcherz has been charged to offer

the Pope further concessions on the part of the centre of the Reichstag to the claims of the church of Rome, on the condition that the Vatican shall aid the new imperial policy of Germany. It is believed the Emperor will succeed in forming a strong political alliance with the Vatican.

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. Grevoire, county of Nicolet in the month of May, 1857. He made his studies at Nicolet college, where he entered in 1874, and passed his examination in 1877. After he was professed in the Seminary of Three 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 Parade. Then he went to Worcester, Mass. In 1888 he was appointed parish priest in Mitisneque by his Lordship Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., who was very much pleased to have him in his diocese. He had to resign his pastorate in January last and returned once more to his dearest friend, the Rev. V. P. Intras, parish priest of St. Patrick of Twingwick, where he died after a lingering sickness on Friday, the 21st inst. His funeral service was very imposing, Bishop O'Reilly being his representative, Mr. Chas. Edward Bruneau, 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 funeral service. The pall bearers were Philip LeFleche, merchant; John O'Reilly, his secretary, and Messrs. Williams, rayon, and there was a grand High Mass sung with deacon and subdeacon. The sermon was preached in French by the Rev. Ray Cas, 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 funeral service the remains were 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 26th.) One of the principal pillars in the Roman Catholic Church in America passed away suddenly yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock, in the person of the Very Rev. Father Arthur J. Donnelly, Vicar-General and pastor of St. Michael's Church, in West Third-street. He held the spiritual title of Monsignor, with rank second only to that of Mgr. Preston. Father Donnelly had been in feeble health, and during the past few weeks had not ventured far from his home, No. 353 Ninth avenue. Notwithstanding this fact his death gave a sudden shock to his parishioners and to the Catholic clergy in this city, among whom he was a great favorite. Father Donnelly was born 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 convent, still later building St. Michael's school. His success in freeing the parish from debt won for him the praise of the high officials of the church. He was before the public prominently in the turbulent times of the winter of 1885-87, when the difficulties in the parish of St. Stephen's church ended by the summary dismissal of Edward McGlynn as pastor. When quiet had been in a measure restored Father Donnelly turned the parish over to Rev. Father Colton, the present pastor. Father Donnelly was also active socially. He was spiritual director of the Catholic Club and the Deaf and Dumb Association of 1863, while a mob was threatening to burn the old North Presbyterian church, (opposite St. Michael's) and his priestly garments and mounting a barrel bade them desist. "If you burn that church," he said, "you'll have to burn mine across the way, too." 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 friendly feeling towards Father Donnelly and his people. 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 Protestants, who were anxious to pay their last respect to the dead.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Different Shades of Opinion of the New Irish Measure. 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 Unionists approved 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 years' rent in their hands before he consented to sell. T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist member for Tyrone, said he would be also very for Ulster and likely to work well. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill reserved their opinions. Mr. Sexton, Home Rule member for Belfast, criticized the bill in detail. He believed 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. He said Mr. Balfour himself admitted that the true value of the money was 82, 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 1878 and 1880. Dr. Tanner, Home Rule member, says the bill is clearly drafted in the interests of the landlords. All the other Parliament members hold similar views. 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 disapproved the bill, the Radicals objecting on the ground that the guarantees are worse than those in Mr. Balfour's scheme. In an address to the Home Rule union last evening, said the more the Land Purchase bill was looked at the more unound it appeared. It possessed no finality, and would lead to fresh difficulties and further agitation. Herbert Gladstone said the proposed guarantees were absolutely worthless. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, referring to the Land Purchase Bill, said Mr. Balfour proposed to let 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.

BRISTOL, March 29.—At the farewell dinner to the delegates to the Labor conference, given at Kaiserhof, last evening, by Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian minister of commerce, and M. de Schöcherz, the French proposed a toast to the sovereigns of the powers represented. He

BARGAINS. SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS AND ORGANS. Of all makes at greatly reduced Prices and Easy Terms. L. E. N. FRATTON, No. 1075 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Sole Agents for Hamilton, Quebec and Pontiac Pianos and Eolian and Dominion Organs.

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 he trusted that all the delegates would maintain the convictions that they had gained and the memory of their common work would never fade. One of the British delegates next proposed the health of the German sovereign and people. Bishop Krupp replied. He also spoke in French. He congratulated 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 such employes have at least every alternate Sunday free. Various delegates made minor reservations. The French delegate, for instance, did not insist that the day of rest should be Sunday. None of these reservations affect to any extent the decision of the conference. Delabays, on behalf of the French Socialists, handed in a statement of his own views on the labor question, requesting that it should be the protocol. Mr. Kautz strongly supported the request, which was agreed to. Emperor William received Jules Simon yesterday. Throughout the conference the Emperor treated the French plenipotentiary with marked distinction, this being the great feature of the meeting.

GLADSTONE'S OWN VOICE.

Interesting Message on the Phonogram. NEW YORK, March 31.—The phonogram sent by Mr. Gladstone to the American Co-operative Building Loan Association, which arrived here 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 14th May, I conceive, may be summed up in two words—self-help and thrift—and I cannot, although much occupied refuse to send to you a few words of congratulation and good will. It is self-help that makes the man, and a man-making is the aim which the Almighty has ever where impressed upon creation. It is self-help which has led for the most part, dependent upon labor, is principally made effective. For them, thrift is the symbol and the instrument of independence and of liberty, indispensable conditions of all permanent good. But thrift is also the mother of wealth, and here comes a danger into view, for wealth is the partner 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 ever free. I remain, dear Sirs, your servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

Balfour's Land Scheme Derided.

LONDON, March 25.—The Balfour Land Purchase Bill is but weakly supported by the Government organs, while the fusillade of condemnation it receives from the opposition press is truly startling. The Irish leaders spin it as an additional affront from the Tory Government, and unreservedly agree that, if passed, it could benefit only the landlords, not the people of Ireland. Mr. Davitt characterizes the measure as the most elaborate swindle ever attempted. He believes Mr. Goschen is responsible for every provision of the bill. Mr. Hsaly does not believe 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 people from considering it on its merits. Ireland would not refuse a beneficial measure from any source.

Farnham Beet Root Sugar Factory

Baron Raymond de Sillero, 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. Alfred Wray, engineer, of Lille, France; Adolphe Germain, owner of Montreal; H. Lemire, N. P.; M. J. Dupuis, curé of Farnham; Dr. Comeau, mayor; Dr. Slack, Councillor Farnham, and Messrs. Van Haysse, Choquette, Boulangers, Donaghy, 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 Bertier factory also.

Manitoba Harvest Hopes.

Mr. W. Whyte, general superintendent of the Canadian Flyke 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 country is expected, and it is also expected that a substantial addition is expected and preparations are being made for their conveyance and reception. Quiet a number of people have left from Ontario this year already, and a very desirable class. Winnipeg is going ahead, Mr. Whyte says, and the local traffic is increasing substantially.

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 conciliatory spirit. The object of the committee will be to act as an arbitrating body as far as possible in the settlement of disputes between employes and employers, particularly those which may arise 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 took place on a motion condemning the action of Guerilla politicians and so-called independent newspapers in seeking to stir up race and religious strife in Canada. After a long discussion the amendment was moved deprecating the stirring up of sectarian prejudices in any of the

Canadian Provinces, and condemning alike the efforts of independent and party politicians to do so. The amendment was adopted. Notice was given of a motion condemning the action and speeches of the members of the Ontario Government 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 carpenters, 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 ten hours or strike. The master builders and planning mill proprietors also met to-night and decided, by a large majority, to grant the demands of the men.

Whi-key.

Whiskey unlocks the door that leads to the poorhouse, penitentiary and the grave; unfastens the gates of sorrow, the windows of woe, the doors of death; opens the way into jail, up the roof through the trap; it unlocks the heart of the wife to let in regret, the heart of the mother to let in sorrow, the heart of a child to let in shame; it less loosers' lives of tear, ages of sadness, generations of woe, locks up good intentions, wrecks of promise, duty of duty; it locks the child out in the streets; the wife in the hotel, the father in ruin; locks up health and unlocks sickness; locks up joy and unlocks misery; locks up 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 hell.

France "Mistrusts" Socialism.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Constant, the minister of the interior, said the government was solicitous for the welfare and confidence of the prudence of the workers, but is mistrusted the socialist leaders, and for this reason had resolved to prohibit the proposed demonstration, May 1.

IN MEMORY OF HANNAH MOHAN.

One more friend from us has drifted On time's swiftly ebbing tide; One more soul has reached the harbor Safe upon the other side. Then rest gone, but not forgotten By the friends who love thee still; By the hearts that throb in sorrow Bowing to the Master's will.

Soft and white the snows of winter Drift about our resting place; And the summer flowers will blossom Over her bed in fairest grace.

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

Though the brightness of thy presence From our mortal view departs, 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—thou sleep unbroken; For the slumber God hath given Only left the merric 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 elaborate and complicated measures that has been introduced 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 amendments prepared and in process of preparation is appalling, and the term of its committee stage promises to be protracted and exciting. The bill contains 75 clauses and covers 65 pages of foolscap.

Bismarck Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, March 30.—Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Friedrichsruhe, his country seat, yesterday. Friday he visited the mausoleum 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 Princesses, 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 Bismarck left the palace of the chancery 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 route was a sea of waving handkerchiefs. The crowd was so dense that the ex-chancellor was compelled to walk from the palace. There was a continuous 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 cuirassiers and a band formed a guard of honor. All the ministers, the diplomatic 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 by Prince Bismarck in a heavy volée 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 clover will exterminate the industrious and mercless moth. They are more effectual 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 butter milk, leaving a day or two, or longer, and then washing the vessel with warm soap and water. In very bad cases it may be necessary to repeat the process several times.

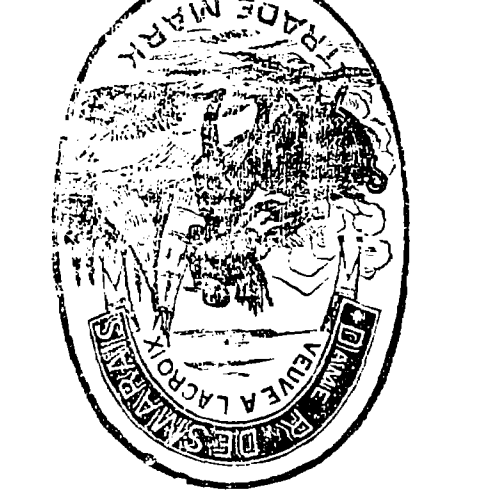
One of the best methods of cleaning hair brushes is to put a teaspoonful of household ammonia into a basin of warm water. Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the hand, or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly cleaned put in the sun to dry bristles side up. Two brushes may be thus cleaned at once.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY. CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE Skin and Blood Diseases FROM PIMPLES TO SCORFULA. NO PAIN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH THE CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itchy, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from the finest, naturally, and CUTICURA PREPARED, 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.; PREPARED, \$1.50. Prepared by the Fetter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.



Health Before All.

Illness 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, who told me that I was gone beyond cure, I went to consult Mme. Lacroix-Dumas. At first call those persons told me that I had dyspepsia, congestion of the liver, kidney disease, headache, yellow jaundice and general debility. I recognized my symptoms and after four weeks 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 had myself completely cured. Those who wish more ample information, I shall be most happy to give them the same. PHILMONT CAHON, 7 St. Constant Street, Montreal, 24th July, 1887. M.M. LACROIX FILS, Successeur to MME. DESMARAIS, 1263 Miguillon St., cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices. We would request everyone to inform themselves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

The Essence of Christianity.

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 cleansing, 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 dimness or darkness, that light of God some ray which trembles in the darkest heart and life. We believe that he is the Savior 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 Christianity not merely our creed, but our life; making our own duty love, our own life service, our neighbor our brother, and God, our Father, and finding in him the power to live the 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 disorders; 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, the purification of the sinful, the upholder and perfecter of the unguished 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 seriously 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 stated him that Emperor William's friendly sentiments towards Austria remain unchanged. Despatches from Berlin say that Emperor William 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 Germany's policy.

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

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

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXVIII. FOGARTY PURSUES HIS PROJECT.

Between Danmore Head and Dantrum Bay, on the coast of County Down, there is a little rocky point which seems to be continually in the shadow of the Mourne Mountains. Barren of vegetation, lashed by the fierce sea-waves, gloomy and lonely, and un-occupied, save in the early morning, by the sun, but the sport of the north and east winds, it would seem to be the last spot in Ireland to be inhabited.

the young girl in its stylish and handsome attire, and he did not fail to remark her high-bred air, her look of haughtiness and earnestness, and the gleam in her eyes, and the taper fingers, and the smile on her lips.

"Then you can't bribe your way out!" said Fogarty. "This speculation is turning gold into silver for me. There's no danger of your getting free before my return."

CHAPTER XXIX. STRATEGY.

The amazement of Michael Kildare, on finding himself confronted at the door of Yew Cottage by the young Lord O'Neill, whom he had believed to be in Antrim, became absolutely overpowering. He looked at him with staring eyes, actually gasping for breath.

but no blacker heart beats to-day on all the earth than yours, Michael Kildare. I believe you capable of anything except murder. I have a key to Nora's present hiding-place, and I am going to find her."

A DANGER SIGNAL! A Cold in the Head may be applied termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and Rhegma.

THE BILL OF THE ANGELS.

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 matters not.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Are Beautiful Women Happier?

In my life I have known many women well. Among them is a fair majority of that the fully appreciative world will call happy, for which I thank God, as it has helped me to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life, as well as human nature.

so strongly that the very remembrance of the adventure is exceedingly painful. Some men have been completely prostrated by the feeling. Not a few sufferers from cerebral disease have been tormented with terrors only less horrible than those experienced by the victim of delirium tremens.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

COMBUSTION IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Comptes Rendus contains an article by M. Bertholot on the animal heat of the human body. Bertholot, who first recognized the fact that animal heat is produced by combustion takes place in the lungs at the point the oxygen is absorbed, or in the entire system.

ANCIENT LANDS BEING RE-DISCOVERED.

Such have been the changes of time that much of the world is still an unknown land, and we are now busily engaged in discovering much that was known before.

EUROPE'S SHIFTING POPULATION.

Europe was settled from the south, and the very small portion comprising Italy, Spain and the islands of the Mediterranean sea were populated for centuries, while that we know now as France, Germany, England, Austria and Russia were forest and desert, quite as barbarous and uncultivated as the present interior of Africa.

A MACHINE THAT WRAPS ORANGES.

An ingenious machine for wrapping oranges has been patented in the United States. It is compact and handy, 3 feet long by 3 feet high and 18 inches wide.

A WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL PLANT.

India, the land of poisonous serpents, immense jungles, fabulous wealth, fevers, cholera and miasma, has again come to the front through the recent discovery of a strange plant with magnetic powers equal to a Brush dynamo.

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 easier but much more effective than the boots or rings heretofore used for that purpose.

VARIATION IN SUBSOIL.

There is much difference in the character of the subsoil as it varies in its composition and the value of land largely depends on what underlies the usual depth of plowing.

ELECTRICAL WELLS.

These creatures are well known as among the curiosities of the streams of tropical South America. A more peculiar account of them, by an English naturalist who had much experience of their nature and habits, will be of interest.

Why We Have Old Maids.

She was very young, and her school was a district school near her father's farm. She was drawing a salary of \$10 per month. An agent of one of the prominent music houses of St. Paul went travelling through that portion of the State selling organs.

Night Terrors in Children.

Many adults know from their own experience how distressing actual terror is. A painful exposure has perhaps, called it out

through the fingers. If it irritated in the smallest degree, however, by no matter how slight a pinch, it instantly communicated a smart shock.—Youth's Companion.

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, excellent in sickness, inflammation of the bowels and fevers, says the Rochester Sunday Herald.

ABOUT SLEEP.

Some recent statistics of sleep, though they may not prove anything of importance, are interesting. Students sleep longer and are less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in all classes—20 minutes for the men, 17 1/2 minutes for the students, and 21 1/2 minutes for women.

FARM AND GARDEN.

POOR CONDITION OF A HORSE.

Poor condition is commonly due to malnutrition; the food is either not properly digested or it is not assimilated; that is, it is diverted into the system from its healthful destination in nourishing the muscular tissue.

PROFESSOR COLLIER.

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 cents, which is just as valuable to the farmer as the original food produced, as a cow converts into saleable products the next year.

Bismarck Blames the Newspapers.

LONDON, March 25.—Berlin correspondent says that Prince Bismarck is in a very bad temper. His usual sang froid seems to have disappeared, and he vents his cholera upon all who incur his displeasure.

A Spanish Senator Arrested.

MADRID, March 27.—Senator General Daban has been arrested for issuing a circular urging resistance to Government mandates. The Senate approves the arrest. The General will probably be sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To The West, Northwest and Southwest. No other railway has through car lines of its own from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to St. Paul and Minneapolis, to Council Bluffs and Omaha, to Denver and Casper and to Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FIS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free by Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

changes in their methods to avoid acidity prove that their conclusion has been to 'let well enough alone.' They find no taint in their milk, or their butter, nor any injury to their dairy animals. They regard the prohibition of its use by most of the co-operative creameries as unnecessary, unjust, and as an unalloyed discrimination against one of the most healthful, acceptable and economical of all cattle foods.

RAISING YOUNG CHICKS.

A word or two may be said about young chickens that may be of interest and profit to some. When the young chicks are about three days old they should be grassed on top of their heads, under their throats and beneath their wings with pure lard.

FEEDING AND BREEDING.

The permanent increase in milk will be slowly brought about by breeding and feeding. For instance, a cow fed for solids, drops a calf by a bull of fine milk strain; the calf is reared with an eye exclusively to profitable milk production (not for an abnormal yield), and who also is fed for solids, a her mother was before her.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR OUR RATES, or any further information desired, write lightly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence with County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Bank or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing CURRENCY to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes in the GREAT NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts of the country, towards all limitations or anonymous suborners.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that Intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. It is a simple matter, and we mean to let you know it, if you have not been a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will.

Pfiff's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and the complete relief trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest materials, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

PRINT AND PROSPECT.

AND THEREBY INCREASE

YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE KNOW THYSELF

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND UNTOLD MISERIES Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and the franchise was a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

AGENTS WANTED. For the undersigned Bank and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

AGENTS WANTED. For our rates, or any further information desired, write lightly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence with County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box. PRINT AND PROSPECT. AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. ATWALD MORPHY.—At the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathur, Dublin, Thomas J. Atwald, of 137 Lennox street, to Teresa Morphy, of 187 Bedford terrace, Rathmines.

DIED. ARMSTRONG.—Feb 28, Robert William, eldest son of Wm. Armstrong, M. in st., Wexford aged 32 years.

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MURRAY.—March 4, at her residence, 60 Manor street, Dublin, Bridget, wife of Joseph Murray.

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TORNADO AT LOUISVILLE.

Loss of Life Greater than Anticipated.

SOME OF THE HEARTRENDING SCENES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock last night a tornado struck this city from the southwest, passing northeastward, leaving death and destruction everywhere.

A MOST APPALLING CALAMITY. The wrecked portion of the city lies between the streets of Broadway, Seventh and Main streets, the destroying elements passing diagonally across the section, which is probably a mile square.

FIVE MINUTES WAS A SHAPLESS MASS of brick and mortar, burying 200 helpless victims, of whom the number of those who were killed is not known.

THE HORROR OF THE MOMENT that the washers were frantic, and screaming and ran about like wild. The terrible suffering which they were unable to alleviate driving them to despair.

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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 Dougherty's and Keenan's undertaking establishment on the block below.

AT THE LATTER PLACE PEOPLE PASSED TO AND FRO. HUNTING FOR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS. One man said he was looking for Louis Lipp, and the very first street he reached he was told that the man he was looking for had been killed.

WIFE AND CHILDREN WERE THERE. When the room was reached Mrs. Simms was there and one found she was fatally hurt. They were unconscious, and there is only a faint possibility that they will live.

WOMEN AND HORRIBLE DISASTER. We were in the city at the time. The electrical display was the grandest spectacle of its kind we ever saw. The storm began at 8:30; the thunder was simply awful and by the vivid glare of the lightning we could see for blocks.

THE CORRECT LIST OF DEAD IS AS FOLLOWS:— Rev. S. P. Barnwell, Dudley Barnwell, Sister Mary Ann, Mrs. Mary McComb, Bob Scholtz, Wm. Dever, Robert Sullivan, John Emerick, James McDullin, Maggie McClure, Mary Ryan, Briget Crowe, Maggie Campbell, Mary McGinty, John Paul, Blank Hill, John Reidy, Wm. Sabrie, Bud Lusher, Walter Davis, infant of Mrs. Foreman, Eagle Brass foundry; Mrs. Joseph Miles, Mrs. Mary Hester, Henry Crowe, Mrs. D. McLaughlin, Mrs. B. Leloff, Mrs. Peterson, Tom Huff, Thad Mason, Theo. Augermeier, J. B. McCallum, Mrs. E. Hoffstetter, Miss Castle, M. Davis, J. E. Scholtz, Park Cornell, Patrick Reidy, Charles Jenks, McLaughlin, Johnson, Faine, Angus Fischer, two unknown women, unknown negro, Chris Miller, Carrie Baker, Prof. Kutzler, John Meisall, Henry King, William Haley, Mrs. Masley, Peter Keller, John Heeb, Wm. Clifford, Walter Davis, Lulu Brown, Elmer Barnes, Prof. Andrew Steadling, Wm. Stephens, Gads Kutzler Jr., Charles Schaefer, the Gastly family, father, son and wife (colored), Henry King, J. M. Stevens, John Reip, J. Fleischer, William Williams, Clarence Looser, Geneva and Louis Simms, James Smith, Moses Lazarus, George Postor, John Moran, Minnie Steand, George Schmitt, Thos. Englemere, Jacob Baumer, Richard Denker, Emma Hostetter, James Fitzgerald, 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 leave the reflection of the vile slanders and misrepresentations always made of the most sacred personages and holy doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ. It is necessary not only as an antidote against the poison disseminated so freely, but Catholics should read and learn a correct version of the doctrines and the action of the pastor and visible head on earth of Christ's Church. It is evident, therefore, that a Catho-

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 GROCERS SELL IT.

appeals of a woman's voice beneath the ruins. Both set to work and with their hands threw away the bricks and timbers that kept the bodies pinned down.

WATER SUPPLY IS THIS OUT 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 pumping stations were blown out.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY IS AWFULLY CRIPPLED. In Kentucky, Enterprise, Fall City Green River, Louisville, Central, Crescent, Planter and Ninth street warehouse on Main street are utterly demolished.

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.

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He 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 Leo XIII., fully appreciates the importance of Catholic education, and strongly urges the faithful to provide their families with Catholic newspapers.

Only Return to the Tory Ranks.

LONDON, March 28.—The Tory leaders, who are close to the Government, having become alarmed in the contemplation of the possible effect of the movement in South Paddington and continued in Birmingham to drive Lord Randolph Churchill from the party, and are endeavoring to smooth matters.

The Labor Problems.

LONDON, March 28.—A congress of working-men, composed of delegates representing over 100,000 laborers of all industries, is shortly to be convened in London.

Honors to a Faithful Priest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Vicar General Nicholas Cantwell, the oldest Roman Catholic priest in Philadelphia, was today elevated to the dignity of a member of the papal household amid the pomp and splendor of ritual that the Roman Catholic church prescribes for great occasions.

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.

For THE TRUE WITNESS.

LAND OF ST. PATRICK.

Land of St. Patrick, I'll sing thee a song! Land of Ireland, bear me along!

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 1,711 bbls. against 3,870 bbls the week previous.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending March 29th, 1890, were as follows:—

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending March 29th, 1890, were 802; left over from previous week 53; total for week 855; shipped during week 173; left for city 79; sales for week 60; on hand for sale 43.

PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 850 bbls, against 281 bbls for the week previous.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, imparts tone, and strengthens the system.

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.

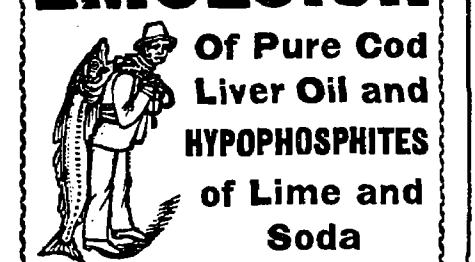
Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



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

KNABE PIANO FORTES

UNEQUALLED IN

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.

ads short cut being reported at \$14, with business in smaller quantities at \$14.25 to \$14.50. For a car load of Canada short cut \$18.50 was refused.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,839 pkgs, against 2,377 pkgs for the week previous.

WE QUOTE: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 18c to 19c; Eastern Towns, fall, 18c to 20c; do Summer, 10c to 11c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do Summer, 10c to 14c; Brookville, 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 similar tone, owing to a cessation of cable orders at former limits, and 10c 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.

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 13c to 14c.

MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Receipts are increasing and prices declining. Sales have been made of 200 lbs. sugar at 4c, but most recent business has transacted at 8c to 8 1/2c owing to large receipts in syrup there have been liberal sales at 7c to 8c in cans.

HONEY.—Market very quiet. Extracted, 9c to 10c as to quality. Comb honey 15c to 16c for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c, in lb sections.

BEESWAX.—Market steady at 25c to 26c per lb. HOPS.—There have been a few sales of Canadian recently at prices ranging from 13c to 17c. Old are quoted at 5c to 10c.

HAY.—The market for pressed hay is quiet but steady, good timothy \$8 to \$8.50 on truck, 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 truck.

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 lots bringing more money. Stocks are said to be fully \$300 in excess of 1,500 bbls as previously reported.

ORANGES.—The market is steady under a fair seasonable demand. Valencia steady at \$3.00 to \$3.25 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 PEARS.—\$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 bags 5c to 6c per lb.

POTATOES.—Receipts are increasing and prices receding, sales of car lots being reported at 65c, and in jobbing lots at 70c to 75c.

TOMATOES.—\$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 14 lbs. ONIONS.—Bermudas in crates at \$5 and Spanish in cases at \$5. Canadian, in barrels, \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.

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

FISH AND OILS. OILS.—Quotations are the prevailing feature still in this market. Quotations remain unaltered. Steep refined seed 50c to 52c. Cod oil quiet. Newfoundland at 37c to 38c, Halifax 32c to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c to 50c.

SMOKED FISH.—The close of the Lenten season still finds large stocks on hand and will cause the spring of 1890 to be long remembered among dealers. Quotations are nominal in 25 lb family boxes \$1.25 per box; fancy kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 3c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddies 6c to 7c per lb. Boneless cod 5c to 6c.

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

Over from last week. 18 245 316 334 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 appearances a good Easter trade is reasonable to expect.

Sheep supply larger, values increasing. Hogs plentiful; 6c strong.

We quote the following as being fair values; Cattle, Butchers' good, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Butchers' med., 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; Butchers' culls, 3 3/4 to 3 1/2; Sheep, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Hogs, 8c to 9c; Calves, \$4.00 to \$3.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending March 29th, 1890, were 802; left over from previous week 53; total for week 855; 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 a good trade is expected next week.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 4 DUPE LANE.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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

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

New Styles. SPRING AND SUMMER, 1890. S. CARSLEY.

On Monday next, the 31st inst., we shall have for SALE a full stock of Millinery 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 as cost price.

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

Flowers. The largest retail 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 from, at S. CARSLEY'S.

Feathers. Feathers will also be much worn this season, we have received a choice assortment of Central Pompons and shaded Ostrich tips, in all the leading colors, also Ostriches 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 everything that can be had at our counter, in Millinery Departments.

A Novelty. Floral Bonnets, the newest, most elegant and simple bonnet a lady can wear, they are not expensive.

An Addition. We have always kept a large stock of head-wear 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, two qualities.

Knockabouts. We are offering a splendid line of Soft Knockabout Hats for Boys, Youths and Men, at 50c.

Gentlemen's Stiff Hats. This is also a New Department with us, and gentlemen will find only the newest 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 Misses' trimmed Spring Felt Hats and Children's Felt Hats, Beatrice Caps and other reasonable makes. We are offering a line of Tourmalines at 25c, with name of vessel on the band.

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

S. CARSLEY, NOTRE DAME STREET, SLEYS COLUMN