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PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE CRUCIFIX.

The following beautiful poem is from the pen of one of Canada's greatest litterateuis, the scholarly and gentle "Laciede"-our old triend, the late Joan Lesperance. We are sure that many of our readers will rejoice to read it; to many it will bring back fond memories of a gifted and noble soul.

THE CRUCIFIX.

o cruciffs! Thou picture of sublimest woe! O crucifis! Thou picture of sublimest woe!
O dread concept and of a human pany!
The clot ed hare, the downerst eyes that glow
With a test lock or love on me and infine—
With a test lock or love on me and infine—
The bits cred—fips sore drenched with gall—
brine.
The hands and feet which spikes of fron tear,
"Neath cert reopening gashes, and that spine,
Arched nawn d so that and the ribs appear.
And that great throbbing heart cleft by a
solde 's spear.
Thy sacred heart, Soverion, broken less
By the Centuron's brand than by the wound
Which a loar subshave made in that recess
Of pardoning love. O heart! from which resound cries of mercy, whence redoind

of parading love. O heart when the sound the God veries of mercy, whence redoined the heavenly streams whose sanguine waves Refresh and fructive the barren ground funrepentant hearts, the balm that saves Unwilling obdurate souls from dark unshriver

Unwithing, obdurate souls from dark, disserver.

Alas! What history of transcendant pain is here concentrated in this carven wood; is here concentrated in this carven wood; what depths of mental anguish, what a train of suffering in the desh! One trail of blood Follows his consteps from out the solitude of Onvet, e'en to the craggy slide.

Of Onvet, e'en to the craggy slide of the panied nim—there with his every pain intensified by knowing that his death was all but vain—He died.

Behold the Man of Sorrows! For our sins He hat had suffered and our grievence borne; On! that where ends his sufferings would begin the soliton of the suffered and our frequence.

oh! that where ends his sufferings would begin
Our grainful love and pentient return;
Behold the Man neglected and forforn!
Ay, not a man—a weem of earth—a clown—
A byword—the entiens) of mathons—shorn
Of all his cometiness and grace howed down
In utier summe—and brussed from sole to
grown.
There, and nit men's hearts converge to
Thee.
High over earth's proud banners is unfurled
The saving standard or contunedy.
At birth, in incancy it shie ded me;
In greet, in illness that seeched my pain,
And when death comes, On! may my sweet
face be

tate be To hold it in my hand, while on my brain Is stamped the thought that I loved it not in

-JOHN LESPERANCE

THE EVIL OF THEATRES.

LA SEMAINE RELIGIEUSE" SPEAKS.

There are the Dangers in the Modern Theatre deadly to Morals and Christian Life

The ogan of the Archdiocese speakang of the stage and its effects, says :—
The theat eas a had school for virtue, and its notion are co tain natures is extremely pe mesons. It is so much so in our days, when, not stisted with indecent and commonplace dramas, it reve's in a reason which revolts and scanda'izes the broadest mind. It places on the seems vemable tableaux vivanis which are nothing but sail stimulants to evil. We do not speak for foreign countries, but for own city. We have here permacent theatres which cannot fail to exeris a certain means of attracting the masses and every night there is a crowed house. In these crowded houses, and unhealthy; atmosphere, society and spectacle, and the crowd anxious for emotions, is made up not only of mature men, but of young people, and young girls, forgettal of modesty; and even children. Alas! yes, one witnesses the paintul spectacle of seeing in these theatres gars and boys of 15, 12 and 10

The article strongly recommends to parents to watch that their children are kept away, from these theatres, and it predicts the punishment of those parents who harken not to the warning. "Those children, thanks to the fathers and mothers, have acquired a taste, even a passion we might say for these entertainments so dangerous to their innocence; in vain will you attempt to turn them from these pleasures. They will go to the theatre, even when torbidden under severe penalty, and if they have no money to pay their way, they will not scruple to steal. Such things have been known and such things are done."

The article concludes by saying : " If the law prevents the giving of intoxicating liquors to children, because they are a latal poison for their health, why does if allow poison to be poured into their souls by unbecoming entertainments? This is a serious question which demands the attention of the legislators charged with watching over public

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Austria, exclusive of Hungary, has a population of 28,995,424, of which number 18,815,012 are Catholics.

The Sisters of Charity at Nassau, one of the Bahama group of Islands, have 2,000 colored children in their schools.

Over \$500 have been contributed by the Protestants in Lyndonville, Vt., to ward rebuilding the Catholic church

The Catholics of Stockton Cal., are contemplating the establishments of an hospital and home for the aged. It is said law, which should be the special character of a freeman."—Francis Sillas Character of believe the object.

Some two thousand Catholics in New York have signed a card to the public pledging themselves not to deal with any firm advertising in the New York Mail and Express. They are prompted to this action by that paper's persistent and truenlent abuse of Archbishop Corrigan

and the Catholic Church. An Italian Catholic Committee has just been organized for the purpose of celebrating the centenary of the birth of celebrating the centenary of the birth of Pius IX., which falls on May 13 next. Count Aquaderna, of Bologna, has been C. Rascont, P. Tracy and A. Lortie.

nominated President of the Italian Committee, and Signor Tolli, President of the Committee in Rome. An Italian pilgrimage is being arranged to visit the tomb of the late Pontitl on this occasion.

The Attendance at the Catholic schools of Milwankee is 10,877, divided as follows according to language: German, about 4400; Polish, 3,500; English schools, 2,500. As the average cost of tuition per pupil in the public schools is \$1902 each, he Catholic schools annually save the axpayers of Milwankee fully \$200,000.

The love and esteem in which the late Archibishop Seghers was held by the neople of Victoria, is, to this day, evidenced whenever his name is mentioned. This is not only true of Catholics, but people of all the Protestant denomina-tions vie with the Catholics in lamenting his untimely death, and many agitate for a titting memorial in his honor.

Very Rev. M. F. Howley, who is soon o be consecrated as the first vicar apostolic of West Newfoundland—he has been prefect-apostolic there for some years back-is the author of an ecclesinetical history of that island, which was published by Doyle & Whittle of Boston a few years ago, and which is universally admitted to be the best book yet written about Newfoundland. All of Monsignor Howley's priestly 'career has been spent in Newfoundland, he having been attached to the St. John's diocese before becoming prefect of the western district.

The days have evidently gone by when religious prejudices could be safely appealed to in order to secure bigots official places. Two members of the Patriotic Sons of America" were candidates for local offices out in Ohio this month, and both were signally defeated, the fair-minded portion of the press out there having opposed them because of their Know-nothing associations. Misrepresentation of any religion always hurts its authors, and it is a dangerous practice for any man to indulge in now, in this country especially.

The programme for the Episcopal Jubefore reles of the Pope will shortly be published. The first pilgrimage coming to Rome for this occasion will be Spanish and, it is said, a very large one. On February 19, 1893, his Houness will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's in presence of representatives of all the Catholic some ties of the world, and also of the great Italian pilgrimage that is being organized. The last pilgrimage of all withe the French, which will be conducted by M. Hornel. The pilgrimages will begin to come on October 15 next, and it is expected they will continue till Easter of the following year.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris went to Rome for his periodical visit ad limina on Easter Monday. His eminence expects to be back in the French capital by the 2nd of May, Before a French Bishop can pay even that recognized and impos ed tribute of his sacred office he has to give notice to the Government and obiam authorization, otherwise a portion of his salary is stopped and he may get get out of favour. This is one of the dis-advantages of having a Church subsidistion. The admission fee is small; this is a contain morns of attention the Castle they would forfeit much of their influence.

The Holy Father has been suffering from a slight passing weakness, but that has not prevented him from taking his costomary exercise in the Vatican gardens or giving his regular audiences. The Duke of Chartres is expected at Home almost immediately, but as he will go to the Quirinal His Holiness has determined not to receive him. This resolution is rendered necessary on account of the intrigues of the Italian Government, which is anxious that a Catholic Prince visiting the Eternal City should pay his homage first to King Humbert and then to the Pope in order to create a precedent which might en-courage the Emperor of Austria, when he comes to Rome to do likewise. For twenty years Italian Ministers have laboured to bring this about, but in vain. Nor will they succeed now. If Franz Josef calls at the Quirinal first, Leo XIII will never admit him to his presence.

On the occasion of the late car strike in Indianapolis, Bishop Chatard issued the following appeal to the strikers: ' is known to you that the undersigned has endeavoied to help you in getting what was your due and that his earnest desire has been, without infringing or the rights of others, to further yours. is necessary now to speak to you words of true friendship, and to advise you at a moment when a false step may bring consequences of a most disastrous nature. It is never allowable to do wrong to secure a right. Now it is wrong to interfere with the right of the company to move its cars, to make use of its property ac cording to its franchise; and this right the company has, the law must protect You see, therefore, that you not only interfere with the company's right, when you prevent the cars running; but you find yourselves in opposition to the law, that is to authority. Let you who are Catholics remember that authority come from God, and is to be obeyed for conscience sake; and let those who are not but with whom the writer may have any influence, show that manly deference to

The Italian Rifle.

The Rome correspondent of the Times says agreat German authority has assured him that the new Halian rifle is the best yet introduced, being to the Lebel, Mauser or Manlicher weapon, and that the Italian army authorities, conscious of this fact, are determined to go on manufacturing the rifle, whatever sacrifice be entailed, even the abandonment of the African colony. colony.

Ordinations in Rome.

IRISH NEWS.

Contributions to the tenants' defence fund: Ballylooby, £45 10s.; Dunhid, £33 10s.; Terryglass and Kilbarron, £1 5s.

Rev. Dr. Hammond, P. P., V.G., Newcastle West, has been appointed dean of Limerick in succession to the late Dean Cregan.

A shocking suicide has occurred at Ballincollig cavalry barracks. A private of the 13th Hussars, named Shaw, was found dead in a lavatory, having blown out his brains with a carbine which was found clasped in his hands.

We regret to announce the death of the venerable Archdeacon Lynch, P. P., V. F., which took place at Rathdowney, last week. The deceased clergyman was one of the best known and most widely respected priests in the diocese of Ossory,

Mr. Roche, M. P., of Woodford, was served with a copy of an injunction order, commanding him to clear off within one month the huts built for the evicted tenants of the Marquis of Clanricarde on what is known as the Parochia!

It is understand that the Government have resolved upon recommending her Majesty to grant a charter to the Corporation of Belfast raising the dignlity of their Chief Magistrate to that of Lord Mayor. The expectation is that when the Queen returns from the Continent, the second week in May, the charter will be ready for the royal signature.

In the Land Commission Court, Dahlin, before Mr. Justice Bewley and Mr. Com-missioner Fatzgerald, in the cases of a number of tenants on the Vandeleur estate, near Kilrush, Mr. C. H. Teeling applied for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, the Land Commission having at their recent sittings at Ennis reversed the orders made in the cases by fne Sub-Commissioners, and decided that the holdings were town parks. The application was granted.

A familiar figure to those doing business in the Butter Exchange and its vicinity has passed away, in the personof Mrs. May Egan, Crowley's Lane, Cork. She was known to the people of that locality for two generations, and had been, it is stated, a widow for up wards of half a century. Her remains Uganda between the Protestant at were interred in the Curaghkippane Catholic converts in that country. graveyard, and the age recorded on the coffin plate was 102 years.

Announcement is made in Belfast of the death of Mr. John Griffith of Davis street. Mr. Griffith was one of the "old guard" in Behast Nationalism—a sterling son of the soil, wno, from the '48 days down to within a week of his death, did all one man could do to turther the interests of his countrymen. His sacrifices for the good of Ireland were proof of the the genuine grit that inspired his efforts, and the Nationalist party, will lament his loss as that of one who carried the flag with bravery and honor for nearly half a

At the opening of the Galway assizes, Judge Harrison, addressing the grand jury, said there were only eleven cases in all, two of which were of manslaughter, two of assault, some cases of larceny, and sorry that there was one case of Whiteboy offence, in which a man was charged with firing at some persons. This, however, did not prevent him from congratulating the grand jury on the peaceful condition of the county, which showed a considerable decrease in the number of offences as compared with former assizes.

Many will greatly regret to hear of the untimely death of a very promising young Irish priest in the diocese of Liverpool. The Rev. William Allen, of the Church of Our Lady Immaculate, Everton, succumbed to congestion of the lungs at the Presbytery, York Terrace. Father Allen was a native of Newcestown, Enniskean, county Cork. He was educated at St. Finbair's Seminary, Cork and at St. John's College, Waterford, where he was a great favorite with professors and students, and was ordained at Whitsuntide, 1890, at St. Joseph's, Upholland, for the Liverpool diocese.

The Venerable Archdeacon Lynch, D. D., V. F., parish priest of Rathdowney, died on March 25 at his residence, Rathdowney, from congestion of the lungs and influenza. The deceased pastor was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-fourth of his sacred ministry. He was born at Ahenure, in the parish of Callan, in the year 1809, and was ordained priest in 1838. In the stormy days of the Land League and the National League Dr. Lynch was continually settling the many disputes that arose between the landlords and tenants in his parish, and even in surrounding parishes.

The Census Commissioners have given the figures for the county of Cork. In 1841 Cork had 854,118 inhabitants. 1841 Cork had 854,118 inhabitants. Now it has 438,432. The decline, even during the last decade, has been 11 per The population is about one-half what it was fifty years ago. Deducting the borough of Cork, which has 97,281 inhabitants, the rural population is 341,151. These three hundred thousand are represented in Parliament by seven members. The religious statistics show Catholics, 396,174; Protestant Episcopa lians, 35,407; Presbyterians, 2,130; Methodists, 3,293; and other denominations, 1,372. Education is improving in the county of Cork. In 1881 only 53.1 per cent. could read and write; now 653 can do so.

The remains of Denis Kelly, of Bally-shane, were laid to rest in the family burial-place at Aghada, March 28, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of his friends and fellow-Natio-nalists. Though a young man at the time of the Fenian movement, Mr. Kelly was prominently connected with the stir-ring events of '66 and '67, and was trus-

ted and respected both by his comrades and chiefs in the Fenian Brotherhood. For the part he then took he had to fly u) America, where he remained over four veers. Subsequently he returned home and devoted his leisure to promoting all the later political movements of the present generation in the districts of East Cork. None of the many projects of ho-noring the memories of departed Nationalists was complete without the assistance of Denis Kelly's advice and purse.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Another earthquake shock was felt in and around San Francisco, Cal.

R. S. Hays has consented to accept the presidency of the Union Pacific railroad. The German Emperor has arranged to tart on a month's whaling trip on July

9th. The total population of New York State is 6,483,632. Of these 720,605 are aliens.

Augustus Aller Hayes, a well-known American writer, died in Paris of heart failure.

It is reported that all open-air demonstrutions on May Day will be prohibited in Spain. Zimmerman, the American bicycle

nampion, was defeated in his first race in England. The Austrian Press protests against

the budget providing for a large increase of the army. Munoz, the Spanish Anarchist, has

been liberated to become a police agent and informer. Mr. Grieve, the unseated, M. P., has

again been nominated by the Liberals of North Perth. A committee has been formed in Ham-

burg to send out an Antarctic expedition by way of Cape Horn. It is reported that the Republic of San

Domingo has been practically sold to the United States Government. The Russian newspapers announce that

the prohibition of the export of corn will be maintained until September. The Canadian Military Rifle League natch shave been set for May 28, June

11, July 9, July 23 and August 6. Tribal fighting has taken place at Uganda between the Protestant and the

Princess Mary Margaret of Prussia is announced to engaged to Prince William hereditary grand duke of Luxemburg.

Parisian magistrates are offering various pretexts to shirk the task of presiding at the trial of Ravachol, the Anar-A German spy named Schurider has

been arrested at Paris. He had in his possession a quantity of documents which were seized. The compilers of the Montreal direct-

ry state that 300 families have emigrated from this city to the United States since April last. A fire yesterday in the Avon church,

near Fontainbleau. France, destroyed the altar and choir and the famous gifts of Anna of Austria. A cyclone in the neighborhood of Glad-

and destroyed everything in its path. The loss of life was small. A Pittsburg paper intimates that a war of extermination is about to be inaugurated between the Labor Federation

and the Knights of Labor. The Patrick Purcell will case was coninued at Cornwall. At the conclusion of the evidence argument was adjourned till a future date in Toronto.

The schooner Grover Cleveland, from St. John Niid., with fish for Gloucester. Mass., has been out five weeks, and it is feared she is lost with all hands. The British steamer Earl of Chester

was sunk Saturday in collision with the Spanish steamer De Soto, off Ilfracombe, Devon. No one was drowned. Robert Louis Stevenson has gained great influence over the natives of Samoa,

and is trying to induce them to wear clothing and abondon tribal tighting. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung thinks Robert Louis Stevenson, designing to strengthen English influence in Samoa,

is planning a new coup against Ger-President Harrison has issued an executive order promulgating the new modus vivendi between the United States and

dreat Britain for protection of seals in Behring Ses. R. H. McGreevy, having returned to Quebec and given himself up, was sent to jail for one year, the judge remarking that but for his running away he would

have been sentenced to six months. King Teburimo of Big Makin and Little Makin, islands of the Gilbert group has returned home from San Francisco. He came to request the United States to establish a protectorate over his king-

Dr. David Morrice, lately promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the G. T. R., was presented with an address and a purse of \$215 by the Grand Trunk employes at the Falls on departing to reside in London.

The Brazilian Government has sent despatches to Brazilian ministers abroad denying the truth of the rumors of the separation of the states of Sao Paolo and

Allberg theatre. On being refused, he REV. FR GARFFE'S LECTURE struck August Bartenhauser, the door keeper, a blow which killed him. Friedheim is under arrest.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRIS-TIANS.

An Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Luke Callaghan.

On Sunday evening last, at half-past seven o'clock, the St. John the Baptist Church was filled to attend the usual bimonthly service. The Rev. Father Luke Callaghan delivered a very appropriate, timely and impressive sermon upon the Obligations of Christians." In the first place the preacher dwelt upon the dignity of the title of Christians, showing that by becoming Christians they were participators in the Divine nature—in their union as children of the Father, brothers of Jesus Christ and temples of the Holy Ghost.

In order to be true Christians they should be faithful to the obligations that they assumed on the day of baptism. He then compared the Christians of this age with those of the first ages of the Church contrasting their conduct and pointing out the difference between them in zeal and devotion. In closing the Rev. Father made an elequent appeal to his hearers to be worthy of the high title of children of Christ, and to be examples, in their daily lives, of all the virtues that should adorn the real and worthy Christian.

From "La Semaine Religiouse." On Sunday, the 17th April, the following ordinations took place at the Cathedral: Tonsure, Rev. Mr Clement Brisset, of Montreal; Sub-deacon, Rev. Mr. F. A. Carriere, of Montreal; Deacon, Rev. Mr. J. D. Nepveu, of Montreal. On Monday, the 18th, Rev. Mr. Carriere was advanced from sub-deacon to deacon.

Rev. Abbe Tancrede Lachance, who wa ordained priest in August 1891, died last week at St. Jean de Mathu. He was only twenty five years of age. The prayers of our reader are asked for his soul.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre, left on the 21st instant for a trip through the United States. He is accompanied by Rev. Mr. Adam, chaplain of the Bacred-Heart. His Grace will assist at the consecrations of Bishop McDonaid, of Brooklyn, and of Bishop Gubriel of Ogdensburg. He will proceed to Chicago to bless the new French Canadian church, of which Rev. Mr Bergeron is parish priest, and to Hartford. Conn. to assist at the blessing of the new cathedrait. His Grace has ordained some forty of the priests in the last named diocese.

On Saturday, the 30th April, at the Church of Notre Lame de Bonsecours, the exercises of the month of May will commence. All the clerky of Montreal are invited to attend. The following are the indulgences to be gained by all pious persons who may visit that shrine: ist. once pearty, on the ordinary conditions of confession, communion and prayers for the intentions of the Holy Father: 2nd, An indulgence of seven years and seven forties for each visit provided prayers for the same intentions are said.

The most Reverend Father Dom Jean Marie, abbot of La Trappe of Bellefontaine, Most Reverend Father 10m Antoine, abbot elect of Notre Dame du Lac, and Reverend Father Edmund went to Quebec last Thursday. There trip is taken for the purpose of making final arrangements to establish a Trappist colony at Lake St. John. His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau and Bishop Begin are tavorable to the establishment, which will give a strong impetus to the colonization of the valley of Lake St. John. It is also stated that the Quebec government will be pleased to see that establishment realized. Let us hope that the negotiations necessary will be carried out successfully.

Bishop Grouard, Bishop of Iboria and Vicar-Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie, has ar-rived from Europe. He met, in Paris, Admiral de Cuverville, who spoke in terms of deep emotion about his trip to Canada.

Their Lordships, the Bishops, who are to assist at the grand raily of the Indian tribes of British Columbia, at Kamloops, in the end of May, will leave Montreal on the 18th of next month, by the C. P. R. It is thought that Father Lucombe will accompany the excursionists from Montreal to Kamloops.

Letters from the North-West state that Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, whose health had been failing of late, is much.

Rev. Mr. Michaud, parish priest of Bennington, has been named Condjutor to Bishop de Goestriand, of Burlington. We rejoice in the event and congratulate most heartly the newiy elected Condjutor.

The Academy of Canonical law, erected in Paris, under the name and patronage of Saint Raymond of Pennafort, being anxious to encourage the study of ecclesiastical law has given a prize of 500 francs for the best work on the following subject in public law: established and particularize the rights of the Church over education and instruction.

At Politicrs, in France, has been found the exact spot once occupied by the Hotel de in Rose, where Joan of Arc had longings, when in that city, and where, in March 1429, she underwent a cross-examination by the doctors and says of the old historian Jean Bouchet, she went forth on horseback, "all clad in white armor," to deliver Orleans. The Antiquarian Boclety has decided to place a commemorative slab upon the house.

Presentation to Bishop Emard.

The St. Joseph's Union had a large attendance at their rooms on St. Catherine street Monday night, the occasion being the presentation of an address and priestly habilements, such as a caliote, a white lace surplice and two cassockes, one of violet and the other of black to the Bishop of Valleyfield. On the raised platform were the president, Mr. J. B. Martin, in the chair, on the left the vice-president, Mr. Z. Baillard, and on the right Rev. Father Martin and Father Brosseau. After a few appropriate remarks the chairman presented a magnificent illuminated address accompanied by the foregoing articles in the name of the whole society. The bishop replied in a few well chosen words expressing his thanks and plea sure for the feeling which was shown by the gentlemen present, and also by the useful articles which were present to him.

OBITUARY.

despatches to Brazinan ministers adford denying the truth of the rumors of the separation of the states of Sao Paolo and Rio Grande do Sul from the Federal Government.

The Council of the Board of Trade of Montreal has decided to memorialize the Dominion Government with a view to secure a subsidy for a line of steamers plying between the St. Lawrence and the West India islands.

Arthur Friedheim, a well-known New York piano player, while intoxicated, went and demanded admittance to the interpretation of fundamental parish priest of the place. He will be missed, for many a long day, by the mourning parish loners, as well as by the faculty of professors and number of students in the College. R.I.P.

"CORSICA AND THE VENDETTA."

A Most Interesting Subject. Most Elquently Treated at the Cabinet de Lecture.

The French Canadian Society of Montreal were given a literary treat Thursday evening at the Cabinet de Lecture, on the occasion of the entertainment under the auspices of the Cerole Ville Marie, Mgr. Emard, the Bishop elect of Valleyfield, presided, and around him were a number of the clergy. The half was decorated with French and Papal flags and above the stage was the coat of arms of the new bishop. Part of the extended cutcheon was used by a French bishop. named Emard in the eleventh century and the two red crosses were added the new bishops.

The principal event of the evening the a lecture by the Rev. Fath r Garffe, the eloquent Dominican who has just disculded his Lenten sermons at Notes cluded his Lenten sermons at Nobel Dame. The subject was "Consider and the Vendetta." Needless to say that in the hands of this most distinguished on tor it received full justice. The applant which greeted some of those highly finished periods, so peculiar to Father Garfie, told the wonderful effect upon the audience of the speaker's magic the audience of the speaker's magic power. He minutely described the Ven-detta az it exists and related a number of instances of the system which came to his own personal knowledge. The Vendetta, however, is partly dying out in the pall of advancing civilization and the lecturer expressed the hope that religion would finally triumph. The Vendetta was a relic of barbarous times but to understand it well one had to take into consideration the customs and the treatment which the Corsican people had received from those who had reigned su-preme over the island. "When," said the Dominican "a people is the victim of long standing injustice and no justice can be obtained from the Throne or from the Bench, if that people is strong it rises in its might and crushes all that stands in its way, as the French people had done, but

WHEN THE PEOPLE ARE WEAK as are the Corsican people, guerilla war-fare is resorted to. The Vendetta is an outcome of that state of barbarism. Though the Corsican bandit has been described as an enemy of civilization and of religion, there are many traits in his character which raise him above the level on which he has been placed by many historians. He is brave, loyal and hospitable. The Corsican bandit has been known in his mad bravery to face an entire batallion of gendarmes sent to apprehend him and to have fought with the determination of the wounded lion. He is loyal. In Corsica a man who be-brays another man, no matter if he happens to be his worst enemy, is looked upon as a disgrace to mankind. Hospitality is one of the fine qualities of the countrymen of Bonaparte and in that hospitality he comprises all who came beneath his roof." Instances were given of how entire villages protected a bandit against the gendarmerie sent out to capture him. One of these related to the summary justice dealt out to a man who had betrayed an enemy to the police. The man was brought to the doorstep of the church and there, in the presence of the entire population, told to prepare for eternity. Fifteen minutes after the man was shot. Once in a village near Ajaccio the Vendetta had been declared between two men. It continued for years and finally one of them, who was closely pursued by the police, sought refuge in the house of his enemy. That personage was out, but a child of twelve hid the fleeing bandit. The police arrived, "Tell us where the bandit is," said the officer, "and this gold is yours." The child refused to speak. "Tell us where he will be found" added the officer "and this watch is yours." The child was tempted. The bandit was betrayed. When the father returned he was informed of what had taken place. He at once summoned the whole vilinge, and standing in the midst of the crowd, his land resting on his child's shoulders, said: "This child is no longer mine. He betrayed my enemy while he was my guest under my roof. He is un-worthy to live," and with these words he plunged a dagger

INTO THE CHILD'S HEART. A number of similarly interesting anecdotes followed, and the speaker produced a blood-stained scapular which had been on the body of the renowned bandit Mancon, who had fallen riddled by the builets of the police after a hunt of several years. The lecturer, in his concluding remarks, said: "Thanks to God, the Vendetta is dying out in Corsica, but it is unfortunately not as yet wholly extinct. It has, however, received official sanction and countenance in Europe in the enormous standing armies ready to spring at each other and cover the continent with blood. To-day 5,000,000 men are armed for mutual destruction. A great and terrible conflict is pending between the two great nations of Europe, and no one knows when it will break out. As long as France continues to build magazines and cannon and gun factorics alongside its palaces of industry and its Eiffel tower, civilization cannot be said to have triumphed. The two great men of Corsica have been Napoleon and Columbus; one the eagle, holding in his clutches the terror of war, the other the dove carrying the message of peace and love to a new world. In Europe, as in Corsica, the ferocity of the eagle is still at times stronger than the spirit of the dove, but with the help of God the time will yet come? when men will understand each other better and living in harmony and go will settle their disputes in a more Christian spirit and before the tribunals of

arbitration."

THE STILL OF THE YEAR. BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

Up from the willow-root
Subduing agonies leap;
The purple ity and the dormouse
Turn over amid their sleep;
The leicled rock till evo
Burns orange and blue aloft;
And trickling and tinkling
The snows decay in the croft.
Oh, mine is the head must hang
And share the immortal pang!
Winter or spring is fair;
Thaw's hard to bear.
Heigho! my heart's sick.

Sweet is cherry time, sweet A shower, a bobolink; Sweet is the trillium-olossom Sits under her leaf to think; But here in the vast unborn is the bitterst place to be, Till striving and longing, Deliver the earth and me. What change inscrutable is nigh us, we know not well; Gone is the strength to sigh, Elther to live or die. Heigho! my heart's sick.

N. Y. Independent

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

The Prevailing Fault Among Americans of All Grades Is Extravagance.

If the question was asked what one quality in a woman most conduces to a happy home I should say frugality and economy, and if what quality in a man most conduces to home happiness I should repeat-economy and frugality. The great American crime is want of rational economy. The woman wastes in the parlor and kitchen. The man wastes everywhere. There is no class that is careful of outgoes. No one man or woman in one hundred keeps an account of personal expenses. If our schools, instead of the rule of three, would teach the children the simplest elements of plain bookkeeping, mathematics would be of some value. The farmer who once puts down in figures his expenditures and his income and honestly writes down his losses by bad management—carelessness—will be on the road to amendment. Every nousekeeper should have a slate hanging in the kitchen, on which to jot down daily expenses, and a pocket account book to see how quickly \$100 slips away.

When statistics prove that average life is provided with far more comforts than tifty years ago, and I look about at the amount now expended in a year compared with what was formerly needed. I wonder how much it will take to satisfy the wants of a family fifty years hence. There is not a question but half of our boys and girls are harmed by too free use of money and the other half by be-ing jealous and dissatisfied.

Where will be the end of indulgence The antidote is twofold. We must educate them to restrain their desires and very early to cam in proportion to their exponditures. Every child should be brought up to feel a responsibility for the household. I see girls daily that are surely preparing for misery. Heaven help a man who is inveigled into marrying such a woman. Sae has and can l have no idea of earning or saving. She only considers a husband as a purveyor and provider. He in turn loses his highest aim in life. Home is a hopeless idea never to be gratified. His ideals drop down. He becomes a clubman if rich, a soured man if poor. This one thought ought to be uppermost in traiting so make our young people helpful, and the girls to comprehend the duty of being helpma'es.

But about necessity; It is true that most of those who are supposed to be above the necessity or kitchen work really are so? I know the it-side truth to three-fourths for things that could be spared without suffering.

privilege and a joy. As for menial work, it is generally such by inference; it is that which shows skill. Why should so many thousands of our women consider cooking and cleaning as out of their province? A woman that does not need to sweep a thoor should nevertheless do it, and do it well.

Into Vassar and into our common schools must go the meuleation of a nobler spirit. It makes very little difference whether it be in a rich home or a poor one, but a complaining spirit and a wasteful one spoils all comfort. Some one has said that one-half of the production of the United States gets wasted. He laid special stress on the bad habits of those who cultivate the soil and handle crops. My special trouble is with those of us who waste in the household. I am not urging penuriousness, but economy there is no escape from. Our young couples should be trained formally to a study of ways and means. It is insanity to start out in life ahead of income, or even this's with r. I wish all young married couples were compelled by law to go to a school of domestic economy for one year after marriage.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spring Fancies in Dress.

The pages of the importer's scaled book are gradually being opened, and one by one the Spring fancies are disclosed to eager and hungry eyes. The first invoices of cottons and ginghams are lovely in the extreme. A certain Broadway window presented recently a most charming Springlike effect in its decoration of violet hats. The shapes were mostly with narrow that brims and were mostly with narrow flat brims and low crowns, made entirely of the green stems, in el-woven with wire. The trimmings were clusters of the most natural looking violets intermingled with loops of green satin ribbon. Rumors from gay Paris report that many of the Spring hats will take the host outer share which will be made in beefeater shape, which will be made in chip and straw as well as in velvet. While violets are the favorite flowers for Spring millinery, mauve and white lilaes come in for a close second in popularity; then follow pansies and narcissus and hyacinth. It is so much more in keeping to follow the seasons in the way of round.

flowers than to wear nasturtiums used on hats and bonnets, especially the coarser kinds, like point de Venise and its imitators. It is also rumored that the Directoire style is in favor again in Paris, which will bring the sash into requisition, the prettiest form of gown being that which has a wide revers crossed under a broad sush tied at the front in large bows and ends. In fact there is scarcely a gown to be seen without a sash of some kind; it may be only a folded ribbon round the waist terminating at the side in a round bow, but as bodices in the main terminate at the waist, they consequently require some special finish of this kind .- Ella Starr, in Frank Leslie's Weekly, February 27.

Household Hints.

If the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions, the smell will be entirely removed. Or onions may be peeled under water without offence to the eyes or hands.

Fried fish is very good turned in salted flour, or salted egg and bread crumbs and then put into boiling hot fat to get

Have in the house always a bottle of celery-salt, some bay leaves and whole cloves. Five cents worth of bay leaves, to be bought at the druggist's, will last a dozen years.

Rainwater, it is well known, is the best cosmetic. A good substitute is to let some orange, lemon or cucumber peel soak in water used to wash the face. This need not be especially prepared for every ablation. Keep a wide-mouthed bottle or jar of it on your toilet stand and use daily for the face. It softens the skin and gives a becoming glow, while healthfully stimulating the action of the skin.

Things Well Worth Knowing. If choked, get upon all fours and

cough. For apoplexy, raise the head and body for fainting, lay the person flat.

If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; it a vain is cut, compress below. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Remove matter from the ear with tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throator by warm water and mustard.

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them. Remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

Smother fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and in creasedinger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath and then stoop low, but it carbonic acid gas is suspected walk erect.-From book of Professor B.

No ottien Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the couldence of the people, No GIMER combines the economy and drength which make "100 Doses One Dollar" rue only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

No other passesses the Combination, Pro-portion, and Process which make Hood's sarsaparilla position to itsett.

Hood's Pants cure Sick Headache.

What Makes a Gentleman.

"It is to be homest, to be gentle, to be the majority of cases, is the lusband. He had no leisure in life from money making. We women are creating a description was lately given by a testable class of men money makers. On a moderate income they know that On a moderate income they know that it tel watter in London: A diner, who their family is not constituted to be had been imbibling too freely, became so happy. The outgoes are from one-fourt's moisy that the proprietor directed his rethree-fourtis for things that could be moved. The waiter who successfully accomplished this, on returning to the room, expressed his regret at having and this every one without exception been obliged to put the individual our, should be made to feel. The work of the for, said he, with emphasis, "He's a per world should be evenly distributed as a feet gentleman;" adding, after a pause, been obliged to put the individual out. as if to explain how he arrived at so decided a conclusion, "ne give me 'alf a-CTOWIL.

A few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer will impart to gray bars the gloss and strength of youth, and when the natural color has appeared one application a week as a harr-freesing is sufficient. You are certain to like P, so give d a trial. Sold by all chemists, like, a bottle.

Father to the man .- Gorgie Gazzam raged 5:: "Let me tell you the latest smart thing my father said." Benny Bloombumper (aged 4):: "Thanks. no: I'm tired. I have a smart father myself."

Their gentle action and good criest on the system really make them a period little pil. They please those who use them. Carter's Little faver PIDs may well be termed a Per-

He didn't get the room.-The landlady: "Hore's a very pretty room but it overlooks a cemetary, Would you mind that;" Mr. Joke ey: "Ch. that's all right. It's cometerial to me."

Bad blood breeds divers distressing diseases, Burdock Blood Bitters banishes boils and blotches, with every other symptom arising from bad blood

Labour Agitator: "My friend, are you not in favour of the eight-hour movement?" Abe Lazy (the tramp): "Movement! Who ever heard of me bein' in favour of any kind of move-

FITS-All Fits stopped free by Or. Köne's GreatNerveReatorer. No Fits after first day's use, Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2,00 trial hotel free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Klime, 981 Arch St., Philia., Pa. 18-D

Mrs. Younglove: "Algernon, Ashould like a Queen Anne cottage." Mr. Young-love: "I know it, dear, but I'm afraid you'll have to content yourself with a Maggie Murphy flat."

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Phis what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsla, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

The finny tribe have no summer vaca-

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WE SHALL GO HOME AT EVENING

A little child was reading, The text was wondrous fair: "We shall go home at evening And find it morning there.'

"It means, mamma," she prattled, With shining eyes and fon.l, "When all the stars are lighted, That Heaven is just beyond,"

Closed, closed, that book forever To prove that promise fair; My child went home that evening And found the morning there.

Fighting With A Baboon.

I was walking through my lands and had my gun with me, and the baboons were screaming on the top of the rocky precipice that overhangs my homestead The dogs in the farmy and, on hearing the noise the baboons were making, rushed up to the mountain and were soon er-gaged in a deadly fight. I took up my gun and climbed up the mountain for the purpose of assisting the dogs and inthe hope of saving them from being toru-to pieces. When I reached the summ t of the krantz a number of baboons fled. I fired and wounded one in the shoulder: he was immediately pursue, and tackled by the only dog left, the others having been torn to pieces. The struggle for life or death was taking place between the wounded baboon and the dog on the very brink of the precipice. I had not another cartridge for my gun, so I put it down and picked up a couple of large stones and walked to within a few yards of the spot.

I was just in the act of hurring one of them at the baboon when suddenly a tremendous male baboon, the largest I have seen, came straight at me in a bold and defiant manner, his eyes gleaming with anger and his huge jaws working together as if in anticipation of the crunching that was in store for me. I just had time to hurl the stone in my now apraised hand at him, when he was upon me. He seized me by the leg first, and every bone in my leg was smashed to atoms. I kicked with all my might. I tried to get hold of a stone. I attempted several blows with the fist, but it was all African mandril overpowered me completely.

After he had finished with my leg he could I do? Every now and then he let | would be required in ordinary cases, and go his hold of my breast and snapped at | since the egg is not only medicine, but my throat. I seized him by the throat food, the lighter the diet otherwise, and with my right hand and clinched my the quieter the patient is kept, the metfingers, but he would not yield his grasp rapid will be recovery, for a single moment. Every time I moved he dragged me nearer to the edge of the precipice, and we were now within: three feet of the brink and the ground sloping down to it. I knew that it I for sloping down to it. I know that it I for a moment list my footing down we should go into the chasm below. The wounded bahasan and the dogsthat were responsible for the awful predicament in which I have been assumed the most interpretation of the strong words of summer thanks to make the most interpretation of the mos now found myself, had just rolled over there was naghtfully a because it is not the above. We had been at it means the saw was radjanced by a weeks of his into the abyss. We had been at it nearly an hour, and, as the baloon showed it is signs of releasing me, I felt I should not be able to hold out much longer as I have been the grant as a control of the way should be grant as a control of the wa not be able to hold out much longer, as I am an old man, considerably ever 60.

At this stage I believel it myse't of a At this stage I behought myse total penkilte I had in my waisteent pocket, in the word was a like to the present the ward of the wind in the lace. I gradually got my left hand into my pocket and got the knife out, the brute pocket and got the knife out, the brute the brute word with the word w enough to do him much damage. I dr w Media then also a to tree of Proper Record based however, the sight of which only way who as come a major trong do to . made him more victous still. By this time I had scarcely a vestige of clothing time I ind scarcely a vestige of costning left, and my facerated body fore tokens of what a South African baboon can do when he chooses to tackle and light an J. B. Theorison, B thesia, Out. unarmed man.

I was wondering how all this was going to end, when one of the dogs that had been wounded in the fight, and had recovered sufficiently to make his way to where we were, seized the animal from behind. I felt the brute wished to get at the dog. He threw himself from me upon the dog; they had one rough and tumble, and then the baboon walked suddealy away along the ridge of the precipice, booking back from time to time as if undecided whether he should renew the attack. It was some time before I and recover sufficient strength to descend the mountain. I got home, however, and the dog, too, after an encounter such as I shall never forget, and the like of which I trope never to experience again, "Grad Reinet Advertiser,"

The Ginnt Apo.

It is a most interesting sight to watch an orang-outang make its way through the jungle. It walks slowly along the larger branches in a semi-creet attitude, this being apparently caused by the length of its arms and the shortness of its legs. It invariably selects these branches which intermingle with those of a neighboring tree, on approaching which it stretches out its long arms, and, grasping the boughs opposite seems first to shake them as it to test their strength, and then deliberately swings itself acrosto the next branch, which it walks along as before. It does not jump or spring as monkeys usually do, and never appears to hurry itself unless some real danger presents. Yet in spite of its apparently slow movements it gets along far quicker than a person running through the forest beneath.

Various stories are told about its huge dimensions and great height, but I have never seen one over tour feet high from head to heel, and from seven to eight feet measuring from finger to finger across its outstretched arms, the witth of the face varying in measurement from eight to twelve inches, though the ac-

met with may be correct.

The tradition of the Dyaks is that there is no animal in the jungle that dare attack the orang-outang except the python and the crocodile. At times, when there is no fruit obtainable in the jungle, it wanders down to the rivers to

earch for palm shoots along their banks. Then it is the Dyaks relate how the wily crocodile will sometimes try and seize it by the leg and drag it under the water and into the slimy mud below, but the orang outang, according to their ac counts, soon gets the best of the struggle and the crocodile is either beaten to death with its powerful arms and feet torn to pieces. But, on the other hand it is seldom able to kill the python, who, with its deadly embrace, soon puts an end to the great manlike ape of Boraco

IRISH FOLK LORE.

The robin is called "God's bird," be cause it plucked a thorn from the crue crown pressed upon the head of our Driving everything before it that ought to be Saviour, and in doing so wounded its own out, reast. It forsakes a "cursed" gravevard. The wren is chased every St. Stephen's

Day on account of its betraying the Sivior by chattering in a clump of furze where He was hiding. It is called the king of all birds," because it concealed itself beneath the wing of the eagle when that lordly bird claimed supremacy by soming highest. "Here I am," said the wren, mounting above the eagle's head when the latter could go no higher.

The blackbird and trush are " wandering son's " whose sins must be explated on earth; hence they are forced to en dure the rigours of winter. Rooks jack-daws, bats, hawks and owls are animated by lest souls. The wagtain is called the "deval's bird," for no other reason, I suppose, than that it eleverly evades the missiles thrown at it. A dead wagtail is a rara avis. - Cork Examiner.

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for homeoure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deatness and the car. Address PROF. G. CRASE, Box 26, Oritha Ont.

The Medical Use of Eggs.

It may not be generally known that there is nothing more sectning for either a burn or a scald than the the white of an egg. It is contact with the air which makes a burn so painful, and the egg bit it with such violence that I thought acts as a varaish, and excludes the air completely and also prevents, inflammation. An egg beaten up lightly, with or without a little sugar, is a good remedy him by the throat, dealt him in cases of dysentery and diarrheea; it tends by its emclient qualities to lessen useless; the strength of the enraged the inflammation, and by forming a trans sient coating to the stomach and intestines gives these organs a chance to rest until nature shall raised himself on his hind legs, put his have assumed her healthful sway arm around me and seized hold of me on over the diseased hold. Two or at arm around me and seized hold of me on over the diseased body. Two or at the chest with his powerful jaws. What most three, eggs a day would be all that

A GOOD CONFESSION BY F. W. FAPER.

In an that a, bt should be a speak outside a new well were easily the staye from his tend, to take

And God have His glary, and somers goding

J. B Theoresox, B theola, Out.

Hor roway's Prins,—Weak Stomach,
The wisest caumo enumerate one quarter of
the destressing symptoms arrong monor to
the destressing symptoms arrong monor to
the dedd gestion, all of which might be read by
dispersed by these admirable Puls. They te
move all umpleasant tastes from the month,
flatinishey, and constipation. Horloway's Puls,
touse the stomach, river, and every other
organ, before a digestion to find healthy tonwhich hally enables it to conver all we can
and drock to the nourismus of our bodies.
Hence these Pills are the size is stemplience s
find the safest restoratives in nerveusness
wasting, and chrone deduty. Holloway's
Puls are intadible remedes for imparied appeater caucharions, and a majurate of the
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WANTED, by a young lady, board for summer months it, the country, farm-house preferred. References given. Address, Mis-Mattie Lavin, office of this paper. 3-4

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to explain two deeds of donation by Dame Hortense Dalpe widow of Louis Jodoin, to the Revds. Pepin and Lussier, the former cure, and the latter descreent, of Boucherville, on the 3rd March, 1575, and on the 19th August, 1876, and to allow the construction of a school on the lands

J. PRIMEAU, Piro., Cure of Boucherville,

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Logis-lature of Quebec, at its next session, for a bill confirming, so far as may be necessary, certain clauses contained in a deed of agree-ment (act. d'accord) passed on the Tweffth of March last (1822) before Mire, Louis N. bunomelel, Notary, Montreal, between the school Commissioners for the municipal-ity of Ste. Cumgonde, in the County of Hochelaga, and "La Communante des Sicurs de Ste, Anne." 38.4

NOTICE.

A private bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session, to authorize John Paris and Marie Louise Paris to take the name of John Lee and Marie Louise Lee.

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The successful experience of many years with sums rous patients certifies Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA. SPICIFIC to the public confidence.

Numerous testimonals ingility extol the meris of this remarkable preparation, but hack of space compals us to publish partition, but hack of space compals us to publish partition, but hack of space compals us to publish partition, but hack of space compals us to publish partition, but hack of space compals us to publish partition, but hack of space (Manitola) tiencend Hospital, says:

... As regards Dr. Ney's Asthma Specific, it elices its value has not been overrated. If the extent always care, IT NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

St. Boniface, June 6th 1894 Sisten A. Bone.

St. Boniface, June 5th 1890 Sisten A. Boing.

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

"Thans used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SIZ.
CIFIOIN several cases of Asthma with very
god succes. I had a particularly had case of
asthma secently. An old man of 32 years of
age had been on inveterate asthmatic for the
last 12 or 15 years. His sufferings were so seere that ne apprehended suffocation. I made
nim inhale the fumes of Dr. NEY'S ASTHMASI'ECIFIC and he immediately breathed
freely. It is several weeks since this occurse,
and from what I know he has enjoyed an excelient health from that day. I cannot but congratulate myself upon having tried this moss
excellent preparation."

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MANNING'S MANTLE.

HOW WILL HIS SUCCESSOR WEAR IT

Catholicity in England-The Extinction of the Former Hierarchy--The Administration by Archyricsts -- The Vicariates.

The following able article appeared in The Republic, and is worthy of careful

The recent nomination of Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, heretofore bishop of the English diocese of Salford, to the metropolitan see of Westmins'er, in sucgest n to the immented Cardinal Manning, may reader not uninteresting the had since the time of the suppression of the me and from the date of its restora- found in tion by Pius IX, in 1850, up to the present.

The Catnotic hierarchy of England became extinct about the same time and for the same causes as the Scotch episcoulde, the story of whose decay was had by The Republic a couple of weeks ago. The list prelate to succumb was Right Rev. Thomas Watson, the ordinary of Lincoln, who died in prison in 1581; and with his demise the English Cathopastor in their land; their church, once pasor in their language such a powerful organization, was reduced to a missionary status, and they became immediately subject to the H dy Sec. To add to their embarrassments, a new test oath was then submitted to them, the lawf ilness of taking which was disjuited; and there was no hierarchical tribunal to decide the question for them. In these difficulties they applied to Rome for the appointment of a hishop, but apprehension that such an ameritment could not be safely made min I they then were, caused the applica-tion to be held in abeyance, and the Engchurch was placed under the protecat a Cardinal Carjetan. In 1598, howthis dignitary issued an efficied and the securiar priests of England rander the direction of Right Rev. .. Backwell, who was invested with parantinority, but, for prudential was simply designated as arch-The regular clergy remained, of about to the authority of their superiors. Monsignor Blackand the test outh could be a sample by the Catholics. became was disputed by a the elergy, and for a time it at the addition to about other. English Catholic churco experience a schism. A issuing a brief, dated Sept. to the effect that no Catholic antally take it. Monsigner we knowever, persisted in his conto a tant the oath was legal, and as a

as equence he was CALOR D. BY THE HOLY SEE his office, and Right Rev. George burch continued to be governed by relipriest up to 1823, when Dr. Wil Bishop was named the first vicar stolic-he was consecrated bishop of Coolon, in partitors—with jurisdiction oring all England. As he could not

with the same title that he had borne, Regat Rev. Richard Smith, who, because as openly asserted his jurisdiction and 24 in London and 9 colleges and 50 coined to be the Catholic prelate of Catholic schools in the country. The Eighard, offended the authorities and digitatives of the Protestant church, was complained of his conduct to the three. The result of their complaint her of churches and priests. In 1875 the was a royal proclamation offering \$100 for the apprehension of Bishop Smith, for the apprehension of Bishop Smith, jubilee of the hierarchical restoration, who thereupon retired to France and and in an address which they then presculed his days in exife in 1655. After sented to the Pope, Pius IX., they his with Irawal from England, there was no prelate of episcopal rank in that tury in which the hierarchy had rated country up to the time of the death of the church in England the number of Charles 11., which took place in 1685. The charles was governed in the interim by the dean and chapter, to which body had tripled and, in some places, qua-bre Smith delegated his powers, a dele-green which was after his death and green which was, after his death, conthen dond confirmed by Pope Alexander V.I. This sort of administration basted dioceses of Westminster and Southwark, up to the reign of Pope Innocent XI. from which Portsmouth had not as yet and that Pontill, dissatisfied with the been detached. In the same year, 1875, and runal condition of the English there were 1041 churches, chapels and up to the reign of Pope Innocent XI. clearch, divided the country into four visciates, and appointed a bishop in precious for each district. From that time onward to the restoration, in 1850, of the English hierarchy by Pius IX., the English church was presided over by these four vicars and their successors duly appointed whenever a vacancy oc-

iates was that in which THE CITY OF LONDON was comprised, and this district embraced eight counties, together with the Isle of Wight and the Channel islands. Within its limits are now situated three dioces's, Westminster, an archbishopric, Sathwark and Portsmouth. At the time of the appointment of the first American bishop. Dr. Carrol, the London vicuriate and that of Middleborough, comprising was presided over by Right Rev. Monsigner Walmesley, whose title was Bish-of May 19, 1882, the diocese of Portssignor Walmesley, whose title was Bishop of Rama, in partitues, and it was from
this prelate that Dr. Carroll received his

wark.

Idah 10, 1882, the diocese of Portsmouth was formed out of that of Southwark. consecration, at Lulworth Castle, Aug. 15, 1799. And among other notable pre-lates who governed the English vicariates during the years that chosed from 1685 up to creation of the present hier-archy may be mentioned Monsignor Giffard, whose loyalty to his faith and church cost him so many trials and hardships; Monsignor Petre of illustrious 200,000. Then there are a host of other metropolitan district is 200,000.

deeming the time opportune for the rewas the origin of the archdiocese the third ordinary of which Dr. Vaughan has just been appointed, in succession to the late Cardinal Manning. The old London vicariate, as has been already remarked, hesides comprising eight counties, in-cluded the Isle of Wight and the Channel islands. The archdiocese of Westminning, many sketch of Catholicity in Eng- ster is confined to three counties, Middlesex, Essex and Hertfortshire; the other the hierarchy there, over three centuries portions of the London vicariate are

THE SOUTHWARK DIOCESE,

which comprises Surrey, Kent and Sussex counties, and in that of Portsmouth, which was up to ten years ago included in the Southwark diocese, but which, on Church, a correspondent, who signs him-May 19 of that year, was made a separate self "A Catholic," writes in your issue episcopate, with the juri diction of its of the 13th inst.; ordinary, Monsignor Virtue, who still "With all defi presides over the diocese, and who, by the way, accompanied Cardinal Bedini to this country some forty years ago, extending over Hampshire county, Berk-Out of the Church no one can be saved, shire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel islands.

The restoration of the Euglish hierardid not amount to much, and they certainly had no effect upon the fearless. February 15, 1865, evoked regrets and Presbyterian With ss, of Halifax: heartfe't sorrow from all classes of Engarders was a society. When his successor was heartle't sor row from all classes of Embeds society. When his successor was appointed to the pilitus of the Anghean establishment, his nemination was halled with universal satisfaction, and when he was made a cardinal, in 1875, the temper of the English Protestants had unformers and many the first characteristics. gone such a change that Punca faceti, its-ly declared that the reason of the rea hat coming to the archbishop was be-Cardinal Manning's death

WAS 1911 LORLD BY LLOTESTANTS

Dr Vaughan as his successor at West-minster. Leo XIII, has chosen a man doctaine, entineatly consistent in all its who, it his appointment is disappointing parts; that He founded one, and only

500 churches and chapels in England; English Catholics celebrated the silver showed that during the quarter of a centhe church in England the number of priests and churches had doubled, and that of the colleges, convents and schools there were in 1850 187 priests; in 1877 these had increased to 510, located in the stations reported in the English dioceses, then 13 in number. From this year's directory we learn that in

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER there are 350 priests, in the diccese of Southwark 242, and in that of Portsmouth 161, making a total of 762 against is that according to Catholic teaching. 187 in the same area forty-two years ago, The principal one of these four vicar- The English dioceses now number 15, and during the past seventeen years, since the celebration of the silver interarchical jubilee, there have been three changes. By a Papal decree of Dec. 20, 1878 the diocese of Beverly, comprising the county of York, was divided into the cpiscopates of Leeds, taking in the West Riding of Yorkshire. York city, south of the Ouse and Ainsty,

Archbishop-elect Vaughan will. course, have weightier responsibilities resting upon him at Westminster than Traditione and also in De Ecclesia Christi, those that burdened him at Salford. The clergy in his new episcopate out-number by 100 those of the diocese he of the former work he quotes Cardinal de Lugo, one of the very greatest of Catholic theologians, as explaining how ships; Monsignor Petra of illustrious memory, and Bishop Chulloner, whose than strictly official obligations which plant expositions of evangelical and moral truth were such popular works in his and subsequent days, and were productive of so much good.

Right Rev. Nicholas Wiseman was consecrated vicar auxiliary of the central place with the poor and needy, the wage blamelessly, ignorant of the true Church

district. June 8, 1840; was transferred as earners and the toiling masses of Lou condittor to the London vicar-apostolic dor, the hardest task of all to be ful-in 1846, and four years later Pius IX., filled. The bulk of the Catholics in his archdiocese are men and women of Irish storation to England of the hierarchy birth or descent, and if there be any that became extinct by the death of truth in the statement that Dr. Vaughan Right Rev. Bishop Watson, of Lincoln, shares the "Cawtholic" and Tory notions by letters dated September 24, 1850, er- of the London Tablet, his administration ected twelve sees in that country, of Westminster can hardly be said to making Westminster an archbishopric wear a promising outlook. It may be, and naming Dr. Wiseman the metropo- however, that Dr. Vaughan has been litan thereof; and in the consistory held | misrepresented, and, if he has not, perthe following day at Rome he created haps his promotion to Manning's place Archbishop Wiseman a cardinal. This will broaden his views and make him

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE TRUE WITNESS will not be responsible for the outdons of any correspondents. No for the opinions of any correspondents. No communications will be published unless the name and address of the writer accompany the manuscript—not necessarily for publica-tion, but for the purpose of identification. Please write on one side of the paper only.]

ENCLUSIVE SALVATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Siz.-In reference to some articles which recently appeared in the Casket on the question of silvation out of the

"With all deference to the editor of the Casket's superior learning and knowheige, it seems to me that if he is right in the explanation be gives of the degma there would have been no reason for the iostitution of the Church?

The editorial writer in the Casket lays chy, and more particularly the cardinal no claim to "superior learning and itial creation of Dr. Wiseman, caused an knowledge." He does claim, however, anti-Catholic excitement in England, to have kept well within the lines of much akin, and perhaps, tiereer, than the Catholic or hodoxy in discussing the deone that took place when Bishop Smith, licate subject of "Exclusive Salvation." in 1625, asserted his episcopal jurisdiction | The Casket itself would have cheerfully and had a price put on his head in con-o cuted its columns to the letter of "A squence. The prototypes of certain Catholic;" but since he has thought British bullies that are to be found in proper to use The Taue Witness as the with the English rulers in the frame of some places even to day declared that Vehicle of his criticisms of the Casket's they would make Cardinal Wiseman's articles, and as he has given but a vague, head as red as his robes; but their threats | and, on the whole, a somewhat mislearing account of the Casket's explanation of the dogma in question, permit me, Westminster prelate. Dr. Wiseman ayed Mr. Editor, to place before your readers long enough to witness the reaction that the tediowing extract from one of the su sequently took place in fevor of the articles referred to. The words quoted

so, we should repudente the Catnobic Faith, which with the help of God, we never shall. We do distinctly repudiate cath was forwarded to Boare, cause the Pope thought St. Peter's bank the constancion which the Witness, in read with prompt condemnation, needed Manning. The manner in which a former issue, put upon the doctrine that there is no salvation out of the Roman Cathesic Church; the doctrine itself we hold and profess to believe as as well as by Catholies is well known; part of the Cathelic fairin. We believe and it would appear that in nonanating them the traffis which Christ taught of was appointed his successor. This in home rule circles, is very acceptable one. Church, to which He gave authority to "teach all autions," to which He pro At the time of the suppression of unised the perennial presence and guidance of the Sphit of Trath, and with 100 churches in London, besides a Tirge number of monasteries, convents, asy- "even to the consummation of the bans, hospitals and other religious es- world." We believe further that, whentablishments. How theroughly the ever saving grace is given to individuals ablishments. How thoroughty the charles supervise the whole country, of Monsignor Bishop's first acts was a point live vicus general, twenty discasons and a number of rural discasons and a n college in all England and but two day which derives its commension to catholic schools. With the commence ment of the present century, however, matters began to assume a brighter look, and it like same title that he had borne, secration of Dr. Wiseman, there were the Shipper S description of the Church set forth in the means or cause. What theologians teach New Testament as being One Fold under is that invincible ignorance excuses a One Shepherd, "the pillar and ground of person from the obligation of joining the the truth," in which "the multitude of believers," far from being "carried about the grace of God, be in a state of salvation, with every wind of doctrine," "bad but one heart and one soul," we therefore Probably "A Catholic" will allow that conclude that it is the one ark of salvation. We hold this to be no other than that Church which, extending from Rome as its centre, interpenetrates the nations of the earth, and is therefore called the Roman Catholic Church, And as the Apistolic Church was a *visible* Church, visible as a teaching authority, visible also as an external organization or society, its members joined in visible communion by the external profession of the same faith and the participation of the same sacraments, so it has been down to this day. We know of but one invisible Church, and that is the Church Triumphant. Finally, we reject as un-scriptural and absurd the notion that the Church of Christ can be divided against itself, or that religious bodies, differing profoundly in matters of faith and practice, can notwithstanding be true churches, or branches of the one true Church, for as much as the Holy Ghost cannot be divided against Himself. What we have maintained and still maintain, men who do not outwardly belong to the true Church, that is, the Apostolic Roman Church, may, by reason of their good faith and blameless ignorance. inwardly appertain to it, virtually be members of it, or, in other words, be joined to the soul of the Church, and such as the Propaganda College, Rome, and the Roman Seminary, which are under the immediate supervision of the Pope. That celebrated theologian, the late Cardinal Franzelin, for many years professor of theology at the Roman College, sets forth this doctrine with admirable clearness in his work, De Dirina

a posthumous publication. At page 590

men who are invincibly, and therefore



PATRONS OF JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

End of Religious Controversy, " for the Searcher of hearts, our future Judge, alone to determine. Far be it from me," the same writer adds, "and from every Catholic, to 'deal damnation' on any person in particular." We cannot, in conclusion, forbear quoting a remarkable passage, bearing on this very point from Sin and Its Consequences, by the late Cardinal Manning. The high position which the Cardinal occupied in the Church and his reputation for theological accuracy lend weight to his words, which is increased by the fact that he speaks with the authority of personal experience at dobservation:

experience at dobservation:

"It is to me a consolation and joy—I say it again and again, and more strongly as I grow older—to know that in the last three hundred years multitudes of our own countrymen, who have been born out of the unity of the Fatth, nevertheless believe in good faith with all their hearts that God has revealed Himself in Jesus Christ, and that what they have been taught from cullbood is His revelation, and that He has tounded upon earth a Church, and that He Church, which in their baptismal creed they call the Holy Catholic Church is the Church in which they themselves have been baptized, reared and instructed. It is my consolation to believe that multitudes of such persons are in good faith and that God is His mercy will make allowance for them, knowing what are proudlees of childhood, what is the power and influence of parents and of teachers, of an education studiously erroneous, of public authority, and of public opinion, and of public law; how all these things create in their minds a convicton that they are in the right, that they believe the one Faith, and are in the one Church, in which alone is salvation. We reloce to commend them to the love of our Heavenly Father, believing that though they may be materially in error, and in many things materially in opposition to His truth and to His will, yet do not know, and morally speaking, many cannot know it, and that therefore He will not require it at their hands."—

Caskat, March 24.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Casket did but purport to give the Catholic teaching on the subject of salvation out of the Church, and that "A Catholic " in reality takes exception, not to what he is pleased to call the Casket's 'expluration of the dogma," but to the teaching of the most eminent Catholic theologians. As regards the objections raised by your correspondent against that "expanation," I have simply to say that Brownson's Review, to which bey should in justice have been credited is not always to be relied on as an anthority in theological matters. I fully accept the comparison or analogy, which Dr. Brownson so beautifully developes in his Review, between the Church, the mystic body" of Christ, and Christ Himself, the Incarnate Word: but I submit that the interpretation of a Catholic dogma finds but teeble support in that analogy, if it is at variance with the received teaching of Catholic theologians. The divine nature and the human in Christ were inseparably united in one Person; and so, in like manner, are the "soul" and "body" of the Church inseparably united. But Christ is physically one Person, while the Church is a "person" only by analogy, or as some would say, a moral person. Hence it does not follow that whatever is true of

are his words: are his words:

"The doctrine, Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus," is to be interpreted both by dogmatte and moral theology. As a dogma, theologians teach that many belong to the Church who are out of its visible unity; as a moral truth, that to be out of the Church is no personal sin except to those who sin in beling out of it. Souis are lost not because they are geographically out of the Church, but because they are culpably out of it. They are culpably out of it, who know or might, and therefore ought to know it is their duty to submit to it. For such there is no salvation."

Probably "A Catholic" will allow that the late Cardinal Manning knew what

'theologians teach " on this point. Here

I fear I have encroached too much on your valuable space, Mr. Editor, but I venture to hope that what has been written will not prove uninteresting to your numerous realers.

The Writer in "The Casket," Antigonish, N.S. April 16th, 1892.

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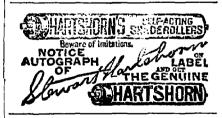




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WEDNESDAY,.....APRIL 27, 1899

To Our Readers

About this time a good many subscriptions fall due. We wish to ask of ou Old Subscribers to look upon this notice in the light of a personal letter, asking them to send us promptly their own renewals, and also the names of some amongst their friends as New Subscribers. The date on label of paper shows the time up to which subscription is paid. Each subscriber can easily tell from this what amount to forward. Addressed envelopes have been enclosed in every paper for the remitting. We hope our readers will respond promptly to the demand-

DIFFERENT MESSENGERS.

There are today several little publications, especially of a religious nature. that bear the title "Messenger." We have the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart," and many other similar magazines that have for object the printing and circulating of good tidings and consoling news. These little Messengers come to us like angels in disguise, shedding loving and holy dew-drops from their winglets. We are always pleased to see announced the advent of some fresh mercury of religious truth, and we naturally are on the qui rire whenever we hear of an addition to the number. It was with these sentiments we heard of "The Messenger of Peace," and longed to possess a copy of that little work bearing so hely and the "Messenger of Peace," was scattered broad-cast through the city, by ladies whose self-imposed mission it seems to be, to substitute evangelicial work for home duties and to exchange their proper sphere, filled with its obligations of mother or wife, for the public platform. or the open high way.

We opened a copy of this " Messenger table "War Cry." or "Battle-axe," spirit except from the title page, that the little pamphlet would be charitable in spirit and truthful in expression. No one would hide so much wickedness of disposition. And the fact that tender ladies felt in theirduty to forsake the fireside and the eradle, to spread the little book amongst Christians, one would reasonably expect something time, delicate and exact in it.

certain Mrs. M. E. White, of Trenton N. Y., writing an article entitled "The Wise Confounded by the Foolish." A story of what occurred to her as she * passed] from ward to ward in a Roman Cathol c consequence of this, the "Sisters" took shooled with books, their influence has pleasure in showing visitors to his room | disappeared completely, with the thought of having a laugh at his childish remarks." After a lot more of this kind of stuff, she succeeded in getting the old man to "confess Jesus," and | there is nothing positively, there is most then "the Sisters could not stand that name, and they left the room." We have no inclination to lose space in quoting

further. Is it not a kindly, a generous, a courteons, a Christian spirit that could expression : nor is their an anti-Christian after a thorough investigation by the Coldictate to a lady of holy pretensions, the penning of such absolute misstatements and such abominable clap-trap? We can excuse a poor, excited, nervous woman who, forgetting all the sacred bonds of home and the duties that go up to make a woman's real mission upon earth, flies into enthusiastic fits of evangeli-tic messionwork and goes abroad into the world to make a spectacle of herself for the hor polloi of the streets,-we can excuse her for thinking that she is doing her duty the world, living in misery or opalence, ed of by Rome. when writing deliberate falsehoods, un- paying the penalties of cruelty and vice, charitable, unwomanly and unsisterly statements about women of the noblest i and best and most Christian category on grave—and in all not one word, not one earth. But when we find other ladies (also with their self-imposed vocations and ever-wrought zeal) scattering these things amongst a Roman Catholic community, we have to conclude that this "Messenger of Peace," came here to raise disturbance, ill-will, and bitter feelings, where quiet and Christian Charity should

reign. The publishers of such a Peace Messenger, the ladies who distribute it, the persons who contribute such mean- in his imaginary scenes, for days and we never saw it; but we take it for grantspirited and false articles to it, are no | nights, and in nine cases out of ten that | ed that it does exist and is exactly in the worse than the Canada Review whose director sees fit to attack the future relish for the real, it craves the dence. Why? privileges accorded to benevolent in- ideal; it no longer can enjoy the serious,

out firing a shaft at the persons whose lives are consecrated to the noble work of lifting the fallen, curing the sick, succoring the afflicted and bringing balm to the wounded in every sense of the phrase. There are men-and womenthe house-tops, but whose practice is the very reserve of their precept. Heaven deliver us from such Christians! When an organ announces its intentions of watching, studying and exposing those who solicit charity generally for the enlargement of establishments already too vast and encumbered for their resources -that is to say our institutions of public charity-we purpose, on our side, keeping an eye upon that organ and watchching, studying and exposing its course, if it should prove adverse to the interests of the most deserving portion of our comniunity.

DICKENS.

A correspondent, an old subscriber to THE TRUE WITNESS, writes us asking whether we think Dickens' works should be read by young Catholics or not. The question is too vast to be treated properly in the short space at our disposal : more over volumes have been written upon the works of this most famous of all English novelists, and yet volumes might be consecrated to the analysis and criticism of his wonderful productions. All we can do, under present circumstances, is to give expression to a few general remarks upon the subject-and these are simply from a Catholic stand point.

Dickens was a master, and such a master that he never had and never can have any imitators; consequently if you read and study his works for the purpose of forming your style, the time is lost. Not only would you never be able to base your style upon that of Dickens, but even were you sufficiently gifted, in that line, to approach him, it would be merely an aping of what is too original for genuine imitation. If you read Dickens for the purpose of gaining an insight into middle and low life, you are likely to be led astray, since the babits, the customs, the ensemble of his charaters and scenes no longer exist. "Old times are changed Christian a title. We soon learned that old manners gone," and the days and men that Dickens o graphically pictured are now passed away and forever. If you read his novels for mere amusement sake, you will find that when you have read "Bleak House," or "Little Dorritt," and "David Copperfield," or "Nicholas Nichthy," you have had all that is profitable to be gleaned from his extraordinary of Peace," actually prejudiced in its favo; stories. The same style, the same ideas, but to our surprise we discovered a veri- the same principles-or rather absence of principles-run through all the others. running through it. One would naturally The scenes, the dates, and the names change; but that is all. In their day tacse graphic descriptions of harrowing scenes and splendid delineations of redream that such an innocent face could pulsive characters served greatly to oling about the wiping out of certain abominable practices and evil customs. His "Fagin the Jew" brought down the law upon a class of petty thieves and low scoundrels that infested London. His "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas phrases that might sustain her doctrines. Prayer—the "lead us not into tempta- amine well the two-edged weapon he is "like the last mountain of the deluge, In one muraber, for an example, we find Nicholby "helped to crush out the treatment to which cruel schoolmasters were wont to subject unfortunate children. His "Barnacles" brought ridicule upon the red-tapism of Government offices. In their day and [be either laughing at his readers or else Hospital, giving gospel tracts." She saw in their place many benefits accrued to be is in very bad faith-three propoan old man dying: "his sight was almost | society from the universal perusal in | sitions which we shall develop in as gone, and intellect so impaired that he Dickens' novels. But in our age of short and concise a manner as the subcould not intelligently converse. In cheap literature, when the country is ject will permit.

> from a Catholic-not to say a Christian ---standpoint, we must conclude that, if in each and all of his novels. In no place would the young be shocked by meeting a bad or even suggestively bad line in any of his productions. Therefere the danger bes not in the inceting with false dectrines, immoral sentiments, plete absence of all higher moral and reaping the rewards of generosity and virtue, dying and going down to the with the approbation of the Archbishop thought of God, no idea of supernatural rewards, no Providence overhead, no Louvani, Very well! If the person adgrace ir in heaven, no eternity beyond the tomb -when you follow on and on in this never ending groove of materialism, the young mind becomes imbued with ideas and principles of fatalism and | does know what follows, then he is in even atheism. Give a young lady or young lad a cheap edition of Dickens; [have a joke at the expense of his credulet that youthful mind live in imaginations readers. Whether that edition tion, with his imaginary characters and young mind is forever spoiled; it has no form above given; and then it is no evi-

mentalism; it will reject religious principles, and supernatural teachings, of naturalistic poison. In many cases a negative influence is greater than a positive one; so with Dickens' novels. Were these terms do not convey a proper idea who preach Charity and Christianity from they down rightly anti-Christian, one would be upon his guard against them; but being simply the perfection of materialism, in romance, they are masked enemies of Faith, and for the young and untrained they are an absolute danger and should be avoided. They are the asp beneath the rose; they are an opiate that deadens, by slow degrees, the Faith, and, with dream's and visions such as the opium-eater enjoys, they supimperceptibly the moral strength of

ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLES.

Although we were unable to reproduce Mr. J. L. Costille's lengthy letter of ten days ago, we are sure it will serve his purpose just as well if through our editorial columns this week we give the most important pertion of it to our readers. The following is the accusation brought against the Catholic Church, and the crushing evidence in support thereof:

"When Louis XIV, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, had expelled from France many thousands of Bible readers, Rome could see too plainly that this same Bible it hated so much was too well implanted in the country. and that it could yet decrive many sours as the priests piously say. To counteract this great evil, they caused to be printed in 1686 at Bordeaux and with the approbation of the Archbishop of that city a book entitled: 'The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ-translated from the Latin into French, by the theologians of Louvani.' In this Catholic version of the Gospel the Romish doctrines which the Huguenots rejected are plainly expressed at the expense of the evangelical truth. I will quote in French and translate into English a few examples among thousands, in which I will indicate by Italic letters the Romish addition or alterations:

Luke II, 41. "Son pere et sa mère faisaient, chaque année un pelerinage à Jerusalem." His father and mother made yearly à pilgrimage

nation and mother made yearly a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Acts. XII, 2. "Comme ils ofration as Seigneur le sacrifice de la messe, et qu'ils Jeanulem!".

As they were affecting to the Lord the sacrifice of the mess and were mesting.

I, Cor. (II, II): "Pour lin, il sera sauvé; mais de toute maniere comme par le feu du puradicire". As to lum he will be saved, but at all events as through the fire of purgators.

I, Cor. (X. 5): "N'avons inuts, pas le pouvoir de mener avec nous une sour, une femme que mous serve dans! Evengule et qui mous assiste de xee hieres!" Have we not the power to lead about a sister, a woman who may serve as in the Gayl and held as with her mey serve. shout a sister, a woman who may serve as the tempet and held us with her means."

After several other quotations, sufficient of which we give to explain the case, the letter thus ends;

with the avowed purpose of perverting simple people? In another letter I parthe Church of Rome."

The accusation is that the Church of Rome sanctions, or has sanctioned, false translations of the Scriptures, into which she caused to be inserted words and arought to light.

To begin with, we deny the accusation; in toto; in the next place the person attempting to use such evidence must

In the first place the Catholic Church has been the natural and faithful custo-Now to look at the works of Dickens dian of the Holy Scriptures, and she watches over them with a jealous care-No where, and at no time, and under no circumstances, did the Church of certainly very much negatively dangerous. Rome ever sanction any translation of to moral, social, and spiritual perfection the Scriptures without that it had been examined by the Sacred College at Rome and then submitted for approval to the Pope—an approval to be obtained only lege of the Index. No translation of the Scriptures into any language on earth that has one word either added to or permicious ideas; but it is in the com- taken from the original, ever received the sanction and approval of Rome. We spiritual motives. Read one of his make this assertion—we are responsible novels and you may not perceive this: | for it. We defy any man-layman or you may think it was just accidental otherwise -- to produce a copy of the that such a lack could exist; but when Scriptures, purporting to be a translayou read page after page, volume after I tion, in which a word of the original has volume, and behold men coming into been changed, and that has been approve-

You at once fly to the edition above mentioned; printed in 1686 at Bordeaux of that city and translated from the Latin into French, by the theologians of ducing such evidence does not know what we are going to tell him, then he is speaking of what he should let alone and leave to persons better informed; if he bad faith; or else Le is simply trying to exists or does not we cannot say, because

Firstly, the words found in that edition

added to express the Catholic interpretation of the words of Scripture. If they are because it has taken in the full draught | not exact, then the Louvani theologians are wrong, as thousands of theologians, before and since, have been in error; if of the text, then the Archbishop of Bordeaux was mistaken when he gave his approbation, as many another dignitary of the Church has been. But the errors of the Louvani theologians and the mistake of the Archbishop are only individual acts, for which the individuals alone are responsible, but which by no means affect the Church of Rome--for the Church of Rome never pronounced upon them. That edition never was examined by the Sacred College at Rome, nor submitted to the Soverign Pontiff for his sanction. nor did it ever receive his approbation, nor is it amongst the approved translations of the Scriptures on the list of sanctioned works in the College of the Index. It may be looked upon as a translation accompanied by explanations, annotations or comments; but not as an approved translation. This may sur, rize some readers, and may be the author of the letter in question, but it is no news to any well informed Catholic Do you want a case, in our day, of what would have happened to that edition were it presented at Rome for societion a.

a translation of the Scriptures?

In 1886, after twenty years of a life consecrated to the work, Henri Lasserre of Paris, completed his now famous translation of the Gospels. Lasserre is one of the most eminent Catholic writers of our day; his "Notre Dame de Lourdes" made him famous and has brought him Papai benedictions; he is most orthodox in everything he writes, or at least he so desires to be, and never does a line of his appear without that it has been approved of, in some way, by those whom he considers his superiors in matters theological. In 1886, this great Catholic writer published his "Traduction Nouvelle des Saints Evangiles." On the 11th November, 1886, his work received the formal approval of the Archbishop of Paris. and was issued under his imprimatar. That is not all: a copy of the work was sent to Rome, and Cardinal Jacobini, in the name of Leo XIII, thanked the author and conveyed to him the Pope's blessing as a recompense for his long years of labor in this good work. That letter was sent on the 8th December, 1886. Mark! The Archbishop had approved of the work; the author was an eminent Catholic; the Pope thanked and blessed him and his work; but the Cotholic Chatch had not approved of it. because it had not as yet been examined by the Sacred Coilege at Rome. As individuals the Archbishop of Paris, Car-"Are not these corrupt translations, dinal Jacobini and Leo XIII had spoken. written, or acted. Two years rolled past, The book, in its turn, is taken up by the pose to show how faulty and incorrect is | Sacred College, whose especial business the Vulgate, the authorized version in it is to advise the Pope in all matters pertaining to literature and in particular the publication of the Scriptures, and is is condemned because it is not in exact As evidence of this the foregoing is tion" is translated "save as from all wielding; it is more dangerous for the There were only three or four ! all the labor it cost, despite the author's Rome, speaking, with the advice of his sacred council, condemned the workand as a translation, it is now indexed.

> We have many editions and translations of the Scriptures with words, in [spiration.] italies, added in for the purpose of making the phrase read clearly and be intelligible to the ordinary mind. No one pretends that these are exact translations, much less are they given to the people as such. In this very translation by Lasserre, after the preface comes a page of explanations; amongst these we read: "All words between parenthesis () are part of the text, and those between brackets [] are added as explanations." exists, the explanatory words are probab- | exceptionally misleading letter: ly marked by italies or in brackets. They are only explanations -- from a Catholic | stand-point--of the text. At worst, in they are not so marked, most decidedly Rome never sanctioned the edition as a translation - not if it had the imprimaturs of forty Bishops. Remember, a theocarrying out the decrees of the infadible

either making fun of his readers or else lift can possibly be derived.

dust of ages; he may search the libraries | could arise from such infringements of the world and we again defy him to upon the prerogatives of the Church produce a false translation of the Scrip- There were Popes and anti-Popes, and tures that has received the sanction of they wrestled for power; the one susthe Church of Rome.

THE VICAR OF CHRIST.

We have great objection to that species of guerilla war-fare called news-paper controversy. In the first place we never yet knew any persons whose opinions or ideas were changed by means of press polemics, and in the second place it prove that "the gates of Hell shall never serves more to separate and estrange prevail against" His Church. The inthan to draw together and unite; it is a wedge and not a magnet. Moreover, it is much easier to make an accusation than to substantiate it, and still more so and its infallible Head came forth from than to disprove it. The public is ever the conflict victorious. The proof is that prone to ask for the proof of the in- the Church stands immutable to-day, nocence of the accused before demanding and the Vicar of Christ rules the world the evidence in support of the accusation. Any one who can wield a pen is able to accuse an honest and victuous man o: being a thref and a murderer, and it may be just as difficult for that man to establish his innocence as it would be for his fallible dector of the Church. He did: calumniator to prove his statements, and many a Pope committed a sin-more Some persons, with a certain show of frankness and a superficial display of bility. We claim, and the claim cannot be emition, have a knack of parading au- denied, that the Vicar of Christ is infetthorities drawn from the musty pages of lible; but never did the Church nor any the heads of those whom they wish to impeccable. The Pope can sin; he is annihilate. To use the words of Six William Draper, "they have assertion without proof, declamation without argument, and violent censure without dignity or moderation."

Already this week have we referred to a letter that appeared recently in the Daily Witness from the pen of Mr. J. L. Costille; that gentleman has added, on last of controvertial correspondence. In that of Rome, the Vicar of Christ of every imaginable crime; and he could even visit the sins of one individual upon the head of another. He quotes from Jenebrard, who was bishop of Aix in 1597, to prove that several Popes were human and had committed certain sins; be quotes from Baronius, a Cardinal, to prove that when Popes were imposed upin Rome by the temporal or secular powers, there were crimes committed by these itanostors, and that discord reigned supreme on the region of the Holy See; 10th centuries. He then comes down to particulars and quotes from Mosheim to a great sin the consequences of which brought disgrace upon the Church. Let us suppose, for a mement, that his authorities are all authentic; that these | Pope-even were it clearly proven to be writers were not actuated by a spicen, similar to that of the arch-renegade adhibity as the Vicar of Christ. This is Lather, when he became the deadly the last reference we shall make to these enemy of the neither that nursed him; that every line quoted was the exact expression of the Catholic sentiment of that I to point out the inter futility of such age; even then we ask such a man, one controversial writing. Despite all the transletion -- several daws were found in who seemingly revels in the most insinuations and false accusations of the it. One of these we find in the L rd's offensive pages he can unearth, to ex- world, the Vicar of Christ towers alon other errors of translation, and despite [against whom it is used. To paraphrase in now classic writer, it would seem as it $repute, despite the Archbishop's approval, \left[\cdots infamy, \ \text{fifthings.} \right] \ pollution, \ tragedies$ despite Leo XIII's blessing-the Popt of Lawless amours, bastards and burlotdance through his letters in the mazes of confusion,-the gloomy companions or a disturbed imagination—the melancholy madness of poetry without any in-

Did we choose to walk in the same pathway, might we not ask who is hethat exies out in this strain of virtuens indignation? Is it the advocate of a creed springing from and inspired by a wish to be a "body of Free Lances." sinless, humble and pure Luther? or a generous, holy and mild Calvin? or a virtuous, saintly and model Henry VIII? or an immountate. Hyacinthe? or a cowrespecting Chiniquy? But there is nothing to be gained in retorting in that given in the Record, he thus expains his If such an edition as that of Bordeaux | manner. Read the following from that | meaning:

"Now, it can easily be shown that Popes have taught, that the present one is teaching doctrines contrary to the word of God, as the sacrible of the mass, pitegarory, worship of images, intercession of the smalls, haptismal regeneration, auricular confession, celluley of priests, etc."

This is an assertion that it would be very difficult to prove-in fact impossible. To disprove it, in all its parts, logian, a priest, a bishop, or an arch- would be very easy, and has been done bishop is not intallittle, except when already times out of mind. But to atterapt the proof or to army the evidence Pontiff; and the Pope himself is not in- to the contrary would require volumes. fallible, except when pronouncing upon the would take a whole year, at six questions of faith, and when speaking columns per week, in a paper like THE Catholic's understanding that a man There Wittsess, to do justice to the sub-So, then, we repeat: Rome bever ject; and even then we would be no sanctioned a translation of the Scriptures | fariher advanced, because our friend in which a word was added to or taken would have long since darted off into from the original, and we defy any one to some other field. Therefore, we object produce evidence to the contrary. If the to this style of controversy. There are author of the letter in question did not | not ten in every hundred who having know the procedure in Rome, before a read these gratuitous assertions ever read work receives approbation, he wrote in the replies. It is merely a fruitful ignorance; if he did know it, he was source of al-feeling from which no bene-

trying to deceive them--in a word, play- As to the accusations of crimes and ing the very part that he accuses the divisions, wrongs and struggles, existing Church of Rome of having attempted. In Rome on account of certain Popes be-He may ransack the musty pigeon holes | ing thrust into the chair of | 8t. Peter by of two or three centuries for evidence; the secular aim, it would be a most

tained by the hand of God, the other by the power of earthly princes. If for a time God deemed it proper to try His servants and to punish His own chosen ones—as of old He had done to Israel on many occasions-and if He permitted the power of the evil to augment and seemingly triumph, it was merely to afterwards crush His enemies and to posters were hurled from power; crimes and criminals were punished; usurpers were unmasked and the Church of Christ more potently and more effectively for the good of mankind than did any of his predecessors. But we are told that a Pope committed

a sin and yet retained his seat as the inorless great-and yet retained his infaliiradicval lore, and firing these bombs at of its doctors claim that the Pope was receable; and the sacrament of confession-of penance-is instituted for him as for all men. The Pope is human and 'it is human to err.' As a man, as an, individual Leo XIII. may commit a sin; it is the best evidence that he is human: in matters of Faith, when speaking ex cathedra, he cannot make a mistake; it is the best proof that his mission is Saturday, in the same organ, another divine. Abraham committed a fearful contribution to this unprofitable system | sin, and added to that of lust the sin of cruelty, yet God placed him at the heat etter (and we doubt not his honesty of of the patriarchs and promised him a intention) le sees fit to accuse the Pope | wonderful progeny; Solomon was a sinner of the deepest dye, yet God gave him wisdom to reign over His people; David committed a deadly sin and added to it murder, yet God raised him up and made him the law giving Psalmist of Israel; St. Peter sinned and was forgiven, and remained the "corner stone" of Christ's Church; Christ submitted to temptations in the wilderness and in was the power of the Divine element that overcame the weakness of the human and He put the tempter to Hight; His humanity trembled in Getheseand these things occurred in the 9th and mone, but His Divinity sustained it. To pretend that the Pope was incapable of sin would be to place him on a level prove that a certain Pope was guilty of with Christ; he is only Christ's earthly and human representative.

No, the Pope is not imprecable, but he is infallible; and a sin committed by a true-in no way militates against his inmi leading and illogical communications; we simply touched the subjects immutable amielst change, magnificent amidst ruin, the last remnant of earth's beauty and the last resting-place of heaven's light."

RELIGIOUS FREE LANCES.

No wonder that a Canadian minister of the Gospel would proclaim his creed to be one devoid of all dogma, when we find the deliberations of a Church Assocration, in England, conclude that " there sino such thing as a priesthood, a sacridee, sacraments, or lithray." The members of this Church Association would

Amongst the speakers at the Conference in question was a Rev. Mr. Blake, who had found a remedy against Ritualism. Of course, it should be properly applied. To quote his own language, 48

"There was a good deal of intsconception, which could easily be removed if people would only read the Books of the Ool Testiment. If the clergy would only proclaim from their pulpits that the people were." Kings and priests unto Gote "they would soon kill the Ritualists."

The Universe, commenting upon this gentleman's sermon, asks: "If Mr. Bake is in such a dense condition that he imagines any sane man, reading the Old Testament, would come to the conclusion that the priestly office was not that of a separate class, distinctly set apart for the service of the altar?" It is generally beyond an enlightened could stand up for an hour and roar out impossible nonsense, quite unconcerned by the fact that he is insulting the traditions, the institutions, and the learning of every age since the Day of Pentecost."

Now, at this same convention therewas a Rev. Mr. Carson. He listened to the Rev. Mr. Blake and then arose and settled the debate this way:

"Do not pull down at one end what the Rithalists would pull down at the other. If we are a Church. Association let us be a Church. Association. It was ordained ministry is in-consistent with the Word of G. d. away with B, and let us be free lances, working in our own way for what we cach believe."

We humbly submit that the Rev. Mr. stitutions, and who cannot do so with- for it has become saturated with senti- and printed in italies are merely terms he may turn up tomes heavy with the wonderful thing if any other results Carson was right, and that he is honest and fstraightforward. He would have "no church, no parson, no service." He believes in every one forming his own minister, and hold service as a body of free than what Mr. Carson asks for. Each individual has a perfect right to set up his own minister, and hold service as to his own minister, and hold service as to his own minister, and hold service a complished of concert singers in Ontario and a prime favorite with a Teeswater and ence of the conflict of the most popular and accept the Revolution, But the Republic is the legalized government of the country; therefore, the body of doctrines delightful rendition of the "firsh Emigrant," imposes itself on you in the name of evolution, and we design and on the country; therefore, the body of doctrines that we group under the name of revolution, But the Republic is the legalized government of the country; therefore, the body of doctrines that we group under the name of Revolution. But the Republic of the evolution of the "firsh Emigrant," imposes itself on you in the name of constitutional taws.

The vocal duet by Miss Strong and Miss Wendpley, the latter young lady being also of the group and the country; therefore, the body of doctrines that the group under the name of Revolution. But the Republic is the legalized government on the country; therefore, the body of doctrines that he group under the name of Revolution. But the Republic is the legalized government on the country; therefore, the body of doctrines that he group under the name of Revolution of the "firsh Emigrant," imposes itself on you in the name of Revolution. The vocal duet by Miss Strong and Miss Register, was sungwith great expression and power. Miss Corrigan of Lucknow fairly captivated the hearts of the audience in "The Bong that was corrigan of Lucknow fairly captivated the hearts of the audience in "The Bong that was deserving of great and Mr. Mackenzle were also highly acceptable. The address on "Irish Character" by Dr. Thomas O'Hagan was excellent in every particular. The body of doctrines his own minister, and hold service according to his every whim. Mr. Bake would wiped out the priesthood, even in the Old Testament-and biddefiance to all authority. So is it with one class of Protestant teachers. Mr. Carson, would fairly and squarely come cut with his "free lance" system and have no Church, no altar, no sacrificea blank; he would have each sect comprising only one individual and that one different from every other one. So it is with all Protestant teachers, if they would acknowledge the truth.

Well then; since the Church Association of London can come to the conclusion that Mr. Blake asks for, or to that which Mr. Carson seeks; if the members of that religious body can listen to and promulgate such ideas, we need not wonder at a minister in Quebec telling the people that Protestantism "acknowledges no dogma and admits of no custom," Rev. Mr. Blake certainly will not admit of any custom, howsoever ancient. for he even denies the priesthood of the Old Testament : Rev. Mr. Carson assuredly will not acknowledge any dogma-or principle-when he wishes to do away with all teachings and to have every Christian become a knight-errant, a erend-maker on his own hook, a Don Quixote in the fields of religion.

THE POETS OF IRELAND.

A Biographical Dictionary.

Such is the title of a work, in three parts inst issued from the Paternoster Steam Press, and edited by David J. O'Donoghue of number p) Little t'adagan Place, Pontstreet, Belgravia, London, S. W., England. We commence our few remarks upon this timely work by giving the outhor's address in full, as the book can be procured from him for two shillings per partor six shillings for the whole work. Searcely ever were we called upon to announce the pubfication of a book that we responded with more pleasure than on this occasion. Mr. o'Donohue has done a noble work; he has rendered an incatculable service to the cause of Irish literature, and he has placed every over of Celtic poetry under an undying obligation to him. The names of the poets are taken alphabetically (the first part of the work extending from A to F), and not only the names of their poems are given, but most interesting biographical particulars accompany each name. It is a real Dictionary of Irish writers, ompiled most carefully from such works as the thes of The Gentleman's Magazine, The Irish Monthly, The Dublin University Magatine, The Nation, The Ireshman, etc.; from THE LIBERAL LEADER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, twelve months have not yet elapsed since death removed from the grain an unitor of American Biography," and a number of other sources most rehable. This work is cheap and useful,—yes, it is indispensible to the Irish student, the writer, the lecturer, the lover of Irish genius. We shall have occasion very soon to refer again to this work—it is an Irish one par expenditure to the work of the trish sound and must be encouraged. When the scenal number makes its appearance we shall good from it in order to give an idea of its state. For the negretal way neverly draw to yet elapsed from the second number makes its appearance we shall good from it in order to give an idea of its state. For the negretal way neverly draw to yet and the second number way neverly draw to yet and the second number way of the necessary way as rathly although differently endowed from himself, and who was undoubled in the estimation of all, the leftey, the stronges. For the negretal way neverly draw to yet an idea of its strip of the differences of the Month of May exercises will be have nevering draw the surfact removed from the great num who had been for more than a quarter of a centuary the leader of the great num who had been from the frequency quarter of a centuary the leader of the flather. As usual, the month of May exercises will be the great num the header of the flather. As usual, the month of May exercises will be flather to great num the neither of a centuary the leader from the developer of a centuary the leader from the developer of a centuary the leader from the flather to the developer discount and the flet ever great from and the Bleeville ever great from

devoted and able Oblats who guide its destinies received well-merited encouragement and paternal blessing from the same source. The beneticial results were almost instantaneous The theological and phthosophical faculties were promptly established and students prewere promptly established and students presented themselves as candidates for the various degrees. We have now to chromite another and very important event in the history of this educational establishment. We refer to the organization of the Law Faculty. For sometime past the authorities of the University bave had the natter under consideration; a is with pleasure that we record their complete success in realizing their projects. The following gentlemen have agreed to constitute the bacuty of bay:—Hon. Sur J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C., Lil.D., M.P., Hon. Mr. Justice Fourter of the Supremo Court of Canada; Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., Lil.D., M.P., Hon. Mr. J. D. A. O'Salli-yan, Q.C., Lil.D.; and N. A. Belcourt, LL.M. These gentlemen are well known to our readers; their tanes are synonymous with all that is cleared in personal character and eminent in These gentlemen are well known toour readers; their tames are synonymous with all that is clevated in personal character and eminent. In legal bearing. Whatever they ald by their talents, energy and reputation is sure to suecoch. At their first meeting, Rev. J. M. McGuckin, D. P., Rector; Rev. J. J. Filliatre, D.D., Vice Rector and Rev. H. Constantingau, M.A., Serretary, representing the University—the following were cheeted officers of the Law beculty; bean, Hon. Sir John Thompson; Vice Dean, Hon. Mr. Justice Fournier; Delegate to the University Senate. Hon. R. W. Scott; Secretary, N. A. Beleouri.

The degrees of Bachelor of Laws [LL.B.] and Master of Laws [LL.M.] with be granted to candidates who pass satisfactorily the examination has been fixed for June 7th. For the present the faculty will confine itself to conferring degrees on examination, but it is expected that in the near inture it will become expected that in the near inture it will become a teaching body with a full staff of lecturers and

professors, LECTURE AND CONCERT.

Dr. Thos. O'Hagan on "Trish Character."

Dr. Thos. O' Hagan on 'Trish Character.'

Last Tuesday evening an entertainment of a a high order of merit was given in Teeswater, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on Father Corcorniv's new parochial residence. By Societic not only was the senting capacity of the towa half laxed to the utmost but all the available similing room was occupied by a throug of clitzens cager to enjoy the rare treat which the promised programme held in store. Postmaster B. B. O'Connor occupied the chair and discharged its duries in his usual highly acceptable and genial manner. There could hono heart in the audience not touched and stirred by the varied sentiments of humor and pathos which in succession pervaded song,

Whether from England's fields of bloom Or Erin's vale of Emerald green. Whether from Scotland's bills of broom Or France's vine-clad Cape screne, United on St. Lawrence brink Stand we together mun to man, And vil these foreign titles sink Into one name-Canadian!

Financially the entertalnment was also a decided success and netted for its promoter Rev. J. J. Corcoran a also round sum which will help to figuidate the debt incurred by the errection of the substantial and handsome residence that has been intely built and which is a credit to priests and parishmeners as well as an ornament to the town.—Com.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tributes to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's Memory.

On Tuesday, the 19th April, Parliament reas-sembled after the Easter recess. The leaders on both slows of the House were dressed in black gurments appropriate to an occasion made sad by the death of the member for East York, Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, The following is a

on both sloces of the House were dressed in black garments appropriate to an occasion made sad by the death of the member for East York, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The following is a tuit report of the proceedings:—

Sir John Thompson—Mr. Speaker, I think that probably the first duly which the Rouse owes to its own history and to the country on reassembling after the vacation is 15 motice the great loss which the House has sustained and which Camada has sustained by the death of the hon member for East York. If it devolved upon no to-day, If it devolved upon anybody indeed to stare the great public services, the estimable character and the worth of the late hon, member for East York, I would greatly prefer that duty should have fallen to some of those among whom he served in public iffe when he was at his prime, because when it was my good fortune and my honor to enter this Parliament the hon gentleman, had ceased to take that active part in public affairs, in which for many years he occupied so commanding a position and dld himself so much honor and the country such useful, zealous services Fortunately, however, for me, Mr. Speaker, the history of the country supplies what is deficient in myself in this regard. The achievements of the late hon, gentleman, his zeal in the public service, the great position which he attained, not only officially in this country now. I can only say on behalf of gentlemen who are cooperating with me in this country now. I can only say on behalf of gentlemen who are cooperating with me in this Parliament that I am expressing their sentiments when I state that the services which I have mentioned and the qualities which I have referred to evoke from us the greatest esteem, those of us who had not then entered public affairs in Camada, and that we feel as deep y as I am sure the hon, gentlemen on the others side of the House must feel that a great tribate of respect he due to the memory of the gentleman who devoted his great abilities, great zeal and great talents distincted by the ser

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S TRIBUTE. course.

The blessing of the Supreme Pontiff is never mutruitant. One of the most striking cases in the remarkable progress of the Catholic University of Ottawa. Less than three short years ago the college of Ottawa was raised to the dignity of a Catholic University; its course of studies was highly approved by a brief of fits Robiness, Leo XIII., and the devoted and able Oblats who guide its destines a mile of the control and the profession of the Stories of the Robiness, Leo XIII., and the devoted and able Oblats who guide its destines a material and brookless of inception of the stories of such that the devoted and able Oblats who guide its destines a material and brookless of the reconstitute of the public specification of the strict of the public of the public of the public of the country, and the public of the country, and the public of the country, and the public of the country and the public of the public of the public of the public of the country and the public of the country and the public of the country and the public of the ind long been reconciled to the painful sha of his death. There can be no doubt whatever that to one of so strong and energetica mature these years of mactivity and prostration must have been years of intense suffering, and that death, whenever it came, was looked upon as a relief. At last, in the very hour of Easter-day, on that day which in the faith of Christians is the symbol of victory over death, his long-imprisoned soul was released from its shackles, and he now lives for ever. Already the Camadian people appreciate the imaginade of the loss they have suffered. And indeed Mr. Mackenzie was a unique man in his day. Laying in an age which was not particularly distinguished for a minduced toom what he chought to be right as God gave him to see the right. Living in an age when success was very often held to be up himary condition, success with him was never a primary condition, success with him was never a primary or even a secondary condition. He strove for the right as he saw the right. And indeed it is a matter of history that when he was in office he could have conclinated public opinion and perhaps continued to enjoy power? It he had consented to deviate ever so little from those principles of political economy which alone he held to be true. But on this occasion his stein character again asserted itself; he risked everything and he lost and, and he did it cheeritity. Such examples are arrived met, if ever, in our own day, and to find any parallel you will have to go back to the days of Puritan Eagland, when men fought and bled for principles, qualities which distinguished. I believe, above all others Mr. Mackenzie career Indeed his strong qualities as a public man are well known. There was the truth. He was ruppesed to be stern, cold and ting-fictors, but the very reverse

LOCAL, CHURCH AND SOCIETY NEWS

The Dispensation Discontinued.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has announced that the dispensation from fast and abstinence granted to the faithful no longer exists. Therefore, in future, as in the past abstinence must be kept on Fridays, also the fast of Ember days and all other ordinary fasts. This, of course, only applies to persons whose health will permit of fast and abstinence. In a word, the general extraordinary dispensation, recenty in force, no longer exists.

Concert for the Blind.

Let it not be forgotten that this evening, at the Windsor Hall, the concert to be given for the blind pupils of the Nazareth Asyluin, will take place. A splendid programme has been prepared and a grand treat is promissed. Miss Tessier will take part and add to the other attractions that of her beautifully cultivated voice. We hope the concert will be a marked success.

Public Pews.

Owing to the number of strangers visiting the city, and the many persons not holding pows in St. Patrick's, who may wish to attend Holy Mass or Vespers in that church. Father Quinilivan has decided to have a row of pews or seats built and placed in the centre nisle. These will be for the public, and can be had for a certain small sum payable each time the sent is occupied. Orders have been given to make the sents, and when they shall be placed in the church the fact will be announced. This will be a great boon to the public.

Special Indulgences.

For all who follow the exercises of the month of May His Holiness has granted 300 days in-dulgence, to be gained by confession, com-munion and prayers for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. This indulgence may be gained by the performing of that duty on any day during the month. There is also a plenary indulgence for those who perform the same duties—applicable to the souls in Purgatory.

Congregational Singing.

On Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's Church, an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father James Callaghan, and the vast congregation joined in the newly introduced congregational singing. The success was marked and it gives evidence that this popular feature in the services will become all that the Pantist mission aries predicted. The voices that swell the chorus are numerous and many are powerful and well adapted to sacred music. The congregational singing will be kept up and in the nuture it will be a fine sourceur of the great mission that closed on Easter Sunday.

Jubilee Pligrimages.

The Commission appointed to arrange the fetes in connection with the Papai Jubilee has decided that a great international pigrimage shall take place next September. The principal fete is fixed for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete is fixed for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete is fixed for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete is fixed for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete is alked for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete is alked for Feb. 19, 1893. Other important fete stablishment in each reclessastical province of an educational institution in honorot Leo XIII., the creation in Bome of a great institute of students and the constitution near the Vatican of a large church in commemoration of the arrange fete is a large church in commemoration of st. Jonechim, the patron saint of Leo XIII. In the month of March the collection of St. 19 tor's pence for the Vatican was upwards of \$30,000.

The Month of May at St. Patrick's

aild neglect the ex-reises of the Month of

Feasts and Offices.

To-morrow—the 2sth April—the forly hours devotions will be held at St. Jean Chrysostome, and Saturday, the 39th April, at the Good diepherd's convent.

To-day is the feast of Saints Clet and Marcell, martyrs; to-morrow, of St. Paul of the Cross: Friday, of St. Peter, martys; and Satur-day, of St. Catherine of Sienna.

On Monday last, at 8-33 a.m., a High Mass and procession took place in the Cathedral chapel in homor of St. Mark. On Tuesday, the animal required for the repose of the soul of faship fact due was chunted at seven o'clock. This morning, at the same hour, High Mass was sung for the benefactors of the archdoocs, On Saturday next, at 70 clock p.m., in the charen of Note Dame de Bouscours, the opening of the mouth of May will take place.

The Month of Mary.

Sunday next will be the 1st of May, the month especially consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In all the Catholic Churches and Chapels of the city the exercises of the month of May will be held. At Notre Dame de Bons cours the services will be general and all the clergy are invited to attend at the commencement, which takes place on Saturday evening at seven o'clock. Every evening intronghout that beautiful month, at seven o'clock, in every Church or Chapel the faithful will find the alter of Mary elegantly decorated; and prayers will be said comprising the Litniy of the Blessed Virgin, the Rosary and a special devotion to the Mother of God. In some places a short instruction, upon the Glories of Mary, will be given and hymns will as special devolution in statuetion, upon it titories of Mary, will be given and hymnis will be sung. May is generally the finest month, the year; it is pleasant and healthy to take walk. In those ever lengthering evenings it then easy and enjoyable to go into some Churc or other and

"turn for a moment away, From the trouble and cure of existence, From the tunult and turnod of day from sorrows within and without To the Peace that abideth on high When the sweet solemn sound of the belts Comes down, like a votce from the sky."

Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Our Lady of Good Counsel.

On Sunday next St. Mary's Church will be the scene of a grand celebration. The members of the Cahone A-sociation of Canada have obscined permission from the Rev. Futher Saimon, to noid a special celebration of the least of "Our Lady of Good Counsel," in his beautimi Church on Sunday next. The good and generous pastor has given the Association carrie blanche, and the members purpose having a reality time service. Although yesterday was the reast the celebration is postponed until Saurcay. We wish them every imaginable success and hope that on Sunday evening the Church of St. Mary's pa ish will be throughd duch gratitude is due to Father Salmon for his great kinaness in affording such a fine opportunity to the Association of hoding worthily he day commemorative of "Our Lady of Good Counsel." Rev. Father Devine, S.J. will deliver a sermon.

The Bishop of Chicontimi.

Republic and Revolution.

There are certain sections in the French Assembly that wish to have it understood that the terms Republic and Revolution and Revolution are identical. In reply to these sophists Mgr. d'Huist spoke as tollows: "On one hand the said: The Republic and the Revolution is the same thing; on the other hand the Republic is

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. - Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .-

- R.J. Devins, GENERALAGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue VIVIENSE, ROUEN, France.

tellowmen by retaining his position of professor and continuing his scientific researches. The Holy Father understood the force of this reasoning on the part of the humble but learned professor, and cancelled the appointment in accordance. Then, as in the case of Valleyfield, several rumors as to the name of the next nominee were abroad. Amongst others it was whispered that the view chancelor of Laval in Quebec, might be the future histop, But it is now definitively settled that the Grand Seminary of Queb c has received the dirand Seminary of Queb c has received the appointment to the vacant Sec of Chicontini As yet no official details have come from Rome. Later on we will have the news of the date of consecration. ellowmen by retaining his position of profes A Guess Despatch. date of consecration.

St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society was held Sunday afternoon There was a very large attendance of members, Rev. J. A. Mct'allen, S. S., was in the chair, supported by Hon. Senator Murphy and Mr. M. Sharkey.

The rev. chairman in a brief address dwelt on the petition on the early closing of saloons presented to the City council some months ago, and on which no action has so far been taken. He read extracts from the New York press on the question of enforcement of the Sanday liquor law to show that it could be enforced, if properly gone about.

Senator Murphy moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Coonaughton "That the society petition the City council to take immediate action on the petition presented some time ugo by the clergy and leading cilizens on the question of the early closing of the saloons."

The annual report of the secretary, Mr. J. J. Costigan, was read. It give in detail the workings of the society during the year, and stated that forly-seven meetings had been held, all of which were well attended. The pleage of total abstileance had been administered by the Rev. president to over 300 persons, of which number 50 became ordinary members adicl and three members' wives, making eight benefit claims paid out. Feeling reference was made to the loss sustained by the death of the late pastor, father bowd. The progress of tengers administered during the recent mission, which were as a lows:—Married women, 17(2) young men, 1,7(3) sance close of mission, 45; a total of 4671. The pedges were divided as follows:—Married women, 1,1(3) young men, 1,275; sance close of mission, 45; a total of 4671. The pedges were divided as follows: Jali took presses for one year,512 for less than a year, 1, 633 from two to twenty years, and 1,731 for life. The pedges were divided as follows: Jali took presses for one year,512 for less than a year, 1, 633 from two to twenty years, and 1,731 for life. The pedges were divided as follows: Jali took presses for one year,512 for les

ng was brought to a close with prayer.

On Tuesday last the Catholic population of Caughnawaga gave an enthusiastic send off to their devoted pastor, the Rev. Father Burtin, who is going to visit his aged father and mother in France, after an absence of 3 years, 3) or which he has passed in his present mission. Father Burtin is the nathor of several towas in tropols, and also of a French history of the Caughnawaga mission which has not yet he to printed. be a printed.

Father Burtin Going to France.

Arhor Day.

Arbor Day.

The Department of Public Instruction has issued the following circular to the Schael Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers:—
Gentlemen,—By proclamation of His Honor the Lichnenin-tiovernor, Arbor Day has been fixed this year for the 3rd of May for the westen part of the Province, and for the 2th of the same month for the eastern part.

I wish to rendind you that the Council of Public Instruction, at its meeting of February 3rd, 183, adopted a resolution by which it recommend that all schools and educational institutions subsid zed by the government grant a holiday that shaft be appointed by His Honor the Licutemant-Governor for the planting of trees, this holiday to be employed by the pupils in transplanting fruit or forest trees upon the

a holiday that shall be appointed by Ho. Hollor the Lieutenant-Governor for the planting of trees, this holiday to be employed by he pupils in transplanting fruit or forest trees upon the school grounds or in other saitable places.

The Governm in and the Council of Agriculture desire that the papils of the Province should take an active part in the celebration of Arnor Day this year, and that the youth of our country should fully inderstand the value of our forests and the hencefits to be derived from the planting and culture of trees.

I invite you therefore to do all in your power to ensure the enthusiastic celebration of Arbor Inay ta your municipality. You should proclaim a general holiday for the schools under your control and see that the teachers employ it in the planting of trees upon the school grounds, or elsewhere.

I strongly urgo that you direct all teachers employed by you to do what they can to encourage each pupil to plant one tree, and hereafter to give it especial care. If such a course could be successfully followed for a few years the results would be marvell us.

In a previous circular I gave to teachers some advice that I think it well to repeat here:

"Teachers should prepare their pulpits for the celebration of Arbor Day by giving them some notion of the value and beauty of trees. They should make the pupils understand that willie the trees ornament the school grounds and the roundsides, they also serve a useful purpose by absorbing deleterious exhalations from the soit and from dwelling houses. They should show clearly how trees influence the climate, the soil and from dwelling houses. They should show clearly how trees influence the climate, the soil and from dwelling houses, they should show clearly how trees influence the climate, the soil and from dwelling houses, they should in preyenting in undations. Pupils thus aught climate, the soil and the atmosphere; how they affect the flow of riversand creeks by retaxding evaporation, preserving the water supply, and preventing inundations. Pupits thus taught will see the importance or increasing the naturber of trees in proximity to dwellings, will transplant them with more interest and pleasure, and will be more likely to afford them the protection that is necessary until healthy growth is established.

"Tenchers should endeavor to make a judicious choice of trees to be planted and see that the disposition of them be such as to render the school grounds as agreeable to the eye as the most carefully kept private property."

I send you herewith for the use of your office a copy of "Canad-an Sylviculture."

Hoping that you will do your best to respond to the appeal confained in the present circular, I have the moor to be

Your obsellent servant,

GEDEON OUIMET,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Quebec, April lith, 1880.

The Catholle Press.

The Cathotle Press.

His Lordship the Bishop of Strasbourg, made use of the following words with regard to the Cathotle Press: "Fing the bud papers out the door. What self-esteem can you have when you go as far as to pay for that which wounds your most coble and most sacred sentiments? Is it not an unexampled want of character? Do you wish to read newspapers? Read Catholic ones. If in many countries the Catholic press is not up to the level of the hostile press, the fault lies with Catholics themselves. The Catholic press is not sufficiently supported, and for that very reason it has not that power which should be expected from it. This condition of things will only be improved when each Cathouc who uses a new-paper will see to at his family is suppiled with a Catholic sheet.

A Guess Despatch.

A Roman despatch, dated the 21st April, conjectures that the Pope has decided to create five Italian cardinals. The Nuncio at Madrid and the Nuncio at Vienna are certain to be of this number. Eight foreign cardinals will be created, among whom will be two Spaniards. The request of the Emperor Joseph that three Hungarian cardinals should be appointed has been refused. The Emperor William recently asked that Hishop Kopp he honored with a cardinal will probably be ordained. An Irish cardinal will probably be ordained, and at least one French cardinal, it not two.

A Sunday Paper.

A Sunday Paper.

On Sunday morning last a new departure in Montreal journalism was taken, when a Sunday Morning newspaper was scattered through the city. The colitors and projectors of this novelly are Mr. Louis II Tuche, late secretary to the Hon, J. A. Chapleau—when the latter was Secretary of State—and Mr. Lione Dansereau the energetic director of the comic publication called Le Samadie.

Whether this move will be a success or not remains to be seen; whether it is commendable or not is a question open to much debate. Decidedly the enterprising managers of the new scheme will argue that it fills up a gap of forty hours, during which the reading public is deprived of news, and it is a very praise-worthy precedent. On the other hand we doubt very much whether the Sunday newspaper system may not lead, by degrees, to the Sunday theatre, the Sunday verything except the Sunday Church and the Sanday prayer-book. We do not wish to judge harshly, nor prematurely, but we feel at once an instinctive distrust in aught that tends to secularlize the day consecrated to rest and to (odd. In the United States strong opposition has been made to the publication of Sanday newspapers, and good and grave reasons have been given to show that there is moral, social and relictous danger in these undertakings. Surely from mildnight on Saturday until daylight on Monday is not too much time consecrated to rest, to prayer, to meditation, to the affairs of the soul. The publication, were it issued on a week day, might contain most interesting and instructive matter; but issued on Sunday it tends to open the door to a hundred and one other abuses of that privileged day. We frankly admit that we do not relish the idea of Sunday journalism, and we feel confident that a vust majority of our fellow-citizens are of our opinions and sentiments.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—The following letter—one or two additional remarks excepted—being, to all appearance, declined by the Daily Witness, will you kindly oblige by inserting it in the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS?—A. G. G.

Is it Immaterial to What Form of Christian Faith or Worship a Person may Choose er Happen to Belong !

To the Editor of the Dady Wilness.

S1R,-I have been led to discuss as briefly as possible, and in all charity, the above moment-ous question by reading the following quota-tion from the Witness of April 9th:

then from the Witness of APC, 18th:

"After waste of many words, and alas! after
the cost of much kindly feeling, there result a
contirmation of the fact that almost every serious thinker is already 'persuaded in his own
mind' that his is the only safe road to salvailon, and no human argument, however skilinly conducted, as likely to disturb his deepest,
holiest convictions."

In giving expression to these sentiments I give the hady correspondent credit for sincerity; but she is no doubt familiar with the inspired words of the Book of Wisdom: "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the ends thereof lead to death." (Prov. xiv., 12.) The proposition above quoted can be true only on the hypothesis that Christ, in abolishing on the hypothesis that Christ, in abolishing the lewish dispersation, failed to give to man-kind any other definite form of faith and wor-ship in its place, but left them to follow each one the way his own caprice, inclination or accident of birth might suggest.

one the way his own caprice, inclination or accident of birth might suggest.

That Christ did institute one and only one faith or religion for his followers is admited by at He commissioned His autobrity, to teach and to preach this one faith or religion to the end of time. "If any one," says St. Paul, "or an angel from heaven, preach to you a gospel besides that which you have received let him be anathema." (Gal. i, s.) If have correctly interpreted the idea which the above mentioned lady intended to express, even St. Paul, were he to return to the earth, would fait to stuke her "deepest, hollest convictions." The same apostle describes the Church as the "pillar and groundfof fruth." No where is it recorded that in the lapse of ag 3 any other medium should be substituted in its place. Yet this is what a certain class of men styling themselves Protestants have had the audicity to do. Christ said: "Hear the Church; he that will not hear the Church let him be to the as the heathen and the publican."

that will not hear the Church let him be to the as the heathen and the publican."

They say in opposition: Read the Bible; that is sufficient. St. Paul says: "Faith cometh by hearing "Rom x. 17. The retort: Fatth cometh by reading and studying the Scriptures. By setting up the Hible as the standard of fatth in opposition to the Church, they have, in my opinion, virtually transgressed the first commandment—"hou shall have no strange gods before Me." And what pica do they advance for their conduct? Namely, that the Church, once "holy and Catholic," has corrupted the faith, which is equivalent to saying that in spite of Christ's promise to be with her all days, the gales of helind at length prevailed. The Church is sometimes represented as a kingdom. It might also be appropriately styled a school. Now, a school is composed of teachers and scholars. When, therefore, Christ faid: "Hear the Church," He sarely meant, hear and obey the teachers whom I have appointed for your instruction: "For he that heareth you heared Me." But if we consider the various Protestant churches as schools, we find no scholars, properly speaking; all appear to be either teachers or critics. Supernatural Faith to them, if it exists at all, comes not "by hearing," but by weighing both sides of the question, and deciding each one according to the faint and uncertain light of his own private opinion.

The supernatural faith demanded by Ohrist, apinion.

faint and uncertain light of his own private opinion.

The supernatural faith demanded by Christ, and required of all members of the Catholic Church, represents, according the aminhic lady above cited, "The Roman round-about pathway to the Musicr." He it so. I do not feel dispused to cavil about a word. So long as the bark of Perer seeks, by a "round-about" course, to avoid the rocks and shoals of uncertainty that beset the pathway of those who shape their course by the chart of the Ribio, I shall put full trust in the pilot that Christ Himself has appointed.

Permit me to close this letter with the following reflection:

I have often pictured to myself the unfortunate Catholic who deserting the Cross, the time-bonored emblem of saivation, for the modern many-colored banner of the Rible, stands at length trempling before the dread tribunal of Divine Justice:

"Quid est miser tuncdicturus? Aut quem patronum rogaturus?"

What shall the unhappy man have to say for himself? Will he then appeal to the Bible to justify his refusal to "hear the Church?" Or will he call upon Luther, Calvin or Knox to plead his cause? I known. t; this only I know: "Astnetree falls so shall tille."

A. G. GRART.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP

Mons. Gilbert's official communication? To the Cirray, the Religious Communities, and the Faithfut of the Archidiocese of Westminster.

Westminster.

An authentic communication from Rome enables me to announce officially that His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, as Vicar of our tivine Lord, has been pleased to appoint the Bishop of Salford to succeed the late beloved Cardinal Archbishop in the sec of Westminster. The prayers for the election of an Archbishop will therefore cease. But let us at 1—the elergy, the religious communities, and the faithful—thak God for laving, in answer to our prayers, given to us so able and so zealous a Bishop as our pastor; and let us earnestly pray that abundant grace and help may be crauted to our new Archbishop for his support and consolation under the heavy burden which has been listed upon him.

The Archbishop elect will hardly be able to come to us until stere Easter. Of his coming notice will begiven.

DANIEL GILBERTT, Vicar-Capitular.

Westminster, April5th, 1892.

Month of the Sacred Heart,

The month of June being consecrated in a special manner to the devotion to the "Sacred Heart," there will be a special service held every Sunday evening in St. Patrick's Church. At each of these evening services a sermon will be preached. Following upon the exercises of the Month of May, it is to be hoped that those in the Month of June will not be forgotten.



Rev. James P. Stone of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. II.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabet Vt.:

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass : We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla or our family for many years past, with great beenefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various allments, almost all of whom have certified to grad bunefit by its use. We can

Honestly and Checifully recommend it as the best blood purities we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pils and Ollic Code near Exerciscable. Miss. Stone ways the cannot ac without them." Buy, J. P. Stone.

Better than Cold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastendale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 50 years have suffered with running soles on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amountated, physicians styling I was giftering from gangrene and had lept.

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor argodine, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilia. The began taking 11000 s zaranjamina whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has abrest completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am to better health than I have been for many I have taken no other medicine and years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla It is better than gold." " I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp,

whom I have known 30 years." J. M. How-

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

NOTICE.

The Professors of the Law Faculty of Laval University, in Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a private act constituting them a body corporate for the purpose of eaching law, under the name of "La Faculie de Droit de l'Université Laval, à Montréal." EUGENE LAFONTAINE.

Montreal, 12th April, 1892. 40.5 COLLEGE NOTRE-DAME, COTE - DES - NEIGES, Montreal, Canada.

Secretary of the Law Faculty of the

Laval University in Montreal.

This Institution, directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It was founded for giving a Christian education to boys between the ages of five and twelve years. They receive here all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and propare for the classical or commercial course. The French and English languages are laught with equal care by masters of both origins.

Boys are received for vacation.

tages are followed for vacation.

Boys are received for vacation.

L GEOFFRION, C.S.C.,

President.

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THE MOTHER'S POEM. BY ALICE HAMILTON.

The came an hour of leisure
For which I had waited long;
And I thought: "Now I will use it
In writing a little song—
A wonderful sweetstory,
In runic rhyme it shall be!
And the world will pause to wonder
At the genius given me."

While I lost my time in dreaming
Of the song unwritten yel,
Don came with a hole in his stocking,
Which I shall not soon forget;
For I rushed to the stocking drawer
And pulled out with a will,
And behold! not a single stocking,
But what was poorer still.

"I wants to come in, dear mamma, My dolly has broke her head, And unless you is the doctor, I fink she will be dead." And the baby joined her brother In a dance when she came in, And only another mother Ever heard such another din.

So I mended the dolly and stocking-So I mended the daily and stocking— What else could a mather do? But my eyes were a little nisty, And my throat was choaking, too, For the power to write a poem Had flown beyond recall; And a place with the grand old masters Could never bo mine at all.

And I wondered if the swallow,
As she builds ben a'h the eaves,
Orwood and huy and stabble—
If over the swallow grieves
That she canonly twitter,
While the nightingale cau sing
And the skylark make the heavens
With his glorious music ring.

Then I thought, perchance the Father Had only given to me
The power to thyme my stories,
As I darned the stocking knee;
That the heart of some other mother,
When she read my simple rhyme,
Might gather strength for her labor
As I had gained for mine.

Our Master hath said: "The angel Of the children doth behold Evermore the face of their Father In the city of pearl and gold" Mother, kept from the poet's corner By reason of children banks, May reach into heights of heaven By a chain of baby hands.

AFTER WEARY YEARS.

By Most Rev. CORNELIUS O' BRIEN, D.D., Archbishop of Halifar.

CHAPTER XII.

OVER THE HILLS ON DONKLYS.

For a number of years, perhaps for centuries, the dankey has been held to bean expressive type of stephlay, and to possess less imagination, so to speak than any other animal. Stump criters on I their opponents by the opportunistitle of donkey, and furey that their an inhibition is thus complete to the world by seminate or to be a seminated by the seminate of the seminated of the seminat semulboys (requestly res ri to a use of this epithet to show their preferring contimp for the intellectual capacity of the revals. Editors hard it against each other from their indigenet years as from a hydrau is cotapuit; and even gon an argument researce had a dim percept of the first apprepriate tess, is not tray than a line of the propositions of Euclid *Point advance," the "Assished a difficult of mastery. It were soon to difficult of mastery. It were a seem from this that mankind had stamped with to approval the concasi in that the docks is the embodiment of manufigated dul

Now it may appear rash to come forward and impugn the soundness of this thoughtful soul, and stirs up noble resolgreat veidlet; but the power of truch is mighty, and lessons learned by experien ce make us very positive in our assertions. The doubley has been crueily, per tion to the soul; but hight is cally the sistently calumniated. Few are aware of consistent next the cross of this. It is more the fund of latent humor that he hidden than probable that the third his land his plans beneath his long cars a town around the fund of the hidden than probable that the third hid his plans his keen perception of the ridications, or of the artful tricks to which he will resort in order to bring about laughable posi-tions. He may not be possessed of a refined imagination, but he has an undoubted genius for pratical jokes. Unlike many human donkeys who laugh loudiv at their own wittienns, he ever remainprofoundly unmoved by his lively sellie-In order to be known he must be studied—studied not in some week begone, degenerate representative that droops and pines in a city, but in the brisk mountain one that brays defiantly in his freedom, or that submits for a time to bit and saddle for a day on the Alban hills.

So thought Morgan after his first ex-perience. His company had been senout to the newly formed cheampment on what is poou'arly known as "Hamaive". Plains." These are an extensive stretch of table-lands on the Alban lulis; they command a view of the Roman Campa gua, and over ook. Lake Albano on the south and Tuscu um on the north. The dition has it, that on this ground Hannibal's army lay eneamfed in view of that Rome whose power he sought to crush. As a position easy of detense the site was well chosen, but between him and R me still gaped the broken and cheecless Campagna. As Hannibal stood on these plains he could see the gastening of the plains he could see the gaistening of the land the reduced noblem in are married. A Protes and hat with a very clear personnes which marked the Mr. Drew scare, ly credits his story, but to rest swear by it. The fellow is cure means of his bisiops and priests to e Pope. course of the Appian Way, and he could watch the swift charlots which dashed mady on to the proudenty; to day, a I dare say, in keeping the truth from modern Hannibal might gaze upon a them. Once in the United States he will winding trail of gleaming steel rails, over which the exulting engine which the traveller from Naples to the Eternal City. At the southeast side of this classic spot the hollow cope of Monte Cavo, formerly "Mons Latialis," shoots rapilly upward. Violent vo.canic action must have been at work in these parts in some remote period of time. Monte Cavo. though thickley wooded, is only a shell of earth; dig a few fee, and horser of of earth; dig a few fee, and horror of who added to his many accomplishments horrors! a groomy, unfathomable chasm the useful one of being able to awake at gapes beneath you. The plains, too, are but a frail bridge of earthy matter suspended over a yawning gulf. If you jump or run violently on them, the ground and a few others who were to compose trembles beneath you, and a hollow the party. In a campkettle Peppe pre-rattle not overpleasing to persons of a pared a gallon or two of coffee,—then he

nervous temperament is heard. The Ponthical Government constructed goats used to sleep, and came back with on a parliamentary majority to secure a military camp on this elevated table-hand, thinking that the cool air of the mountains might be beneficial to the soldiers who came from cold climates. It was now the middle of July, and fiercely the sun shod his barroise rays on the the sun shed his burning rays on the parched ground. At times a faint breeze, laden with the freshness of the hils. Then back by the main roadtowards Martines are the formula of the hils. would attempt to sport over the plans, their encampment. The pogramme was smoking Campagna, it would quickly a very easy one to write out, but, like retreat to its mountain source pursued many another one, cwing to some of the

by its rival.

Morgan and Lorenzo, during the first became tiresome before night. he house was closed. On inquiry they | mountain. Their way had been along a |

learned that Giovani Aldini, the father of Lorenzo, had left home late in May. He went no one knew whither, but gave out that he would return about the Republic. In former times a temple of out that he would return about the middle of July. Lorenzo was sorely puzzled. Wither had he gone? and why go without inferming him? Peppe had been out to visit old Aldini late in May, and had brought kind preetings to Lorenzo, but said nothing about any intended departure. Now Lorenzo felt that tended departure. Now Lorenzo felt that, dark and terrible. whatever the secret was, Peppe must know it. His father treated him more as a friend than as a servant, and looking remarks were made in a subdued tone, as a friend than as a servant, and looking back at many half-forgotten scenes of his youth, he fancied he could detect traces of an understanding between his father and Peppe on something kept from his own knowledge. What was it? or was it only fancy. It would be no use to quostion Peppe. Much as this latter loved his young master he would not. Lorenzo felt sure, betray any confidence. "Neither ought I, nor will I ask him." thought Lorenzo. "They both love me, and if they really have any second between two distant mountain peaks

Examine it, Poppe, and try to recall the na!? Have I:

ched his head, then he whistled soitly; his left hand to his right eye and energed eling it with his thumb, and foretinger; then he shapped his thigh with his right hand, and said:

nand, and said;
"Che belina! che bellina! what a
hand-ome chi'd! If she should grow up. what a lovely woman?"

"Why? Can you ask? Look at that picture; it speaks for itself."

"Yes, yes; I know it is handsome," said Lorenzo, bill treffully; "but there as a me other reason. Pepper and you

drow what it is." "I young master? Per Bacco! bow should I know the motives of the varmi Ald nill But of this besure, that if ever Lean help you to happiness or tame t

shall willingly done. Poor Legenzoes und gleun nothing from Pepper that he was more than lever con-vice, that his faided servant know in real out the picture that he called to select New minuted with letting yet." is an reflection, as he put by the loc-

p ep rath, that the tager on a thahout n in their gloomy lidingplaces; then the singler ones, as it on our gradie all big be there, taudly twinkle far off in the azure depths. There is a solemnity about night, which speaks to the ves. It may be true that thieves prown by night, and thaunting sirens and the witching cup offer their do the temptabeneath his long ears; few are aware of by day; the heartless rullian gloated in the sundight over his schemes; but both waited for the cover of datkness before 2 boy. The bounties of visible creation, it laginning their week. On the other hand, high and noble resolutions are usually made by right; the soul, at such ctime, takes comsel more from Teason than from the passions. It is litted more from earth; the dazzle and splender of day attract and charm it; but the gather- grandeur of the distant scenery. ing gloom of night revalls home the ward-doing thoughts. By night Judith prepared herself to go forth to the camp of the terrible Holofernes; by Light Abra-hum rescued L t from his captors; and by hight many other great purposes

> George Marchbank had arrived from Rome on a visit to the encompanent on tention to go, tegether with several where consider the Papacy as of no ; daybreak, to the top of Modie Cavo to camay's views on the subject such is the see the rising of the sun. All necessary destiny reserved for the Carbelle faith in arrangements and been made, and in a t e twentieth century. But it is an unshort time they were to lie down for a demalac fact, nevertheless, that the Pope few hours' sleep.

"Oh! I see some of them every day; demonstrates this in his recently publish they come to give me 'sittings' for the day Letters from the Vatican," with an family picture. The younger daughter endbustasm hardly justifiable in so go d "Oh! I see some of them every day; ning and good looking, and will succeed. be equal to a captured Beagal tiger in point of importance.

French." "Yes, and Washy on eigars," added

George; "but let us seek our quarters for the night." A couple of hours before dawn Peppe,

day of their stay at this encampment, A smart walk of less than an hour had visited the home of the latter, but brought them to the summit of the

part paved with the broad, flat, dark-gray stones which speak of the Roman

love me, and if they really have any secret hidden from me, it is not my place formed a kind of natural telescope to on leaver to pry into it."

On the street is again expanded. It gap between two distant mountain peaks formed a kind of natural telescope through which the lovely dawn could be Contenting thinself by capining on Securin its spletalor. Silfently, and with Peppe the duty of ascertaining the moner of his father's return. It renze asked darting upwards of the golden streaks, him if he knew aught of the bistory of the expansion of the pule glow, and the the photograph given him by his tather. Durple hae that now came over the verge of the herizm. The beauteous edge of faces which used to surround me in Day grace ally protruded itself over the childhood. Have you ever seen the original robe of Night; the streaks shot up higher and wider; the pale glow rapidly Peppe took the lecket with an air of spread over the eastern heavens; the affect d indifference; he gazed earnestly purple hac rose upwards and a bright on it, then on Lorenz; next he scrat-gold came into sight. Now it flushed, and the streaks died out; now its flush after that he viewed it through an important promptu operaglass formed by bringing ed; now a dazzling brilliancy came over his left hand to his right eye and eneit it, and the purple vanished. The singles of night, the cold gray of dawn, the warm purple of the autora are all bathed in this sea of brilliant light, out of which slowly and majestically the great Dayking arises. Now the party breathed more freely, but the magnificent sight one who wou'd resemble it?"

Why was not yet complete. Lorenzo motioned the my father tell me to try to win the them to follow him towards the southern one who wou'd resemble it?"

Who ? Complete the monograms of the monograms of the monograms. corner of the monastery. The rays of light, intercepted by the chain of hills behind which the sun had risen, had not yet tallen on the Campagna that Try be-(ween Monte Cavo and Reme. It was a id night to neath them. A thick mist, of a pure white co.or, burg heavily ever the Campagna and envelopped the city beyond. But soon the flashes of sunlight from behind the hids were reflected en this mist and warmed its paid a doring

con the san, peeping over the mount din range, shot a beam of his glory traight over the mist, and over the wals of Rome, to kiss the cross of the donnert. St. Peper's 1 in was Duy's first act of dis-voluntions Created. Other to onesses in adjoined and litting the degree, which took glowed in the stacigat, white an acount and beneath was old and dark. Higher mounted the sign and its rays tell on the

raticy, dissipating the mist, which allely towards the west a higher strategater. the sum and its rays closed the finet over the Compagna, ike a bilzet gobbo wayo pointsung the scalding count; higher still monated the sun, and the thist wa swallowed up; the Campagna was flooded with light; the turrets, towers, and houses of Rome were sparkling in the morning beams, and glorious spectacle

Wits over. Just then the bell of the monastery chapel rang out for early mass; silently the party moved towards the church What place so fitting for souls so moved and overpowered as God's House? The heavens had narrated in glowing language His greatness; they would adore Him in the place of the habitation of His viewed in a proper spirit, speak e oquent-ty to the human soul of that infinite

by our fleshiy veil. After mass they walked round the erest of the mountain, and admired the (To be continued.)

beauty and glory hidden from our gaze

The Papacy. M. Renan, in his interesting volume on Marcus Aureaus, predicts that Catholicism, like į agantism, who lie out in remote "Hannesi's Pants"; he and Motgan country of ages and wastes, deprived of were now conversing. It was their in all entire and light, and Libera's overyothers, on the following in robug belove count. It may be that, contrary to Madistiny reserved for the Carbelle faith in and the elergy of whom he is the absolute " Have you seen abything of the Drew mister are a great power, and are not by family lately?" asked Morgan.

" Have you seen abything of the Drew mister are a great power, and are not by family lately?" asked Morgan. any means to be ignered. Mr Stead means of his bishops and priests to e Popo ontrols the vote of more than one had of the population in Belgium and in Spain, of perhaps a quarter or a third in France, and of three quarters in Ireland, wer Canada, and the Tyrol. He has in "The 'reduced noblemun's wife must I his hands whole provinces of certain Propick up Italian now; she used to be Itestant or schismatic empires, as, for in-strong on German, and the elder one on stance, the Rhenish provinces and Alsace stance, the Rhenish provinces and Alsace and Lorraine in Germany, and Poland in Russia. There may, therefore, at any moment come a time when either a sovereign or a minister may find it to his interest to purchase the support of the Pope by doing him a service and supporting his claims. Did not the ministers of Protestant England negotiate with Le-XIII, in order that be might exert his influence and moderate the violance of the agrarian movement in Ireland? In Germany the Catholic party have more than one hundred votes. Would it not

> FIGO OTHER Saraparida has effected such remarkable cures as MOOD'S Sarsaparilla, of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

winding road beautifully shaded, and in lideas; but it is far better, as they are undeniable, to look them well in the face than to ignore or forget them. As the Pope lays claim to Rome, and exercises all over Europe great influence in political complications, this is certainly a very possible danger, and must necessarily be a source of constant preoccupation for the Italian Government. If one reflects well on this, then the line of conduct followed by Italy becomes much more comprehensible.—Endic de Laveleye in Contemporary Review..

> Dr. T. A. Slocum's ONYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COB LIVER OH. If you have Catarrh—Use it, For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

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Case as not actual.
As will be seen from Maletter, four
policies of believes at the panel of was reserve the resonance dation of the resident section of the sectio lyna bac Packersa

Sole Friday Charles

All soft of the least control of the soft by fact the lower Life of the being et declarater fally compares figures awales at 25 m of the last of a radio declarater was peaceful to the p. Morrowey after the was teachy seed the cure

recencit, so ing that both it it is come nor think to be I be pool both in a conf. List. I still take an occasional bottle, not that I need it but because I wish to keen my system in period working order. I can think of no more remarkable on a is a viliat I have myself passet through, a no words can express my thanktuiness. for such perfect recovery.

C. C. Harr. Welland P.O.

In this connection the following letter To this estimetion the Polesking Preger from T. Cumines, E. sq., a leading draugist of Welland, Our, spenka for itself: Messes, T. Milburg & Co., Toronto.

Ginemann, A. berge been personally equivalent with Mr. C. C. Haim for the A. 24 personal bace above, four China. but he year speed have about a four than gas or relief to some. Yet reap place the man decreased now in a pattern deposiwith the ort to year medicars. To be which the first proventions of the state of Sensionally, as he say to have thin in serious health.

Yours to be

T. ale Conger A. Burry Cott 100 / B. B. P., aleberra (de esta) estable dinestrati en l'acceptant

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank,

The annual general meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank will be held at its office, S. James street, on Toesday, the hald May next, at one o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of Directors.

By order of the board,
HY, BARBEAU,
Manager.

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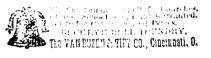
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A VERY MOURNFUL BALLAD.

"Li Hung Chang has the grlp,"-Daily Papers. In the biossoming land of the broad Hwang

In the bassining and of Ho, Ho, Where the soft, celestial pig-tails hang. The royal household is struck with woe—The induenza's got Hung Chang. Hung Chang, viceroy of the sun and moon Ard various astral real estate, Is wheezing like a cracked bassoon—Like a merely earthly potentate.

For many days must Li Hung lie low,
Where pugoda doctors give things to him
And pray to the jess at his bangalow
Or put him into baths and slew idm.
The viceroyal temper is in a glow,
No mortal may go near Hung Chang,
And the bulk of the natives are lying low
Lest the bulk of the natives are forced to
hang.

O, son of the sun, and the crescent moon,
And the Jay Gould of the rest of the space.
You're in (or it now! Each night and noon
You shall succee and succee till you're red
in the face.
Like the Yang-Ise-Klang your eyes will run,
While other floods from your eyelids drip,
O, what better the lot of a son of the sun
It the son of a gun has got the grip?

EDUCATORS AND MISSIONARIES.

IRELAND ACAINST PACANISM AND ICNORANCE.

Address on Aucient Ireland, by Dr. John B. Moran, Before the Irish Caritable Society, of Boston.

There is something strange and pecu-There is something strange and peculiar in the history of Ireland, no matter how we regard it. If since it became Christian its career has been phenomenal, so in its paganism it was unlike all other nations. No nation of importance in Europe to-day can produce so ancient a record. The relies of antiquity ungestion for its the rains and the sain. earthed from the ruins, and the ruins themselves, reveal the fact of a state of civilization in Ireland before Rome was founded, and perhaps while Greece was still in a state of barbarism. Centuries was higher than that of any other country outside the two just named. The people were governed by just and equitable laws. Their loyalty to good government, which has always distinguished them, was as true then as now. So faithful were they in their fealty as devoted and willing subjects to worthy rulers

And character of the people. The code of grades into which society was divided. and that men of learning stood next in rank to royalty; that for a man to evenpy a place in that class, be must prove for nimed parity of learning parity of month from Sature), parity of hand (from bloodshied), purity of union cin marriages, parity of honesty and purity of body thaving but one wifes. These annals also tell us that for corolinent in the national arroy a man was obliged to obey four primary rules:

He should not accept any fortune with a wife, but select her for her moral conduct and her accountishments. He should not insult any woman.

He should not refuse any person for

He should not turn his back (that is fly from) to nine champions.

Here we find in pagan Ireland the culspection of these principles of chivalry. sintality charity, courage and respect

the race to this day. Nor was the paganism of Ireland like out forten square teet. Now pour down that of their peoples of antiquity. They had no human sacrifices like the Gauls, swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in Nor was the paganism of Ireland like the Teatons and the Scandinavians; no naythology like the Greeks and Romans: | you gulp down 500 feet of garden. Get no statues or temples of worship; and

they believed in one Supreme God. I have thus dwelt on this stage in the life of the Irish race to show that even as pagans they were a religious people, and man better condition, spiritually and mentally, to receive the light and grace

For the first and only time in the history of the Church, a winde nation was converted without the accompaniment of crime and bloodshed; during the which sixty years but one case of martyrdom, where thousands would have holded it with delight. And when this health possible of Ireland sure a lered his health of country of Down, the whole island practically was redeemed, there was scarcely an unbeliever left within its borders. To Patrick alone, of all apostolic missionaries since the first days of the Church, can such an accomplishment be accredited. He filled the island with true servants of God. He planted monasteries and cloisters and religious homes without number. He opened schools of Christian faith than any other nation. servants of God. He planted monasteries and cloisters and religious homes without number. He opened schools and taught himself the Roman alphabet to pupils. In every sphere and department of life he took an interest and gave his willing assistance. He encouraged education, secular and religious, and his monasteries turned out, besides monks and clericks musicians, poets, historians, philoso-phers, architects, carvers, painters, mathematicians; he cultivated the spirit of patriotism as well as of piety; he con-demued and assailed slavery; he exalted the good name and dignity of women; he took part in remodelling and revising the Brehon code of Constitutional Laws, purging them of their paganistic elements; he gave advice to kings, of which the following in his own words is an example: He "has to judge no man unjustly; to be the protector of the stranger, of the widow and orphan; to repress theft; to punish adultery; not to keep buffoons or unchaste persons; not to exalt iniquity, but to sweep away the impious from the land; to exterminate parricides and perjurers; to defend the poor; to appoint just men over the allairs of the kingdom; to consult wise

trust in God." He loved his country, his idopted country, and often prayed that she should not "remain forever under a foreign yoke," that "the unbeliever should never by consent or 1 ree hold Erin." He consecrated hundreds of bishops, conducted into religious life hundreds of thousands of saintly men and holy virgins, and left in Irish ground the seed of religion which flourished and fructified.

Thus Ireland was redeemed and regenerated, but the era of her greater glory was yet to come. The task of the holy apostle was done, his great mission was accomplished, but another wonder-ful fact in the history of Ireland was to occur. The first great wave of emigration was about to go out from Ireland, not as victims of tyranny and oppression, not as adventurers or seekers of fortune but as voluntary Christian missionaries to evangelize all Western Europe. A nation of pagans a few years before had become a nation of editeators and missionaries, and, as if by spontaneous im-pulse, assumed the work of Christianizing the other barbarous nations, against some of whom the Church had already been laboring. Legions of Irish teachers began to spread over Europe, and the records of these lands as well as the annals of Ireland bear testimony of their preaching and feaching. Beginning with the Hebrides, the Faroes and Iceland, following with the completion of the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, which had been commenced by St. Angustine, they then poured in upon the whole of Westein Europe, amongst the Tentons, the Franks, the Bargundians, and the dwel-lers on the Rhine, the Danube and the Scheldt.

They founded in Scotland 13 monasteries: in England, 12; in France, 7; in Asatia, our hotel and had hardly arrived when 10; in Bavaria, 16; in Switzerland and the Findlady rushed in to tell me that Germany, 15; in Italy, 6; and many others in leeland, the Orkneys, Thuringia and other places. It is needless to give the long list of names preserved of these holy messengers and teachers; but of the before the Christian era her civilization saints of Irish origin, whose sauctifying was higher than that of any other countable and the conversion of the different peoples, there are recognized by political, social, industrial and intelectual name, with Churches dedicated to them; political, social, manuscrata and interested; mame, with connectes departments of life were cultivated; the people were governed by just and equitable laws. Their loyalty to good governable laws. Their loyalty to good governable laws. Their loyalty to good governable laws. Iceland, 8 priests, of whom all were martyrs; in Belgium, 30 priests; in Italy, 13

And while the great work was going interruption of twenty years, they continued loyal to the one royal family, whose members filled the throne of the high king during a succession of 118 sovereigns. This fact is unparalleled in history, and it is an index to the decility, the tractableness and the law abiding character of the people. The code of the face of freband. Their doors were Lady before leaving, and when entering opened to all; they were indeed free the piscine and being bathed in the schools, were not only the teacher and water she suddenly and instantly became books where free, but even housing, feed well, her conterted limbs were restored character of the people. The cone of legislation which governed them the schools were not only the teacher and blocks where free, but even heasing, feed and clothing where the aspiring student meeded them. They were free to all with out distinction, the prince and the substitute of these times tell us of the seven people. The summer of the seven the substitute of the seven people are the substitute of the seven people. The summer of the seven the substitute of the seven people are the substitute of the substitute and clothing where the aspiring student needed them. They were free to all with out distinction, the prince and the sub-asked us if we would like to see her the freeman, the young and the old.

Hood's Sarsaparille absolutely cures where ther preparations tail. It possesses medi-mal nexit peculiar to itself.

Drinking a Farm.

My homeless friend with the chie actic nose, waile you are stirring up the agar in that 10 cent glass of girely megive you a fact to was a down with it. You say you have longed for years for You say you have longed for years for also told us that so little did be expect the free, independent into of the lanner, her recovery that he had not gone to the but have never force also to get many grotto with her. However, the miracle grotto have the recovery that he had not gone to the enough together to buy a farm. Batthis is just where you are mistaken. For adoctor, who happened to be at Lourdes this is just where you are mistaken, rerespectful years you have been drinking a good improved form at the rate of free square feet a guip. It you doubt this statement figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains \$3.50 square feet. Estimate, for convenience, the land at \$10.50 years are you will see that it beings. for women which are characteristic of \$13.56 per acre, you will see that it brings had been blind and a hoseless cripple. the land to just I mill per square foot, I five of your triends and have them help on a prolonged spree some day and see how long a time it requires to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it--100 square feet of good, rich dirt worth \$1356 per acre. -Bob Burdett.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

From the frezen steppes it somes
To the roll of Rutona drains;
smit side sentry fal and hear
By the Brandenburger her:
Ch is the little function, suff
Ere P liept on Abboo's clift;
Hanny o'r sand set, and tocks,
Com's the Vernal Equinox!

Preczing hands and cars and feet!
Drives the wind and soow and sice!
Pork in 'buss a fluger blowing,
People o'en in hammering going;
Toms and Tedeles, Loss and Lizzies,
Blue as titheir probascless;
With a thousand shivering shocks
Comes (b) Vernal Equinox;
Mall Greate.

Pull Wall Gazette. Nothing creates more disease, discomfort and distress than constipution of the bowels, and distress than constipation of the cowers, in B.E.H. we have a remedy sure to remove it and cure it.

A Doubt Dispelled.

For six months he argued the third proceed of the mind was most many that subject upon. The work her or not-was she worthy as love? Wou'd she prove a show wife or a meek turtle dove? At last after wearing lody and mind. He dee'd do to many here, poing it blind: So he prompt purposed. But she wasn't so slow. For she took jest six seconds to answer him No!

Mr. J. E. Humphrey, 46 Hond Street, Toron-to, says Burdock Blood Bitters wrought a com-plete cure of dyspepsia in his case after all else

and temperate clders; to defend his native land against its enemies, rightfully and stoutly; in all things to put his pand after being contracted. It is astonishing how debts will ex(1492) COLUMBUS. (1802)

BY WILLIAM J. McClure.

The unknown seas before him, The unknown land a vision, He frod the ship that bore him, In trance of great ambition.

His mind of high decision, His heart with the Creator, Creation speed his mission 'Twixt Arctic and Equator.

Battle 1 by wind and billow, His spirit never cowered; It bent not as the willow, But as the cak it towered.

Above the love of science
His love of Christ rose glorious;
His nature held relinnee,
His faith made him victorious?

"Land! land!" Columbus, peering Through light of ruddy morning, Saw distant shores a-n-aring, And scotlers ceased their scorning.

A Christian navigator, He was no craven schemer; His heart with the Creator, His faith in the Redeemer.

Columbia's ment'ry true Gives honor to her finder, And in eighteen ninety-two, Four hundred years' reminder.

N. Y. Sun. A MIRACULOUS CURE,

Our Lady of Lourdes Restors Health and Sight to a Girl.

London dispatch of the 9th inst. says: The Tablet today prints the following story of a miracle at Lourdes over the signature of Edward Welsey, who writes:

"On March 13 I was at Lourdes and was just leaving the grotto, after hearing mass at the Basilea, where I saw a young girl carried on a bed by four men. She was white like a corpse, her limbs were twisted and she was blind. She was this young girl had been completely cured.

"I at once got permission to go to see Mme. de Laguerre, with a friend with whom I was travelling. We found her in the greatest joy at the wonderful cure of her daughter. The mother told us that she had been paralyzed for the last six years and had all the best doctors in Paris, but she only got wome. Eight After taking the baths for two months she got a fresh stroke and was struck blind. They then determined to take her to Louides, and there make a novem to

daughter, so we went in. The window was wide open, the sun was pouring into the room and the girl was facing the light, but she said she did not feel the glare in the least.

"I took her recently paralyzed hand, which was warm and healthy, and she said - "Thanks to Our Blessed Lady of Lourdes, I am completely cared." She comed the very picture of health, and animation. All the particulars told us by her family were confirmed by the doctor who came with her from Geneva. He was witnessed by an English Protestant

FARMERS' COLUMN.

consible Road Work.

Sons ble Road Work.

In this article I will briefly tell how we make the most of what we have: The township owns a road-grader, a six horse machine that makes a turn-pike as smooth as a boulevard. This machine is manned by an expert, who makes the circuit of the township in June with team, grader and plow. When the outili gets to our district we hatch on our teams and grade up where nost needed as much turnipike as we can gravel the same season, making it rather high and marrow at first, in order that the rain and trave of a year or two may not datten it out and make thas amechof a mudhole as at first. After grading comes the graveling. There being no more available gravel inside the fighway lines we have taken to the flelds, s-veral of the farmers having opened puts for the free use of the district. We draw the gravel from the pit nearest the places to be graveled, endeavoring to make each man draw a full vard, it possible, and dumping the loads ent to end along the middle of the turnpike, leveling at night by means of a heavy drag with a man on top driving lengthwise of the turnpike and spreading the gravel just wide enough to eatch the wagon wheels.

We find that the best road is made by grading in spring and graveling in the fail. In this way the the turnpike sets necked solid during the dry summer months, so that the gravel put on in the fail does not shik fino the dirt, but is packed so solidly on top by winter rains and srows and the constant travel that the spring or feesh-made turnpike in spring it becomes more or less mixed with the dirt and does not make so solid a road, besides the man who is obliged to travel all summer over a newly graveled road is apt to cures the roadmaster.—

Wisconsin Furmer.

A Good Fertilizer.

One bag of nitrate of soda, one of superphosphate and one of high-grade muriate of potash will form a fertilizer for the garden and for

small fruits, the three bags being sufficient for about one acre of land. It is a mixture that may not be a complete one for all classes of soils or crops, but it is a combination that sup-plies all the leading elements of plant food.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. Flour—A fair range of values is said to be from \$4.35 to \$4.50 as to size of lot and quality. Choice city brands realized \$4.85 to \$4.90 in broken lots and at \$4.75 to \$4.80 in round lots, Other qualities are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.70. Prices are very irregular and more or less nominar Advices from Chicago state that P.ilsbury of Minneapolts has recently filled some large orders for export.

Patent spring\$4.90 \$5.10

Outment.—We reduce our inside quotations as follows:—Rolled outs and granulated \$2.00 to \$4 per bbt., and in bags \$1.00 to \$1.00 Standard in bbts, \$3.80 to \$3.90, and in bags \$1.82; to \$1.90, MHI Food.—Car lots of bran changed hands at \$15.25, and broken lots at \$15.50. Short-have been sold at \$1000 to \$16,50 and Middlings at \$17 to \$18. Mondle is quoted at \$20 to \$23. at \$17 to \$18. Mondle is quoted at \$20 to \$23.

When L-Sales of Manitoba regular wheat have transpired for May shipment at 77c to 78c for No. 1, No. 2 is quoted at 66c to 67c and No. 3 at 56c to 59c No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted at 96c to 97c and No. 387c. Sales of rest and white winter wheat have transpired in the West at 80c to 87c as to position.

Corn —Prices are about steady at 51c to 53c in bond and at 58c to 68c in carlots, duty paid.

Peas.—Here prices are quoted at 76c to 78c per 66 lbs. affoat May and a 74c to 75c in store.

Barley.—A few cars of feed barley have been placed at 42g, and we quote 42c to 43c. In matting grades the only safe reported being a lot of 2 cars at 58c. Prices range 55c to 62c. Oats.—A fair quantity of No. 2 has passed into the hands of exporters on pr., but believed to be on the basis of 33g to 33c per 32 bis for May. Car lots of No. 2 are quoted at 35c and other grades 50c to 32c per 34 lbs.

Matt. Delege rether from 75c to 75c. Malt.-Prices ruling from 70c to 75c.

Buckwheat.-Quiet at 54c to 55c on spot and 56c to 58c May.

Seeds.—Red clover quoted at \$7.5) to \$8 per bushel, Alsike 7 00 to \$9.00, and Timothy \$2 to \$2.15 for Canadian, and \$1.85 to \$1.90 for American

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c.-American regular mess pork has been offered freely at \$14-25, since the decline of 50c per bid, in Chicago Lard is very quiet at \$1.35 to 1.40 per pail (or compound. quiet at \$1.35 to 1.40 per paid for compound.

Canada short cut mess pork per brl. \$16.00 \(\pi \) \$16.25 \(\pi \) \$15.55 to \$15.55 to \$15.60 \(\pi \) \$16.25 \(\pi \) \$15.25 \(\pi \) \$15.25 to \$15.55 to \$15.60 \(\pi \) \$16.25 \(\pi \) \$15.25 \(\pi \) \$1

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Old creamery butter sales have been made at 18c to 28c. Fine new creamery is being defivered to grovers here in 5 ib, packages at 22c by certain farmers in the Townships. New Eastern Townships dairy is setting at 18c to 21c as to quality, Brockvilles at 18c to 22c, and Western at 18c to 18c.

Cheese.—The new make is coming in more liberally in lots of 40 to 50 boxes, costing be to He laid down here, a cording to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales have been made freely at the Advices from the West report that Layers or paying se in the country and dedvering is mon board cars at loc.

Boans.—We quote: Handpicked pea beans \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushed; ordinary mediums at \$1.50 to \$1.15; and inferior at \$50 to \$1.00. Hops—We quote good to choice Canadian 22c to 2-c, Yearlings Lie to Fe, and old fe to be Honey -Extracted is offered freely at 7c per b. Comb is also fund to move, and the few massettons reported range from 8c to 10c

offing at \$5.15.

Maple Products.—A lot of 60) gallons of sery fine syrup was sold at 55 per Ib, and we profe beto 55 per Ib, in wood. Sugar (squated 75 to se, a few small packages of rancy small packages of rancy small packs bringing 95. Old stock 65 to 55. Hay -Pressed hay being quoted in ear lots at \$10 of to \$11.50 per ton, and poor to fair at \$5.50 \$1.50. Straw \$1.50 to \$6.50.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples,—sales have been made all the way from \$100 to \$2.00 for round ats. Good to strictly ature long keepers have been sold in single barrels at \$2.50 to \$3.5).

for 5, c.

Ominges — Jamaica are selling at \$6.50 to \$7
per libt, Valencias at \$5.50 per case for 125, and
\$5 per box, and \$5 for half boxes. Florida \$1.55
\$5 per box, and \$5 for half boxes. Florida \$1.55
\$5 per box, and \$5 for half boxes. Florida \$1.55
\$1.50 per box. Messura \$3.50 per box and
\$2.50 or half boxes. Blood \$2.50 for hult naives,
and letter \$2.00. There are \$25.60 pixes of
oranges to arrive in Atlantic ports by May
156.

Lemons -Prices here are quoted at §2, to per box as to quality. Pine Apples.-Pines are offered at he to

Coron Surs.—Good cultivated sell at \$15) her (**), and common Jamaica at \$1 per his. Banninas.—Siles all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bunch.

S200 per billion.

Pointones —A car load of good sound stock being phood yesterday at 25c per bag o(9) lbs, which is a remarkably low price.

Onlous —Canadian are selling at \$1.90 to \$2.5 as to size of lot and quality.

FISH AND OILS.

OHs —Further sales of Newfoundhard cod oil have taken place at the, but holders are now arm at 42%, and we quote 12% to 4%, being a arrher advance on the week. Steam refined scat oil is also very firm, and 47% is the towest that will now be accepted, quotations ranging from 17% to 50%. Newfoundland cod liver oil is ifin at 15% to 8%. Sweled, 15% h.—Waguide Vermouth bloom.

Smoked Fish.—We quote Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.40 to \$1.25; \$1. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 50 to \$1.10; boncless cod, large boxes, for 100 do, smail boxes, for to \$c. Plekted FI-h.—Green end being quoted at \$4.50. Labrador herrong, \$1.50 for choice, and Shore herring at \$4.35 to \$1.50.

When it comes to maringe the pastor' post is the hitching post.

An office coat usually lasts long be-

cause it is seldom worn out.

LIST OF PRIZES:

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBRO LOTTERY.

DRAWINGS IN MAY, 1892:—May 4 and 18.

3134 PRIZES

WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.00 WORTH

- 81.00 One-Fourth Ticket - -

Ask for Oirculars. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 4t James Street, Montreal, Canada.

1 Prize worsh \$15,000—\$15,000.00
1 " " 5,000— 5,000.00
1 " " 2,500— 2,500.00
1 " " 1,250— 1,250.00
5 " " 250— 1,250.00
5 " " 250— 1,250.00
00 " " 25— 2,500.00
00 " " 15— 3,000.00
00 " " 10— 5,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 25— 2,500,00 15— 1,500 00 10— 1,000 00 5— 4,995.00 6— 4,995.00 100 100 100 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00

MEXICAN

LOTTERY

Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE

CITY OF MEXICO, The Only Lottery Protected by the Mexican National Covernment,

using the same name. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WHE BE STEEN THE MEXICO MEXICO IN the City of Mexico

And in nowise connected with any other Company

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892 THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prises included in the scheme before selling a single taken, and receive the following official permit. Unripricars: hereby certify that the single London and Monton has in deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prises drawn by the Luteria de la Benchenola Publica.

Apolinan Castillo, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six per cent, of the value of an the tickets in Prises-larger portion than is given by any other lottery. PRICE OF TICKETS-I'. S. Currency.
Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1;

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of 420, approximating to \$10,000 prise, 2 000 79P Terminals of \$20, 4ecided by \$60,000 prise, 15,460 780 Terminals of \$20, decided by \$-0,000 prize, 15,9-0

gg Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONK)
RDRR: issued by all Express Companies, or New
York Exchange.
gg durency must invariable be sent Registered.

address U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION



Logisiana State Lottery Company (persperated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise makes part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over whelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1805. the GRAND EXTRADRESS ARE DRAWFREE take giars semi-Admirally (June and Becomber), and take giars in each of the other tax months of the very and are all draws to public, at the Academy of Music, New Ocienna, Ls.

FAMED FOR TWESTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF 178 DRAWINGS ON PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

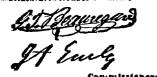
Attented as follows:

Fredly anny long keepers have been said in single barrels at \$5.5 (10.5.5).

Evaporated Apples.—A few sales are reported he to 75e per the, as to quality. Saesso damaged stock by sincke have taken piece a sec.

Defed Apples.—The market is quiet at to 10.5c.

Gentures —Jamaica are selling at \$6.5 (10.5).



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a frises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which me be presented at our counters.

R M WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisin to Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Wat'l Bank CARL ROHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music. New Prisans, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1892. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

		Dist. O.			
1 1 2 5	PRIZE OF PRIZE OF PRIZE OF PRIZE OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF	25,000 100,000 50,006 25,000 10,000 5,000	15		100,00 50 00 25 00 25,00
100 200	PRIZES OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF PRIZES OF	500 300	are	**************************************	50,00 60 (*)
190	Prizes of &	SOU are			20,00
999 999		100 are). ••••••••	99,90
3,184	Prizes, amo	-	Ticket		1,054,8

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets at \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractiona: tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL BATES TO AGENTS.

AGRNIS WANTED EVERYWHERS

IMPORTANT.

Send Mouey by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express charges on TUKET, and LISTS OF PRIZES for warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,

NEW ORLEANS, LA IMPORTANT.

Give full address and make signature Give it it address and there signatures in the congress having tacty passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to all Lottanes, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

3 The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, PREE OF LO.T.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisians State Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREMS COURT OF THE UNITED ETATES, is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force UNTIL 1885.

There are so many inferir and dishonest schemes on the market for the asia of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect they adves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

The Montreal Lottery Company

Of MONTREAL, Canada.

The Montreal Lottery Com-

pany pays Three Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-four Prizes, being from Three Hundred to Six Hundred more Prizes than any other Company in Canada.

No Dollar Tickets!

No Fifty Cent Tickets!

All Twenty-Five Cents.

DON'T FORGET

You Can Draw

\$3,000

For Twenty-Five Cents.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PLAN

---OF---

Montreal Loitery Company

OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

100,000 TICKETS.

1	Prize of	\$ 3,00 0 .00 \$	3,000.00
1		1,500.00	1,500.00
1	-4	700.00	700.00
1	-4	350.00	350.00
2	"	100.00,	200.00
5	ti	50.0C	250.€0
25	44	12.00	800.00
100	rt	6.00	600.00
200	"	3.00	600.00
560	"	2.50	1,250.00

Approximations and Terminals.

150	Prizes	c f	\$6.00	900.00
150	"		3.00	450.00
150	11		2.50	375.00
150	54		1.25	187.5
999	16		1.25	1,248.7
999	44		1.25	1,248.7
	•		-	
3434				13,160.0

Address all Communications to

W. G. HARPER

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BONNIE SCOTLAND.

THROUGH THE "LAND O' CAKES."

Glasgow and its Cathedral-Ayr and Burns' Home—Tam O'Shauter's Road.

You leave the Irish coast fading in the long, late twilight; and by five o'clock the next morning you are at Greenock, in the mouth of the Clyde. Here, if you choose, you can quit the steamer, take rushe up to Glasgow in all haste. But I'd advise you to stop on board,—would advise it especially if the weather be fair; for after two hour's sailing-steaming I should say, but I hate to confess it-you will have viewed the double panorama of the shores, stemming the slow current of a very handsome river decked with hamlets, villas, islands. And all too soon you find yourself made fast to the dock in Glasgow, where the air is heavy with furnace and factory smoke, and your ears half deafened by the din of hammers and machinery.

Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, is a city of vast weath, though it boasts but little beauty. It has more than a hundred miles of paved streets, and many fine buildings, both public and private; among the former are the new University and the old Cathedral; they are well situated, and surrounded by parks that look their prettiest in a very depressing atmosphere. Astonishingly presaic this city seems to me; and, under the circumstances, there is much of it. Gasgow may well be proud of her Cathedral and her University; for she is so eminently commercial that there is little besides these structures to interest the tourist, -little saye the river Clyde, thronged with shipping from almost every port on earth, while hundreds of iron vessels are being built along the river-banks: they seem to have been spawned, there,

on each shore, for miles below the city. The Cathedral, founded in 1136, was threatened with total demolition at the dawn of the Reformation. But the chief magistrate of the city-wiser in his generation than reformers are apt to beadvised the populace to erect a new church before they pulled down the old one; the consequence was that they grow so fond of the venerable minster that they forgot to erect a substitute. Thus Glasgow's one noble specimen of architecture was spared to it through the natural recovery of the people from the fever of fanaticism. The hundred and fifty-nine windows of the Cathedral have of late years been filled with stained glass, manufactured in Munich after designs by eminent British artists. Pootical in conception, narrounded a color, they are one of the chief sights in Glasgow. The choir—the only portion of lot to be standing in a churchyard full of his misfortunes? To be the literary for the chief sights in the lot graves. Poetical in conception, harmonious in the building now in use—is the of graves.

meeting-place of a body of Scotch

Presbyterians. As for the rest of the other one of descorated minster, men walk about it with their hats on, as if it were a stockexchange. Even the grand old crypt, with its groined ceiling supported by sixty-live columns eighteen feet in height-some of them are eighteen feet in circumference. -is a mere show for the curious. Here the body of St. Mungo, the founder of the See of Glasgow, was buried A. D. 691, long before the present structure was dreamed of; and there, let us hope, it will rest in

The streets of Glasgow are crowded with busy people, and towards evening there is an astonishingly large proportion of them unmistakably "tipsy." I have seen more men and women under the influence of liquor in one week in Scotland than I saw during a two years' residence among the wine-bibbers of Italy, T were is all that difference between the effects of whisky and of grape juice.

Ho, for the Land o' Burns! The way is not long, by train, to Ayr. It is the Sabbath, a great day in the Land o'Cakes; for the railway fares are cut, and everybody goes somewhere and does something as a matter of course. No doubt this is the one breathing spell of the hundreds of thousands of toilers who speed six days per week in the grimy factories of the grimy burgh.

It seems as if all the world were going to Burns' Land this morning, when I went thither. The Scotch mist, which has a knack of felling sidewise into one's neck and climbing up under one's coat sleeves, it is a wholesome and a familiar feature hereabout. Car loads of children, with tin cups tied about their necks children are such insatiate drinkers,and having four sandy heads to every six of them, sang, laughed and cheered till they came to some station by the shore or the Frith of the Clyde; and there they broke loose like a flock of wild goats, and went bounding over the fences

We had still a large body of excursionists when we came to Ayr, notwithstand- small panes of glass in it looks out upon ing we had been scattering them by the a homely garden behind the house. wayside ever since we left Glasgow. With the right of the window is a cup-board banners, fifes and drums, we fell into line, and just beyond it, there in a corner of and marched through the clean little the room, is a recess only as deep as the town toward Burns' cottage, two middy marrow ball, and just big enough to admit miles away. Every inch of the road is precious to the lovers of the poet. Let poet was born!

the "Twa Brigs," how the new bridge with its handsome arches of hewn stone, of blind beggars, who sit blinking at the sun, with their legs stretched out in front of them half-way across the passage, and each with a large "blind-Bible" upon his lap. As you approach within hearing of these helpless mendicants, they begin industriously fingering the rows of raised letters, and reciting the Gospel in a loud voice. There is neither dignity nor reverence here; yet somehow the heart is touched, and the clinking coppers are showered upon the readers.

At the very edge of the town we strike into the road Tam OShanter followed the night of his eventful ride. There is a little bridge over a stream, but Tam crossed here by

"The ford Where in the snow the chapman smoor'd." Just beyond this point we pass the cot-

tage in whose garden were "The birks and mickle stane Where drucken Charlie brak's neck-bane,"

"Mungo's inither hang'd hersel "

is close by the banks of the Doon. Next we reach the cottage where Burns was born; a quarter of a mile farther on, the ruin of

" Alloway's suld baunted kirk...'

I little farther still, and we come upon the Doon, and see the old bridge whose keystone Tam O'Shanter made haste to gain; for he knew the witches feared to cross a running stream, and so he was safe at last.

In a single hour you may grow familiar with the scenery of that poem; for it is all here, and just as the poet described it. The "Brig o' Doon" is half covered with ivy. Its one high arch spans a rapid stream, that flows between orchards and gardens. Each one, as he paces the gravel paths that follow the edge of the water, hums to himself:

"Ye banks and bracs o'bonnie Doon.
How can ye bloom sac fresh and fair ?"

Ic's a fact! I've heard it twenty times with my own ears, and have caught myself joining in the low-voiced chorus.

The place was full of folk to-day. Bagpipes whined and snored lustily. Scotch lads, in brief petticoats, with big bar-knees, and monstruous calves cased in plaid stockings, danced the highland fling under the monument erected to the memory of Burns, on the hill above the Doon. Scotch lasses in full plaid skirts, with long plaid sashes thrown over onshoulder, their bright locks topped with Tain O'Shanter bonnets, joined in the fling, and put some of their masculine rivals to the blush.

A fine-old gentleman, who was bent nearly double with the weight of years. saluted me with great dignity; and as I returned his salutatation, he deffed his hat and carried it all over the premises, while in a trembling voice he recited Tam O Shanter "; and recited it so well that I couldn't understand more than one word in a dozen. Idlers gathered dont us-men, women and children,listening with breathless interest. "Here he stood, said the old gentleman, referring to Tam, "and looked through his window, which you see is now walled up. And there, in that very niche--do you see it?"-with this he dragged me to an opening in the wall, and pointed it out again, while he dropped into his monotonous sing-song and continued:

There sat Auld Nick, in shape o beast: A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large; To gie them nuste was his charge. He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirt, Till roof and ratters at did dirl."

And then he laughed at the idea of a church full of dancers; and the laugh

other one within its uncovered walls. Λ encourage self-respect in the blosom of a marble trough set against the roots of country lad, who was, to put it mildly, a the outer tree extends through the wall into the church; this was originally the to the day of his death. From twentybaptismal font; it is still filled with rainwater by the little streams that trickle down the tree's bark into the hollow of

Near at hand is the tomb of the poet's father, with the epitaph written by Burns, beginning,

Oye whose cheek the tear of pity stains, Draw near with pions revirence and attend!

Not far from it is the grave of Douglas Graham, the original of Tam O'Shanter. A footpathlies directly over this grave,a path worn deep by the feet of thousands who annually visit the spot. Our printed Guide states that Graham, who was called "Tam" to his dying day, now lies buried with his wife Kate, in Kirkoswald churchyard, near the farm of Shanter; out the old gentleman at Alloway pointed the headstone, and said that the dust of the only original Tam O'Shanter lay beneath.

The cottage where Burns was born is a small-roofed, "clay bigging," with two rooms on the ground-floor; it was built by the poet's father's own hands. It stands directly on the road-side, and has over the door a portrait of the poet and the following inscription: "Robert Burns, the Ayrshire poet, was born under this roof, the 25th of January, A. D. 1759. Died A. D. 1796, aged thirty-seven and a half years." The property has been bought by the corporation of shoemakers in Ayr, and is now devoted " to the sanctitication of the national genius and the consumption of national liquor."

Let us enter the living room. It is about fourteen feet square; a kettle swings over the coals in a great fire place at one end of the room: the hot water is for the accommodation of those who prefer a steaming stimulant. . There are racks full of blue-figured dishes ranged upon one wall; a window with four

Nowadays snow-white curtoins are "Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town surpasses
For honost lads and bonnle lasses."

Here are the "Twa Brigs," sung by
Bobbie himself. You will remember, in

foot of the alcove, between it and the hall door, stands a tall, old-fashioned clock; the hall door is only high enough years its senior. The old bridge, five hundred years its senior. The old bridge, so narrow that it is used only as a footpath over the stream, was built in the latter mixing toddy and carrying brimming part of the thirteenth century by two glasses to impatient customers. Every maiden ladies. It is the favorite resort thing about the place is as homelike as it thing about the place is as homelike as it we were members of one big surprise party, dropped suddenly in upon the Burrses, and only to find the whole fami-

ly absent. There is music in the street—bagpines, blind-fiddlers, and one vagabond handorgan. An opposition house over the way, where nobody seems to have been born, is doing a brisk business, because there are not hands enough at the Burnses to supply the demand. Those mushle to enter either house might have been dult enough;

"But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels, Put Hie and mettle in their heels! "-

to quote Tam O'Shanter once more, How can any one be duil to the long-winded nasal blare of your native-born bagpipe In the room next to the poet's nurserylet us retreat into the Burns cottage for one moment more—you can get paper-folders, penholders, cups, napkins-rings, and a hundred pretty keepsakes, "war ranted made of wood grown within the railing at Burns' monument," or "on the banks of the Doon," or near Alloway Kirk." These are carried away by the

cord every month-and not one of them

but answers its purpose, be it never so great a fraud. One wonders why the monument is thought so much of, imasmuch as Burns was buried at Dumfries, some miles way. To be sure, there are a few relica at the monument,—a very few; and everyone who visits Ayrshire feels in duty bound to climb into the small cupola, and smuggle a leaf or two out of the garden below, in memory of the well-beloved poet. And why is this the case, I wonder? No doubt it is because there is not a glimpse of the pastoral lauscape hereabout but has again and again gladdened the poet's eyes—we are perfectly sure of this fact! The ripple of the Doon youder, the whir of the leaves, every bird note that breaks the silence,these are but echoes of the voices of Na ture from which he drew his inspiration. His baby feet pattered across that threshold; his boyish rambles lay among these meadows and beside that purling stream; and here he toiled and suffered poor enough, God knows, yet not

unhappy' It was over at Tarbolton, in his eighteenth year, that he met "Highland Mary"; and there, standing one on each side of a small brook, they laved "there hands in the stream, and holding a Bible between them, pronunced a vow of eternal constancy." Alas! that was their final parting. On the anniversary of her death the poet, who had all day been at work in the fields, and returned silent and dejected, wondered forth into the frosty night, and was seen to act like one wrapped in a deep dream. His watchful mother earnestly has night him to re-enter the house; and two hours later, when he did so, he want to his little desk in the corner and wrote those memorable lines, the nobility and purity of which should atone for a multitude of sins .

Thou lingering star, with lessening ray, That loves to greet the early morn, Again thou usherest in the day My Mary from my soul was torn?"

At Kirkoswald, in his nineteenth year. he studies mensuration, and first became acquainted with scenes of swaggering and riot." Ah, but that was a world day! At twenty-three he removed to Irvine. Carlyle says: "His scheme of establishing himself at Irvine seems to have been honest and well calculated. Doubtless,it failed; yet not, we believe, from any vice inherent in itself. His was no bankruptcy of the purse, but of the soul!

A tree grows beside the old kirk; and cast from day to day, is not calculated to child of nature, and simplicity itself even five to (wenty-eight he resided at Marsgiel, and these years are spoken of as being 'years of dissipation and degradation." Yet his genius was then in tuli flower; he composed at this time his "Halloween," "Address to the Deil," "Jolly Beggars," "The Vision," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night, '-that most touching memory of his own early life by the fireside in the rustic cabin we acve just visited.

It was at Muchline that Burns mar ried Jean Armour, who had borne him three children. All these villages lie within a half-dozen miles of one another. They are easy of access. Is it any wonder, then, that the land swarms with pilgrims, who gather about the haunts associated with the memory of Scotia's "darling Bobbie," and linger there lovingly, and think of him all the while with the clastic sympathy that one man naturally feels for a fellowmember of the great, frail human family ?-Charles Warren Stoddard, in the Are Maria.

Irish Literary Society in London.

The Irish Literary Society of London is shaping itself splendidly under the anspices of an earnest working comnuttee of Irish literary men who have already given proof of the wholesome capacity that is in them. The inaugural public meeting will be held in a central hall in the West-End on the return of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy from the Medi-terranean shore. The late Southwark Irish Club has presented its valuable collection of books to the new and larger organization, and donations of volumes (from the Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J., amongst others) are pouring in, so that the institution will start with the nucleus of a sound library. That Irish-men and Irishwomen of all shades of opinion may meet on a common ground is proved by the first list of members, which includes such names as Lady Wilde, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, Miss Katharine Tynan, and Miss Charlotte O'Brien, Sir Charles Russell, Michael Davitt, Jus-

arly and indefatigable hon secretary, T. W. Rolleston, infinite credit is due. Major McGuinness is the trusty trea-

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REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION."

Major McGuinness is the trusty treasurer.—London Universe.

LADIES, -We secured three first prizes and diplomas at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, 1801, for the extra quality of our manufacture of Silver-Ware and replating old goods equal to new. We supply private families and Hotels direct from our factory. Free trust of the Extra Cantibular is several very able articles. The first one, by Mr. Josha H. Penneman, of the Viniversity of Penneyfound, on the subject of "Class work in University Extension," is an emborate and practical treatise. The next contribution is from the pen of Mr. Frederick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin, on "Extension teaching in Wisconsin," Then comes a short paper on "University extension work in Mathematers, with the entitled by another composition on "An unknown quantity and the persible value" With the entitled one.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. The Cothelic World, for April 1892, is very valuable; exceedingly so. There are a few gems on poetry, such as "At Easter Time," by M. F. Egan, and 'Heroes of Holy Church," by Geo. F. X. Griffith. Between the "Talk about books," and the editorial notes there is a fund of most instructive Catholic reading. But as far as the principal articles are concerned, we need but mention a few and the names of the writers to guarantee anyone taking the magazine, a real literary feast. "What Nature says of its Creator," by Rev. John S. Vunchan; "A House of Shadows," by Rev. Wm. Barry, D.D.; "Columbus in Portugal," by Rev. L. A. Dutte; "John Gilmary Shea," by Mare F. Vallette; "Human Certitude and Divine Faith," by Right Rev. F. C. Chatard, D.D.; "The Ancient City of Dublin," by Katharine Tynan, and a number of other most valuable contributions, make of April Catholic World a magnificent number. It should be found in every Catholic family. The Cothelic World, for April 1892, is very

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

a magnificent number. It should be found in every Cathodic family.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

It is rich contribution to the discussion of the leading topics of the day. The rounded and ample manner in which important matters are analyzed by men of distinction, whose opinions are authoritative and to whom the public eager by listen give peculiar weight to this influencial publication. In the first article, "The Man, or the Party "significant, entertaining, and instructive expressions of opinion are to be found from Senators QUAY and V KST, and from Representailves Boutelle, Burrows, Wilson and Kilgork. The demand for strong and upright party leadership as well as for clear platforms of principle are set forth. In "The Poet of Democracy" John Burrough writes in his graceful and popular style of Walt. Whitman Our minister to Russia, Charles Stocky Shitiff, gives a graphic account of the causes of the famine, the present condition of the land, and the measures of relief, presenting many fucts not before clearly understood, in his article, "The Famine in Russia." Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the chief upholder in our National Legislature of the rights of silver, presents with force the case against "The Ruiof the Gold Kings." Gen. R. F. Butler writes with spirit in "The Herhring Sea Controversy" of the claims of this country, turning his attention largely to the capacity of the United States to lake care of itself in case of war. On the same question The Manquis of Louise urges with frank conviction that Great Britain is in the right, and expresses his confidence in the results of arbitration. Goldwin Saltriviant is popular government. Journ RUSSELL, Volus, our lite Mini ter to China, in "The Chinese Question Again," urges a friendly policy, in opposition to that of exclusion and cannity, towards the great empire, No one is better qualified to speak of social matters in Englic

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE LADIES' HOME JOUENAL.

About none of the magazines of this month seems there to be such a freshness of spring time as the May Ladies' Howe hourned goes out to its hundreds of thousands of readers laden with song, story, and a wealth of good material. The number opens with "A Day in Patt's Castle," written by Florence Wilson This article is accompagnied by drawings and engravings taken from photographs made specially for the Journal by Madame Pattherself, Mrs. John Wanamaker gives a strong paper on "The Pattent Work of Motherhood;" Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone contributes her second article, "Hints from a Mother's Lafe," and Miss. V. Stuart Mosty furnishes an interesing sketch, with portrait, of the wife of ex-Senator Ingalis. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-President of Wellesly College, is delightfully, written of by Kate Upson Clark, and Mrs. L. B. Walford gives in a charming description of "An American Guita Court," Two good Illustrated short stories, "A Modern Martyr," by Madeline S. Bridges, and "A Privileged Person," by Caroline Atwater Mason, provide good fletion, and the poetry is by such well-known poets as Flavel Scott Mines, Mary Alinge de Vere and Clifford Trembly. "The Duemes," writes of "When I was a Girl;" Mrs. Beecher continues her reminiscences of "The Nauting of a Country House;" Mrs. Burton Kingsland of "Ideas for Pretty luncheous," and Robert J. Burdette discourses on the dehpits (7) of May. Palmer Cog gives a full page of his infinitiable Brownies; Mrs. Mallon devoles several pages to summer and graduation gowns, and Miss. Haywood writes of "Tonester Brownies in Tonester Brownies." gives a full page of his infinitable Brownles; Mrs, Mallon devoles several pages to summer and graduation gowns, and Miss Haywood writes of "Tapestry Painting;" Dr. Tahnage, Mrs, Lyman Abbot, Mrs, Bottome, Miss Scovil, Miss Parloa, Miss Hooper, Buth Ashmore, Foster Coates and Eben E. Rexford fill their departments with all that is interesting and instructive. Altogether the May Journal is more than usually attractive, and no woman een afford to be without it. Published by the Curtts Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for Ten Cent per number, and One Dollar per year.

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

Pensions for the poor and for old age, or "Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme," by Thomas Scaulon is the opening article in the "Westminster Review" for April, Mr. Scanlon writes from the position of the Friendly or Beneficial Societies, and his paper is a thoughtful and valuable contribution to the study of state and in old age. Mailfilds M. Blake contributes a novel paper on "The Lady and the Law," in which she presents some interesting suggestions on the legal status of women. Her acticle has had the approval or the Lord. Chief Justice of England, and therefore carries considerable weight. The economic aspects of religion are discussed by the flev, Walter Lloyd in an article entitled "An Economiston Church and State "J. A. Newton-Robinson makes an interesting "Study of Mr. Marion Crawford" and his novels, which is one of the series of studies of fiving novelists now appearing in the Review. W. J. Greenstoot Zdiscusses "The True Alm of Education" E. R. Spearman writes of the Newfoundland question under the head of "Sacrifleing the First-Royn," A. A. Hayes writes on some aspects of America and American life in an article on "The Unknown Country," The department of "Contemporary Literature" is full of its usual brief but valuable short reviews of hooks, and the number is close with "The Drama," some notes on some new plays. New York: Leonard Scott Publication (O.

DIED.

At Black Hawk, Gilpin County, Colorado, April 8th, 1892, Peter Dewhurst, aged 21 years, son of the late George Dewhurst, formerly of Bolton, Lancashire, England.

At St. Alphonse, Joliette Co., Que., on the 17th inst., Mary Keily, wife of the late Anthony Rowan, aged 88 years.

At St. Alphonse, Joliette Co., Que., on the 23rd inst., Emily Ann Cassidy, daughter of Hugh Cassidy and Margaret Rowan, at the age of 16 years and two months. May their souls rest in peace.

Seven attempts were made to burn the City of Louisville, Ky,, on Tuesday night. In four hours fifteen buildings were de-

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