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VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

the Foundation Stone-President ofing the community State—French Cleveland and the Cabinet Ministers Present-A Distinguished Assembly of Ecclesinstics.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The caremonies tending the laying of the corner stone of the Intending the laying of the new Catholic Uni-Inversely Minerica, took place this morning, ersity of America, took place this morning. At 2 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons, accom-At 2 octobe Omeranda Gibbous, accomto the University graunds, where about 3,000 people had already assembled. Owing to rain and heavy mud the grand procession, under the direction of Gen. Rosencranz, which was to have been an imposing feature of the cereto have used an imposing reasons of the cere-monies, had to be abandoned. Altogether the day was as unpleasant as a day in May could

well be.

Among the distinguished prelates present
were James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops
Williams, of Boston; Ryan, of Philadelphia; Elder, of Cincinnati; Salpointe, of Sante Rider, of St. Paul; Bishops Spald-Fe, and Ireland, of St. Faut; Bishops Spalding, of Peoria; Keene, of Richmond; Ryan, of Baffalo; Northrop, of Charleston; Burke, of Cheyennes; J. Machebeuf, of Denver; Bronel, of Helena; Gilmore, of Cleveland Bronel, of Helena; Gilmore, of Cleveland; Janessene, of Natchez; Kiphelao, of Pitta-burg; Kaip, of Wheeling; O'Reilly, of Springô-ld; O'Sullivan, of Mobile; Moore, of St. Augustin; Lebouef, of 'Washington Terri-tory; Mass, of Covington; McGovern of Har-rieburg; Dr. John Feley, Bishop-elect of Detroit; Robert Fultons, S. J. Provincial, of the Order of Jamita in the United States, and Meneigners Farley of New York and Sallivan of Wheeling, a large number of priests, scholastics and cominarians. A few minutes before 4 o'clock President Cleveland arrived, and was introduced to Cardinal Gibons and the other distinguished divines present, who removed the scarlet and purple berettie, and remained uncovered while the President were standing. He took a profered sent hereseen the Cardinal and Rishon Ireland on the platform. The Cabinet Ministers serived soon after and took seats near the President. After the anthems had been chanted Rev. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, who was the crator of the day, delivered his address.

At the conclusion of the address Bishop Keane, rector of the university, stepped forward and, addressing Miss Caldwell, who subscribed \$300,000 to the fund for the erection of the university, read a short letter from the Cardinal expressing the profound gratitude of the Church for her magnificent ift, which, he said, entitled her to be corsidered "The joundress of our Catholic university." Accompanying the Cardinal's letter was one from the Pope to Bishor Keape, the translation of which read as follows:-

"To our Venerable Brother, John Joseph, Bishop of Richmond, venerable brother, bealth and apostolic benediction:

"When lately you were conferring with us loved daughter in Christ, Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, who, by donating for the purpose \$300,000, has wen for herself so honorable a part in the accomplishment of this un lertaking. Indeed, as was fitting, praised most highly her so great and so worthily bestowed liberality, and we directed you to bear to her the message and witness of these our senti-ments. Moreover, in order that to the praise deserved by her benificence there should be added some pledge of appreciation, we entrused to you a gold medal to be conveyed in our name to this excellent lady. But now ws have besides thought well to write to you that by this our letter both her munificence may be better known and our gratitude be made more manifest, and as the generosity of the American character is deservedly renowned, we trust that others may be impelled to emulate this more hamirable example. Exercise of liberality in the cause of christian education at a time when the dangers of false intellectuality are so numerous and so great, is can be pu'. As a pledge therefore of heavenly rewards and in testimony of our fraternal benevolence, we most lovingly bestow, not end in view of proving that this was the only on you, venerable brother, but also on raison d'être of Wolsey's policy. the above named lady, our apostolic benedic-

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, this seventh day of May, A.D. 1888, in the tenth year of

our pontificate,

LEO XIII., Pope.

The medal which he handed to Miss Caldwell, is of solid gold and about two inches in diameter. It was struck by order of Leo XIII. at the beginning of and in commemoration of the eighth year of his pontificate. One side contains the profile of the Pope; on the other day in the Central Criminal Court, London, the eighth year of his pontificate. One side contains the profile of the Pope; on the other is a representation of the genius of history is a representation of the genius of history lifted aloft by angels, with an inscription commemorating the opening of the Archives of the Vation to the historical re-searches of the scholars of the world. The model is enclosed in a red velvet case, embossed with the papal arms. Miss Caldwell received the gift with bowed head. The ceremony of blessing the site of the chapel and laying the corner stone was postponed on account of rain, and will be performed at a future date. While the bishop and a few specially invited guests were dining with the Oardinal at Dr. Chappel's this evening, the following cablegram (in Latin) was received from the Pope: "The Pontiff offers his hearty congratulations for the work that has just been begun and gives his apostolic blessing to all bishops." Almost immediately following came a cablegram from Rome asking forfull details of the ceremonies, to which an answer was cabled by Blahop Reave. Nearly \$1,000,000 have already been contributed towards the fund.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED - THE

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION. Corpus Christi, which falls on next Thursday, will be observed as a holyday of obliga-tion in all the Catholic churches. The choirs of the different churches are holding special

rehearsals, and the music promises to be particularly grand.

The annual procession will be, however celebrated next Sunday morning, weather

permitting.
At High Mass at Notre Dame Church Sunday morning, Ravd. Curé Sentenue, P. P. gave the following route for the procession Starting from Notre Dame Church at 8.30 s.m., the procession will march by way of Notre Dame to Mountain street, where a repository will be erected. From there the march will be along Mountain street to St. Antoine, then along St. Antoine, Craig, Victoria rquare into St. James street, thence around Place d'Armes square to Notre Dame Church, where Solemn Benediction will be given. The Host will be carried by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. Bishop Soule will also most likely be present. Immense preparations are being made on the line of the procession.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Emperor of China has donated \$42. 000 to the Archbishop of Pekin for a new cathedral.

The Catholic Weekly Herald says the gov-erament will found and endow an Irish Catholie university.

The corner stone of the new American Cathelic University was laid at Washington on the 24th ult. Cardinal Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers'

is now published in English, French, German and Scandinavian. The great missionary, Father O'Neil, O.P.

is obliged to abstain from preaching for the present on account of throat trouble. Bishop Ireland was chaplain of a Minne-

sots regiment during the war, and is now honorary member of the Loyal Legion. The first establishment of the 'Community

of Priests in St. Essil" in Canada was founded et Toronto in 1852 under Bishop Charbonnel. A new system of confessionals, that close up when not in use, has been put into the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, New

York city. It is a mortal sin not to discharge the Easter duties. There is neither in life membership of the church nor in death a Christian burial for those who die without having re-

paired this neglect. The Holy Father has created the Belgian Congo an Apostolic Vicariate, and intrusted the work of administration to the Congregation of Belgian missionaries at Sheuld, near

Bruspels.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Joseph, Highgate-hill, London, which is to be erected as a national memorial of the Panal Jubilce, was laid by Cardinal Manning on Thursday, the 24th ult.

The old Jesuit ostate in Quebec is to be sold by permission of His Holiness. dinal Taschereau has consented to Hop. Mr. concerning the university about to be estab- Mercier's plans, which are to out two grand lished in Washington, we remember in what avenues through the cetate, and sell the pro perty on either side of them. proceeds to the object to be designated by the Pope.

By the la est accounts, the cash denstions made to the Holy Father on the occasion of his jubiles amount to \$7,000,000. The con-vent of the Grand Chartrouse gave \$100,000. This is the largest single gift made. The Diocese of Paris gave \$80,000, the largest donation from any one bishop. New York gave \$40,000,

The London dailies have given currency to the report that should Lord Salisbury's Life Peerage Bill become law, the Cardinal-Arch-bishop would be among the first of the life neers created, and that a similar dignity would be offered to the Catholic and Protestant Primatos of Ireland as well as to one of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Mocmillan & Co. have just brought out a work on "Cardinal Wolsey" by Mandell Creighton. The author regards his subject surely the most excellent use to which our all | as a patriot whose "ideal was that England, prosperous at home, should be the mediator in European politice," and he argues with the

"Ex-MONK" WIDDOWS.

(From Canadian Presbyterian.)

were convicted of acts of gross indecency with certain pupils in Christ's Hospital. Widdows certain pupils in Christ's Hospital. Widdows was sentenced to ten years penal servitude and Burleigh for life. When the "exmonk" was mouthing his disgusting tirades against priests and others here and hereabouts, under the guise of "religion," the Beacen was besieged with letters and appeals to help him on, and because it refused to publish them or allow the rascal to be puffed in its columns it was roundly abused by certain people claiming to be "Christians," accused of being under the influence of Catholics, etc. Time does bring its

This impostor, who now wears a curvict's garb, made a tour through Ontario a few years ago. Methodist churches were thrown open for him and Presbyterians left their own churches ago. Membras and the state of their own churches in crowds to hear him. To have said a word against the scamp at that time would have cost any minister his ecclesiastical life. It would be interesting to know what the Presbyterian members and office-bearers who flocked after the filthy fellow think of him now. It cannot be very pleasant for them to remember that they left the worship of God in their own churches and ran after this foul impostor. As The Beacon rather caustically observes, it would be too much to hope that this warning will have any effect. The next oily-tongued, brazen-faced blackguard that comes round professing to be an ex-monk or converted priest can have almost any Methodist Church for Sabbath evening, provided he draws a crowd, and, with shame we say it, a certain number of Presbytarians will say it, a certain number of Presbytarians will leave their own church and run to hear him.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF IKISH LANDLORDS.

(San Francisco Monitor.)

of the tenant-farmers of Ireland, which we delineated last week, we present a few extracts from writers upon Irish landlordism as it has operated in Ireland throughout the greater portion of the present century, during which time it has done more to destroy the domeatic prosperity of the Irish people and to drive the honest, hardworking tenant formers and agricultural laborers into the poor-houses, than any other power at work for the impoverishment and slavery of Ireland.
One peculiar feature about landlordism in Ireland is found in the fact that it is just as tyrannical, illiberal and rack-renting in 1888 as it was in 1775, when an English tourist

thus described it :

"The landlord of an Irish estate, inhabited by Roman Catholics, was a sort of despot who yielded obedience in whatever concerned the poor to no law but that of his own will. A long series of oppressions, aided by very many ill-judged laws, had brought landlords into the habit of exacting a very lofty superiority, and their vasials in-to that of an almost unlimited submission; speaking a language that was despised, professing a religion that was abhorred, and being disarmed, the poor found themselves in many cases slaves even in the bosom of written liberty. A landlord in Ire-land could scarcely invent an order which a servant, laborer, or cotter dared refuse to Disrespect of any kind he might execute. punish with his came or horsewhip with the most perfect security." The writer then gives an instance of landlord exaction scarcely reproducible on the modern page, though by no means without parallel in modern practice, and adds that he had heard cases of the lives of people being made free without any apprehension of the justice of a

iury.' Such writers as Carleton, Lady Morgan, Maria Edgeworth, Samuel Lover, Charles Lever, and others of later date, have left their Impressions of the baneful influence which the landlords of Ircland exercised in destroying every industry in Ireland. But, aside from all these authors, we can find sufficient evidence to prove the contemptible character of Irish landlordism even when its representatives wrung from the poor, half-starved and maked tenantry the last farthing of rackrents. In 1831 Mr. W. Bryan issued a work entitled "Practical View of Ireland," and thus he describes landlordism as he found it then:

"The arbitrary power of the landlords of taxing, through exorbitant rents, the industry of the peasant, is productive of as much debauchery and fatal extravagance in the higher orders, by the temptations it holds out, as of wretchedness and poverty in the lower, by the calamities it creates. To prove there assertions I quote the evidence of Mr. J. Parke, under-sheriff of Mayo, who states that of 'six embarrassed persons who were enabled to evade processes, four were magis-

Ten years later an English gentleman, writing of the condition in which he found the tenant-farmers of Ireland, says:

"The tenantry are in a low state of corfage; their condition is abject; their treatment haughty; their distance from ictercourse with the lords of the soil immense; they are handed over to the tender mercies of agents, whose chief duty is the exaction, by every possible means of the highest possible rents; and the mere collection is regarded by their employers as a full discharge of their dutier.

Everybody is familiar with the name of Jonathan Swift, the Protestant Dean, who wrote so manfully in favor of Irlsh rights Here is his opinion of Irish landlordism :

"Another cause of this nation's misery is that Egyptian bondage of cruel, oppressing, covetous landlords, expecting that all who live under them should make bricks without straw, who grieve and envy when they see a tenant of their own in a whole coat, or able

to afford one comfortable meal in a month. Speaking of the depopulation of Ireland, even in hie time, Swift Bays:

"These cruel landlords are every day unpeopling the kingdom, forbidding their miser-able tenants to till the earth, against common reason and justice, and contrary to the practice and prudence of all other nations. The rise of our rents is squeszed out of the very blood and vitals and clothing and dwelling of the tenante, who live worse than English beggars."

To such a degree of destitution had the landlords of Ireland dragged down their poer tenantry that it wrung this cry from the flinty heart of the London Times in 1839.

" More misery is crowded into a single province in Ireland than can be found in all the rest of Europe put together. To this pass are things come : in order to benefit a small knot of haughty, unfeeling, rapacious landlords, the well-being of millions is disregarded, famine and misery stalk through the land, and all good government is rendered impossible and government of any kind impracticable. except through the medium of military forces."

Finally, in 1852, the London Times was again forced to frame still another indict-ment against Irish landlordism in these burn-

ing words :-"It is no carthly use to go on abusing the Irish landlords. Their names already stink to the end of the earth, and we might as well go on expatiating forever on the vices of tigers and wolves as to be saying every day what we think of a class which, for selfishness and cruelty, has no parallel and never had a parallel, in the civilized world.

The Irish landlord's only notion of a tenant is

as the payer of rent; his only notion of government as the squanderer of grants. charge When the cotters can pay no rent he turns them out to die, and when the Government scale. will give no more money he turns round and blackguards them."

We think it scarcely necessary to add minent labor organizations, and at the same

anything to what the London Times asserts | time will not favor the endorsement of them tegarding one of the sources of Ireland's ruin. One of the orjects of the Irish National League is to probest the tenant farmers of Ireland from these vampires whose In contract with the admirable character | true character is definented in the foregoing extracts, and in thus standing be-tween the tyron; and his clave, the vampire and his victim, the idle autocrat and the honest industrious son of the soil, the Irish Na ional League deserves the unanimous and undivided support of the Irish people all over the world, as well as the commendation of the Chur in and the blessing of that God Who abherrith the avaricious, the iniquitous, the oppressor of the poor, and Who has declared that He hateth precisely such injustice as has long been practised by the landlords of Ireland towards their patient, suffering Irlah tenantry.

A PLEA FOR MONARCHY.

GEN. DECHARETTE SAYS IT ALONE WILL SAVE FRANCE

The Two Parties that are Struggling for Supremacy-Nothing to Justify Bonlanger's Claim for Authority.

NEW YORK, May 28 .- The Herald's Paris correspondent says Gen. de Charette delivered a stirring speech at St. Etienne on Saturday before the corporation of Armorers, which presented a handsome rifle to the young Duke of Orleans. He said:—All ideas seem in confusion at present—all ideas of morality, right and justics. We have writted long, but now or never is the time to act. In his three manifes tos or declarations the Comte de Paris has shown us with all the dignity of his royal word the danger of the situation, the means of escaping them and the marvellous programme of the monarchy. I will not impeach the Republic. It will do so itself. The Republic is nothing but a party cut to pieces, incapable of ever uniting. The anguished country sees itself sur rounded by moral disorder and material peril It demands a savior. We see politicians unit-ing under the pretence of republican concentra tion, yet excluding an important fraction of the Republican party. These take their start on a programme which cannot but be the starting point of social disorganization and civil war. On the other side we find an individual as the head of enother fraction of the Republican party striving to force himself on the nation as the representative of authority, nothing justifies his claim, least of all some of his recent acts. He possesses the enemy of the Parliamentary system, yet he solicits the suff-rages of France to get access to the very Parliament which he accuses of incapacity and impotence. What constitution does he offer us potence. What constitution does he offer us? None; all is mystery. He is the logical, unconscious outcome of the revolutionary spirit. He is a negation. Yesterday he was a soldier who had won his spurs. What is he now, and what will he become to morrow! But let the Republicans fight their own quarrels. let the Republicans fight their own quarrels. As fir the monarchy it holds its own against all enemiss—aye—and despite even friends, because it rests on honesty, liberty and authority; because the scandals of yesterday bid us fear the scandals of to-morrow; because it will give us the right to educate our children as we please; because I wish a strong defender for our social and political liberties; because I our social and political liberties; because I wish fruitful allies for our country, and because to realize all these good objects I desire authority. The monarchy has lost none of its rights, it has only lost possession of them. This possession must be recovered by an act which will be legal, not create a right. This is the distinction between ourselves and the plebiscitary party. I am not in favor of leaping into an abyes or to approve of choosing a greater evil that good may come. I do not believe that France is lost. I hold that she has never been nearer her political and moral resurrection, for never yet has she so felt the need of honesty and authority, and, say or do what men will, she is still Catholic. Let us boldly raise our banner. let us pass from words to deeds. Let us use all means in our power to affirm the monarchy let us be disciplined to obey our chiefs. If did not firmly believe that the monarchy alone could save France I would not speak as I do. None of us would lesitate to sacrifice his life to give back to his country the great blessings of peace, honesty, liberty and authority and when the hour strikes I shall march in the first ranks.

THE CHURCH ON LABOR.

WORKINGMEN'S GUILDS TO BE STARTED IN EVERY CATHOLIC PARISH.

BALTIMORE, May 24 —Following the cornerstone ceremonies at Washington, the distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church will meet with Cardinal Gibbons at the Cathe dral residence in this city to discuss the posi tion which the Church in America shall take upon the various labor organizations.

During his recent visit to Rome, Cardinal Gibbons succeeded in influencing the Pope against siding with the Canadian Cardinal, Taschereau, in his warfare on the Knights of Labor, and the present conference, which was originally set for June, will now settle the attitude of the olergy in these matters.

The Archbishops who are opposed to the methods of the dominant labor organizations are in a majority. Despite this, however, it is very certain that none of the labor organizations will be condemned. Nor will they be commended.

Cardinal Gibbons has a new plan, and from all indications it will be adopted.

When abroad some months ago he spent several weeks in France and Germany studying the systems of "workingmen's guilda" that have been so successful in both countries. He spent both time and money in securing all possible information on this particular subect, and, as a result, came back a convert to

clubs. These guilds do not attempt to regulate wages. They provide free lectures, night schools for artisans, reading rooms and entertainments of various kinds, and in addition they are intelligence offices, where workingmen are supplied with situations free of charge, in short, they are editions of Walter Besand's "Palace of Delight" upon a small

the idea embodied in these workingmen's

Cardinal Gibbons, it is said, will oppose any condemnation of the Knights and other pro-

any further than they have already been in dorsed.

Instead, Cardinal Gibbons will propose the establishment of Catholic workingmen's guilds upon the plan of those of Germany and France, and will argue that by encouraging these guilds, without condomning other organizations, the desired end will be more readily reached. The Cardinal believes that condemning other organizations will only create opposition.

It is asserted that the Cardinal's ideas will prevail. He is known to be cautious and onservative, and has the confidence of the other members of his hierarchy. If he has his way, which he probably will have, the Knights of Labor will not be condemned. Workingmen generally will not know that a council has been held until they hear their pastors announce from the alter that guilds of Catholic workingmen are to be established in every parish.

THE POPE AND THE PLAN. ARCHBISHOP WALSH EXPLAINS THE DECISION OF THE HOLY SEE.

DUBLIN, May 10 .- In a letter to this day's Freeman's Journal, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, gives a contradiction to the published statements from Rome in which his own name has been mentioned. In no single instance that he has seen do the references to himself contain even the smallest element of truth.

On the subject of the rescript His Grace

"It is well to have three things most distinctly understood in Ireland. First, that a most determined effort has been made, or rather that for a considerable time past a series of such efforts have been made, to bring under the unfavorable judgment of the Hely See the Irish Nationalist movement, or, at least, the Irish National League. Secondly, that the tactics relied upon for the accom plishment of the design were skilfully chosen, and consisted, in fact, in an effort to identify the League and the movement generally with methods of action which undoubtedly had, in many instances, been used in furtherance of the work of the League in particular localities, and, thirdly, that the persistent efforts thus made for months, and as regards one point for years, have ended in the most absolute and signal failure as regards the only object that was really aimed at or substantially cared for by their originators.

The methods of action in question, that is to say, the plan of campaign and the boycotting, involving as they do many grave questions of morality, were submitted by the Holy Father him-self to a tribunal, where they were to be considered on their own merits and without any reference whatever to political considerations, with which, in fact, that tribunal has nothing whatever to do. The decision come to after a prolonged deliberation was an adverse one; and at once, not perhaps unnaturally in the circumstances, the conclusion was rashly drawn in certain quarters that the National League, if not indeed the Nationalist movement in Ireland, was thereby condemned. This pleasing delusion, however, had soon to be abandoned. But since then no effort has been spared by the discomfitted intriguers to make it appear that the Nationalist organization has somehow or other fallen under a ban; that the step already taken by the Holy See is indeed only the first of a series of such steps, which will be taken, no doubt, deliberately but with the utmost determination; thus the formal condemnation of the National League is thus only a matter of time, and that as a general consequence all good Catholics who are to be found among its members will take the first opportunity of severing their

connection with it.
"Now, for all this there is even a particle of foundation. The decision of the Holy See, which has already been published in your columns, is clear and definite in its torms. It is a decision on a question not of politics, but of morals. As such it will be received by our Catholic people as every decision which has ever yet been pronounced by the Holy See, in reference either to faith or merals, has been received by them. If doubts or contro-versies should arise as to its meaning or extent, these will speedily be solved by the Bishops of Ireland, or, if it should be necessary, by the Holy See itself. But the question of morality being thus decided, the operation of the recent action of the Holy See at an end. The Irish people, whether at home or abroad, will, I trust, accept my assurance that neither the Nationalist movement nor the National League is in the smallest degree injuriously affected by the recent decree."

Nothing could be more happy than Mr. E. Harrington's retort to Mr. Wm. Johnson, M.P., the Orange idol of Ballykilbeg, who, on the strength of the "Inquisition Circular," has taken to patronising the Pope in the House of Commons. Mr. E. Harrington complained that the sole duty to which the Grand Juries and the sole duty to which the Grand Juries and dressed their great minds seemed to be to pass resolutions condemning the Plan of Campaign. "That is not very phenomenal," interrupted Mr. Johnston, in good-natured approval of His

Holiness, "Vell," retorted Mr. Harrington, "there are many phenomenal things occurring in these days. If it is phenomenal to find the Pope disagreeing with the Irish members, it is far more phenomenal to find the hon, gentleman agreeing with the Pope (loud laughter). The hon, gentle-men, I suppose, studies the utterances of the Pope—I hope the Pope studies those of the hon.

gentleman.⁶
It would be well if some one would forward to the Vatican some newspaper cuttings from the No.Popery eloquence of Mr. Johnston, that His Holiness might realise the class of allies to whom Monsignor Persico has committed him in Ireland.

Count Moltke-Huitfeldt, Minister Plenipo tenuiary of Denmark, in Paris, has been received into the Catholic Church. The conversion of the head of the Chapter of the Lutheran Cathedral at Copenhagen, is also announced.

Magistrate to witness: Do you know the nature of an oath? Uncle Restur: I reckon yer does, yo' honor. I'se owned a balky mule for foahteen yeah.

OUR LETTER FROM IRELAND.

To the Editor of THE POST : To the Editor of The Post:

Drag Sir,—Having spent the past year in the beautiful and picturesque town of Sligo, I must say this lovely spot abounds in some of the most charming scenery I have ever beheld, both of lofty mountains, lovely lake and sunny vales, and knowing that some of your many readers will take an interest in some of the observations! have made while here, I submit them to your valuable using with much pleasure. I to your valuable paper with much pleasure. I was charmed on my arrival here in this enterprising and spirited "little town" to see so many fine public buildings. The business streets are wide and well paved with lime stone or gravelled. The houses, most of which are built flice stone presents a near and pleasing are of lime stone, present a neat and pleasing ap-pearance; but what strikes the the observer is the absence of window blinds. The people don't the absence of window blinds. The people don't seem to feel their want here. The handsome cathedral is the first object of interest that strikes the eye of the tourist, as, from the depot, it is the first prominent building that comes in view. It possesses one of the finest chime of bells in all Ireland. I have been told they are a gift of one of the oldest and much respected merchant princes of Sligo, a Mr. Peter O'Connor, and reflect great credit on his noble generosity, and delight the whole town, for they chime forth three times in each day some of the choicest airs, and a number of the the choicest airs, and a number of the melodies, which are most distinctly rendered, and can be well heard at a great distance from the town. Next to be admixed are the spacious and finely built town hallfand court house. The latter named will, cre long, be as famous as the old Kilmainham or Tulland. more for the reception of political prisoners and those who sympathize with them in favor of Home Rule, and is at the present time, while I write, pretty well filled, with both young and old, who dared give evidence of their appreciation of the speech recently made by William O'Brien at Loughres. There are 1sd not over fourteen years of age put in for even cheering on this occasion, and on Wednesday last vari-ous batches of prisoners arrived in Sligo from Longford, where they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from six months to a fortnight, for off-ness under the six months to a fortnight, for off-ness under the Coercion act. They were, says the Sligo Champion, a fine, respectable body of men. They appeared to be of all ages, from the white-haired sire to the boy in his teens. The prisoners were met by Mr. Milmoe, T.C., and the secretary of the Sligo Borrough branch of the League. The captives were marshalled on the railway platform, between two files of policemen, and marched thence via Wine street, Knocks street and through Castle street to the county gool, causing very little stir in the place. county gaol, causing very little stir in the place, the people are getting so accustomed to scones one people are getting so accustomed to scones of this distressing nature. I have made it a part of my pleasure to visit some of the many homes of the Irish Catholics, who express themselves, one and all, vociferously in favor of Home Rule, and fairly live in breathless anxiety to see its happy fulfilment, and I must add here that the names of Parnell. O'Brien bere that the names of Paruell, O'Brien, Davitt and Dillon have become house-Davitt and Dillon have become house-hold words with the greater part of the people here, and if humble and heartfelt prayers may be heard daily offered for the cause, then Home Rule must gain a victory, for the people will never be satisfied or breathe freely, so to speak, till Home Rule is granted them. I find amongst the neonle a great deal of intelligence amongst the people a great deal of intelligence, and nicety of feeling, and though they love dearly their homes, the home of their forefathers, they are obliged to leave (which they are doing daily in thousands) to seek, in either America or daily in thousands) to seek, in either America or Canada, that which is denied thom at home—the means of earning an honest and remunerative living. And let me here say that for storling integrity and faithfulness of action, in whatever capacity they are engaged, they have been always found trustworthy and strictly honest, the highest recommendation a people can have. And it has garrand my lonely heart on many occahighest recommendation a people can have. And it has warmed my lonely heart on many occasions, their generous hospitality, and their cheery God help you or God be with you, that they either greet you with on entering their homes or express as you take your leave of them. Another thing which greatly amused and surprised me not a little is their habit of swearing, such as for instance—"by my hand" or "by the hand of my gossip," while some, more proface than others, will swear "by the crop" or "by the blessed stick they hold in their hand." In short, no intercourse passes between them where short, no intercourse passes between them where confidence is required, in which caths are not called in to affirm the transaction. The mention of this practice recalls to my mind the anecdote of the bard Carolin. Carolin once went on a pilgrimege to St. Patrick's Purgatory, a cave on an island in Lough Dearg, county of Donegal, of which more wonders are told than even the Cave of Trophonous. On his return to the shore he found several pilgrims waiting the arrival of the boat which had con-

of her whom he had once adored—and to this, day it is considered in Ireland the greate at compliment to compare or say of the harpers of the present time that they are a second Oarol in.

Mr. Jonn Dillon, speaking at a meeting of evicted tenants on the O'Grady estate, I ferbertstown, County Limerick, on Friday, defended the adoption of the Plan of Camp sign. He said that when Mr. Gladstone and the Irish party had done all in their power to kee p the country quiet and break up combinations, hoping that the people would be able to get justice from the law of the land without resorting to combination, they all knew what happened; how the measure prepared had been rejected, and a Tory Government placed in power, who refused any suggestion from Irish members for modification in the Land Act of 1981, which was admittedly a failure.

M. K. D.

waiting the arrival of the boas which had conveyed him to the object of, his devotion.

In assisting some of those devout travellers to get on board, he chanced to take a lady's hand, and instantly exclaimed, "Dor lamb mos chairedois Criest" (i.e., by the hand of my gossipthis is the hand of Bridget Cruat). His sense, of feeling did not deceive him—it was the hand of her whom he had once adored—and to this dentity considered in Treland the greake at

24 Castle street, Sligo.

M. K. D.

THE LATE EXCITEMENT WILL SUBSIDE AND CALM REASON ASSERT
ITSELF.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the papal decree is not addressed to the laity or clergy, but to the Bishope, who alone can authentically interpret its language.

A writer in the Freeman (said to be a high ecclesiastic) states that such draes are not issued in virtue of the Church's te-ching authority, or magisterium, but of the legislative and administrative power or imperium, and, though confirmed by the Pope, do not purport to be, and are not, ex-cathedra utterances, because not the utterance of the Pope at all, but of a particular congregation of Cardinals, though approved by the Pope, and that there is no obligation to accept such decisions as infallibly correct. Moreover, he refers to individual cases of conscience, to which it is not claimed the infallibility of the Pope extends.

FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS." HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A STORY OF MAY TIME.

It has got to be a commonly commented upon fact that Spring comes later now than it used to do, in obedience to some climatic law, no doubt, arising out of changed physiologica conditions.

The lovely month of May, for instance, that used to come in as such a charming interlude between fretful April and sunny June, has now for many a year put on for the delicious breeziness and calm sunshine we can so well remember, a frostiness of air and cloudiness of sky that would suggest autumnal rather than vernal

weather.

But, for these few later days of lingering sunshine and hints of her former self, let us be grateful, as we might be for the last faint smile of a departing friend, for May, the beautiful May of the poets, is slowly but surely fading out of our Caoadian calendar.

out of our Canadian calendar.

The other day, as thoughts similar to these came before me, sweetly contradicted by the carrol of birds, and rustle of leafing trees, and the bluest of summer skies outside, in idle mood, born of the delightful season, I took up a book, once read with more than pleasure and often afterwards with equal zest recalled.

The month is May when the story opens, and

the heroine's name (but that is further on) is May.
The narrator (for the story is told in the first

person, and takes the easily managed form of an autobiography) rejoices in the possession of fifteen years of happy girlhood and the archly wilful name of Kate.

Such a sweet loving innocent character, wayward yet docile and true as steel from cover to cover of the book. Hers was a girlhood happy in spite of sur-

What those surroundings were may best be shown by a description of the aunt, who acted as her guardian, and by that of the home afforded her by this tutelary relative.

First, Aunt Tessie's home, which had to be

Katie's also:—
"How well I can remember the appearance and the atmosphere of that stuffy little drawing room! I have but to shut my eyes to see again the old-fashioned chairs set primly against the wall; the spindle-shanked, rickety tables, tottering beneath the weight of carve Indian boxes and frail morsels of china, that threatened to come down with every touch; and the faded water-colored drawings that plastered the paper with unseemly patches, and looked as though they had been wept over till all their tints had been washed out.

I hated that drawing-room, which contained such a mass of rubbish in the shape of woolwork, shell-work and bead-work, scattered among a few articles of real value, that I could neither move quickly in it, nor laugh aloud without coming in violent contact with Aunt Tessie's notions of propriety and fears for the

safe'y of her possessions.

Aunt Tessie herself, a character not unseldom met with in stories, the very embodiment of respectable spinsterhood, yet retains a faint mothers in the principles of Christian piety, spice of originality in the description of her are usually more robust in faith than those attired in the most antique of shawls pinned tightly across her narrow shoulders, and the most old-fashioned of drawn-silk bonnets, closely confining her long thin curls."

1," Les bienseances de la societie" were the

bug bears of poor Katie's youth.
What wonder that she turned from prim drawing-room in which she dared not stir and comfortless attic bed-room," and from the orim representative of decorum and rigid pro-priety, to the free world of birds and blossoms without, and a companion nearer her own age, and more sympathetic, if also more dangerous than her maiden aunt. Where was the scene that waited outside for her.

"The back garden, which consisted of a long narrow strip of ground, well grown over with shrubs and flowers, enclosed by a lew wall." Then comes in the figure that for a brief space

divides with Katie the interest of the story.

"He was a splendid young fellow, of that type which possesses too much animal power in youth, perhaps, to make an intellectual old age, but which yet can inspire us while it is young, with the profoundest admiration. His muscular limbs, still rather loose and disjointed (he was but twenty-one) were enormous in their length and girth; his chest was like a tower of strength; his hands and feet were powerful and large.

He had golden-brown hair that curled crisply and closely to his head.

His gray-blue Irish eyes, characteristic of his nation, were alternately flashing with humor or anger, or softened by emotion; but his feelings were so transient that none of his moods lasted long, and an April day is less variable than he

Thus is Hugh Power, "the only son of one of the richest and oldest Catholic families in Ireland," introduced to the reader.

As Katie's lover, let him speak for himself. which is always in such manly fashion that the reader can scarcely avoid regarding him through Katie's admiring eyes. They are walking through a meadow enclosed by flowering hedges.

"What lovely May!" I exclaimed, as we came in sight of a hawthorn in full blossom, which looked like a gigaatic wedding bouquet.

"I will get you some" said Hugh, as he tore off large bunches of the fragrant flowers, and placed them in my ruined hat and the bosom of

I lo ve the May, as I have cause to do," he added, somewhat more seriously.
"What cause !"

"What cause ?"
"Don't you know that it is our Lady's flower? The churches are all decorated with it this month. We call it the month of Mary."
"I wish you wouldn't talk such rubbish" I cried, irreverently. I was so young, and so completely ignorant of the doctrines of any Church (the one in which I had been reared included) that I was always disposed to laugh

and feel ill at ease when the subject of religion was even alluded to. But Hugh Power, who was perfectly conversant with all matters that related to his own faith, was not only shocked, but hurt at my exclamation. I could see it in his face.
"What do you mean by 'rubbish?" he said,

shortly.

"Oh! about the Virgin and all that sort of thing. I am sure Aunt Tessie would be awfully angry if she thought you talked to me about it.

And I don't believe it either, you know—of course I don't ; how should I ?

"No, I don't suppose you do," he answered quietly, as he took the bunches of hawthorne from my list and frock again, and threw them Ever the hedge.

"Why do you take away my May?" I said plaintively. I was already sorry I had offended

"It is no longer any pleasure to me to see you wearing it, Katie,"
"Well, if you will huff so easily, you must,

Hugh !"
"Well, Katie!"

""Wall, have? I said that," I murmured, slipping my gloveless hand into his. "I didn't mean is, yeu know, at least I suppose I didn't.

Don't he anary with me, Hugh."

"I am not angry, only it hurt me."

"Well, I won't hurt you any more. I will

helieve anything you wish me to."
"But you say all Irishmen have bad tem-"I didn't mean that, either; I me unt you-

"I didn't meen that, eather; I ment you—
you were very unkind to make me so—unhappy,
High."
"My dealing Katie," he said, kissing me,
don't cry. I love you so, dear. I do, indeed.
And gos may by anything in the world to me,
Katie, except ridicula my faith."
"Teldn't mean it," I sobbed, but in a tone
that showed signs of being comforted.
"Them know how I feel about the name we

her by any name but Mary, it is so sacred and

"You look very like a papa!" I exclaimed, laughing at the boy's earnestness. "You silly old fellow. You'll be talking about your grand, children next."

children next."

In fine, as might have been expected, after all this very lover like talk, Hugh and Katie are engaged, a proceeding that so shocks Aunt Tessie as to call for punishment on the offenders solitary confinement and prisoner's fare for Loor Katie, ending, however, in a double marriage-service, for Hugh and Katie, in the most romantic boy and girl fashion, run away and confinement of St. Christy, chemit is "Father Aylmer, of St. Charles' chapel," is looked to by Hugh "to do what he can for us." What has he to do with it?" I demanded, curiously.

"Why, I hope he will consent_to marry us." "Must we be married by a Roman Catho-

Yes, and by a Protestant into the bargain, I wish there was only need for the one cere-mony, Katie. Well, never mind, You will be my own dear little Protestant, whatever other

eople may say." How graphic is Katie's description of the two

marriage services:-

"I was hurried, just as I was, into a cab by Sir Thomas Power, carried off to one church of which I remember nothing but that it seemed to be a confused mass of light, and warmth, and color, and sweet smells, and then to another, which was blank and dreary, and made me shudder. And at both places Hugh and I knelt down, and had words said over us, to which I did not listen, and which I probably should not have comprehended had I done so. Only when we left the last church a ring was on my left hand, and I understood, though very

varuely, that my name was Power."

Afterwards, but not until the brief romance was ended, and Katie, in her early widowhood, was ended, and Ratie, in her early widewhood, tells the story of "My Own Child," as she calls May, she, in hopes of a renewed and surer union with Hugh, takes his faith for her own, and pathetically and beautifully winds up the tangled skeins of her own and her child's life in these words:-

"And when I lie down in my bed each night it is with good hope that before many more are over, I may lie down in it never to rise again, until two bright, radiant angels, whom they call Hugh and May, come hand in hand to conduct me between them to those shores of eternal youth and life and love, where disappointment and separation are unknown."

A MOTHER'S PART.

BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

For various reasons, mothers should be the first instructors of their children: 1. As nature ordains that mothers should be the first to teed their offspring with their own substance, so God ordeins that mothers should be the first to impart to their little ones the "rational milk," whereby they "may grow unto salvation."—1 Peter, il., 2.

2. Those children are generally more healthy and robust who are nurtured by their own mothers, than those that are handed over to be nursed by strangers. In like man-ner, they who are instructed by their own

who are first guided by other teachers. 3. The more confidence a child has in his preceptor, the more he will advance in learn Now, in whom does a child confide ing. more implicity than in his mother? In all dangers he will fly to her, as to an ark of safety, and will place the utmost reliance in what she says. Mothers, do not lose the golden opportunity of instructing your children in faith and morals, while their hearts

are open to receive your every word!
4. Mothers, in fine, share the same house with their children; they generally occupy the same room and eat at the same table with them. The mother is the visible guardian angel of her child, and seldom loses sight of him. She is, therefore, the best calculated to instruct her child, as she can avail herself of every little circumstance that presents itself and draw from it a moral lesson.

herself.—Rochefoucauld.

Women detest a serpent through professional jealousy.—Victor Hugo.

A passionate woman's love is always over shadowed by her fear. - George Eliot.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Live within your income. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or ndifferent. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow

It is a good rule to be deaf when a slanderer talks.

Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Avoid as much as possible either borrowing or lending.

Manner is something with everybody, and

verything with some. Truth is the property of no individual, but is the treasure of all men.

Troubles spring from idleness and grievous toils from needless ease.

HORRIBLE REVENGE. Omaha man-Did you go to Mrs. De Fashon's boarding house to-day?
Wife—Yes; she refused to take us because

we have a child; but I got even with her.
"Gave her a piece of your mind, eh?"
"No, indeed, that wouldn't have done any good. I told Miss De Fad there was a room vacant at Mrs. De Fashion's, and she went around and secured it: paid for three months

"Who is Miss De Fad?" 'She is one of those luny art enthusiasts. She hammers brass."

A LOVED ONE'S GRAVE,

The grave for those we loved-what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us, almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy; there it Irishmen always have bad tempers."

Is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the we strolled on in misarable silence together for a few minutes, and then I could stand it no scene; the bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduities, the last testimonies of expiring love; the feeble, fluttering, thrilling (oh! how thrilling) pressure of the hand, the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence; the faint, faltering accents, struggling in death to give one more assur-ance of affection.—Washington Irving.

> SNUG LITTLE FORTUNES may be had by all who are sufficiently intelligent and enterprising to embrace the opportunities which occasionally are offered them. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, have something new to

offer in the line of work which you can do for them, and live at home, wherever you are located. Profits immense and every worker is sure of over \$5 a day; several have made over If you kneet look I feel about the name we \$50 in a single day. All ages: both seres. Captaintioned you would never speak of it as rubital not required; you are started free; all particulars free. Tou had better write to them at once.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

OHAPTER XXXII-Continued. Lord Bayneham became almost frantic; in vain he redoubled his efforts and increased the offered rewards; but one thing comforted him the secret was well kept.

H heard from Lady Bayneham that most of the servants believed their young lady to be with their master in London, as did all callers and visitors, and in London everyone believed her ladyship to be still at Bayneham. He hoped it might be possible to keep up appearances until she was found and restored to her home.

news. It was warmly welcomed; every one liked Lady Grahame, and Mr. Fulton was very popular. The union of two such favorites was popular. The union of two such favorites was considered a very pleasant and agreeable circumstance. Lord Bayneham continually heard of this engagement. It convinced him more than any circumstance how fooliehly wrong he had been in his suspicion. To set aside every other argument, to forget for a time the sweet faith and innocence of his lost wife, it was not probable that a gentleman just engaged to the fair and coquettish widow should have tried a flirtation with his wife. Mr. Fulton always inquired anxiously about her, hoped she was well, and never dreamed that anything

had gone wrong at Bayneham.
Barbara Earle and the countess waited in silent wonder, hoping every day would bring better news.

CHAPTER XXXIII. Lady Grahame had grown tired of coquetry, and every interview that she had with Mr. Fulton increased her liking and admiration for him. He had given a ball at his house under the management of Mrs. Henderson. It had been a complete success. The sumptuous rooms were all thrown open, gold and silver plate blazed upon the table, and on every side there were profuse indications of wealth. Lady Grahame with a keen eye the display of magnificence. Her house was furnished with taste and elegance, but such splendor as she saw here was not within her means. It would be very pleasant to preside as mistress in such an estabishment

The next time Paul Fulton called on the fair widow he was more; warmly we comed than usual; nor was he slow to understand the reason why, and he continued that morning, despite his bland, smiling face, to assume a most

miserable expression. "Do you not think, Lady Grahame," he said, "that you have tortured me quite long enough? You smile upon every one. When will you

smile upon me? "I am smiling now, Mr. Fulton," raplied the ridow coquettishly. "Ask Miss Lowe if I am widow coquettishly. "As ever seen without smiles."

"You know what I mean, Lady Grahame," he continued. "When will you say to me that my devotion and sincere love have touched you, and the prize that I have hoped for so long is mine at last 9" Lady Grahame did not turn away this time ; she had made up her mind to hear all her love

had to say.

"I will do my best to make you happy," con tinued Mr. Pulton, reading correctly the coy expression of the comely face. "I am wealthy and able to gratify all your wishes. Tell me, Lady Grahame, are you willing to be my wife?" had to say.

The fair widow managed a most becoming blush as she implied rather than said she had no reason for deferring her consent. Mr. Fulton expressed a due amount of rapture and delight and then began to plead for a speedy mar-

riage.

"That does not quite rest with me," said Lady Grahame. "My late husband, Sir Wilten, foresaw that I should probably remarry, and expressed no wish to the contrary. But by his will, I must inform you, I (as well as the money left me) remain under the care of two trustees. One is my uncle, Lord Hereby, the other a distant cousin, Mr. Beauchamp. All arrangements as to settlements must be made with them, and it is in their power to refuse consent. I am quite in their hauds.'

"There is no reason to fear any refusal or unpleasantness from them, I presume," said Mr. Fulton proudly. "I will make them offers of settlements that will meet with their appro-

tion."
"Their consent or refusal is not really a material Trade Grahame. "H

the bright hopes and fancies of Mr. Fulton, What if these tiresome old guardians or trustees should ask unpleasant questions about his family?—what was he to say? It would be eary to invent, but these inventions were never sure; at any time they might fail, and the lies they concealed stand out in all bare deceit. He could only hope and trust that, satisfied with his vast

wealth and liberal offers, the fair widow's guardians would ask no tiresome questions.

He proclaimed his triumph loudly; he managed to inform every friend he had that helhoped soon to marry the fashionable and highly-connected Lady Grahame. By some means or whose the princip appears of Marry the princip appears of the the Princip appears other the report spread everywhere, and Mr. Fulton soon found that he had calculated rightly. Invitations poured in up n him; people who had never before deigned to notice him offered him every civility, now that he was to marry one of the most popular of fashionable ladies. Some of the best houses in London were thrown open to him. Men who had passed him by with a cool nod of recognition now stopped to shake him by the hand and he said to himself, over and over again, what a wise and clever thing he had done !

Then one morning he started for a private in terview with the formidable trustees. Mr. Beauchamp, a nervous man, afraid of everything and everybody, said but little. He asked Mr. Fulton if he liked shooting, and if he had known Sir Wilton Grahame; two rather singu las questions, considering the errand upon which he had come. Lord Hereby was altogether of another cast.

He was perhaps one of the preudest and haugh-test men living. Loving and admiring his own order, disliking and despising all those who did not belong to it, in his eyes nothing was worthy of honor or esteem save high birth and noble blood. Genius, talents, brayery, were all noble clood. Genius, talents, pravery, were all nothing when compared to the glory of a long pedigree; wealth, money had little attraction for him. He was anxious to see his niece, Lady Grahame, married, provided she espoused a man of good birth and ample fortune.

When Mr. Fulton stood before the two

guardians of his promised bride, he dismissed one from his mind, and gathered all his re-sources for a combat with the other. He ap-proached Lord Hereby with that mixture of deference and admiration that he knew so well how to assume. Again he almost cursed the "accidents" of his life. If he could have ap-peared before Lord Hereby as the father of one of the most beautiful and noble women in England, the young Countess of Bayneham, all would have been clear sailing; as it was, the anxious lover fired his heaviest guns first. He declared the object of his visit, the deep admiration he felt for Lady Grahame, and the munificent settlements he offered her, and Lord Hereby listened to him with well-bred indiffer-

ence.

"Lady Grahame is of an age to judge for herself what promises best for her own happiness,"
he said. "She was young when Sir Wilton died;
that is why he left us as her guardians, charging us, in the event of her second marriage, to act for her and attend to her interest. Your offer of settlement is, I feel bound to say, a munifiknow, Mr. Falton, to a very aristocratic family, and we should like before making any fisal arrangements a few particulars of your own."

Then Paul Fulton stood at last before the barrier of his own exection, and knew not what to say.

"You do not double for a perhaps you were possible that he could see his wife. Science did wonderful things—surely it could give him a few hours.

"I want to see Lord Bayneham," he said, touching Dr. Arne's hand; "let him be sent for at once."

It was fortunated.

to say.

"You do not doubt my claim to the title of Lord Bayneham at home. He received the gentleman, I presume," he said hastily.

I neither doubt nor believe," replied Lord bon dying—and sending for him! Like an elec-

Hereby, with haughty indifference. "In the interest of my nicce, I merely ask for some particulars of your family." for his body, and, I fear, but little for his interest of my nicce, I merely ask for some particulars of your family." Again Paul Fulton stopped, heaitating what

to say.

"I know of no particulars, my lord, that could possibly interest you," he said; "my father was simply a quiet country gentleman, of no great fortune or standing. I was his only child, and went abroad in my early youth to seek my fortune; I made it, and there my story enda."

seek my fortune; A manage of the ends."

"You have never been married before?"
said Lord Hereby; "at least, I presume so?"

"No, never," was the quick, false reply.
"Have you no relations living?" continued

"Have his quick eye reading the confufound and restored to her home.

In the meantime Mr. Fulton had achieved his triumph; all fashionable London rang with the Lord Herby, his quick eye reading the confunews. It was warmly welcomed; every one

bim. "None," said Paul Fulton. "I am quite

"None," said Paul Fulton. I am quascalone in the world."

"We need not prolong this interview," said Lord Hereby. "Mr. Beauchamp seldom expresses any opinion—I give you mine in a few words. I shall make no opposition to my niece's marriage with you; she can please hereal; but I shall advise her against it. Pardon any plain ensalving, but I do not consider the my plain speaking, but I do not consider the son of a simple country gentleman, of no great fortune or standing, by any means a desirable match for my netce; still, if she pereists in wishing it, I shall make no opposition—she must not, in that case, look for my countenance. I shall decline any further interest in her af

Paul Fulton trembled with indignation. He had to remember that the nobleman before him was old and feeble, so great was his impulse to strike him. He had expected a very different reception, armed with those magical settlements. This cool, aristocratic hauteur dismayed him. What was his money worth, after the dend are those himself to creek here. He dared not trust himself to speak; he all? He dared not trust himself to speak; he left Lord Hereby's presence, chafing and foaming with rage. He clamed himself that he had not told a different story. Now, more than ever, was he at a loss. If his engagement should be broken off, and the world know why, he might bid farewell to all his hopes. Again, if he married and Lord Hereby resolutely set his face against him on account of his inferior grade, what might not be discovered? He was wounded, vexed and annoyed.

As he mounted his horse there came to him he memory of a sweet, young face, with trustng eyes—the memory of one who had loved him and believed him a king among men. He had not been scoffed and sneered at when he

went wooing in Brynmar woods. These thoughts did not calm him. He urged his horse on at full speed, using spur and whip. The mettlesome steed did not approve of such harsh measures. Many people turned to see who it was that rode so wildly with an angry face. One or two policemen began to be quite active; there was glory to be won, and cheaply, too. The rider, whoever he was, must be stopped and punished for endangering the

safety of the public. No one ever knew how it happened, while the policemen consulted and angry foot-pas-sengers turned to look after the foaming steed and its rider, in one moment the horse shied, then reared, and Paul Fulton was dashed to the ground. For several yards he was dragged along by the frightened, half maddened animal; then arose from all lookers on a terrible cry, and one or two brave men started off, and after some dangerous efforts succeeded in stopping the horse and rescuing its bapless rider. They thought he was dead when he was raised from the ground, for on the white face there was a deep, crimson stain, and a wide, gaping wound on the head-he had fallen on a curbstone.

In less than three minutes a large crowd had assembled. "A man killed!" "Fallen from his horse!" were the passwords. A doctor came up, and a policeman searched the unconscious man to discover who he was and where he lived. He found a card-case, and gave it to

"He had better be taken to his own house," said the latter, when he saw it. "I have heard of him and know where he lives."

They carried him back to the house he had left that morning so full of life and hope; so full of ambitious designs and plans for his future life; strange hands carried him up the broad staircase, and laid him upon his bed, strange hands cut the thick black hair where Magdalen's fingers had once lingered so lovinghis body.—Boucicault.

To a gentleman, every woman is a lady in right of her sex.—Bulwer.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Saadi.

What is a woman? Only one of nature's agreeable blunders.—Cowley.

A fashionable woman is always in law-interest for the word in pedigree "a and once lingered so loving the changes. There was no one near who loved him; he was in the world alone. Hired servants, who gave their services half grudgingly for his gold; doctors who tried, for the sake of very proud. He would, I think, be pleased at science, to restore him; nurses who thought only of what they should drink and earn; these word "pedigree "a and once lingered so loving the changes. There was no one near who loved him; he was in the world alone. Hired servants, who gave their services half grudgingly for his gold; doctors who tried, for the sake of very proud. He would, I think, be pleased at science, to restore him; nurses who thought only of what they should drink and earn; these world death-bed. Never a loving hand served the pedigree "a and once lingered so loving the property of the world him; he was in the world alone. Hired servants, who gave their services half grudgingly for his gold; doctors who tried, for the sake of very proud. He would, I think, be pleased at science, to restore him; nurses who thought only of what they should drink and earn; these was no one near who loved him; he was in the world alone. Hired servants, who gave their services half grudgingly vants, who gave their hour of bitter pain and coming death, there was

no pity for him. The hopes, the sine, the schemes of that mor-tal life were all ended; the grand fiat had gone forth. He had won money, he was rich and popular; but the end was come, and he must die; a strange doctor, bending over him, saw there was no hope. He touched him gently, and asked him if he had any worldly affairs to

settle.
The haggard eyes opened and glared wildly

so wildly that the doctor started, shocked and half-frightened.
"Do you mean," said Paul Fulton, in a low, hoarse voice, "that I am to die?"
"Yes," said the doctor gently; "it is better
that you should know the bruth. You will not
see this sun set. Make your peace with God and man.

A moan of unutterable agony came from the white lips. What should he do? He had lived as though there was no death. He had never thought of a future state, looking upon all religion as an old and idle superstition; and now n a few hours he must stand before Him who he had persistently ignored, and arswer for his sins; no wonder that large drops rolled from his face. Like many another worldling be-fore him, Paul Fulton had not been afraid to sin, but he was afraid to die. He did not understand, at first, how it was; then the confused thoughts cleared. He remembered he was rich, wealthy, honored, and about to marry the fair and fashionable Lady Grahame. But her guardian had taunted him, had shown by her guardian had taunted him, had shown by the glauce of his keen, proud eyes that he disbelieved his story. He remembered the mad gallop when he tried in vain to arrest the course of his frightened horse and could not; now it was all over. There were strange pains that pierced him, a strange numbness came over him, and once—ah, surely his brain must be turned—once he saw Magdalen's sweet face smiling to him from behind the curtain, and reciping to the ring mon her hand. pointing to the ring upon her hand.

It was but the vision of an excited, bewildered It was but the vision of an excited, bewildered mind, yet it turned his thoughts in quite a different direction. He forgot Lady Grahame—she faded from his mind like a forgotten dream—but he remembered Magdalen, who had tried to make him think of such an hour as this, who had spoken sweet words of the Judge he trembled to meet. If she were but here now, if she ould bend over him, with her gentle touch and the loving heavy he should not be a frightened her loving heart, he should not be so frightened And again he sowed as he reaped. He had driven his wife from him in the proud arrogance of his prosperity, and he would have given all he had in the world if she could have been with him.

He remembered his child. Poor Magdale was dead; he had seen the green grave and the simple stone that bore no name. But his child lived the child with her mother's voice. Per haps she knew the same gentle lessons that his wife had taught—would she come to him? It mattered little about keeping the secret now. It flashed across him that he had seen Lore Bayneham in town-how long since !-only yes

CHAPTER XXXIV. Tast as it was possible to go, Lord Bayneham hastened to the dying man. He heard from the butler, when he stood in the hall, every particular of the accident—he saw real, unfeigned

tears shining in the man's eyes.

Mr. Fulton was loved by his inferiors for his invariable kindness and good humor. Then he entered the luxurious chamber, where the mas-

ter of the house lay, doomed and dying.
"Let him come near me," said Paul Fulton
to Dr. Arne. "I have much to say to him."
The doctor rose from his seat and made way

for Lord Bayneham.
Claude was inexpressibly shocked. So lately had he seen Paul Fulton in the flush and pride of his manhood, his handsome face smiling and careless-could that pale, haggard man, crimson stained bardages upon his head, be the same who had saluted him so gayly a few hours ago? The wild eyes, full of horror, glared upon

"I am dying, they say," gasped the hoarse, low voice. "I never feared man, but I am afraid te dia."

Lord Bayneham did not know what to saywoman in his place would have uttered the exact words the dying man wanted to hearsomething of mercy and pardon and hope. Lord Bayneham looked awkwardly around the room, and then murmured something about

recovery
"No," said Paul Fulton sorrowfully; "Dr.
Arne tells me I shall not see this sun set.
Lord Bayneham, I want to speak to you about

The young earl started. In the shock of seeing that ghastly figure, he had forgotten for a moment that he expected to hear of his lost love.
"What of my wife?" he said gently; for even supposing that Paul Fulton had caused all the sorrow and suspense, it was not possible

all the sorrow and suspense, it was not possible to maintain the faintest gleam of anger against the shattered, dying wreck before him.
"What of my wife?" he asked again.
"I should like to see her," whispered Paul Fulton. "I am dying, they say, and this is my last prayer. Let me see your wife once; let my last look be upon her."
"Do you know where she is?" seked Lord

Bayneham.

'No," was the calm reply; "at Bayneham, I suppose. It is not too far, my lord. There will be time if you send st once". Ah, then he knew nothing of her flight—their half suspicions had been wrong.
"Why do you wish to see my wife?" he asked;

trust me-tell me." "I will," said Paul Fulton. "I do not know whether you have been told anything of your wife's history. I want to see her—oh, Lord Bayneham, I want to see her, because she is my

"Your child !" cried Lord Bayneham, in un

utterable wonder.

"Yes," said Paul, "my child. Her mother was the fairest and sweetest girl in all Scotland, and she was my wife. When I saw your wife, Lord Bayneham, I thought my own had returned to me again, young and lovely as I first knew her. She is my daughter. I was Lord Hutton's dearest friend; her mother was Lady Hutton's foster-sister; Lady Hutton adopted her when my wife joined me over the seas."

There was silence for some few moments, and a thousand thoughts flashed through Lord Bayneham's mind. This explained all that had seemed so mysterious—the notes—ab, and per

"Why was this kept a secret from me?" he said sadly. "It has caused bitter sorrow."

"I will tell you, Lord Bayneham." said the dying man. "My daughter longed to make her secret known to you—it embittered her life. She knew nothing of it until her poor mother went to see her, and died at the Firs cottage. Her mother, my poor Alagdalen, forced her to take mother, my poor Magdalen, forced her to take an oath that she would never reveal it, and that oath she faithfully kept. It seemed like an especial decree from Heaven that I should go to Bayneham, and find there my wife's grave and my living child. I knew she was my daughter from a ring that I had given her mother, and which she wore, and from her picture, my lord."

"Yes, I remember," said Lord Bayneham sadly; "why did you not tell me the truth?"

"You will hear," continued the dying man; "I dared not, because my whole life is a living lie. She told me so. My name, Lord Bayne.

lie. She told me so. My name, Lord Bayne-ham, is Stephen Hurst—I date utter it now that I am dying. My father was a gentlemanno truer or nobler one ever lived. I was always wild and wicked. When I had wasted my little fortune I went with Lord Hutton to visit the lady he loved, Miss Erskine, of Brynmar, and there I mes Magdalen Burns, the fairest girl I

ever saw.
'I married her, and we went to London. Let rae tell you what I did, Lord Bayneham-yes terday I would have died sooner than have told it; to-day I care not. I committed a forgery, and was sentenced to transportation.

h, o not turn rom me, my lord; I have suffered for my sins, I lived through a martyr dom—no words can tell what my punishment was like. Magdalen came to me like an angel of pity and goodness; I treated her with barbar ous cruelty, and drove her from me and broke

"When the time of my sentence expired, I went away to the diggings, and there like many others made a large fortune.

"Lord Bayneham, I am dying here alone and every sin of my life seems to recoil upon my head. I never meant men to know who I was. I have kept my secret, hoping to make for myself a new life from the wreck of the old one. All things have prospered with me; I had wealth and honor—my hears's wish—a marriage with Lady Grahame was soon to be accomplished, and now it is all over. I have wasted my life, and world fain have it to begin

"I cannot understand," said Lord Baynsham gently, "why you wished this to be kept a secret from me."

"I dreaded its being known," he replied "As Stephen Hurst I should have been despised and outlawed; as Paul Fulton men have esteemed me. If I had claimed my child, I must have told who I was. She begged of me with bears to tell you, but I would not."

She is sacrificed to your pride," said Lord Bayreham. "Tell me, on the last evening you were at Bayreham, did you meet my wife and your daughter is the Lady's Walk! Did you talk to her there?"

"Yes," raid Stephen Hurst. "I did so; I asked her to meet me there, and most unwillingly she complied."
"You gave two notes into her hands," con-

tinued Lord Bayneham sadly,
"Yes," replied Stephen; "but how do you
know and why do you mention these things?" "Because they have helped to destroy my wife," cried the young earl; "she has been sacrificed to your sins and your pride. She was asked to explain those notes and refused; she was asked why she was in the Lady's Walk—her bracelet was found there—she would not tell; there was some terrible mistake, and your daughter has left her home. I know not where she has gone; I constituted home and her has derivited. not find her, and begin to despair of ever seeing her again. Oh, if you had but told me the

wuth I" "Do not repreach me," said the dying man "has not my sin found me out? I could have died more easily with my child's face near me. Through my own fault this one hope is loss to me—I shall never see her again."

He lay there murmuring to himself that his sin had found him out. From that moment, when he heard that his sin and pride had destroyed his child, he seemed to no more hope. A blank, awful despair seized him; the expression of his face alarmed Lord Bayneham. "Can nothing more be done?" he asked of

Dr. Arne: "has he seen any one? Could not some one pray with him?" "If he wishes it," said the doctor, "Lord Bayneham," he added, "I see many death-beds, and the most wretched and dreary death is always that of the worldling who has never

We will draw a curtain over that death-bed they who were present never forgot it. The awful scene ended at last, and the man who reaped, as he had sown went to his judgment,

CHAPTER XXXV.

It was not until Stephen Hurst had been dead for some hours that the mystery of that fatal mistake flashed across Lord Bayneham's mind, He remembered how he had gone into his wife's room and told her he knew all meaning that he knew ahe had been in the all, meaning that he knew she had been in the Lady's Walk. She doubtless thought by that expression he knew all the secret of her parent-age and her father's sin.

Then Lord Bayneham remembered that care-Then Lord Saynenam rememored that care-less conversation, when the poor child asked him what he should do, if, after marriage, be discovered he had made a mistake in his wife, and he had replied jestingly, "Such a one must go home to her friends!" How blind and stupid he had hear not to remember all this before. he had been not to remember all this before! She clasped her hands when he told her he knew all, and asked if she was to go.

If he had but remained with her ten minutes

longer, all would have been explained; now he began to despair he should never see her again. Lord Bayneham behaved nobly to his wife's father. He kept his secret. No will was tound, and he made no claim upon that large fortune. and he made no claim upon that large fortune. For the sake of money, he would not betray in death a secret the unhappy man had sacrificed so much to keep. As a friend, he attended to his funeral and went as chief mourner; but never, by one word, did he hint that Paul Fulton was other than he had appeared.

For two days the papers made the most of that fatal accident, and all fash onable London was concerned for one day and forgot it that

was concerned for one day and forgot it the was concerned for one day and forgot it the next. Lady Grahame was very sorry and much distressed. "It seemed a sad thing," she said to everybody; "he was a handsome man, and so very agreeable."

In a few days Lady Grahame recovered from the sheet and strange to say

In a few days Lady Grahame recovered from the effects of the shock, and, strange to say, that very year she met the Duke of Laleham, who was charmed by her man-ners and love of comfort, in which he rivalled her. She is now Duchess of Lale-ham; and once, in a confidential mood, was heard to say to Miss Lowe that, "after all, she believed there was a special Providence in she believed there was a special Providence in poor Mr. Fulton's death."

Lord Bayneham redoubled his efforts to discover his wife, but they were all in vain; he could find no trace of her; it seemed as though she had disappeared from the face of the earth. The detective said he had never been baffied before, but he was baffled now. From the time the ticket collector had seen her in Enston Square she disappeared. People began to smile

Square she disappeared. People began to smile at the advertisements, they were so common. But all and everything was in vain; silence and mystery dark as night shrouded the fate of the young Countess of Bayneham.

Lord Bayneham returned home—he was anxious to clear the memory of his beloved wife from even the least cloud of suspicion. Barbara Earle shed warm tears of love and pity when she heard the story. The countess was more touched than she cared to own, best pity when she heard the story. The countess was more touched than she cared to own; both was more couched than she cared to own; both saw clearly how the mistake had arisen. Believing that her busband "knew all" her secret, and could not pardon her, Lady Hilda had left the home where she thought herself no longer loved or esteemed.

They new understood all that seemed mysterious; the young Lady of Bayneham had stood, as it were, between two fires—she could not betray her father, and dared not clear herself

betray her father, and dared not clear herself from the suspicion that had been aroused.

"It should be a leason," said Barbara Earle musingly. "One ought never to judge from appearances.—I never will again."

"What shall you do, Claude?" asked Lady Bayneham, after a short pause.

"I do not know, mother," he replied sadly.
"If I pleased myself, I should give up the search and die. I am worn out with fatigue and sorrow; I see no hope of finding my dear wife

sorrow; I see no hope of finding my dear wife again. But as you have often reminded me, the men of my race never despair; I must live on, and bear my life, I suppose."

Barbara's eyes filled with tears as she gazed upon the sad, worn face. Was it for this she had sacrificed her love and her happiness? Better for her cousin if this fair-haired girl had never crossed his path. He was fearfully al-tered; these few days of suspense had told upon him; there were deep lines of sorrow on the brow and round the firm lips. There was an air of depression that contrasted painfully with

his former gay, kindly manner. "Do not give up," Claude," said Lady Daylinam, laying her hand lovingly on her son's shoulder; "it is a great triel, but I have a sure shoulder; "it is a great triel, but I have a sure shoulder; "it is a great triel, but I have a sure shoulder; "it is a great triel, but I have a sure shoulder; "it is a great triel, but I have a sure should be well. We must do our best shoulder; it is a greature, out I have a sure hope all will yet be well. We must do our best to find your wife. Remember, you do not live for yourself. Your mother, the name and honor of your family, the fame of your race—all depended on you. Do not give up. bitter sorrows come to us, one and all. The brave fight on, the weak give way. Fight on, my son; no Bayneham was ever weak or

cowardly."
"I will do my best, mother," he said wearily. "I think more of Hilda than of my elf; she is so young and gentle, she has no one in the world

From Bayneham, as from London, every effort was made to discover Lady Hilda's place of refuge, but all in vain. Weeks became months, but no trace—not even the slightest—was found. She never claimed one farthing of the large sum daily accumulating for her. Lord Bayneham had directed that no notice should be taken of her letters—that Brynmar should be kept in readiness for her, and the money carefully saved; but she never wrote for money carefully saved; but she never wrote for any, and that added more than anything to his 'roub'es. If living, what was her fate without money or friends? Lord Bayneham tried to bear up bravely, but he soon became exceedingly ill, and in loss than six months after his wife's flight, the young earl lay between life and death, fighting a hard battle with the grim king, and his mother kept watch by him, in sorrow too deep for words. The detective had promised that he would not give the case up, but it was evident from his want of zeal that he had no longer any hope.

had no longer any hope. The doctors, summoned by the unhappy countess to her son's bedside, said there was one

chance for him, and only one; he must have entire change of air, and they recommended a stay of some length on the Continent.

He was most unwilling to go. To leave England seemed like abandoning his wife; yet to remain was, if wise men spoke truly, certain death. The last time he left home, a beautiful young face, glowing with happiness and love, smiled by his side; now he must go on his journey alone, his heart cold and dead to hope, love and happiness.

One fine morning there stood on the pier of Dover a group that attracted some attention—a tall, stately lady, with the look of one who had once been reautiful, and by her side a noble girl, whose face made one the better for seeing it; both were devoted to what seemed at first eight the wreck of a young and handsome man. Passers-by stopped to raze again at that white, worn face, with its sad, despairing eyes. Lady Bayeham and Barbara would fain have gone with Claude, but he would

not hear of it.

"Stay behind, mother," he said with trembling lips, "and do what you can. My lost darling may come home; do not let her find it desolate.

They went to Dover and watched the boat disappear with eyes that were wet with tears. In the mother's heart there was but little hope of ever seeing her son again.
"Ah, Barbara," said Lady Bayneham, as in

the far distance the steamer sailed out of sight.
"I wish my son had married you. This trouble will kill him. Beynmar woods have been very fatal to us. But Barbara would not agree with her ladyship; she saw much to admire and pity in Lady Hilds, and she would hear no word that

was not uttered either in love or praise.

Bertie Carlyon had been unremitting in his endeavors to assist Lord Bayneham. He had been with him up to the eve of his departure, when a telegram from London. thought of the time when he must die. Can-didly speaking, my lerd, nothing on be done obliged him to return there. Lady Baynenam seked him to wist her at Baynehom when his

business was ended, and he did so, longing to be once more with Barbara, and to know if he the once more with Barbara, and to know if he had any reason to hope. He was warmly wellcomed by the two desolate, sorrowing ladies. It seemed difficult to believe that this silent house, over which care and trouble hung in such dark clouds, was the brilliant castle of Bayneham, where lately gayety and beauty had reigned anneane.

Bertie Carlyon and Barbara Earle were Bertie Carlyon and Barbara Earle were standing at the same window from which they had once watched Lord Bayneham and his fair young wife set forth on their bridal tour, when Barbara said musingly, "Who could have foreseen this ending to so fair a love story?"

"Does it frighten you," asked Bertie. "Ah, Barbara, if you could only try to love me—no such fate would ever overtake us."

"Why?" asked Barbara.
"Because I should have all faith in you."

"Why?" asked Barbara.
"Because I should have all faith in you,"
replied Bertie. "Mind, I am not blaming
Claude—the circumstances were strange ones.
If—but, ah! Barbara, the words are presump-

If—but, ah! Barbara, the words are presumptuous—if you were my wife, and I saw that you were keeping any secret from me, I should respect your silence, because I believed in you." It seems easy for you to say so now," replied Barbara, with a smile; "it is impossible to tell what course one would take under similar

to tell what course one would sake under similar circumstances."

"Barbara," said Bertie Carlyon, his haudsome face all eagerness and love, "it is long since I first dared to whisper to you of my love. You did not reject me; you said brave and walls words to me that have incited me to take noble words to me that have incited me to take a true man's part in the world. Under your banner, Barbara, I have thought well; dared I ask for my reward?"

"I am not given to flattery, she said quietly, but you I must praise, Bertie; you have done well, and I am proud of you. Ask what reward you will, and if it is in my power to grant it, it shall soon be yours."

Bertie Carlyon's face paled as he listened to these words, so full of hope and promise. Something like a mist of tears swam before his eyes, and his voice trembled as he moke. Leving one

and his voice trembled as he spoke. Laying one hand on the white, jewelled fingers of Barbara

hand on the white, jewelled ingers of Barbara Earle, he said:

"Be my wife, Barbara. Earth holds no higher reward than your love" He read her consent in the drooping, blushing face and eloquent eyes. "I am not worthy of such happiness, he said quietly. "Yeu are the noblest woman in the world, Barbara; teach me to be seathy of you."

woman in the world, Barbara; teach he to be worthy of you."
"Do not set me on so high a pedestal, Bertie." said Barbara, "or I may fall from it. I have something more to say; you know I speak very plainly. I do love you; but I could not bear to think much of our hapties, while so dark a cloud happy over Barne. piness while so dark a cloud hangs over Bayne-ham. Help us to drive that away, and then we-

nam. Help us so drive that away, and then we will speak of this again."
"It shall be as you will, Barbara," he whispered, kissing the white, firm hand that rested so lovingly in his own. "I know no will save

So they agreed that the love which was to last through lite should not be mentioned while care and sorrow lay heavily upon their dearest friends. How could they speak of love and matriage when bith had ended so fatally at

Three years passed away and brought but little change to Bayneham. The countess watched and waited in silence; she had renounced all active efforts for the discovery of her son's wife. At stated intervals advertise ments were inserted in the papers, but Lady Bayneham had ceased to hope. She never breathe 1 her suspicions even to Barbara Earle, but in her own mind she believed that Hilda was dead, no other fact could account for her long-coatinued silence. Her son said nothing of returning to England. He seemed to have forgotten the claims upon him at home. She spent long hours in pacing up and down the picture gallery at Bayneham Castle. Her son, the brave, haudsome boy, whose future she had mapped out with such pride and hope, was the last earl; his portrait hung there. Whose would take the vacant place next to his? There was no one to inherit the title—it would die out—the grand old race must come to an end. from the face of the earth. Claude would never remarry while there was the least doubt as to his wife's was the least doubt as to his wife's fate. Even if intelligence came of her death Lady Bayneham did not believe he would ever care for another woman, he had loved his

The grand old race must end, and that conviction brought deep and lasting sorrow to the proud lady; she had hoped before she died to clasp the young heir of Bayneham in her arms, lake. to see, and love, and bless the young boy who

was to succeed her son. Her pride was sorely humbled. Her son was an unhappy exile, wandering in foreign lands, childless and solitary. She wished—and wished in vain—that she had been kinder to her son's wife; that she had taught the poor motherless. wife; that she had taught the poor motheriess child to love and trust her. How different everything would then have been! Hilds would have flown to her in her trouble; it was would have flown to her in her trouble; it was pride, her unlate! Her cool, haughty pride, her unlate! Her cool, he would have hown to her in her trouble; it was too late! Her cool, baughty pride, her un-kindness, had done its work. When sorrow came to the fair young child whom her son had wedded, the last person she would have ap-pealed to was her husband's mother, who ought

to have been a mother to her.

The dark hair, of which the counters had The dark nair, or which the counters had been so proud, grew white with sorrow, not age; the fair, proud face had deep lines, each talling of grief and long night-watches; and Lady Bayneham saw no help. She had written several times, imploring her son to return; but he replied that the very sight of Bayneham would kill him that he would represent Bayneham would kill bim, that he would never return there until something was known of his wife's fate. Her entreaties were all in vain; and the countess said to herself that the grand

old race was doomed.

It preyed deeply upon her; no rest came to her. Her days and nights were one long dream of anxiety. Sorrow and suspense aged her. One evening Barbara Earle, going suddenly into her aunt's room, found her weeping bitbarly.

Barbara started at the eight; she never re-

membered to have seen tears in those proud eyes before.
"Barbara," said Lady Bayneham, in a low.

voice, "my heart is breaking; what shall we do to persuade Claude to return?" "I see no way," replied Miss Earle; "but the last thing, the trouble I can bear least, is

to see you give way, aunt; that must not be."
"I cannot help it," said Lady Bayneham despairingly; "it will kill me, Barbara. I have tought against sorrow, but it has mastered me at last. Unless my son returns soon he will not

see me again."
"Let me write and tell him so, aunt," urged

Miss Earle.

Miss Earle.

M'No," said the countess; "he cannot endure the name or thought of home. If he returned for my sake, and evil came of it, I could never forgive myself. There is nothing for it but

Barbara Earle had many auxieties; it was three years since her cousin left his home, and Bertie had asked her to be his wife three years; and then she told her loves she was willing to be his wife, but they must wait until the cloud had passed from Bayneham. But it deepened instead of passes ing; still Bertie never cemplained. He re-repected her wish, and never urged his own; and Barbara knew, by instinct, all that he felt. The last time he came to Bayneham he looked tired and worn. His labors accumulated, and there was no one to cheer or sympathize with him. He longed for the time when that meble, soul-lit face should shine in his own home; and soul-lit face should shine in his own home; and
Barbara read the longing in his eyes. She had
learned to love him dearly and well, though
not as, in early youth, she had loved her cousin,
for she was a woman now; and it was a
woman's love she gave to Bertie Carlyon. He
was dearer to her than her cousin had ever
heen. She did not like that resigned, sorrow
ful expression on, his face. Her first duty she
falt was to him was interly improssible. felt was to him, yet it was utterly impossible

that she should leave ber aunt. Barbara Earle sat in her room, thinking deeply. Thought became action; she went to her writing table, and wrote a letter to Lord Bynches. It was a sweet, womanly letter, and in it she told him of Bertle Carlyan's love

-of her engagement to him, and of her inability

—of her engagement to him, and of her mability to fulfil it until he returned home and once more took his place in the world.

"There was a time," wrote Barkara—"I pray you to pardon me if I remind you of it—when, for your happiness, I sacrificed all the hope of happiness I had in life; I ask but little in return, and that little is the sacrifice of some morbid feeling. I ask you to return home; your mother wants her son, your tenants and servants mother wants her son, your tenants and servants want their master, your country wants one of her ablest and truest sons; and, Claude, Bertie wants me.

"That will be irresistable," said Barbara Earle to hereelf, with a smile. "He will never tolerate the thought that he is keeping us apart, and my

Barbara judged rightly — Lord Bayneham could not withstand that appeal. He remembered this time when Barbara had generously given him his freedom, trampling under foot her own lave and regret. Now how he level her own love and regret. Now one who loved her, had won her, and he, in his turn must sacrifice himself as she had done. The appeal was suchimself as she had done. The appeal was successful—Lady Bayneham was beside herself with delight when she received a letter from her son saying that he intended soon to return and resume the duties he had so long neglected. Barbara said nothing of her letter, and the countess congratulated herself that her wishes had guided her son.

There was but little said when he arrived, for hath mother and course were startled at his and

both mother and cousin were startled at his appearance. He no longer looked ill, but there was an air of settled melancholy on his face that told of his sorrow more expressively than any words could have done. He wore deep mourning—a fact which startled Lady Bayneham Before separating on the evening of his arrival

There was no affectation of c:quetry in the expression of Barbara Earle's beautiful, soul-lit ex believe her to be dead; but do not speak of her—I cannot bear it yet."

Lady Bayneham quitted the room, leaving

Lady Bayneham quitted the room, leaving her son alone with his cousin.

"Barbara," said Lord Bayneham, "why did you not tell me this before? I have returned in obedience to your wish. Why have you kept this secret from me?"

"We could not thick of love or happiness while you are in sorrow," she replied. "I saw my aunt wasting away. Bertie said nothing, but his look touched my heart. Everything

but his look touched my heart. Eyerything was going wrong—so I wrote for you."
"I am glad of it," replied her cousin; "and now that the first shock of seeing the old place is over. I am glad to be at home."

is over, I am glad to be at home."

"As we are alone," said Barbara, "I have something that I wish to say to you. Claude, you must rouse yourself—you have sunk in a sea of sorrow; this must not be. Trouble makes heroes of some men, and cowards of others. You know best where a Baynebam should stand. Re-member, even should Hilda be dead your life

does not end in her grave."
"My happiness and love lie there," said Lord

Bayneham.
"That may be," continued Miss Earle, "but we must not live for ourselves. There are many men who have never known happiness at all. Your fate is hard enough, but it is not the hardest in the world. Learn to bear it, and you will learn to live."
"I will try," said Lord Bayneham; and he

kept his word.

They saw plainly enough how great the effort was. He gave himself up to the strict performance of his duty—he omitted nothing. His mother sighed, when on passing the room door, she saw the lamp, burning long after midnight she sigbed again when, in the early hours of the morning, she heard him pacing wearily up and down his chamber.

Defore he had been at Bayneham long, the countess, believing the effort too great for him, proposed that they should leave home for a time and go to London. He consented, for all places were alike to the unhappy young husband, whose love and thoughts were with his lost wife. In London he once more redoubled his efforts, but all were in vain; he went to Brynmar, but nothing had been seen or heard there of Lady Hilda. He had also several interviews with the detective and with Dr. Greyson, but it was all in vain. His wife seemed to have vanished

The change to London was a pleasant one; every part of the castle at Bayneham was full of associations and memories; here in London it was different. Lord Bayneham could enter a room without remembering the last time he saw his wife there. It was pleasant to see

"Cheer up, Claude!" he would say; "all mysteries are cleared in the end. Take my word for it, the time will come when you will discover Hilda, and understand all about her light. Be patient and brave." Neither Bertie or Barbara would comply with

rejoice while he was in sorrow.

One morning—it was the end of May, a morning when even to live and to breathe is a

luxury—Lord Bayneham went out early. He strolled on toward Kensington Gardens, and attracted by the beauty and fragrance of the spring blossoms, he entered the gardens and walked leisurely up and down the paths. There was no fashionable crowd, it was too early for that; but there were many pretty, happy children with their attendants and nurses. Light footsteps tripped to and fro; musical voices filled the clear spring air; silvery laughter rippled on the breeze. It was pleasant to

watch the little ones at their play.

Lord Bayneham sat down upon one of the garden benches: there was a sad, wistful smile upon his face as he gazed upon the children. upon his face as he gazed upon the children. There was a sharp pain in his heart. No child climbed his knee and called him father; no little hands clasped his, no tender little lips touched his face. He would never hear the music of children's voices in his lonely home. Sad, solitary and desolats he sat in the spring sunshine, wondering why Providence had dealt so hardly by him. The springing blossoms, the blue sky, the clear sweet air, the rich perfume, the music of the birds, the glory that reigned around him, smote him with pain. that reigned around him, smote him with pain. Life and love, beauty and happiness seemed to tall to every one's lot; he alone had no hope. Why, it was just such a morning as this when he had met his lost, loved wife in Brynmar

woods.

Just then Lord Bayneham's attention was drawn to a most beautiful boy. He was seemingly three or four years old, with the charming face that the old masters used to give to angels -aweet, red smiling lips, eyes of the darkest, deepest hue. The little head was covered with carls—beautiful galden tendrils—gleaming in the sunshine. He was a noble, princely boy, and the earl watched him with great admiration. He was with a gentleman, but Lord Bayneham could not see the gentleman's face; it was hidden from him by the thick foliage of

he trees.

The little boy's amusement consisted in gathering blades of grass running with them to his guardian. He evidently considered this a great feat, and indulged in cries of delight. A bright yellow flower grew in green grass close to where Lord Bayneham was sitting. The child saw it and ran eagerly to gather it, and the smile that broke over his charming face was so presistible that Lord Bayneham stooped

and raised him in his arms. You must not run away with me," said the I in his petty little way: "I am mamma's child in his petty little way.

own boy."
"I will not," said the earl gravely; "sit here on my knee and I will show you my

watch."
The child was delighted with the glittering watch and chair.
"Will you give me these for my own?" he

asked. "We will see about it," said Lord Bayneham "tell me what your name is."
"Lionel," replied the little one.
"Lionel—and what also!" asked the earl.
(To be Continued.)

Use purpermilk to take out milden stains.

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this department to E. R. Chadbourne, Lewiston, Me., U.S.]

190.-AN UNSEEN CORNER. There comes unseen a merry sprite Where in the vales I love to wander, Whose quiet scens are my delight,
Whose beauties much I love to ponder.

If there my thoughts aloud I tell,

This sprite, whom no one has in keeping, Bounds over field and brook and dell. And makes reply while I am speaking. I call to her some friendly word,
But this she only mimics, mecking;
I laugh outright, 't s so abourd,
Want though 'tis to good manners shocking.

When silent I return alone, The sunset shadows o'er me falling, And reach, at last, my hillside home,

She answers promptly to my calling. There is a proverb widely known That says the child is like its father, And I will here in candor own

That I am of this sprite the author. 191,-INITIAL CHANGES.

1. An open inlet, or a bay; A necessary part of day; 3. A person now comes into view; 5. A person now comes tato view;
4. Ability, or power too;
5. Justice, truth, uprightness, rare;
6. And darkness hovering in the air;
7. Now, firmly held together, find;
8. A number, next, if your nuclined,
9. A nearestlest a pion; a show. 9. A speciacle: a view: a show: 10. And last a contest, you may know.

ANCIENT MARINER. 192.—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

[This pretty problem may not be so difficult as it seems. Try it.]

How far would a man, holding one end of a rope forty feet long, walk in winding it around a building ten feet square, provided the other end is fastened in the centre of one side of the building and the rope straightened at a right building and the rope straightened at a right angle from that side when he starts? Of course the rope must be kept stretched taut.

MOULTON.

193,—ANAGRAMS.

T. If you'll guess this in good time, You shall have "a timely dime."

But if you deter it Till after your nap, I shall have to remind you "It is no acorn trap.

MARIE.

197.—A CHARADE. O'er a lake's surface smooth and fair, I saw a two high in the air, And in the lake, not far from me,
The one of it I seemed to see. While onc-eyed men are very plenty, The two-eyed are scarce one in twenty. If two twos I should unite,

A one two we should have in sight.
NELSONIAN. 195.—A SQUARE.

1. Mistakes in printing. 2. Cut with sickle. 3. Scoffed. 4. A mineral closely allied to the garnet. 5. One that brings forth young. 6. Poisonous serpeat.

ODELL CYCLONE. 196.—A NUMERICAL. The 1 to 10 does plainly tell

Against disease, a charm or spell. Boys and girls 1, 4, 5, 3, And with their health it does agree.

They often 2, 5, 7, 8

To do aught else-strange to relate.

If for slight cause, they 6, 9, 10, Tis said they're babies and not men.

197.-A STRANGE TRANSFORMATION. To a country place, not far away, A townsman pert had strolled one day; ot and eager e He roamed about; but soon did spy A wading bird of a long-legged race, To which he quickly then gave chase. Aroused were all who saw the fun, For like a deer that man could run, And soon he would have caught the bird, But stranger thing was never heard, For when he close upon him drew, No man or bird was there in view And though we searched o'er all the ground, Only an instrument could be found,
Which music gave of sweetest sound.
M. C. WOODFORD.

ANSWERS.

182. - Gloves. 183.—Consternation. 184.—1. MINT. 2. MILL. 3. WILL. -Clear-stuff.

186.—Patent, paten, pate, pat, pa, p-a. 187.— C HA
CHASSIS
ASLANI
SALTS
INTAKE
SISKINS

188.—Corn-meal mush. 189.—Peasant.

MR. BARCLAY'S BONANZA. THE GENIAL PENSION AGENT NOT QUITE READS

TO INVEST HIS \$75,000 PRIZE. TO INVEST HIS \$75,000 PRIZE.

In view of the fact that numerous incredulous inquiries and communications have been received in Pitaburg concerning the truth of the good fortune of Mr. W. H. Barolay, the well-knewn Pension Agent for the district of Western Pensaylvania, in being the recipient of one-half of the capital prize at the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which was drawn by ticket No. 12,615, a Dispatch reporter visited the gentleman, as his office on Third avenue, yesterday

afternoon. Mr. Barclay looked presperously happy, and was perfectly willing to reassert the truth of the statement. He said: "I purchased one-half of ticket No. 12,615 at Washington, D.C., on the morning of the day the drawing took place, April 10. I was notified on the following Wednesday that that number had drawn the capital prize. I never entertained the least doubt of getting the meney, and consequently was not surprized when, on the 24th of this month, I re-ceived notice that \$75,025 had been deposited to my credit in the First National Bank of this city. The full amount was there, with-

out an iots of discount." Mr. Barolay takes his good fortune very medestly. He says the receipt of the windfall was not attended by a particular sensa-tion of elation; nevertheless his demeaner is net that of one who has met with a financial less. The genial gentleman will continue to leek after the wants of the old seldiers as heretefere. He is in daily receipt of advice and prepentilens from these who are blessed with little of this world's goods, and all anxieus to get more, as to the best way of disposing of his newly gotten wealth; but he is taking his leisure in the matter of leeking out for a safe investment. This is not the first place of good fertune that has fallen to mrss place or good restance while and a shore so common care to keep out of.

Mr. Barolsy, he having drawn \$1,000 in the lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble in the trouble in the lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble in the trouble in the lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble in the trouble

THREE MONTHS' CROW.

A Tory Government turned out of office in

Manitoba.

The Liberal majority in Prince Edward county increased from 71 to 170. A Tory majority of 105 in Missiequoi turn-

ed into a Liberal majority of 216. A Liberal majority of 21 in L'Assemption incres sed to a Liberal majority of 112.

The disallowance policy abandoned. Railway monopoly surrendered. Partial reciprocity in natural products conceded.

The fisheries surrendered in the teeth of the Government's own contention. The Liberal policy on railway subsidies scopted. Discrimination against Great Britain under

the statutory offer attempted and revoked. The Franchise Act further suspended. Imperial Federation abandoned Manhood suffrage conceeded to Prince Ed-

Two seats gained by Mr. Mercier. The old Tory county of Kent retained by the Liberals. The Liberal majority in the historical Tory county of Russell increased from 156 to 250.

ward Island.

−Globe. CAPT. BARCLAY WON A PRIZE IN A LOTTERY.

Capt. William H. Barclay, the pension agent at Pittsburgh, has drawn a \$75,000 prize from The Louisiana State Lottery. He said: "Some time ago I purchased two half tickets at \$5. Yesterday I was notified that ticket No. 12,615 had drew the capital prize of \$150,000, and as that is the number of one of my half tickets, I am entitled to half that amount and \$25 heatigs in anywhy as all ticket aroling with \$25 besides, inamuch as all tickets ending with the number 15 are good for \$50 each. I under stand that the other half of the capital prize was won by five Philadelphia mechanics.—
Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, April 22.

THE TERRIBLE GROWTH OF DI-VORCES.

The increasing laxity of the marriage tie, the want of formality in entering on the married state, the strange confusion caused by the laws of different States, under which a man can legally have wives in different States, and the legally have wives in different States, and the utter impossibility hereafter of deciding questions or legitimute succession to property are swakening widespread alarm among thinking men. When the "Reformers" rejected matrimony as a sacrament they opened the door to all abuses. Marriage became simply a contract. No minister was required by the Puritans to bless the union; according to them God imparted no graces to the Christian union of man and wife. All the sanctity with which Catholicity had environed the couch, the cradle and the home was scorned. But men became logical; if marriage was simply a contract, they could not see why the contracting parties could not if marriage was simply a contract, they could not see why the contracting parties could not arrange the contract to suit themselves. Divorce was permitted, and we have had its terrible fruits. No amendment of the Constitution, no uniformity of laws can check the laxity of morals which leads to divorces, or can prevent their steady increase. The Catholic body will soon be the only gound moral community in the country, and even we cannot hedge the marriage state with any precautions that will be excessive in view of the danger.—Catholic Etandard.

PLAIN TALK UPON A PLAIN TOPIC The plain topic is good health, and the plain talk is to tell how to get it and keep it. Paine's Celary Compound gives perfect health to those who suffer from weak nerves, discrdered stomach, impure blood, or diseased kidneys.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The best special tea-Repartee. A straight diet-Plumb pie. Spring novelties-Fine days,

farewell.

A host in himself-The landlord. Perspiration never rains-it simply pores. Much adieu about nothing-A woman's

Dont ask a blacksmith to give up his pet

vice. A sad reflection-A crying girl's face in a mirror.

A speaking silence—Conversation between leaf mutes. Why is a lover like a kernel of corn? Be-

cause he turns white when he pops, There are no rounds of drinks in the ladder

A pen may he driven, but a pencil does the best when it is load.

DYSPEPTICS CAN EAT Lactated Food. Nothing so fully meets their needs as this predigested preparation. It is especially valuable for convalencents and those troubled with wasting diseases, Also in cases of chronic diarrhoa, tremens, and gastritis.

There is one kind of vice which never sticks to young people enough to hurt them, and that is advice

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION would have been created one hundred years ago by the sight of one of our modern express trains whizzing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Just think how our grandfathers would have started at such a spectacle! It takes a good deal to astonish people now-a-days, but some of the marvelous cures of consumption, wrought by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have created widespread amazement. Consumption is at last acknowledged curable. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only known remedy for it. If taken at the right time—which, bear in mind, is not when the lungs are nearly gone—it will go right to the seat of the disease and accomplish its work as nothing else in the world can.

Carlyle says: "A man who sings at his work is a good man." Maybe so. But a mosquito, when he sings a serenade to you at night, is after your blood.

"HAD BEEN WORRIED EIGHTEEN YEARS."

It should have read "married," but the proof-reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescript on.

Wife-"Women are often oriticised for wearing loud colours. What would you call a loud colour?" Cockney Husband-"Yeller, I suppose."

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing preperties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for eoughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and and all affections of the throath and chest. Its

[FOR THE POST.] THE MONTH OF MARY.

The altar of Mary is beaming With rays of rosy light;
With hopeful hearts and faces gleaming,
We send forth our prayers to night; And while our steps are leaving,

That circle pure and bright,
We lift our voice half grieving,
Dear Mary, pray for us to-night. The world in which we movest, Is busy, cold and wide; The world of her we lovest Is by our Saviour's side;

She waits for our warm greeting, Then smiles in her delight;

When with hopeful voice entreating, Dear Mary, pray for us to-night. This world is cold, inhuman, Will spurn us in our fall; But the love of our sweet mother, Ontlasts and shames them all Thy children will cling around thee,
In full confidence, our fate is bright;
In that home, where no shaft will wound us,
Dear Mary, pray for us to-night.

Dear Mary, pour love into our hearts, Our senses touch with light; Make strong our human frailty, With thy supernal might;

Chaste and gentle make us, Help our weak endeavor; Till with thee and Jesus, We rejoice forever. BELLE McG.

Portland, St. John, N.B.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, in its menits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make " AN EXTRAGRDINARY OFFER " to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the metrits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with

NO RISE IN RENT. "Madam," said the landlord of a suburban house, as he called the other morning, "I have

come to tell you that—that—"
"That you are going to lift the rent \$5 per month," she interrupted.
"Well, y.e.s. Rents have sharply advanced,

you know."
"Well, we won't pay it."
"No, I suppose not, and you will move the 1st of May."
"Yes, sir, and meanwhile you can put a sign on the house. I shall be only too happy to show

Indeed, but you are very kind." "Oh, no; I ain't. Our cat died this morning, and I'll chuck her body into a barrel, down

ceilar, and tell everybody that we are going to move on account of sewer gas."
"Eh, what?"

"And, it one cat isn't enough, I'll get au-other, and also add an old codfish."
"Madam, do you like the house?"
"Fairly well."

"And is the present rent satisfactory?" Perfectly so. "Then, stay for another year. I prefer to keep a good tenant, even if I don't get quite so much rent. Good day, madam, and if you want any repairs made, please let me know."-Detroit

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve orer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. tise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fift cases. Send Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fift cases.
to Dr. Klinc, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Our respected contemporary, the Catholic Columbian, finds a very good illustration of an old and strong argument in favor of the celibacy of the clergy in the case of the Rev. Dr. Pax ton, a Protestant minister of New York city who lately sent word to his flock that owing to scarlet fever in his family he must close his house to callers, and be excused from his minis terial duties till the danger was over. (!!!) The Columbian quotes, by contrast, the case of Father Bigelow, of Steubenville, Ohio, who some years ago lost his life by answering a sick call from a man suffering from small-nox, whose summons was refused by every Protestant min-ister whom he had first sent for. "The Cathelic priest," adds our contemporary, "baying no entangling alliance, and being under the sacred obligations of his ordination, never hesi tates, but bravely and heroically goes on his sick_calls without question and without fear."

Women with pale, colorless faces, who fee weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and com-

plexion.

According to the most recent statistics the Brothers of the Christian Schools now number 1,220 communities, scattered throughout all lands; 11,712 brothers; 1,670 schools, divided into 6,663 classes, with 307,387 pupils; besides many colleges and boarding schools. Such is the fruit of the zeal and devotion of the Blessed Founder, who began his work in 1678, at Rheims his native city, held the first General Chaptero the Institute on the Feast of Pentecost, 1717, and passed to his eternal recompense on April 7th, 1717, at the age of 68 years. On June 2, 1875, a monument to the apostle of popular in struction was erected by universal subscription in the square of St. Steverus, at Rouen, in which diocese he breathed his last. This Feast, with Mass and office with *Orationes* proper, Com-muns of Confessors not Pontiffs, is appointed for May 4. The Very Honored Brother Joseph is the thirteenth Superior General, having been elected October 18, 1884.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are seliing more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyapepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsey, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headaches, but these pills have cured her.

NEW MEANINGS FOR OLD WORDS.-Waterclear fluid, once used as a drink. Dentist—One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people. Poinceman—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air. Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which either party thinks he cheated the other. Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow. Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin. Friend—A person who will not assist you to he become your love will averse him. wased it as being the best medicine sold fer coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throath and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favourite with ladies and children.

Some men's mouths seem to be like the dykes of Helland—made to keep out water.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes:

I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclesie Oil. I had a horse go lame that be could scarcely walk; the trouble in the ground shoes cause cores.

The state of the s

A SWINDLING BARON.

HE MARRIES A RICH AMERICAN HEIRESS, DESELTS HER, SWINDLES INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND THEN SUICIDES.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A morning paper says another instance of an unhappy sequel to a marriage between an American giri and a titled foreigner has just been brought to light in the trial and conviction in Vienna of Julianne Metz for defrauding English insurance companies. Among the fashionable weddings that took place in Brooklyn in 1878 was that of Miss Helen Thurber to the Baron Scheurer, of the German Empire. At the time of the wedding it was said the Baron was of a wealthy family and that he first met Miss Thurber in Paris. Immediately after the ceremony the couple went abroad, but in six weeks the young bride was deserted and returned to her parents. The Baron remained in Europe. He was a swindler of the first water. Julienne Metz is the daughter of Galician Carpenter. She was thus thrown among strangers at an early age. In 1877, when nine-teen years old, she was under the guardianship of a woman named Marie Dachenler, who occupied a position as head chambermaid in the Hotel Concordia at Bucharest. In this hotel Julienne made the acquaintance of Victor Von Scheurer and eloped with him. Von Scheurer took Julienne to Vienna and placed her for a year in a young ladies' seminary, where sha assumed the name of Pauline Johnesco. While year in a young ladies' seminary, where she assumed the name of Pauline Johnesco. While sumed the name of Pauline Johnesco. While she studied in this seminary Baron Scheurer so-journed in Paris. There he became acquainted with Helen Thurber, the heiress. In 1878 Scheurer took Julienne from the seminary and brought her to Paris. He lived with her only a short time, for his pecuniary means were rapidly diminishing. From Paris no came to America, and on October 5, 1878, in Brooklyn, he married Miss Thurber. Julienne, who was in constant correspondence with him, had in the meantime secured a place as governess in Paris. After a few months Baron and Mrs. Scheurer, net Helen Thurber, returned to Paris, and Julienne was taken into their home, the baron introducing her to his their home, the baron introducing her to his wife as his niece and ward. In Paris the maritial relations of Baron Scheurer and the former Miss Thurber lasted only six weeks. The Baron had squandered much of her money and she could not or would not supply him with any more and he consequently. him with any more and he consequently sent her back to this country. Subsequently Scheurer and Julianne Metz entered into a conspiracy to swindle insurance companies, and succeeded in getting \$59,400 for themselves and \$10,000 for other parties, it having been represented that Scheurer was dead. In April, 1885, Scheurer became a naturalized subject in Canada under the name of Clarence Percy Roper, and some time afterwards he married the Metz woman in England. The Baron and Julienne lived as Mr. and Mrs. Roper in various places in Europe. more recently in Vienna. The places in Europe, more recently in vicinia. Lie defrauded companies quietly renewed their investigation, and the pair were discovered. Scheurer escaped to Italy, where he blow his brains out, and Miss Metz was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

HIGH PRAISE.

Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says: "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for years in our family. For heavy Colds, Soro Throats and dist using Coughs no other medicine so scon relieves."

He who proposes to have a decided influence upon a fellow-creature's destiny should remember our complicated relations, for he cannot lay his strong grasp upon one life without becoming entangled in the interests of others.

HIS FRIENDS CAN TESTIFY. Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterboro, Ont., says that his friends can testify to his being cured of Indigestion, Constitution and Torpid Liver by using two and a half bottles of B. B. "It seems to act like magic, and I heartly recommend it," are the closing words

"Will the coming man use both arms?" asks a scientist. He will if he carves a boarding-house duck.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT. Croup is a disease which strikes quickly and severely. To be prepared for this dangerous disease a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be kept in the house; it is a prompt and sure remedy.

A pen may be driven, but a pencil does the

best when it is lead. A Successful Combination.-The successful combination of the six oils composing Dr.

Thomas' Ectectric Oil is a genuine triumph of chemistry. Whether applied externally for the relief of pain or to allay inflammation, or taken internally to remedy a cough, it is speedify and

entirely effective. Do you feel as though your friends had all deserted you, business calamities overwhelmed you, your body refusing to perform its duties, and even the sun had taken refuge behind a cloud? Then use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and hope will return and despondency disappear. Mr. R. H. Baker. Ingoldsby, writes: "I am completely cured of Dyspepsia that caused me great suffering for three years. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the medicine that effected the cure after trying many other medicines."

There is not much colour in gin, yet it can carcely be said to have a sober tint.

Mr. J. H. Bates, advertising agency, New York, on May 1st removed from their old offices, 41 Park Row, into the new and com-modious offices in the Potter building, 38 Park Row, corner of Beekham street. Mr. Bates first engaged in business as an advertising agent in 1863 in parenership with Mr. S. M. Petten-gill. In 1873 he retired from this partnership and established the firm of Bates & Locke, Mr. Locke being the Petroleum V. Nasby, whose trenchant writings are almost as well known in Canada as in the United States. In 1878 Mr. Locke retired, and since that time Mr. Bates has been alone. In 1886 he bought and merged with his business that of S. M. Petrogill & Co. During the twenty-five years of his two part-nerships and since, Mr. Bates has paid the newspapers of the United States and Canada over \$15,000,000 in cash for advertisements sent them, which is but one faint indication of the immense value of the advertising columns of the newspaper to business men and the great volume of business done.

An earthquake doesn't dispose men to sleep, but it makes the carth yawn.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Bullets can sing and whistle, but they are not pleasant musicians.

Holloway's Pills.-In order that the slightest Holloway's Pills.—In order that the slightest indisposition may not rapidly run its disastrous course from had to worse, the afflicted of everyage and class should give it immediate accention. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when neverth fears oppress. Two or three Pills at beat the have the happiest effect in promoting particle digestion, whereby the muscles are mattered more vigorous, the spirits more bugster and the entire frame more library. Including medicine increases the quantity of authiniant derivable from a given quantity of food, and so the quality of the blood is improved, the tone of every fibre throughout the body is heightened. of every fibre throughout the body is heightened, and the disposition to fall into disease is reduced

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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Mr. Turcorre's election at Three Rivers last week by a largely increased majority furnishes another convincing proof of the popularity of the Mercier administration. It is also a proof of Sir Hector Langevin's waning influence, and an assurance that the people are not so much attached to party names as they are desirous of having good government.

HON. MR. LAURIER will make a tour of Ontario shortly and speak at a number of public meetings. He will be warmly welcomed by English-speaking Liberals whereever he goes. So tar his leadership has been successful and satisfactory; they recognize his ability and tact, and will take every opportunity of showing that they take no head of the miserable attempts made by a section of the Ontario press to sow the seeds of discord in the ruts of national and religious rejudice.

By returning a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, the traditional Tory stronghold, Southampton, has given severe admonition to the coercionist Government of Salisbury. The Engl ish people are evidently growing as weary of the lack of wisdom and waste of energy displayed by the Tory ministry as the Irish. They see that the misery of the Irish situation cannot be overcome by making it eternal, and that England cannot be put in a proper posture of defence by men who have brought her into disrepute abroad through their mismanagement at home.

Ir has been a matter of general remark that the decree condemning the "Plan of Campaign" was received in Ireland with rejoicing but by one class—the enemies of the Pope himself. The Orange press, which teems with articles against the Pope and respect and veneration. "The Nationalists," jubilantly exclaimed the Orangemen, " must either drop the Catholic faith or the ' Plan of victory for us." Mr. McCartan, M.P., was walking down Donegal street, Belfast, shortly after the decree was published, and, as he on the streets and crowded the windows, chsering for the Pope! Their greeting hitherto to the members of the Irish Party was, as the reader need hardly be reminded. "To --- with the Pope." Grip put this point well in a recent sketch of an Orange procession with a picture of Leo XIII. on the flag instead of that of "the glorious, pious and immortal" William.

Ir is a fact of strong suggestion that whenever a Tory Government is overthrown in Canada or the provinces thereof, the country is shocked with revelations of rascality, boodling and plundering in which the members of these Tory Governments had a share. Even the one horse concern run by Mr. Norquay in the Tory interest at Winnipeg was no exception. In fact it was considerably worse than the average Tory Governments. Not only did ministers they increased their guilt by crimes of forgery and perjury. No wonder two of them skipped Professors are to be selected from all the across the border when their party was defeated. They thought, no doubt, that if they could not, like Sir John Macdonald, boast of clean hands, they could show a clean pair of heels, and leave poor Norquay emulating the ast rose of summer left blooming alone. This should be a lesson to provincial Tory politicians not to imitate Macdonaldite methods. Bonaparte had a diseased liver, but it does not follow shat-everyone with a diseased liver is a Bonaparte. Though Byron wrote his best poems under the influence of gip. no amount of gip drinking can make a man like Byron. So is it in politics. Sir John Macdonald may do any amount of plundering, but stealing only will never make a Sir John. Let Provincial Tory politicians take a note of this for future use and application.

A JOYFUL MESSAGE.

day, will send a thrill of satisfaction and joy throughout the world of Ireland. "Assure a fair understanding of the matter, the municipal authorities of Dublin," tele. graphs His Grace, "that all apprehension of Interference by the Holy See in Irish political affairs is groundless. The cause of Ireland their religion. She placed only one restriction, an the strongest terms against the action of butwere not to receive any new members through Mhontile journals, which insult the Holy See by the novitiate or from abroad. They thus gradu coming time. But the session having

representing the Pontiff as a political partisan and at the same time make it plain that as Irishmen and Catholics, you are not to be misled by any such devices of the enemies of the nationality and faith of Ireland."

This will be accepted everywhere as sufficient assurance that the enemies of Ireland need not hope for aid or comfort in Rome.

METHODIST NUNS.

Much as opponents of the Catholic Church affect to condemn the conventual system, they have often to confess their admiration for women who devote their lives to the alleviation of human suffering. More recently the Protestant churches have adopted the plan of guilds or orders of women in imitation of the Catholic orders. For some years past the Church of England has given encouragement to these orders, and now the Methodists of America, although at their recent conference they excluded " female delegates," have decided unanimously to establish an order of deaconesses to follow a course of life similar to that of their order in England and Germany, ministering to the sick and the poor, and, while engaged in the work, relinquishing all other pursuits. The connection is to be voluntary, no vows being required. When working singly each deaconess is to be under the direction of the minister of the church: when associated together in a home they are to be directed by a superintendent.

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of employing women this way; but what strikes us is that, after all that has been urged by Protes tant writers and preachers, these sects should at last admit the correctness of the conventual system by adopting its principal features—separation from worldly employment, devotion to religious duties and living in institutions apart from family associations.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC UNIVER-

May 24th, 1888, marks the opening of a new era in the history of Catholic education in America. The corner-stone of the new new Catholic University was laid at Washington with imposing ceremonies by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of a vast concourse of clergy and laity.

The University is not intended purely as a school for religious training. Its different departments will embrace the study law, medicine, science, art and the higher departments of literature-The first building to be constructed is the Divinity College. The University is designed to give instruction to graduates of the various Catholic colleges throughout the country, and it will be self-supporting so far as the means of the students will afford. Where a student is able to pay his way he will be required to do so, and when he cannot pay he will be educated without expense. Miss Mary G. Caldwell, who donated \$300,000 to the institution, was present and received from Cardinal Gibbons a gold medal sent her by the Pope.

For a long time the idea of the establishment of a grand Catholic University has been entertained by the heads of the Church in the United States, and it took definite form over two years ago, when Miss Caldwell donated \$300,000 as a nucleus of the fund for Catholicity, were in ecstacles over the decree, the construction of the university building. and suddenly discovered that the chair of St. The additional sum of \$150,000 was raised in have dispensed with his astute and Peter should be looked up to with profound Baltimore and Washington. In Philadelphia powerful colleague, but in the crisis Bishop Keane raised \$90,000, \$20,000 of which that followed the Saskatchewan rebellion was subscribed by one wealthy Catholic of and at the subsequent general elections the Quaker City. Altogether between \$800,000 he found he could not do without him. Campaign,' and either selection will be a and \$900,000 have been secured and further funds are promised.

been those at Paris, Louvain, Dublin and rehabilitated his party as far as he was able, passed, a number of Orangemen rushed out Rome. The colleges in America have been of the second class, although many eminent priests have graduated from them, for both scenes. Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Jas. J. Keane. of Richmond, who is to be the rector of the new university, are graduates of the famous Sulpician College at Baltimore; the latter is said to have been the most brilliant man who ever matriculated at this institution. The American colleges at Baltimore, Nisgara, Notre Dame and elsewhere have never been able to maintain chairs in philosophy and theology that could compare with those of Europe.

The new university at Washington is expected to change all this. It will no longer be necessary to send young men destined for and had the satisfaction of hearing his chief the priestood to Rome in order to insure a thorough training in the higher studies. It is the intention of the trustees to pay particular attention to the departments of philosophy plunder the province in every way possible, but and theology, and no expense is to be snared to secure the best professors that can be had. various orders within the Church, and some will come from Europe. Bishop Keane, who will be head of the University, vis a graduate of a Sulpician college, and his ambition is to make the University cosmopolitan and to give its management up to no particular order. The University is expected to cost \$1,000,000. Part of this sum is to go to the endowment of professorables.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

In Illinois as well as in Canada the question of the restoration of the Jesuit estates has led to animated discussion in the press. The history of these estates and the manner in which they became a trust in the hands of the British Government is correctly given by the Catholic Standard, which shows that their restoration is only a simple act of justice. A clear statement found irreconcilable. The appointment of The despatch read at a meeting of the of the Jesuit claims at the present time, when Corporation of Dublin by the Lord Mayor certain journals and influences are at work to Cabinet to sustain the Nova Scotia and of the from Archbishop Walsh, dated Rome, yester- arouse prejudice and prevent, if they can, a Tory log and keep his father's seat warm, iniust settlement, will be useful to all who desire

When in 1763 England wrested Canada with all the country northwest of the Ohio from France, she by treaty and capitulation assured to her new Catholic subjects the exercise of has nothing to fear from Lee XIII. Accept and that was on the two orders, the desnite and my most distinct assurance upon this point. the Recollects. The members of these orders is fed, Sir Charles is properly anxious to be Protest by all means at your command and were to remain in possessien of their property, et ejus successoribus non nisi scolesiasticarum said so have been delivered "en cathedra":

| the novitiate or trom abroad. They thus gradue coming time. But the cossion having the novitiate or trom abroad. They thus gradue coming time. But the cossion having Another historical reference produced by the the legislative power of the Popt. (2) (It must consider the Popt. (2) (It must consider the Popt. (2) (It must consider the Popt. (3) (It must consider the Popt. (4) (It must consider the Popt. (5) (It must consider the Popt. (6) (It must consider the Popt. (7) (It must consider the Popt. (8) (It mu

ally became extinct. The English Government took possession of their property as a trust fund to be applied in time to the objects for which it was given. It has so held it to the present time, recognizing it as a trust estate, and never aggregating it to the national domain. The estates of the Jesuits in the country northwest of the Ohie, including mission lands at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, Green Bay, Mackinac. etc., were so held by England till 1783, when she gave up the nortwest territory to the United States, which Government took the Jesuit estates under the same tenure that England held them by, a recognized trust. The Canadian Government has for many years wished to close up this trust, but questions arose whether the Jesuits who have returned to Canada are the rightful body to administer the estates and apply them to the cause of religion and education as of old, or whether the right to do so develved on the sunpression of the Society upon the Bishop of Quebec, and on the division of his vast diocese, upon the bishops who have since been created for now diocese formed in various parts. It has at last been decided that the property shall be sold and the proceeds applied as the Sovereign Pontiff shall decide to be in conformity with the established rules of the Church in such cases. This settles the case in Capada, and this property will now be used, as it was originally intended, for the benefit of the Catholic Church. As to the course pursued by the United States

Government, the Standard relates that it took the Jesuit property at Kaskaskia from the English Government as trust property by the same tenure that the English Government has till now held it in the rest of Canada. The territory northwest of the Ohio was held by Great Britain as distinct from the old colonies, at first as a military district, and by the Quebec Act of 1774 as formally and positively a part of

Canada. The Government of the United States has however, sold the Jesuit estates without any egard to their being property held in trust. who by the laws of the Church are the real owners or cestuis que trust of this property, will apparently enable the Archbishop of Chicago | Every man's hand was against them. They were and his suffragans, or the Bishop in whose diocese the Kaskaskia estates are,-that is, the Bishop of Alton,—to call upon the United States Government to close up the trust, and convey the property or pay ly disdainful. To day the position is more deliover the amount received with interest to the present time. They were never confiscated or escheated estates, but were held in trust by the English Government, and received by the United States, not in fee, but in trust. on our side. The goal is within reach. It is As to this there can be no question; and, as the Government in Quebec is closing up its trust honestly and fairly, the United Statis Government cannot afford to appear before the civilized world as less just and honest, or as an unfaithful trustee, repudiating a trust and applying trust property to its own use.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Having helped the lame dog at Ottawa over the stile, Sir Charles Tupper shakes the dust off his feet and returns to his post of High Commissioner at London.

For a long time it has been an open secret that Sir Charles and Sir John have merely tolerated each other, or rather we should say, Sir John has been compelled to tolerate Sir Charles. Joyfully would the old Premier "Come to us, Tupper, or we are lost," was the cry of the Tories. He came, like Cæsar unds are promised.

Heretofore the great Catholic colleges have

Heretofore the great Catholic colleges have

the cry of the Lories. He came, like Cæsar of the Pope against his refractory barons. The Pope against his refractory barons. The Came, like Cæsar of the Pope against his refractory barons. The Lories at Paris Lovering Dublin and rehabilitated his party as far as he was able, the country under an interdict until the barons. he abandons the drudgery of a departmental minister and hies him to more congenial

But those who have watched the current of events at Ottawa need not be told that he who was allowed by Sir John to assume and play the role of dictator had little sympathy with the men and party he condescended to save from destruction. The decline of Sir John's capacity as a leader was painfully emphasized on several oucasions during the session, notably on the occasion when Sir Charles coolly reversed the Premier's declaration of policy concerning "the standing offer," adopted the views brought forward by the Opposition, say "there could be no difference in the meaning of what he and the Minister of Finance intended to convey." From any other man a statement like this would be regarded as a sign of imbecility, and the Hon. Peter Mitchell's ironical expression of satisfaction at the ignominious back-down of the leader of the Government had ample justification.

The departure of Sir Charles leaves the Cabinet very weak, weaker in fact than it was before he consented to re-enter it. Then it had a good fighting man in the person of the late Minister of the Interior. It is quite possible also that it will be further weakened by the retirement of Mr. Thompson to the Supreme Court bench. The appointment of Mr. Foster to succeed Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Finance is proof sufficient of the straits Sir John is reduced to in order to fill the gaps in his Cabinet. To be sure, the duties of the office will not be very onerous during recess, but one less feeble than Mr. Foster ought certainly to have been discovered in the ministerial ranks, were it not, as we suspect, that jealousies and ambitions were Tupper, the younger, to a place in the dicates that Sir Charles intends to hold his grip on the machine.

Wide awake to the possibilities of the future and knowing the tide of popularity is running contrary to Sir John's policy, knowing also the old man's obstinacy and the strength of the forces by which that obstinacy relieved of all responsibility for the blunders

been tided over, the ship may considered eafe for another year unless a change be wrought by a dispensation of Providence. Events, however, will ripen with the process of the sun. The great question of Unrestricted Reciprocity grows apace and will become, perhaps within the present year, too great for the barriers to resist. Meantime Sir Charles can, from s safe distance, watch the progress of events, holding himself ready to come to the front when the hour demands the man. He is Sir John's lieutenant no longer; he is his rival, but Sir John is too firmly established in his position to be displaced, and so Sir Charles must bide his time. It may not be long he shall have to wait, for a more debilitated concern physically and intellectually than the Ottawa Cabinet would be hard to find.

THE RESCRIPT HISTORICALLY CON-SIDERED.

In United Ireland of May 12th appeared at article by "A Catholic," which contains a clear historical review of the recent Rescript from Rome, as it may be considered with reference to former similar declarations in relation to political agitations. The writer starts out with an admission of the importance of the Rescript in the present state of the Irish struggle. At the same time he holds it to be a mistake, and that:-"If Rome is only enabled to see how gross and perilous the mistake is, it will pass harmlessly, like the 'Parnelly' Circular this time five years. Its whiff and wind will only be whiff and wind : its thunder only brutum fulmen. Nay, it can even be turned to splendid political advantage. But all depends. The Irish Catholic people, their prelates and their leaders, must be very resolute and very lucid. They must speak plainly, and they must be wideawake to every issue which the crisis involves. It is a much more pregnant crisis than that five years ago, when the Simeoni Circular was The decision of the Holy See as to the persons launched against the Parnell Testimonial. Then the Irish people had no friends in Great Britain. It was one of the dark hours of their history. fighting for their lives against all the world. A burst of scornful defiance was enough to teach the Vatican Cardinals that it was useless tampering with a people so desperate and so bittercate. The greatest political party of England is pledged as our ally. Four thousand Nonconformist ministers have signed an address in favor of Home Rule, and the civilized world is no longer a time for reckless hitting out all round. It is a time for responsibility well kept in mind, for diplomatic circumspection. This is where the danger lies. In anxiety to be diplomatic and cautious, the necessity for heing emphatic and uncompromising, which is greater than ever, may not be fully appreciated."

A fair description of the political situation like this shows how the forces are ranged and what must be the attitude of the people in relation to the new difficulty that has so unexpectedly arisen. Reference to the results of former interference from the same quarter in British politics naturally follows. This reference "A Catholic" makes in the following man

ner :-Everybody knows what the Magna Charta is to England—the great charter of English liberty, the most glorious record of the Anglo-Saxon And everybody knows who Stephen Langton was—a great bishop, to whom more than to any single man is given the glory of having wrung that charter from a tyrannical king. But it is not so generally known that the Pope of that day—Innocent III.—annulled the Magna Charta as soon as it was obtained, and that he excommunicated Bishop Langton for refusing to carry out his decree. It was even so. After John had signed the charter at Runnymede he despatched a secret messenger to Para whose vassal he was to seek the aid to Rome, whose vassal he was, to seek the

returned to their allegiance, and by excommunicating Lengton. But Langton and the barons refused to budge. They replied just as O'Connell and the Irish bishops replied seventy years ago, and so the Irish people will replytagain next week. They declined to recognize the right of Rome to interfere in their political concerns and they went on their way proposed. cerns, and they went on their way unconcerned. Needless to say the Magna Charta survived the thunders of the Vatican, or that Langton, in spite of his temporary excommunication, became one of the chief pillars of the Church in The following is the account of the trans-

action in Lingard's own words :- "While the King was employed in the siege of Rochester he received the pleasing intelligence that according to his request the charter had been an-nulled by the Pontiff. Innocent, enumerating the grounds of his judgment, insists strongly on the violence employed by the barons. If they really felt themselves aggrieved they ought, he observes, to have accepted the offer of redress by the due course of law. They had preferred, however, to break the oath of fealty which they had taken; and had appointed themselves judges to sit upon their lord. They knew, moreover, that John had enrolled himjudges to sit upon their ford. They knew, moreover, that John had enrolled himself among the Crusaders; and yet they had not scrupled to violate the pledges which all Christian nations had grauted to the champions of the Cross. Lastly, Eugland was become the fief of the Holy See; and they could not be ignorant that if the King had the will, he had not as least the power, to give away the rights of the at least the power, to give away the rights of the Orown without the consent of his feudal super-ior. He was therefore bound to annul the connessions which had been extorted from John, as having been obtained in contempt of the Holy See, to the degradation of royalty, to the diagrace of the nation, and to the impediment of the crusade. At the same time he wrote to the barons restating these reasons, exhorting them to submit, requesting them to lay their claims before him in the council to be held at Rome, and promising them that he would induce the king to consent to whatever might be deemed just or reasonable, to take care that all griev-ances should be abolished, that the Crown should

ances should be abolished, that the Crown should be content with its just rights, and the clergy and people enjoy their ancient liberties."

"Finding," Lingard continues, "that his exhortations and his promises were equally fruitless, he ordered Langton to excommunicate the disobedient. But that prelate refused. In punishment he was suspended from the exercise of the archiepiscopal functions; nor could be that the dependent of the prometric terms of the standard the Council at Pormetric Standard the St he, though he attended the Council at Rome. molify the Pontiff, or recover the exercise of his authority. Another sentence of excommunication was fulminated, in which the chiefs of the confederates were mentioned by name, and the city of London was laid under an interdict. Both censures were equally despised. They had been obtained, so the partisans of the barons argued, on false suggestions and for objects not within the jurisdiction of the Pontifi. He had no right to interfere in temporal concerns; the control of ecclesiastical matters only had been entrusted by Christ to Peter and Peter's succes-

Sora,"
Lingard quotes the following words from the remonstrances on the authority of Knymes:—
"Ex hoc maxima quod non perminer et papam" strances on the authority of Rhymes: ordinatio rerum latearum: cum Petro apostolo et ejus successoribus non nisi ecolesiasticarum

writer we have quoted will be of particular in- be concerning a doctrinal matter of faith terest to Canadians in view of certain recent morals to be held by the whole Church. [3] events and as it is taken from records of the rebellion of 1737, with which all are familar If boycotting or proscription, as a social weapon, he writer, be uncharitable and unjustifiable to-day, it is a wonder the Vatican did not discover that long ago. It is practised now by the Irish people to defend their homes against those pests who have ever been the chief blight and curse extract the following striking passages for of Irish agrarian life, but it was practised still Dr. Doyle's evidence, which needs no less charitably by another Catholic people fifty | ment:years ago. When the people of Lower Canada were struggling for Home Rule they resorted to this weapon, not to protect themselves like the Irish peasants egainst a rapacious mauvais sujet who threatened home and family, but to drive out of their country those "loyal" subjects who were not favorable to Home Rule. The extracts quoted below will show how bitter was that prosecution and how striking, but for the difference mentioned in the historical parallel. Yet, though the French Canadians are quite as Catholic and dutiful children of the Church as the Irish, no Rescript was addressed to their bishops, expressing the scandal of the Holy Inquisition at their proceedings. The following are a couple of passages from State correspondence passing between the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, and the Governor of Canada at the time, Lord Gosford, describing the state of the Province :--

"A system of proscription based upon national distinctions and political prejudice was adopted and pursued. The British inhabitants, and those loyal Canadians who adhered to the political principles of their fellow-subjects, per-ceived on a sudden that all intercourse between them and those of their neighbors who professed a different political opinion was studiously denied; all interchange of the ordinary offices or the common necessities of life had abruptly terterminated; they had incurred the penalty of social excommunication."—Report of Attorney-

General Ugden to Lord Gorford, Oct. 2, 1837. "Mobs assembled by night, and with shouts of intimidation and threats of personal violence endeavored to terrify the loyal inhabitants into an adoption of their principles. The ho one Jean Baptist Cheval, a Captain of Militia, and a man distinguished for his loyalty, was fired into to the immirent danger of the lives of his family. The British subjects (settlers) were also subjected to a series of harassing annoyances—their fences were broken down, their cattle driven astray, their horses cropped and otherwise disfigured, and a variety of petty

njuries inflicted."—*Toid.*"Indeed in two recent instances where the Attorney-General preferred bills of indictment in the Court of King's Beuch at Montreal, one against a Dr. Duchernoir for publicly tearing and treating with contempt the proclamation ssued by me on the 15th of June last and another against certain individuals in the county of the Two Mountains for a conspiracy to drive out of the county, by means of threats and acts of violence, several inhabitants because they held opposite political opinions, the bills have been ignored by the Grand Jury in the tace of the strongest evidence."-Gosford to Glenelg, Sept. 9, 1837.

tempted to make-encroachments which, if they are ever successfully attempted, will be a disaster to the Irish cause, but a disaster to the Court of Rome above all. The tendency of Vatican politics has ever been in the direction of those invasions of the temporal domain. We may have about us soon a controversy which may be endless. If it does come it will certainly be bitter, it will search the depths of men's souls, it may range Irish Catholics in opposite contending factions, it may even bying about those schisms which the far-seeing and sagacious Burke warned Bishop Hussey were the real aims of British Governments, who are the real aims of British Governments, who are the far seeing and it with tears of blood. Wisdom does not test the real aims of British Governments, who are the far seeing and it with tears of blood. Wisdom does not test to mixture Purs V or Clement VII. alike the enemies of Ireland and of the Catholic religion. What thinking Catholic must not urged by the Spanierds to excommunications of teach alike the enemies of Ireland and of the Catholic religion. What thinking Catholic must not urged by the Spanierds to excommunications of the Catholic religion. shudder at the prospect of such a controversy!-must not feel himself bound to pray and to strive with all his might and skill that it may be averted! Yet it is nearer than it may appear. One more Rescript following up the present and going beyond it, and it is about our ears. The best way to prevent such a controversy arising is to meet the first encroachment with a reso lute front." A further consideration, less important in a

religious sense, but of great moment politically, arises with reference to the duty Irish Catholics owe to their Protestant fellow countrymen, to whom they are bound to prove that a Home Ruling Ireland would not be a country swayed in its political affairs by a power they have always feared. They owe a duty to the vast masses of Protestants of all sects and shades in Great Britain, who have adopted the policy of Home Rule on assurances that their Irish coreligionists would not find themselves in a Rome-governed Ireland, with jealous and aggressive eye on every Protestant interest. Tugressive eye on every Protestant interest. In-do not accept the invitation of the so-calle deed, if the opportunity which the Reserrip; pre-citizens' committee to take part in the demon sents of dispelling for ever the apprehensions of Protestants both in Great Britain and Ireland this opportunity to express its hearty detestre tion of the Evidence Luggacurran and its joint and the Evidence of be availed of rightly, it may eventually prove a at his departure from a free country, where has been a stimulus to anti-Irish fa presence has been a stimulus to anti-Irish factor. That the Irish people would be justified in

presenting a resolute front against interference from Rome in a struggle purely political is shown by "A Catholic." He does not presume to discuss the dogma of infallibility, but he thinks it useful to cite at least one clear definition; and a few clear and strong opinions of reputable theologians, and then to mention a case or two in which the Court of Rome has to do so before the date of the drawing. I been conspicuously in error in interfering prizes to be drawn for are numerous, vari outside its Scriptural sphere in the domain of temporal affairs. First, it should be premued that infallibility is not a new dogma, dating from the Council of 1870. It was always held by the Church. Practically it was only promulgated by the Council. Here is an extrack from the Joint Pastoral Instruction issued by the Bishops of Switzerland in June, 1871, expounding the new decree :- "It cannot be said that the Roman Pontiff is personally infallible, in the sense that every affirmation of his would be infallible, and that of his own private judgment he could require the faithful to accept new dogmas. The Pope is not infallible as a man, a learned man, as a priest, as a bishop, as a temporal prince, as a judge, nor as a legislator. He is neither infallible nor impeccable in his life and conduct. in his political views, his relations with princes. nor even in the government of the Church : but only and exclusively when, in his capacity of supreme doctor of the Church, he pronounces decision regarding faith, and, morals, which is then to be accepted and held as binding on all the faithful." The following are the three conditions which must be fulfilled by a promulea bon could be read as a triumph of Gladstone tion of the Sovereign Pontiff before it can be principles its would certainly be made to have been delivered "made down to the Conservatives; but the contest ten said to have been delivered "ex-cathedra" :--

must embody a definition made by the Rom Pontiff in virtue of his supreme apostolic thority.

Dr. Doyle, the illustrious Bishop of Kilds and Leighlin, was examined before a Sel Committee of the House of Lords in 1824, he in view of the question of Emancipation.

"What is your opinion of the conduct those Popes who have interfered with State and extended their pretensions to the civil by

ness of men?

"I do not like to speak harshly of men wh have already passed out of this world; but think the Popes who so acted have done may mischief, and very often have acted upon power, or upon an authority, which they had wight to exercise. However, when Power power, or upon an authority, which they had right to exercise. However, when Popes of interfere with the civil business of men, or with the temporal rights of princes, I find that almost every instance in which such interferent almost every insumed in which such inverierent occurred that they professed to act upon right occurred that they processed to act upon right which they had acquired by compact or cetain or some act upon the part of those soversign or those countries, with which they so interfered; and I do not find that that interference they are the source of th tered; and I do not allow that that interference was grounded in almost any case upon the spiritual authority only.

"Do the Catholic clergy insist that all the

Bulls of the Pope are entitled to obedience? Bulls of the Lope are entitled to opedience?

"By no means; the Pope we consider a
the executive authority in the Catholic Church and when he issues a Bull enforcing a discipli and when he issues a Bull enforcing a discipling already settled by a General Council, such Bull is entitled to respect; but he may issue Bull which would regard local discipline, or other matters not already defined, and in that case his Bull would be treated by us in such a manner as it might seem good to us. For instance, did it trench upon our local discipline, or oright treat in as we did the rescript of stance, did it trench upon our local disciplina, we might treat it as we did the rescript of Quarantotti, about which I was questioned here the other day; did we find that it was unreasonable we would refuse to accept it; I have already spoken of his authority in matters of purely spiritual nature.

"If the Pone were to intermeddle with the rights of the King, or with the allegiance which Catholics owe to the King, what would be the consequence so far as the Catholic clergy wen

concerned?
"The consequence would be that we should oppose him by every means in our power, ere by the exercise of our spiritual authority. "In what manner could you exercise the

"In what manner could you exercise the spiritual authority?

"By preaching to the people that their duty to God as Catholics required of them to oppose every person who would interfere in any sy with that right, which the law of Nature and the positive law of Gcd established in their Prince, a Prince whom we as subjects were bound to support; we would therefore exercise our spiritual authority by preaching the Gospa to the people, and by teaching them to oppose the Pope, if he interfered with the temporal rights of our King." rights of our King."

With respect to the liability of Popes to ar sometimes, the following passages from Dr. Newman's tract in reply to Mr. Gladstore "Vatican Decrees" is interesting :-

"In saying this I am far from saying the Turning to the immediate possibilities that resisted; or that their excommunications always may rise from the Rescript "A Catholic" thinks awail. I am not bound to defend the policy the acts of particular Popes, whether before the encroachments which the Ir quisition will be the left century. There is no resconding that the 16th century. There is no reason why should contend, and I do not contend for in stance, that they have at all times understo our own people, our national character as resources, and our position in Europe, or they have never suffered from bad counsellons. misinformation. I say this the more fr. because Urban VIII, about the year 1'41 1642, blamed the policy of some Popes of preceding century in their dealings with a country. When he was urged to excommuning the Kings of France and Sweden, he made: James, King of England, never would con

LANSDOWNE REPUDIATED.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Celtic Benefit Association, held at Ottara the following resolution was unanchoun

Whereas, a self-appointed committee of cit zens have invited the various societies of the cit to send delegates to the Lan downe farewell d monstration on the 23rd instant;

And whereas, Lord Lansdowne was arraigned by William O'Brien before the people of Canada and convicted of using the money paid him by Canadians in enforcing inhuman eviction detrei in Ireland, and of taking advantage of the security afforded by his position as Governor General to preactice the expension as Governor Canada and the preactice the expension and the preactice that the preactice the expension and the preactice that the General to practice the grossest cruelty toward

his Irish tenants;
And whereas Lord Is usdowne has stirred ulin various cities in Canada the worst element of intolerance and bigotry, and has condoned, not sanctioned, the attempts made in Toron and Kingston on the life of William O'Brien; Be it therefore resolved. That this association

stration, and that the association avail itse'ic aticism and a standing insuit to the Irish-Cars dian people.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previous announced, will take place on the 31st of the month. Persons holding tickets, and who ha not as yet returned the Juplicates, are reques choice, and many very valuable. The Thoro Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held

ANOTHER GLADSTONE VICTORY.

THE CONSERVATIVES AT A LOSS TO ACCOUNT THE MANNER IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

LONDON, May 24.—The Parliamentary estions at Southampton yesterday resulted in victory for the Liberals, Mr. Evans, the Liberal candidate, receiving 5,151 votes, and Mr. Gust the Conservative nominee, 4,266. The newso the Liberal victory caused a sensation in the

LONDON, May 24.—The Daily Chronick a tributes the Conservative defeat at Southam ton to the scare about the national defences, an says that the idea of the Government's weakness in this matter readily takes root in the South Coast towns exposed to the danger of

South Coast towns exposed to the danger French invasion.

The Standard says the result is vexations in it cannot be claimed to be anything more that a verdicts on the licensing clauses of the Count Government will. The Gladstonians have can fully kept the Home Rule question in the had ground.

The Times ward and the them round.
The Times says: "If the result at South

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

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1884 he claimed that Mr. Mercier and his party

had sought to make the people believe that there

judicial error the license law had been enacted at Ottawa. The Federal Government recognized

this act itself, and it was in order to settle all

doubt that it submitted this law to Parliament

with the conviction that its constitutionality would be decided by the Privy Council. As to

authorities that they were completely decided to maintain in force the laws adopted by this

province and they did it. Attacks were made on Sir John in order to hart the Conservative

me nbers of the Assembly, who were re-presented as his allies. He cited an article from the *Etendard*, which said that

the conference was useless and very dangerous,

to show that it was not only the Conservatives who found the work of the conference far from

perfect. They tried to dissimulate party feeling which animated the fathers of Confederation,

but now the Prime Minister had been the first

to make known his sentiments clearly and publicly. He acknowledged that the conference

was important, but it was because they sought

to change the constitution and because it was composed of men who played an important role in politics. He took up the question of disal-

owance and showed that there had been no

abuse of this power and, that to have it in the

hands of the federal authorities was the safe-guard of Confederation. In the United

States the general complaint was that the central power was too limited and this has

nearly led to a rupture. All who had studied American history knew that the war was at-

r briable to the weakness of the central power.

There were some who pretended that Con-tederation could be formed without a central power. Hon, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cauchon

were not of this opinion, for they maintained

that the central power ought to maintain surveillance over the provinces and have the right of veto, but the Liberals here wanted to trans-fer this power to England. The Conservatives

wanted to retain intact our constitutional liber-

ties, our responsible government, our privileges

and rights which we acquired as the price of so many sacrifices and struggles. They say Sir

John is our enemy and we cannot get justice from him. Even if this were true the people

were there and Sir John had to present himself before them every five years. To whom could we appeal if the Imperial Govern-ment abused this power? Before acting the Im-

perial Government would require information and to whom would they apply for it? To the Governor-General, the Queen's representative here, and we would not know what passed. He

it was the same with Mr. Mackenzie.

to transfer this power to England, but were seeking for a remedy for an evil that did not ex-ist. He complimented Mr. Mercier on the able

speech he had made in this chamber on April 7, 1884, in favor of the Federal Government hav-ing the right of disallowance and quoted a num-

er of other Liberal leaders on the same

no reason to justify this house in adopting the resolutions ospecially in their ess-ntial parts.

Before closing the debate, the Premier moved that the Hon. Mr. Turcotte, who has arrived

from Three Rivers be permitted to take his seat.
This was carried and Mr. Turcotte entered

amidst the wildest cheering.

The Premier then replied to the objections of

the Opposition, but first emphatically and offi-cially stated that the Hon. Mr. McShane had

voluntarily resigned from the Cabinet, and

or personal reasons. He then pointed out to

the Hon Mr. Lynch that the reason there was no English Protestant in his Cabinet was because his enemies fought and defeated every

candidate he desired to elect to the H use and

the English Protestants by this showed no con-

right would be protected. There are in this

Chamber eleven English members, yet there are only two giving the Government are only two giving the Government support. The member from Brome was one of those who, during the elec-

English Protestants against the Government

He, the speaker, was under no moral or other

obligation to choose a colleague from the Eng-

ish Protestants who had opposed him, but he

favored protecting minorities and be would yet

triumph over the obstacles which the Opposition had thrown in his way with his Euglish fellow

citizens, whose support and confidence he wanted to do them full justice. The chief of the

wanted to do them this justice. The cuter of the Opposition is scandalized at one of his (the speakers) colleagues saying that Sir John A. Macdonald was a Freemason and an Orange man. He did not say it was a fact, but he believed it would not be difficult of proof. He

understood that a Protestant could be a freemason, as his religion did not forbid it. Naturally hadid not approve of it, as he did not see any ranon for it in this country.

As to the Orangemen they were the persecutors

of the Catholics and put race against race in the

countries when they existed. They had no right to any sympathy in politics from the friends of law and order. He then went over

all the objections of the opposition to the reso-

lutions, pointing out that since the meeting of

the conference several bye-elections had been held and the public had expressed confidence in

the Government. He then made a strong appeal to their patriotism, and called upon all im-

partial men to support the motion.

The members were called in and the vote on

the amendment resulted as follows:—Nays—Bazinet, Bernatchez, Prycr., Cardin, Champagns, Degrosbois, D. id., Dechene (L'Islet),

Duhamel, Forest, Gag .m, Gladu, Goyette, La-

fontaine, Laliberté, Lorochelle, Lemieux, Legrie, Lussier, Martin (Rimouski), Mercier, Morin, Pilon, Rinfret, Robidoux, Rocheleau, Shebyn, Sylvestre, Tessier, Trudel, Turcotte.—

Yeas—Baldwin, Blanchet, Caegrain, Cam-eron, Desjardins, Dorais, Duplessie, Flynn, Johnson, Lebland, Lynch, Martin (Bonaven-ture), McIntosh, Owens, Picard, Spencer, Tail-

Majority against, 14 pairs, neys-Rochon,

Yeas-Hall, Poupore, Robertson, Deschene

(Temiscousta), Ispointe, Beauchamp, Nantel. Absent—Faucher St. Maurice, Ottawa. The main motion was carried on the same

The House went into committee, Dr. Rinfret

House adjourned at 12.30 a.m. until Monday

in the chair, and the resolutions were read a first time; second reading for Monday.

ORDINATIONS.

CATHOLIC PRIEST.

week at the Graud Seminary. His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiating. The scene was most imposing, the chapel being crowded, and the altars tastefully decorated. Altogether

there were two young ecclesiastics elevated to the priesthood and about 100 others were or-

dained either deacons or sub-deacons or received

minor orders.

A noticeable feature of the occasion was the

ordination of Rev. M. Morrill, a Protestant

minister of Providence, R. I., who recently joined the Catholic Church, and has since pur-

A grand ordination ceremony took place last

A PROTESTANT CLREGYMAN ORDAINED

Bisson, McShane, Murphy, Girouard, Bourbon-

nais, Larenu.

at 3 p.m

did

But for all that the minority's

everything possible to put the

subject.

Provincial affairs because through

was a systematic intention to

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE ENDORSES THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE'S PLATFORM.

The Premier Explains Why Hon. Mr. Mc-Shane Resigned - The Government Determined to Win the Sympathy of the English Minority in Splte of the Opposition's Tactics.

QUEBEC, May 23.—Mr. Rebidoux, in replying to the member for Beauce, Mr. Blanchen, on the resolutions, made one of the most effective speeches on the Government side of the House. speeches on the Government side of the House. He is probably the most graceful speaker in the Legislature. Polits and dignified in language and bearing, he always produces effect upon his hearers, and his speech last evening was no exception to the rule. He spoke for over an hour and covered the ground thoroughly. He first undertook to define our system of Government, astroye to show that it was undertook to define our system of Government, and strove to show that it was the Democratic principle which was the ascendant in our constitution, though it was clothed with the appearance of the menarchical principle. The power vested in the rulers come from the people and not from the Severeign as had been claimed by the in the rulers come from the people and not from the Sovereign as had been claimed by the speaker on the Opposition side. In a word our system of government was a purely democratic one under another name. Speaking of disallow-ance, he held that Sir John's political dream had always been legislative union, and to reach this ance, he had what Sir John's pointed dream had always been legislative union, and to reach this end the veteran statesman, he held, would ask no better than to destroy the autonomy of the no better than to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces. In the Franchise Act the rights of the Provinces had been clearly sacrificed, as they had been in the railway legislation of the country. Again he claimed that the power of the constitution came from below and not from above as that been claimed by Mr. Flync. There was a great difference between disallow-ance and non-concurrance. The latter existed in England as well as in the colonies, but in Canada it was the Dominion Government which took upon itself to disallew Provincial laws without giving the Provinces a chance to be

On the clause referring to the Senate, Mr. Robidoux claimed that that body had been specially constituted to protect the Provinces, and that the spirit of the constitution had not heen carried out, since the Senators were all appointed by the Dominion and were partizans of the powers that be. He advocated the appeal to England on the constitutionality of laws, and also spoke favorably to the other resolu-

ners, and we would not know what passed. He quoted from Mr. Blake, who did not regard the power as arbitrary. On the contrary, he pronunced strongly in favor of maintaining the power in the bands of the federal authorities. Mr. Designding, who spoke until the adjournment, followed pretty much the same lines as Messrs, Flynn, Blanchet and Casgrain. Patric had said that if we could only get rid of disallowance at the expense of the loss of responsible government we had better remain as we are. They brought up no reason for wishing

QUEBEC, May 25.—The member for Rouville, Mr. Lareau, resumed the debate on the Inter-Mr. Lareau, resumed the debate on the Interprovincial Conference resolutions, after routine, this afternoom. The talented member spoke for about thirty minutes, thus following Mr. David's example, both of whom are of opinion that speeches are, as a rule, altogether too long, and are making a laudable effort to bring about a charge. Has infined his remarks principally a change. He confined his remarks principally to the disallowance resolution and strongly defended it, constending that the Federal power had unjustly exercised its privileges. The Manitoba case and the License Act were standing mementos of the manner in which Sir John had exercised his powers.

A PROTESTANT PROTEST.

Mr. Lynch delivered the first speech made in the English language, and, as usual, spoke with his well known eloquence, being several times interrupted with applause. After introductory remarks, he said that the Premier had promised to give the English Protestant minority in this to give the Linghish riotestant intuority in this province representation in the Cabinet. This he had failed to do, and the speaker, as one of the representatives of the English people, felt it his duty to protest against this injustice. The Protestants of Quebec, though in a minority larged in his opinion a respectable minority larged in his opinion a respectable minority. ity, for med, in his opinion, a respectable minority. They exercised some influence in banking, trale and commerce, and he thought it was simply unexplainable why they should not be represented in the Executive Council. Further, alleged that if an injustice had been done to the Protestants an injustice had als ; been done to the Irish Catholics when the Ministry turned out the only representative they had. He hoped the session would not pass before the House was informed of the real reasons why Mr. McShane had left the Cabinet. exordium Mr. Lynch entered upon his subject, and paid a glowing tribute to the Fathers of Confederation, and lauded this great work, remarking on passant that he had always won-dered why it was that such a distinguished man as Sir A. A. Dorion and his Liberal friends had not considered it their duty to take part in the conference of 1864. Referring to the revolutions, he stated that he unhesitatingly declared that the conference of 1887 had been called together for the sole purpose of coming to an understanding by which the downfall of the central power could be assured. Mr. Mercier htmeelf, in his speech at the Windsor Hotel in 1864, had declared that the shortest way to Ottawa was by way of Quebec. (Applause.) The nature of the onslaught which had been made upon the central power was clearly demonstrated by the Provincial Secretary when he had styled Sir John A. Macdonald an Orangemen and a Freemason. He (Mr. Lynch) did not know whether he was one or another but this he did know that it was a sad day for Canada when the people of the country would have to divide upon such issues as those. All men who cared anything for their country and its future should be above such appeals, and should unite in the common in-terests of the country. The conference of last year he could find no better name for than a fault finding conference. The National party had certainly, he claimed, forgotten the years of struggle in which Canada had been of struggle for constitutional rights when they wanted the country to be again submitted to Downing street rule. The people of Canada, by their representatives, had freely chosen a system of Government which it was the duty of all to respect. The constitution gave the people a remedy to apply to the Dominion Government whenever it exceeded its powers or inflicted an injustice upon the Provinces. Mr. Mitchell himself, who was now fighting with the Opposi-tion at Ottawa, had declared that the central power had the right of (raming its own franchise Act. This was in direct contradiction to the claims of the members of the Government who were altogether opposed to this. Fully two-thirds of the subjects dealt with in the resolutions, he held, had no relation whatever to the powers of the house and were beyond its domain. The provincial delegates were now raising what might be called state rights, and they must bear the responsibility for their acts. The raising of State rights in the United States had nearly destroyed the Union, and the same propaganda here might possibly produce the same effect, if the people did not step in and the same of th put an end to this agitation, as they certainly would do. Twenty years was a short time to test a federal constitution, and the men who were breaking the seal in the book of Canadian liber'ies were assuming a tremendous responsi-bility. Mr. Lynch concluded his speech by

ence, and resumed his seat amid applause. The youthful momber for Napierville, Mr Lafontsine, who, by the way 18 a promising lawyer, followed and defended the disallowance and constitutionality of the resolutions from a legal standpoint, quoting exhaustively from au-thorities on such points. He spoke until recess, and was listened to with interest. He spoke until recess,

protesting against the resolutions of the Confer

After recess Mr. Lafontaine continued to speak and defended actions of conference, and in an eloquent effort traced history of struggles for constitutional Government which he claimed

had been brought about by the action of Reformers and Liberals.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Taillon, rose at 9 40 to address the House. There was a large attendance in the galleries attracted by criticized; the notions of the Government, and the General Assembly in this matter, which is described. Conference, which he defined was were rich and appropriate. After the play the rector was presented with an administration of the conference, which he defined presented with an administration of the play the rector was presented with an administration of the conference of the conferenc

THE HON. E. J. FLYNN.

There is now no longer any doubt that the Hon, L. O. Taillon will be appointed Judge at the close of the session and that he will be succeeded in the leadership of the Conservative party of the Province of Quebic by the Hon. E. J. Flynn, M.P.P., for Gaspé. In view of this fact the portrait which we publish and a brief biography of the hon. gentleman will be this question they said that we were slaves of the Federal Government. Well, the Ross Government took steps to notify the Ottawa looked upon with interest, Edmund James Flynn was born at Percé, in the county of Flynn was been at Perce, in the county of Gaspe, on the 16th of November, 1847; his father being James Flynn, a merchant and a native of Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Tostevin, whose father was a native of one of the Channel Islands. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec and Laval University, where he obtained the degree of L. L. L., and had that of L. L. D. conferred upon him in 1878. He was admitted to the nar and had that of L. L. D. conferred upon him in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1873, and passed most brilliant examinations. From 1867 to 1869 he acted as Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Registrar of Gaspe. He has been a professor of Roman law since 1874 at Laval University. During fourteen years he has been in public life and secured much distinction. In 1874 he contested Gaspe for the Commons but was defeated as he was in for the Commons but was defeated, as he was in 1875 and 1877 when he ran for the Legislature, but only by very small majorities. His opponent having been unseated Mr. Flynn was elected by acclamation, and he has been the respresentative of the county since. On the 28th of October, 1879, Mr. Flynn seconded a



motion tending towards conciliation and couli-

tion, which resulted in the overthrow of the Joly administration on the following day. He entered the Chapleau administration as Com-missioner of Crown Lands, and so continued until the 31st July, 1882. He was nntil the 31st July, 1882. He was Commissioner of Railways in 1884 and 1885, and Solicitor-General from May 1885 to the 20th of January, 1887. In that year he was created a .C. Since the time he became minister, Mr. He closed by moving the following amend-ment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Flynn.— That all the words ofter "that" be atruck out and the following substituted: "That the Bri-tish North America Act has given satisfaction to all interessed parties and that said act in-Flynn has always been elected by acclamation except once when he was opposed and was returned by a crushing majority. On the resignation of Dr. Ross in January, 1886, Mr. Flynn refused to be sworn in the new Taillon administration. Mr. Flynn has always been from the first one of the most valuable and gifted members of the House, and his speeches on the liberty of sures autonomy and responsible government; from that this house is of opinion that it is not reand his precises on the liberty of the press, the Home Rule resolutions and other questions were among the best ever quired to amend the constitution except in the and most urgent cases; that in the act there exists the delivered in a Canadian Parliament. He is the author of much beneficial legislation, chief among which is a homestead law for settlers, the Quebec Mining Act of 1880, and other important acts. Mr. Flyun 1880, and other important acts. Mr. Flyun is the father of six children, having meried Miss Cote, daughter of the proprietor of the Journal de Quebec in 1875. As a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Flynn earned for himself the respective of a careful conscientions, paintage. putation of a careful conscientious, painataking Minister, and during his administration of the Departmen of Crown Lands he inaugurated many important reforms and considerably in-creased its revenue. Though Mr. Flynn has for years lived in Quebec, he has taken a lively interest in the County of Gaspé, and he is one of the promoters of the Metapedia railway. He is an ardent friend of agriculture, coloniza-tion and the general advancement of the Province. A fluent, ready and graceful speaker in both languager, Mr. graceful speaker in both languager, Mr. Flynn never speaks before knowing what he says and weighing fully the principles which he lays down. As a parliamentarian he has not a superior in the H use. But apart from being always interesting and gentlemanly in discus-sion, Mr. Flynn's best quality is, perhaps, his conciliatory spirit. He never has a harsh word for an opponent, though he possesses the great faculty of being abli to say all he wishes in parliamentary language. Mr. Flynn is well

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL GENERAL CONVENTION OF STODENTS.

known and generally esteemed in the district of

Quebec, and he pussesses many warm friends in

the district of Montreal. Pending Mr. Taillon's appointment, that pentleman will continue to formally lead the House, but the veritable leader will be the mamber for Gaspa. The

Conservative members regret very much loosing

Mr. Taillon, than whom a purer gentleman never lived, but they find great satisfaction in

being able to fill his post by such an able suc-

The annual general convention of former and present students of St. Mary's College tok place lut week and was, as usual, largely attended. Among those who attended the convention were the Rev. Cauca Lablano of the Arcubishop's Paluce, the Hon. H. Mercier, M.P P., Rev. Fathers Hador, Pare, Turgeon, Garceau and many others. About 150 old students were present. At nine o'clock the Rector of the College, Father Turgeon, who also ociebrated the anniversary of his patron eaint, said low Mass at the Church of the Geeu, during which the students of the college, under Father Garceau's direction, rendered several places of sacred music.

After Mass divers kinds of amusements were indulged in by the student, the annual convention dinner being subsequently served. In the afternoon the business of the convention and election of officers were proneeded with. The Rector opened the procoodings with an address to the Hov. Honoré Mercier, and presented him, on behalf of former students, with a life-size oil portrait of himself, painted by the well-known Cauadian artist, Eugene Hamel.

Mr. Mercier replied. The election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with, and resulted as

follows :-President-Hon. Mr. Mercier, re-elected, proposed by Mr. Desharats and seconded by Mr. H. Kavanagh.

Vice-president-Dr. W. Prendergast. Secretary and Treasurer-Messrs. Leclaire and Masson, respectively. . Hon. Mr. Mersier closed the proceedings

with an address, referring feelingly to the old associations revived by such meetings with former schoolmates, and eulogizing the College of St. Mary for the good and noble work

it had done, and still continued to do.

In the evening a very successful dramatic representation was given to celebrate, in addision to the annual reunion of the scholars. the fete of the rector of the college. There was a very large attendance and the tragedy "Athalie" was very marry, player. Inc. cos-tumes were rich and appropriate. After the

given every year by the old scholars for competition in the college. The presentation was made by the Hop. H. Mercier, M.P.P. The orchestra played an ouverture by Mendels-sohn very creditably.

The reunion was most successful. In a

speech made at the conclusion of the entertainment, Hop. Mr. Mercier intimated that, if the people of France were going to ill-use the Jesnite, the people of French Canada would render them justice.

Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., was then preserted with bouquets by the students, after which he proceeded to thank the Hon. Mr. Mercier for having left the work of Parlia ment to attend the convention, also for the gifts of medals for the students, and finally for his good work in attempting to finally settle the long pending question of the Jesuits property in Quebec.

Frightful Catastrophe at the Hocheiaga Gas Works To-day.

AN EXPLOSION'S DEADLY WORK

Several Men Killed and Numerous Others Seriously Injured - The Ruins Being Scatched for Mangled Remains-How the Accident Occurred-List of the Killed and Wounded, de, de,

One of the greatest catastrophes that ever took place in this city occurred Saturday last at the new Gas Works, on Havre street, back of the Street Car Company's stables, on Notre Dame street. The new gas tanks, which are built of solid brick, about twenty feat high, and having a cone-shaped roof of galvanized from, the whole structure being about thirty feet high, were constructed under contract high, were constructed under contract by the Dominion Bridge Company. In-side are innumerable iron girders and beams. The tanks are about 130 feet in circumference. Two of them were finished, and the workmen of the Dominion Bridge company were engaged painting and generally finishing up the third. Twenty-three men were employed at this work, and, as usual, started in at 7 o'clock this mornand, as usual, started in at 7 o'clock this morning. Everything was ready for the gas company to occupy the works. At about 8.20 o'clock this morning people in the vicinity of the tanks were startled by hearing a loud rumbling sound, and the roof of the tanks was suddenly seen to move upwards, then fall with a crash, bringing the brick walls with it. Fortunately, the brick walls fall outwards while the galvanized into walls fell outwards, while the galvanized iron Add to this the loss which will be went straight down. This was followed by a entailed by the failure of the company to thick cloud of white lime-like dust, and flames supply gas to a portion of the city, for which then burst forth. Those who witnessed the purpose the destroyed gasometer was erected. crash, and knew the workmen were inside, were The company cannot do any more business than too astounded to move for several instants. The they did last winter. ssuing of flames stirred some one to sound an alarm, and the eastern section of the brigade, with the salvage waggon, re-sponded. As there was very little wood to burn, the fire was soon extinguished. The bricks were raised up in piles and the people stood twenty feet from the bottom of the help were heard from below. Nothing could be done till the thick dust had subsided slightly, when a herrible spectacle met the speechlest onlookers. There, at the bottom of the pit were men partially burned and wounded Some were trying to crawl forward on hands and knoss and others lay motionless, riveted to

the ground by the heavy non rails and girlers. At this eight new life seemed to be infused into the spectators, who immediately set about rendering assistance. The Notre Dame and General Hospital ambulances were telephoned for, but before their arrival two wounded mea were conveyed to the Notre Dame hospital and one taken in a cab. Two more were conveyed in the ambulance to the General hospital. The police soon arrived and cleared away the crowd, who looked on curiously and would do nothing else; but willing hands, fearless of the danger which menaced them by over-hanging and creaky iron pillars, descended into the pit and brought forth the bodies of the men who had met their death. This task was only accomplished after nearly an hour', hard and risky work. One of the dead men Bell, was taken to his house, No. 18 Lozar street, in the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance one was taken by the General Hospital ambu-lance and the others in carriages, There were in all thirteen men wounded, five fatally, and

eight slightly. Following is a list of those who were killed outright: John Angel, aged 45 years, residing at No. 24 Lafontaine street.

Samuel Bell, aged 42, residing at No. 18 Lo ran street. Sanuel McAffee, aged 20, residing on Champlain street. Joseph Angel, a brother of the first men-

tioned, aged 38.

There is supposed to be two more men under the ruins and a thorough search is being ma is.

The wounded men at the hospital are Angui Guy, aged 27, Indian, of Caughaswaga, frac-ture of the skull, burned face and hands, and badly bruised leg. George Fisher, 24 years, residing on Notre Dame street, frightfully burned and fatally in-

Tom Stacey, 27, Indian, of Caughnawags, compound fracture of the leg, burned hands and

Tasse three men cannot possibly live. John Colhoun and Terence Donovan are at the General Hapital, badly burned and suffering from internal injuries.

James Wells, Angus Williams (Indian) and Louis Gareau are also slightly burned, but the

other men escaped with a few scratches. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown; it is a surprise to everybody. The company claimed that there was no gas in the new tank, but all others maintain that the injured and killed workmen could not be burned had it not been that there was an explosion of gas, and, more over, that there must be a leak somewhere in the debris, and an effort is now being made to

roof is looked upon as clear evidence that an The news of the sad occurrence spread like wildfire, and great astonishment is manifested. The occurrence is one of the most many opinions have been formed as to the real cause of the disaster. The shock was so great that the little shanties in the rear of th

stables were also levelled to the ground, and the windows in several adjoining residences and shops were broken. Mr. Bell is married and leaves a wife and five children. BEARCHING FOR THE BUDIES.

The search is still being kept up, but it will be some time before the debris is sufficiently

cleared away to be certain if there are any more podies interred. A gentleman connected with the company states that the pay list tonight will be the only means of showing how all the employees have fared. As to those who all the employees have fared.' As to unose who are not present to receive their pay, an investigation will be held. Their residences will be visited, and by this means it will be known whether they are dead or alive.

The statement of the employees have fared.' As to unose who are not present to receive their pay, an investigation will be held. Their residences will be visited, and by this means it will be known whether they are dead or alive.

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scholars in feeling terms. Following this came the presentation of the medal which is given every year by the old scholars. seems to be proven beyond question, and that is that a man with a lamp entered the gasometer a moment before the explosion took place. That man, from all account, was the unfortunate man Joseph Angel, whose body is now being searched for. The man George Fisher, who is now in the hospital suffering from painful burns, says that at the time of the from painful burns, says that at the time of the accident he was at work in the gasometer painting the inside of the roof, when he saw the man decending with a lamp from one of the man holes or covers in the roof. "There was a flash, a report and I don't know anything more until I found myself here."

This evidence is most important, and was given to Dr. Brennan who attended the wounded man.

Superintendant Gilbert Mitchell, of the Gas Works, stated to our representative that he gave no credence whatever to the theory that the side supports of the building gave way.

My theory is, he said, "that foul air did it.
The holder was not opened for 14 days until that morning, so there was plenty of time for foul gas to accumulate in it. There are three man-holes, I gave instructions to Angel that morning to open two of them to allow air in and the bad air out. My orders were not obeyed, as only one man-hole was opened. I have always forbidden my men to take a light of any kind pear the holders and I cannot any one way or the other whether they did or not. If a light was taken it was against my orders. There was taken it was against my orders. Ther was only seven feet of water in the tank at the time, and I state positively that before any gas would have been put into the holder there would have to be sixteen more feet of water pumped Angel came to take off the man holes, I can't understand why his brother John was with him. They are both my nephews, and John has only been in this country four months although he has always worked about a gas

"How do you know there was no gas in the gasometer?"
"I could not swear whether there was gas

in it or not. The officials of the Gas Company are ex tremely reticent about the matter. A private meeting of the directorate took place this morning. The statement is absurd that the company only lose \$80,000 \$360,000 was appropriated



SAMUEL M'AFFEE,

for the construction of the building and it is said to have cost \$280,000

A coroner's jury consisting of the following gentlemen viewed the remains of the victims of gentlemen viewed the remains of the victims of the disaster and the scene of the explosion:

Messrs, John W. Hughes, foreman; Wm. T. Smardon, James Mitchell, Dr. Laviolette, John Date, Henry, Garth, Goffroi Lacae, Z. Chapleau, Joseph Gilbault, Louis T. Dufresne, William Dangerfield, Jacques Savignac, Sam. Beaudry, Z. Mossan and Joseph Archambault. The first place vivited was the Notre Dame Hospital, where the body of James Stacey, who died there on Saturday at 3 oclock was viewed. The members of the press were not allowed to enter with the jury, but the Post man learned that what transpired inside was as follows:-

follows:—
Dr. Brennan, when interrogated by the foreman, said that in his belief the man had been killed by the shock, or concussion. The man was, however, badly burned about the face and head and one of his legs was broken and large pieces of flesh were torn from his body. The sight was borrible.

The foreman here asked Dr Brennan whether the word-d was Fisher had made one state. the wounded man Fisher had made any state-ment to him when brought into the hospital as o the cause of the accident. The dector said

that he had. "What did he say?" asked the foreman. "He said," answered Dr. Brennan, "that he was at work on the roof of the building when

he saw a man approach with a light near to the building where he was working. 'I said to myself,' said Fischer, 'there cannot be any gas here or the man would not come with a light, so I feit quite easy and went on with my work. The next think I knew, there was an awful flash and that is all I know about it.

The next place visited was the boarding hous of Samuel McAffee. His body was also a frightful sight. There is a terrible wound on the back of his head, and from his coffin blood is leaking. The fingers of his hands are burned to McAffee has only been here since last October. He is a native of the county Antrim, a Presbyterian, and not 20 years of age. His brother, William McAffee, is the proprietor of the grocery No. 17 Champlain street, and takes the untimely end of his relative very badly. The sketch we give in this issue is from a photo graph recently taken.

THE WATERDED MEN. Another man, whose name has not been men-tioned as yet, was injured in the explosion at the gasometer on Saturday. The man is Joseph Piche, who was conveyed in an insensible con-dition to the residence of a friend on Notre Dame sireet, where he was attended to by Dr. Roy. The individual's family was only notified of the accident and his condition when they believed him to be dead in the ruips. He is fatally injured. Thomas Stacey, the Indian, who was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, died on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Donohue and Colquhoun are progressing favorably, and the two other men, George Fisher and Angus Sky, Indian, are getting on nicely at the Notre Dame Hospital. The body of Jeseph Angel has not been found as yet.

The body of John Angel, at 22 Lafontains

street, was next seen. He is fearfully burned and must have died in great agony. He leaves a wife and a little boy.

At 18 Logan street the corpse of Samuel Bell

was next inspected. He is burnt the worst of any, even the maide of his month being raw find it. The building, being quite new, could hardly have fallen in on account of bad construction so suddenly, and the raising of the He was killed instantly. A wife with five little children, the youngest of whom is but an infant, are left almost destitute. The neighbours are all asking whether the poer woman will get any-thing from the company. Bell was crushed by the fall of the walls.

Drs. Molson and Brennan accompanied the

jury on their tour of inspection.

The Coroner, after the inpection, held a con-

aultation with his jury as to the witnesses he summoned, etc.; and an adjournment was made until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A prominent citizen said this morning that he had not heard a word of sympathy over the had not heard a word of the impense less

had not heard a word of sympathy over the Gas company on account of the immense loss they have sustained. Gas stock has, of course, been affected. The building was completed 3 days ago and was in the hands of the company. An opinion prevails that there must have been some gas in the holder or the explosion would not have taken place.

LITERARY REVIEW

DE ROBERVAL," a Drama; also, "The Emigration of the Fairies" and "The Triumph of Constancy," a Romaunt. By John Hunter Duvar, author of "The Enamorado," etc. St. John, N.B., J. & A. McMillan, 98 Prince William street, 1888.

By the publication of this, his last incur-sion into the realms of fanoy, Harter Duvar has not only added considerably to his own long-established fame as a poet, but has, at the same time, materially incre. I the riches of our national literature.

"De Roberval" Is, as the n' implies, a "dramatic" presentation of a per known to the early period of ngo so well Uspadian history as to stand in but sile need of an introduction to our reader: to aid the haziness of momory that ... it'n unaccountably afflicts even the to uset intellect at times, we may say in the words of the author, though not in the printed ence of the

"Roberval or Rubertval, the little king of Vimien, favorite of Francis I. of France, a man well fitted to carry out that gay and gallant monarch's far-reaching plan of coloniza-tion, was sent with a flact in 1542, and landed at Quebec, Jacques Cartier being his pilot. This effort would have been a grand success but for pressure of the wars of old France with Charles V. of Spain."

In the dramatic form, the historic incidents clustering about the name and career of Roberval are presented in a skilinl and careful manner.

Of the remaining posms in the book, the "Triumph of Constancy" will, in manage-ment and general style, remind one of some of Tennyson's "Idyls of the King."

"The Emigration of the Fairles," telling how the little folk in green came to rettle a Hernewood (which, by the way, is the name of the residence of the author), will, with some readers, be the favorite of the three.

During the voyage of the fairles to their new home some descriptive parages of real power occur. After describing the "Morry Dances of the Polar North," as the tinted play of the Aurora Borcalis is called, comes

"Another time the subry summer sheen
Piled up the clouds in one of accan's changes,
And lot a stately transformation scene.—
The still sea circled round by mountain ranges—
Like a vast lake among the Rhotian alps,
What time the rose-snew lies upon their stalps."

And yet another of an iceberg :-"One day bare dewn on them a hill of light,
An alp of crystal pinnached and towored,
A berg of ico of purest dazzling white
With points all diamond-glittering, caved and
bowered,
A mountain island in its lone weird glory,
With many a shining cape and promontory."

With the following fine description of the

closes recommending, as we do so, the book itself to the more leisurely perusal of our readers :--

final abode of the fairles, we must perforce

"On one point of the landscape where the brake Was cut away, was seen a still flord That, backed by farms, lay boking like a lake. Embodded between verdant banks, and shored Ty a smooth narrow ribbon of firm sands, Where fairles well might trip and there take hands.

It was in truth a quiet shady place,
A nook apart from traffic's toil and moll,
Nor fair nor market, but unbroken face
of lush green pastures on a fertile soil
Well clothed with wealth of woods, by nature's
boanty,
And known as Hernewood all throughout the
county:

For the blue horons there would build their nests, ligh up on the tall tops of withered pines, And sit there with their bills upon their breasts; Or on one leg erect would stand in lines, Pishing along the inlet's marish sedges, I like sculptured bises on old Nile's edges,"

DECORATION DAY.

The years that have elapsed since the close of the civil war have served to obliterate all sectional feeling, and a united and prosperous nation joins in keeping green the graves of all its beloved dead. It is in this spirit that the publishers of the New York Family Story Paper has had written a thrilling and pathetic romanor, peculiarly appropriate to this national holiday, entitled "Faithful Leonore; or His Grave Kept Green." In the same paper will also be found a weekly in. stalment of the "Life and Adventures as a Showman of P. T. Barnum," written by himself, and equally interesting to the young folks as well as heads of families. These are rare literary treats, and those of our readers who are not alroady enjoying them will do well to obtain No. 766 of the New York Family Story Paper of their newsdealer, or send direct to the publisher, Munro's Publishing House. Nor. 24 and 26 Vandewater street, New York, and receive the paper four months for one dollar, postage free.

THE NEW MOON. A Prople's Magazine. Published by the New Moon Publishing Com-pany, Lowell, Mass.

The May number of this most attractive little magazine is to hand, and, as usual, brimful of interesting reading. The several departments are always well sustained, and it is wonderful to note what a variety of tastes are consulted in the make-up of the contents. We are pleased to see the little folks are never forgotten. Home and Household is another prominent feature. The literary chit-chat is always good, The stories are always good. Those in the present number are: "Edith's Loss and Gain;" "Juliet's Romeo;" "The River Between number are: "Edith's Loss and Gain;"
"Juliet's Romeo;" "The River Between
Them;" and a continuation of "The Frozen
Pirate." Poetry well up to the usual standard.

THE VATICAN AND THE RESCRIPT.

LONDON, May 28.-The Times, in a despatch from Rome, says :- "Archbishop Walsh left Rome last night. He had a final audience with the Pope, in which he was assured that the Church had no intention of taking part in political matters, but that the decree will have to be obeyed by all good Catholics. While the Vaticsn will not make conformity needlessly difficult, it will not modify the decree in the least nor release the bishops from their obligations, and, indeed, in high quarters displeasure has been exprossed that they have not before published the decree. In high eccler actical circles it is felt that the bishops committed a serious error in neglecting to publish it before the politicians had taken it up. Archbishop Walsh has expressed his determination to endeaver to stop the meetings on the subject and bring about subjection and tranquility. There is high authority for saying that, in the two matters pronounced against, the Vatican will be inflexible."

BALITMORE, Md., May 28.—In the Souther Presbyterian General Assembly to-day R'-Dr. Smoot, of the committee on the voten the complaint of Rev. Dr. Woodrow against the synod of Georgia, reported that the mee of the general assembly is that God mad the body out of the dust of the earth, and tat it was not evolved from a lower animal. Leubatitute for the report was presented delaying that the action of the Synod of Geogla did not annul the action of the Presistory of Augusta nor affect the sociesiastical sanding of Dr. Woodrow, and further that he views held by Dr. Woodrow were not contrary to the standards of the church. The substitute was rejected and the report of the committee adopted. Rev. T. C. Whalfing of South

THE DARWINIAN THEORY REJECTE

FLYNN'S REJOINDER.

The Opposition's Reply to the Premier's Provincial Resolutions Speech—The Government's Policy Criticised.

The leading speech of the Opposition on the Provincial resolutions was made by the Hon. E. J. Flynn, who spoke immediately after the Premier. His speech was listened to with great interest and lasted over three hours. In his opening remarks he admitted that he was satisfied that the Premier was altogether in good faith in the policy which he was pursuing. He was willing to give him credit for what he was doing. Unfortunately, it was too common in this country to always place a wrong interpreta-tion on the motives of political opponents. The work which they were now doing was one of vital importance, as it related to the constitution itself. It was a great mistake to condemn the constitution of the country be-cause one minister or another had failed to carry it out as it should be. In discussing the constitution of the country one must not forget that it was the monarchical, and not the democratic and republican principle which prevailed. In the preamble of the B. N. A. Act that fact was plainly set forth. The words of Sir George Cartier in favor of the monarchical principle were most eloquent on this point. In the monarchical principle power came from above, in the Republican principle it came the 1 from below. In discussing these matters the Honse must not look upon the Central power as an enemy, because it was opposed to the majority of the members of this power. He blamed the Government for mistaking the ministers in power in Ottawa for the constitu-tion and the principles of Confederation itself. Mr. Flynn next proceeded to relate the efforts made by Mr. Mercier to abolish the Legislative Council and also the different motives brought up from time to time to secure better brought up from the to the to the terms. He declared that in opposing the principle of the conference the Opposition were right, because all the disputed points had since been decided in favor of the Provinces. There were hardly any specks of the smallest magnitude to be seen in the political sky, and the were certainly no reasons for holding su h a conference. If he felt that he had been mistaken when this conference was first brought up he would not admit it. But he had no reason to change his mind. The Premier had not attained the objects which he had in sight. He undertook too much, a great deal more than he could carry out. He should have limited himself to the financial ques-tion, and then perhaps he could have raised some assistance from Conservatives. He denied that the Conference was the work of the two parties. It was essentially a party affair. Mr. Fielding, the Premier of Nova Scotis, was opposed to Confederation and favored a union of the Maritime Provinces. Many who but taken part in the Conference were men immad with party ideas which were stronger than the desire to further the true interests of the country. Mr. Mercier had failed to carry all 'w wanted. In fact, among the questions submitted him many had been rejected, Among these were the collection of fees in connection with the administration of justice, the right of collecting excise duty, the execution of judgments of courts from one Province in another, the recognition and precedence of Queen's Counsel, the collection of all fines, the ownership of Indian land, the right of collecting export duties upon products of mines, etc.; etc. In fact all that has been adopted were in the greater number of cases resolutions submitted by other Province. Thirteen resolutions submitted by Mr. Mercier had been rejected. Mr. Flynn then took up the disallowance resolution and explained that Provincial laws

were disallowed by the Governor-General-in-Council when declared unconstitutional by the Minister of Justice. The Premier wanted now to hand the power of disallowance over to Downing street. Mr. Mercier himself had condemned his own pretensions when he said that any law could then be dis-allowed when opposed to British interests. Looking at it from another standpoint, England would never consent to amending the constitution on this point without it being clearly shown that the Provinces had grievances. Had Ottawa abused the right of disallowance? That was really the question which they had to decide. Again, they should not mistake the actions of a minister for the workings of a constitution. From 1867 to 1882 some 6,000 acts had been passed by the Legislatures, and out of this number only 31 acts were disallowed—5 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 5 in Nova Scotia, 7 in Manitobs, and 12 in British Columbia. It will thus be seen that the largest number of acts were disallowed in the smaller provinces, where the legislators were less acquainted with the constitution. In 21 years only three Quebec acts had been disallowed. Mr. Flynn here explained at length the legal aspect of the disallowance in these three cases. From 1857 to 1878 the power of disallowance did not exist in Ottaws, but on the contrary there was a compulsory condition imposed upon the Federal Government to reserve the disputed provincial laws for British disallowance if necessary Disallowance here was equivalent to the veto in the United States, which showed that that | dies used by the oppressed against their oppress power existed in Monarchical as well as ore be open to censure, the blame attaches in Democratic countries. Mr. Blake himself in the first instance more to the latter than it does a powerful argument, had declared that this right of disallowance was a right inherant Catholic papers on the same topic run very to the constitution himself. The leader of the much on the same lines as the one from which Liberal party had declared again and again that disallowance was one of the fundamental principles of the constitution. The Ministry declare that they are in favor of Confederation, and still they are in favor of subjecting Canada to Downing street rule again; they claim they are for independence and still they wish to take away from Canada one of the greatest concessions which it ever obtained—responsible Government. He had no hesitation that all Liberals from Papineau down, as well as all men who had striven for responsible Government would unhesitatingly declare against the policy advocated by the Ministry. The Premier had appealed to both sides of the House to be unanimous on this matter, but all Aches, Pains, Lameness and Soreness. It how could friends of responsible Government is used externally and internally, and should thus consent to its being sacrificed. The always be kept in the house. Speaker read extracts from Mr. Mercier's apeech in 1884 on this question, in which he thoroughly approved of the present system of disallowance. The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, not more than two years ago, had also declared himself in favor of disallowance as a preventive measure altogether indispensable and necessary to enable the central power te control the en-

tion will be smashed, as it is the one mainstay upon which it rests. With regard to the second clause, which dealt with the constitutionality of laws, he felt there was no necessity whatever to amend the B. N. Act when the Supreme Court existed, almost specially for this particular purpose of declaring the constitutionality of laws. He was willing to give to this resolutien if the Gevernment were willing to make the Supreme Court the arbiter in such

proachments of provincial legislatures. If

The appointment of a certain number of Soundon by the Legislatures was a dome . It man, Little Kidn yeard Blood.

Mar December

cratic principle which he could not accept, as it was in direct contradiction to the monarch ical principle of the constitution. He felt sure that Liberals of the class of Alex. Mackenzie would not accept such a change, neither would the Province of Quebec, atili Conservative to the core and firmly bound to tradition and custom.

Agair, on this question he would ask, is there a grievance in this matter to which it is necessary to remedy ? If there is, the House of Commons and the people have the remedy in their own hands if they have abuses without amending the constitution for no necessary purpose. The Senate as at present constituted offered all the guarantees possible,

Concorning the clause relating to the Lieutenant-Governor, the speaker thought that the resolution had been merely introduced to please the Lower Province delegates. He was glad of the occasion to declare that, in his opinion, the Lieutenant Governor was really and to all intents and purposes the representative of the sovereign, though in a

limited sphere.

With the preparing of electoral acts this
Legislature, he held, had no right to interfere as the Dominion Government had the privilege of selecting whoever they like to elect the members of the House of Commons. Personally, he thought that it would have been as well to leave the law on this subject as it was, but though a change had been made there was no reason why the Legislature should meddle in matters where it had no business.

The powers asked for from the Imperial authorities with regard to stipendiary magistrates were altogether superfluous, as the rights of the provinces were fully defined in such matter.

With regard to the declairing of the stamp law as ultra vires he thought that it would have been thoroughly constitutional it it had been declared that such an act was passed in the interests of the administration of justice as stipulated in the B. M. A. act.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal, de-livered in 1875 on the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dansereau, arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, declared that the Legislature fully possessed the inherent right of self-protection, and that there was no necessity for asking for any immunity as asked for by one of the resolutions.

To the resolution asking that pardoning powers be conferred upon Lieut. Governors, he would remind the House that the British Parliament had thrown out a similar suggestion made to it, and that it properly rested with the Governor-General, in so far as crimes are concerned. Within provincial limits the Lieut.-Governor already possesses the right to remit fines and paid on inmates of refermatories and industrial schools. This was all

the power that was needed.

He congratulated the Government upon having come to an understanding with the Dominion Government concerning the bound ary question, and hoped the matter would be

satisfactorily settled.
With regard to the increased subsidy asked for, he held that Mr. Mercler was following out the policy of his predecessors, and all he could wish him was to succeed in his under-

taking.
Mr. Flynn concluded an able address by declaring that he could not accept the great majority of resolutions, as they were danger-ous and derogatory to the constitution. He is in favor of confederation, and will stoutly oppose all that is intended to weaken it, and he asked the Premier not to insist upon the adoption of the resolutions, especially the first one, which was in direct antagonism to responsible government. He resumed his seat amid applause.

A GERMAN VIEW. (London Universe).

What have German Catholics to say on the "plan of campaign" and of the boycotting method by the Holy See? To answer this question, it is sufficient to quote the opinion of the Germania, which is the most important of the Catholic rapers of Germany. In its issues of May 5th and May 6th our contemporary deals with the subject at full length. "Rome having spoken, at, and there is surely nothing new in that seeing that the whole fabric of the Catholic Church
has ever rested upon the meioric has ever rested upon the majestic truism, Roma locuta cst causa finita cst. But, while bowing to the decision of the Congregation of the Inquisition, the writer of the article makes some remarks which are worthy of note, and from which we translate the following:

"So terrible are the sins committed by Eng 'land against Ireland for whole centuries that it is extremely difficult for outsiders to judge Irish affairs, and it would never do to apply "the usual weights and measures of right and
"wrong to a country whose whole history is a
"life of martyrdom. Even if we are compelled
to blame the Irish, we can do so only with a weeping heart, pitying rather than condemning those who have so much more been sinned against than sinning."

The foreigner who wrote the lines we have been translating knows more of Ireland and the Irish than nine out of every ten of the writers of the Tory press of London. He goes on to say that although boycotting may be a moral wrong—and it must be, seeing that the organs of the Holy See say so—it is, after all, no worse than the strikes of Eng-lish trade unions, with their accompani-ment of picketing and rattening. In fact, the worm, he says, will turn, and if the remeto the former. The articles of other German we have been quoting.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from ner vousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers, Price 25 cents.

If God gives thee conslation it is not on account of thy merit, but through His own benignant goodness.

WITHOUT A DOUBT.

There is no doubt that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the hest remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Threat, Colds, Rheumatism, Croup and

The more learned one is, the better he should practice what he knows; for it is by the fruit that the tree is known.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS. The four cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood; any tailure of their action brings direase and derangement to the whole system. Regulate that principle is once destroyed Confedera- their condition with Burdock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

> It seems absurd to speak of a blind man's favorite color, and yet everybody has heard of blind man's buff.

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

To remedy an evil the cause must be removed. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and thus removing the impure poisonous and worn out matter which is the page of disease that B. B. B. is so uniformly augcessful in overcoming all diseases of the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Bills Passed and Assented to.

To make further provision respecting the Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie Railway

Company. To confirm the charter of incorporation of the Great Northwest Central Railway Com-

Respecting the international convention for the preservation of submarine telegraph cables.

To incorporate the Nisbet Academy of Prince Albert. To incorporate the Belleville & Lake Nip-

pissing Railway Company. To amend the act relating to the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway Company. To incorporate the Chatham Railway Comрапу.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Maskinonge & Nippissing Railway Company.
To incorporate the Tobique Gypsum &

Colonization Railway Company. To incorporate the Southwestern Railway

Company. To grant certain powers to the Nova Scotia Telephone Co. (limited).

Te empower the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company of Canada to relinquish its charter and to provide for the winding up of its affairs.

To incorporate the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company. To incorporate the River Detroit Winter

Railway Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Grenville International Bridge Company. Further to amend "The Speedy Trisle Act." To authorize the construction of bridges over the Assiniboine River at Winnipeg and

Portage la Prairie for railway and passenger purposes. Further to amend "The Indian Act." To make further provision respecting the granting of a subsidy to the Chignecto Marine

Transport Railway Company (limited). To incorporate the Montreal Island Railway Company. Authorising the Town of Kincardine, in the County of Bruce, to impose and collect cor-

tain tolls at the harbor in the said town. To incorporate the New York, St. Lawrence & Ostawa Rallway Company. To amend the Act respecting ferries.

To incorporate the Keystone Fire Insurance To incorporate the Buffalo, Chippewa and Niagara Falle Steamboat & Tramway com-

To amend the several Acts relating to the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto. To incorporate the Dominion Plate Glass

Insurance company. To incorporate the Annapolis Atlantic Railway company.

To amend the Act respecting the St.

Catherines & Niagara Central Railway company. Respecting the Central Ontario Railway. Respecting the Ontario & Quobec Railway

company. Relating to the Upper Ottawa Improve-

ment company.

To amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Respecting the advertising of counterfelt

Respecting the York Farmers' Colonization Company. To amend the law relating to fraudulent

Respecting the Thousand Islands Railway

Company.

The amend the Act to incorporate the Board Management of the church and manse building fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for Manitoba and the North-West. To amend the Act respecting Customs,

Respecting gaming in stocks and merchandise. To confirm a mortgage given by the Central Railroad Company to the Central Trust

Company of New York, to secure an issue of Respecting the Stanstead, Shefford & Chem-

bly Railway Company.

To provide for the winding up of the Bank of London in Canada. For the relief of Elenora Elizabeth Tudor, For the relief of Andrew Maxwell Irving.

For the relief of Catherine Morrison. To authorize the raising by way of loan of ertain sums of money for the public service. Relating to the interest payable on deposits in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks.

To amend the Act respecting Inland

Respecting the application of certain laws therein mentioned to the Province of Mani-To amend the Weights and Measures Act

as respects the contents of packages of salt. To make further provision respecting the construction of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec.

The amend the Act respecting the duties of Custome. Further to amend the Dominion Lands

To amend the Act respecting defective letters patent and the discharge of securities

to the Crown. To Amend the Canada Temperance Act. In amendment of the Canada Temperance

Farther to amend the Supreme and Ex chequer Courts Act.

To amend an Act of the present session intituled "An Act to amend the Act respect ing the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company."

To amend the Dominion Elections Act.

To amend the Steamboat Inspection Act. Relating to certain advances made to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners. Further to amend the Territories Real Pro-

perty Act. To amend the Act of the present session intituled "An Act respecting the Stanstead, Shefford & Chamblay Railway Company."

Respecting a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the C. P. R. Company. Further to amend the Criminal Procedure

To amend the Act respecting the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

Further to amend the Act respecting the Electoral Franchise. To amend the Act respecting patents of invention.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Maritime Court of Ontario. To amend the Northwest Territories Representation Act.

To amend the Bank Act.

To amend the Act respecting the Northwest

Territories. To amend the Summary Convictions Act. To amend the Act respecting insurance.
To authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railways therein mentioned.

Respecting railways.
To amend the Civil Service Act. To amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts. The Supply Bill.

THE POPE A HOME RULER.

HE HAS NO IDEA OF INTERFERING IN IRISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Sweeping Gindstonian and Home Rule Victory in southampt, drikes Fear into the Hearts of the Tory Coercionists.

DUBLIN, May 4 -At a meeting of the Corporation to-day the Lord Mayor read a telegram from Archbishop Walsh, dated Rome, as follows: Assure the municipal authorities of Dublin that all apprehension of interference by the Holy See in Irish political affairs is groundless. The cause of Ireland has nothing to fear from Leo XIII.; accept my most distinct assurance upon this point. Protest by all means at your command and in the strongest terms against the action of the hostile journals which insult the Holy See by representing the Pontiff as a political paitisan, and at the same time make it plain that as Irishmen and Catholics, we are not to be misled by any such devices of the enemies of the nationality and faith of Ireland. A SWEEPING VICTORY.

LONDON, May 24-The completeness of the Liberal success in Southampton can best be understood when it is remembered that Southampton has nearly always returned Conservatives and that, too, by hig majorities. The city elects two members, and at the general election the Conservative majority was 668 compared with one of 901 in 1885 before the Irish question became a real issue politice. The Liberal majority now of 885 means a turn of over 1,500 votes, quite cause for Liberal congratulation. The southern counties of England have always been strongholds of the opposition to Mr. Gladatone's proposals for Irish home rule, and thus the significance of the victory is heightened. The election was held to fill the seat made vacent by the resignation of Admiral Sir John Commercil, Conservative, made necessary by his acceptance of the command of the Portsmeuth. The writ for the election was sent down to Southampton in a hurry, and the date fixed at an earlier day than was expected, because Mr. Evans, the Liberal candidate, was in America, and the Government hoped to reap all the advantages of his not being able to be on the ground and conduct the contest in person. The Conservative candidate was Mr. Guest, but he soon found that he was not to have a walkover. The Liberals resorted to the most extraordinary exertious to make up for the absence of their nominee. Mrs. Evans took a personal part in the canvan, and was assisted by her son and a number of distinguished adies, including Lady Anne Blunt, the wife of Wilfred Blunt, Lady Sandhurst and Miss Jane Cobden.

The news of the victory caused a sensation in this city.

The vote at the last election, when two members were chosen, stood:—A. Giles (Conservative), 5,023; Admir-l Commercell (Conservative), 4,726; J. H. Coukaey (Home Ruler), 4,384; J. C. McCosn (Homo Ruler),

The Gladstonians are jubilant over the result, which they consider the greatest Tory rout since the last general election. A great ovation awaits Mr. Evans on his return tomorrow.

The Pall Mall Gazette anys the defeat of the Conservative candidate at Southampton was the worst shock the Government has received this session.

The Star says the Government's defeat was the beginning of the cost, and means the tri-umph of the Home Rule cause through the break up of the Liberal-Unionist party.

A CABINET SHUFFLE.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER BIDS ADIEU TO CANADIAN POLITICAL LIFE-IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DOMINION CABINET LOOKED FORWARD TO.

OTTAWA, May 24.—At a long meeting of tional information in regard to the wrecking the Privy Council Sir Charles Tupper handed of the steamer San Pablo, near Turnatout in his resignation as France Minister, and Island, in the channel of Formosa, a month accepted the post of High Commissioner for ago.

Canada in Londor, England.

At the same meeting Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed as successor to Sir Charles. I am also informed that Mr. C. H. Tupper has been appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

If a finance minister was to be selected from the members of the present Government, it was generally conceded that the choice lay between Mesers. Bowell and Foster. Had the but he would have got it. It is said that Mr. Chapleau was anxious for the position, and is now displeased that his claim has been passed over. Additional changes may be looked for

A prominent Conservative states that Mr. Bowell will be removed to the Interior Department. Mr. Abbott was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Costigan, who Sir John is frightened to shelve, notwithstanding his arxiety to do so, will be made Postmaster-General in the room of Mr. McLelan, who will be appointed Lieutenant. Governor of Nava Sectia. The Solicitor-General will be Mr. Lacate. As to the pori tion of Comptrollers, and that of Inland Rev. sens and Custom, shees are numerous aspirante. But before any being can be done the act changing the departments must be pro-claimed, and that has not yet been done.

Mr. Patterson, of Essex, is spoken of in connection with a seat to the Cabinet, but by voting against the Government in the Baird matter, and some other sudependent sots, he has incurred the displeasure of the Premier. The name of Meredith has been brought up, and Mesers. Coloy and Curran are both anxious for a seat on the Treasury Benches, but they can't get there this time. That Sir Charles insisted on his son receiving one of the vacancies is certain. While it is an open secret that Sir Cha-les Tupper was not in concert with the Ministry on the question of reciprocity, the preach between him and his colleagues was wider than was generally supposed.

Last evening Sir John Macdonald deavored to discuss the matter with him, but the war horse for Cumberland refused to speak on it. Later on in Sir Charles' own house, Mr. Pope opened up the subject, but no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. "What will be the next rallying

then ?" enquired a prominent supporter of the Government. "There will be changes before that time," replied Tupper.

The quiet manner in which he took his de-

parture, and the absence of all outward discalled, show that Sir Charles is dropping in their esteem. A firebrand at Tory gatherings declared to-day that he was associating too much with Grits and treating the Liberal press too courteously to be trusted. One of the last men he warmly shoek hands with last evening was Mr. Purcell, M.P., whom he esteems highly, and has done so for many least a score of pirates lost their lives in the years. It was understood in the city that fight with Capt. Reed and his men. During he was to leave by the 4.30 p.m. train for the battle the women and children who were Montreal and thence to New York, but instead on board the San Pablo sought the stateroom, of that he departed by the 1.30 train for where they were in constant fear, not only Boston whence he goes to New York. The of falling into the hands of the pirates, but only Ministers at the station to bid him good of heing drowned in the water which was only Ministers at the testion to bid him good of bring drowne by were Mosers. Bewell and Thompson. As filling the thip,

a matter of course he resigns his seat in Parliament. That he bids adieu to political life in Canada is generally understood. But if he should ever return to Parliament he will he opposed to the trade policy of the present Government. It goes without saying that Sir John breathes more freely in his absence from the Cabinet.

Who will be the next Tory candidate in Cumberland is generally asked. Mr. Dickey, a sun of Senator Dickey, is here looking for the support of Sir John to secure for him the nomination .- Ollawa Correspondence of the

VALUABLE POINTS BY A PLUMBER

"If you want a point or two about cleaning waste-pipes without sending for a plumber," said a retired member of the fraternity to a Telegram reporter who was complaining of the trials of house-ownership, " just listen to me."
"If I were still in the business I would not give away what I am going to tell you now, but as I'm out of it I do not see why I may not

help a friend. One of the most frequent and trying an noyances." he continued, as he flashed his 8600 diamond ring at the reporter, "is the obstruction to the free, quick outlet of the waste water of the wash-basir, the bath-tur, and the kitchen sink. This is caused by a gradual accumulation of small bits of refuse material, paper, rags, of small bits of retuse material, paper, rags, meat, bone, or grease, which check and finally entirely stop the outflow of the waste, and then the plumber is called to remove the stopage with his force pump. Sometimes this is accomplished, but often the pipe has to be cut, and

there is great inconvenience and expense. "Just before retiring at night pour into the clogged pipe enough liquid soda lye to fill the "trap," as it is called—or the bent part of the pipe just below the cutlet. Be sure that no water runs into it before the next morning. During the night the lye will convert all the offal into soit soap, and the first current of water in the morning will wash it away and leave the pipe as clean as new. See? This is practical chemistry, yet few chemists would ever think of it."—[New York Telegram.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION.

Mr. Parnell never, purhaps, demonstrated his fitness fer the leadership of the Irish people better than he did when, asked to express an opinion on the recent action of the Vatican in regard to the plan of campaign and the practice of boyoutting, he declared it his belief that the agrarian movement in Iroland could be effectively carried on without any collision resulting between it and the religious feelings of the Irish people and their desire to give due weight to all Papal docrees affecting matters of faith and morals. Mr. Parnell, be it remembered, is not a Catholic, and, hence, had he spoken disparagingly of the Papal rescript, his action would not be liable to the blame which would attach to it if he owed spiritual allegiance to Rome. A less prudent eader might readily have yielded to the temptation of condemning the Papal order, especially when he saw how unfavorably that was at first looked upon by the Irish people. Not so, however, did Mr. Parnell act, and, Protestent though he is, he showed himself more respectful to Rome than some Catholics who hastened to denounce the Vatican without waiting even to see what the real import of the Paral rescript was.

The Irish Catholic parliamentarians also exhibit commendable prudence in discussing the Papal letter and taking concerted action upon it. And they can take no better action then to apply themselves to the discovery or that way, which Mr. Parnell says he believes can be easily found, in which the ngrarian agitation can be effectively carried on without provoking a conflict between it and the religious feelings of Irish Catholics. who feel the necessity of submitting to Rome in all matters appertaining to faith and morale.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

SHIPWRECKED CREW BEATS OFF CHINESE PIRATES WITH POILING WATER,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, brings addiago.

The captain's statement is as follows: On

Monday evening the vessel an into a thick

fog. He kept the ship on her course, though precautions were taken to keep continually sounding. On Tuesday morning at 3.30 the San Pueblo struck a sunken rock ten miles north of Turnabout. It was impossible to back the ship off, as the two holds and coal bunkers were filled with water, and there was danger of the vessel capsizing. It was former desired the change there is little doubt | decided that it was hopeless to attempt to eave the steamer or cargo. Consequently the passengers and crew took the boats and made for Tarnabout lighthouse, whence they were conveyed to Shanghai. Just before the life-boats were ready to be lowered a swarm of Coincee piratical junks came from the neighboring mainland. The queer looking vessel sailed in line of battle and Capt. Reed, realizing the danger his charges were in. made preparations to repell the attack. The pirates, however, came in such overwhelming numbers, that before any demonstration could be made on board the sinking vessel the pirates were climbing up the ship's sides. They were led by a man armed with a cutias and a very large revolver. His shipmates were also heavily armed. Capt. Resed passed revolvers and gons among the passengers and crew, and after a furious fusilade the coolies were beaten off. They rallied, however, and made a second and more desperate attempt to board the San Pablo which was fast settling in the water. The pirates gained the main deck in spite of the gallant stand of passengers and crew, and were swarming toward the promenade deck, where the defenders were busy firing and re loading, when Capt. Reed brought the ship's hose pipes into regulation. The long coils of hose were manned by the crew and in stantly the pirates were again put to flight by torrents of beiling water from the pipos, sweeping many of them off the deck into the sea. The Coolies then beat a retreat and drawing their vessels up in line cruised half a mile off the sinking vessel, with the evident intention of waiting for its abandonment. During the fight Capt. Reid impri soned all the Chinese among his crew with the passengers in the forehold, for fear they would aid their countrymen. As soon as possille the passengers, mail and specie were put into the San Pablos boats and then all bore away for land. When a short distance from the wreck they saw the pirates set sail and rush upon the San Pablo. They clambered over the ship's sides with grappling hooks parture, and the absence of all outward dis-play on the part of the Tory loyalists, so finest boats that ever sailed the Pacific. Whether by accoldent or design they soon set fire to the ship, and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. In a few days tugs were sent to the relief of the

least a score of pirates lost their lives in the

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$60,000

A CHANCE FOR ALL: Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS-1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, 23 Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20

Prizes Paid in Cash. Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEFRBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Stree

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER." And Get Instant Retief.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 C.s. Per Bottle.

GENTS WANTED-LOCAL AND GENERA A GENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND GENERAL United States and Canada; for an entirely nawly patented Novelty (visible day and night) already seiling extensively. Large rales positive Exclusive Territory. Circulars Free. R.D. WARSEN, 27 Union Square, New York.

OTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSICIN, the Parliament of this Province will be puttioned on behalf of Film and obtain from the College of Physicians and Surgeon of the Province of Quebes a itemse, in virtue of which the will be permitted to practice shedicine, Surgery and Midwigery, in the said Province. Montreal, May 12th, 1 s 8.

DAVID, PEMERS & GERVAIS, Solicit 're for Petitioner, 1603 Noire Dace street

NOTICE IS GIVEN that amongst other amendments reentioned in amongst other amendments mentioned in their previous notice of demand of smendments, "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal" will pray, during its next Session, the Parliament of this Province, for being authorized to issue hypothecary bonds for the purpose of erecting a National Building. Province,
thecary bonds for the surface of the surf

Campbell's Compound

ACID STOMACH, DYSPERSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. BRANDON, Man., 21st Oct., 1886.—I fluid Campbell's Catherite Compound the best article I have ever used for costine best or billiousness, and easy to take. I am, yours tray, A. N. McDonald.

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COUQHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

Pain in the Side, &c.

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equivaluable in Constipation, curing and preventhis annoying complaint, while lacy also contail disorders of the stomach, stimulate the land regulate the bowels. Even if they only of

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where make our great boast. Our pills cure it was others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small to One or two pills make a dos crier's intue liver rins are called the cryeasy to take. One or two pills make at They are strictly vegetable and do not grounge, but by their gentle action please all use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1.5 by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bron chitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

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IT HAS NO EQUAL! It is composed of the active principles of roots and publish are chemically extraored, so as to rotain at the deficial qualities. MINISTERS AND FUBLIC SPEAM and in who are so often afflicted with Throat Discuss, will fall Sure remedy in this Baleam. Losenges and water at these give relief, but this Baleam taken a twe time!

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SAN

ONLY A SONG.

was only a simple ballad, Sung to a careless throng; There were none that knew the singer, And few that heeded the song; And lew that needed the song;
Yet the singer's voice was tender,
And sweet as with love untold;
Surely those hearts were hardened
That it left so proud and cold.

She saug of the wondrous glory
That touches the woods in spring;
Of the strange, soul-stiring voices
When the 'hills break forth and sing,' When the 'hills oreak lotter and a Of the happy birds' low warbling The requiem of the day, And the quiet hush of the valleys In the dusk of the gloaming gray.

And one in a distant corner-And one in a distant corner—
A woman worn with strife—
Heard in that song a message
From the springtime of her life.
Fair forms rose up before her
From the mist of vanished years; She sat in a happy blindness, Her eyes were veiled in tears.

Then, when the song was ended, And hushed the last sweet tone, And nusneu the last sweet tone,
The listener rose up softly
And went on her way alone.
Once more to her life of labor
She passed, but her heart was strong;
And she prayed, "God bless the singer!
And the thank God for the sone?" And, oh, thank God for the song?

LANSDOWNE GONE.

oling Chapter of Mis Career in Canada-Sad Lack of Enthusiasm - General Notes from Quebec.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

QUEBEC, May 24.—Lord Lansdowne, Lady QUEBEC, May 24.—Lord Lansdowne, Lady ansdowne and etaff sailed from here this horning on the Parisian. The party arrived a Levis early by the G.T.R., and crossed wer at nine o'clock to the Queen's wharf in tender of the Government atsamer. About tender of the Government atsamer. "B" 200 people had congregated there. "B"
Battery and the school of cavalry furnished a Battery and the school of Cavairy furnished a mard of honor. Buildings were draped in ay colors and the royal standard and fisgs coated from the Citadel. There was but title enthusiasm. Among the notables presented at were: Lieut. Governor Angers, Mayor ingelier and members of the Coun-Ingelier and members of the Coun-il, Mgr. Legate, representing Cadinal laschereau, Hor. Mesers. Garneau, She-yn, Gagnou and members of the egislature. Addresses were read by fayor Langelier, Mr. Ludroit, president of the Board of Trade, and Col. Oswald, on be-

of the Artillery Association. Lord andowne answered to each and apoke in reach to the civic address, thanking the cople for their tokens of friendship and sting he would never forget his residence in mads. Flowers were presented to Lady andowne. When the party embarked on e tender the band struck up "God Save e Queen," and a faint cheer was raised. A rong detachment of police were on hand. the Parisian moved from her moorings a neral salute of 17 guns was fired from e Citadel, and the steamer's flag was dipped drockets and guns were fired. At 10.30 e Parisian rounded the point opposite the land of Orleans and disappeared from view, sing the last chapter of Lansdowne's career Canada, Lord Lansdowne presented the syor with a gilt-framed photograph of him-If and wife.

The write for Chicoutimi and Saguenay are sed. Nomination on 8th June; voting on h Jane. Sheriff Boseé is returning officer. e Government candidate is Mr. Severin mals, of Hebertville. An election by acmation is expected. he debate on the resolutions was continued

Mesers, David, Blanchet, Robidoux, Desdis, and Mr. Lareau moved the adjournnt of the debate, to be resumed to-

Mr. Lessier will ask the Government if it ends assisting in the construction of the ige over the St. Lawrence here and to chase a shating rink to improve the aprance of the Parliament grounds. Ic. O. Mowat, Mgr. Soulé, Senator La-

te and Mr. G. L. Archambeault sailed m here this morning on the Parislan. Spencer will ask the Government if it ends forcing the Montreal, Portland & ston railway to operate the line between

ive him \$2, and let him guess.' We once heard a man complain of feeling ly, and wondered what alled him. A morous triend said, "Give a doctor \$2, d let him guess." It was a outting satire some doctors, who don't always guess ist. You need not guess what alls you sen your food don't digest, when your wels and stomach are inactive, and when ur head aches every day, and you are lan-id and easily fatigued. You are blious, Dr. Piorce's Pleasant Purgative Pelleta ll bring you all right. Small, sugar-coated, ry to take. Of druggists.

COMING AND GOING.

'Ya-as'' said a discouraged-looking denizen of nall New Jersey town, "thee Smith family what I call a dead open-and-shut monopoly his harhis here community." low is that ?" he was asked.

Well, Ebenezer Smith, he's a real estate at down there where you see the sign, 'No laris'; and Ellphalet Smith, he's the under-; City er, at the other end of the street; and, be en em both they manage to scoop in both sof the business done in the place."

> For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

fedical and scientific skill has at lest solved the blem of the long needed medicine for the ner-e, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the share tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effec-ermedies, which, acting gently but efficiently the hidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, mastrantly and

rength and ronew vitality. This medicine is

tills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks we as in the treatment of nervous troubles route, surjety, disease, lay the foundation of rous prestration and weakness, and experience show that the usual remedies do not mend the in and maralusis of the nervotts system. in and paralysis of the nervous system aded by professional and business men.

Price St. CO. Sold by druggists. S. RICHARDSON& CO. Proprietore Montroal. P. Q.

BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

THE DELIGHTFUL FANCIES OF A FAMOUS FUNNY MAN.

The Axe and a Wood-pile as a Medicine for Men who are Mad-Bob's Experience as a Wood-Chopper-The Poor Politician-A Polyglot Character-The Deerslayer-A. Night of Labor-Oft in the Stilly Night.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

Every human male man, who possesses even a lingering taint of temper, should keep an axe and a wood-pile somewhere handy, that he may rush out and work off his wrath when it waxes fierce. There is nothing in this vain Old World that will send a man back to his appointed work with a more wilted collar and a truer comprehension of himself than thirty minutes' wrestling with a full-flavored axe. He can use it so fiercely on the wood. All the fury of his nature, all the hate he feels for his enemy, he can infuse into that are-handle, and how the chips will fly. Not very artistically, probably, but they will fly, And presently it begins to dawn upon the man that he is feeling more calm. Evidently he is experiencing a change of heart. He does not hate his enemy so bitterly after all. The axe weighs about eighty one pounds on the up stroke. He does not hate his enemy at all. He changes his stroke, and begins to chop on the system of Italian permanship, the up strokes heavy, and the down ones light. He rather loves his enemy now. At last he puts all his failing strength into one terrific blow. He misses his tip with the axe and smites the chopping-block with the handle. A tingle as though he had swallowed an alarm-clock goes from elbow to hip and back again, the uxe drops from his powerless hands, and a weak, limp, nerveless, perspiring, trembling, gasping thing, he staggers into the house, lies down on the first thing that looks like a lounge, and is ready to die. There isn't a fear or a fault in his heart. Death has no terrors, and life has no temptations for him. He has chopped out all his baser nature, and is just as ethereal and spiritual as he can be on this side of the Jordan. It is great medi-

People with whom I have been quarrelling all spring would be amazed to see me now. I foolishly contracted, last year, to keep a camp-fire going. I didn't know then that it took all the forests in the Adirondack spurs to keep up one little camp-fire. I am not a large, broad, tall, sinewy man, and the axe they gave me might have beaten down the brazen gates of what you-may-call it that what's his name besieged, if he ever did re-siege it. I have fallen trees with that axe that would have made Mr. Gladstone shudder. They tell me I must say felled, not fallen, but I know better, because I only cut down fallen trees. My wrists were larger than my knees, which goes to show that I didn't pray as hard as I chopped, but I didn't have strength enough to hate anybody; I was too limp to commit the lightest sin, so I didn't have much need of prayer. I didn't write any the following week, because I couldn't close my fingers over anything smaller than an ax-helve. We tried tying the penholder to my closus, but they wouldn't bend with that kilod of an imple ment. My hands were a l't-le better the next week, but I was as badly axe-ridden as ever. I heard voices calling even now for "More wood," though I assure you I cut a cord between every paragraph. At least, I think I did. But I went out and chopped until the axe flew off the handle, which was dropped every five minutes, and then I heaped high the fagets, and crawled into the camp-fire, and showed the old martyrs how sweetly and joyonsly a man could roast himself rather than cut one solitary single other stick of wood more.

LO, THE POOR POLITICIAN. Frequently we hear the honesty of a dead or retired politician—it's much the same toyal solute was fired at the Citadel at thing—highly commended, because, say his behave in honor of the Queen's birthday, friends, "he came out of politics poor." the 8th Rifles were inspected this after- That doesn't prove much honesty, however, when he leaves everybody else poor. That's frequently the trouble with the fellow who

conice out poor. AN INSUFFICIENT PATENT.

"The controllable bee-hive" is advertised in agricultural papers. Any feel can control the bee-hive. It is the reatless beggars that inhabit the same that are uncontrollable. A POLYGLOT CHARACTER.

Now, what I enjoy more than anything else in a Russian novel is something beside, and mbam and the province line subsidized by that great charm consists in the infinity of names borne by each character as his private baggage, and the flattering assumption on the part of the translator that his reader is per-fectly familiar with all the pet variations and diminutives of every name in the land of the vitchski. The other day I became deeply interested in one chapter, in the conduct and actions of a whele roomful of people. "The prince crossed the room abraptly and stood out of the window. 'He does not see me, thought Paulovus. 'Well,' said Bolkonski, abruptly, 'at least one may have an opinior. A moment of silence, and Mikhailovna sighed pitsously. 'Ah me,' muttered Droubitzkei, If this business were only well over.' 'But how?' queried Vladimirovitch, impatiently. Another pause, and Besonkbow fidgeted nervously with his eyeglass. 'I cannot endure exclaimed Nesvitsky, and with this exclamation Kontozow turned away from the window, and left the room empty and described." That lonely beggar and been standing at the window talking ... himself all the

A CENTRE PIT

It is a great pity that some of the evil counsellors of the workingmen to-day were not served the same way. Raleigh, scoing the executioner pance, said to him, "Why dest thou not strike? Strike, man!" The man struck, and that was the last of Raleigh Oh, that the workingman of to-day would

DOESN'T DEPEND UPON HIS SECRETARY. Bill Nye is a kind, obliging man. Some-body wrote to him for his autograph, and received the following note from the humorist: "Dear sir, in the absence of my amanuensis will you kindly excuse me if I write my autograph myself? Yours, Bill Nye,

THE DEER-SLAYER.

I nover hunted a deer, but I think I can understand how any man, thrilled by the ex-cit-ment of a long chane, full of the arder of pursuit, giving the game all the fair chances of the field, himself enduring fatigue, thirst, peril in the chase, matching his own endur-ance, patience and skill against the speed, strength, and instinct of the game, can at last bring his rifle to his shoulder and shoet down the antiered monarch, bounding away for lite. But to lie in a boat, hidden away in the darkness, oronching back in the shadows of th glowing decay, waiting through long hours of darkness, listening to overy sound, gun in hand, finger on the trigger, hiding, in cold and mist, silent, motionless, waiting, watch ing until the beautiful creature comes timidly to the water, lifts its startled head to gaze with bright, curious eyes at the light that is death, coming nearer and nearer-to kill this creature then, at pistel range, in cold bloodpeinew this is not not being. It is assault being. It is marder. It is a deed of darkness

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I Castoria cures Colic, Constination, I recommend it as superior to any prescription is sour Stomach, Diarrhos, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives aloop, and promotes dispersion 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MULTAY Street, N. Y.

worthy of the gloomy shadows that hide the perpetrator.

A NIGHT OF LABOR.

Everybody now knows what the poet meant when he sang "Tis midnight on the stormy deep, and still my lonely watch I keep." It was a Waterbury; and he was sitting up all night to wind it, so that he might know when to get up in the morning. OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

"I wish," complained the guest, "you would tell your night watchman to keep still.

He keeps up such an outregeous racket all night that I can't eleep."
"I will tell him to walk more lightly," said the landlord, graciously; "but you know that he must walk the corridors at regular intervals." "Oh, it isn't his walking that disturbs me," replied the guest! "I never hear that It is his terrific anoring that keeps me awake."

ROBERT J. BURDETIE.

De Smith : Don't you think Miss Travis is very cold and distant? Popinjay : She ought to be; she has gone to Toronto to spend the



disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billous Dyspepsla, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached. Br. Plerce's Goldon Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, camplications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, theumalism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally effications in acting upon the kid-

cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is
equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other exerctory organs, cleansing,
strengthening, and bealing their discuses. As
an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes
digestion and nutrition, thereby building up
both fiesh and strength. In mahrial districts,
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celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and
Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Ecuption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-scres," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uleers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manificated its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelas, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, viral strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrotula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for the Chronic Diseases of the

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarria, Bronchitts, Ashma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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ANSWERING BISHOP O'DWYER

EXCITED NATIONALISTS CONDEMN HIS WARNING.

In Open Revelt Against the Holy Sec- An Explauation Shortly Expected from Archbishop Walsh Regarding the Rescript.

DUBLIN, May 27 .- Despite the warning of DUBLIN, May 27.—Despite the warning of Bishop O'Dwyer, the meeting to protest against the papal rescript was held to-day. Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Kuldere to-day, denounced the bishops who support the Papal rescript regarding Ireland. He said the Nationalist party was not afraid of any bishops threats nor of any mandate from the Vatican, and it was not going to abandon the plan of campaign or boycotting, with which reapons it had fought the battle until now. Mr. Healy, in a speech at Waterford, twitted the Pope with working his own plan of campalgu when the Sardinians grabbed his territory, and with boycotting Victor Emmanuel.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien addressed 20,000 people at Limerick, but the better class of citizens and most of the local clergy were absent. Mr. O'Brien uttered bitter invectives against Bishop O'Dwyer, saying the threats contained in the bishop's manifesto with reference to the rescript were the rashest and most unjust ever made. The bishop, Mr. O'Brien said, left Limerick yesterday after supplying copies of his manifesto to every Orange newspaper, but he did not send a copy to the mayor to whom the manifesto was nominelty addressed, and who discovered it in the journals. Mr. O'Brien declared that there never was anything falser than Bishop O'Dwyer's assertion that the Nationalists were agitating against the people. The audience, which was greatly excited, uttered groans for Bishop O'll wyer. A dezen other Parnellites spoke at various

THE ISSUE DECLINED.

LONDON, May 26. - The Star (Thomas Power O'Connor's paper), commenting on Richop O'Dwyer's letter to the Mayor of Limerick, in which he gave warning that Catholics who attended the League meeting on Sunday would be guilty of a grievous sin in view of the Pope's rescript, says:—
"Bishop O'Dwyer has rendered the Nationalists a service in forcing the fight. There can be no coubt of the result for a moment. An overwhelming majority of Irishmen will support their representatives against both the Inquisition and the only lrish bishop who is a friend and supporter of the Tory coercionists."

AN EXPLANATION COMING. LONDON, May 26 -The Chronicle says that the Pope will issue a brief in reply to the letter of adherion received from the Irish bishops, in which he will explain that the Vatican does not deapprove Irish national aspirations within legitimate bounds,

Rome, May 27 .- Archbishop Walsh has received instructions to publish in the Dublin Freeman a letter which will rectify the erroneous views that have found expression with regard to the Papal rescript.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE. LINDOLN, Nob., May 26 .- A meeting of the

executive committee of the Irish National League in America has been called for June 12. at Oleveland, Onio. The object is undoubtedly in regard to the action necessary to be taken on the Pope's rescript.

A searcher after truth wants to know why it le, with so many negroes dying, no body ever aces a black short.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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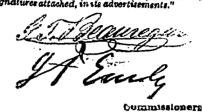
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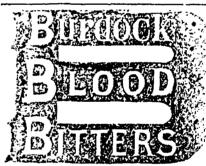
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ł	Austrian 2,458	John Bentey,
1	Busnos Ayrean . 4,005	H James Santa
1	Canadian2,906	o writen Scott
Į	Carthaginian4,214	A OUT TERLE.
1	Caspian 2,728	A. Macnicol.
ı	Circassian3,724	Alex.McDouga
	Coreer	LO. K. Barret, R N D
l	Corean3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzier
J	Grecian3,613	C. E. LeGallais.
1	Hibernian2,997	" John Brown.
'	Lucerne1,925	" Nunan.
İ	Manitoban2,975	" Dunlop.
	Monte Videan 3,500	" W. S. Main.
ı	Nestorian 2,689	" John France
١	Newfoundland 919	" C. J. Myling
ı	Norwegian 3,523	" N. Carruthere
	Nova Scotian 3,305	4 K. H. Huchen
1	Farisian	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR.
1	Feruvian 3.038	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
ı	Pacenician. 2.42K	n crophen,
1	Polynesian 3.983	Hugh Wylie,
Į	L'omeranian4.364	W. Dalziel.
ŧ	1. russian3.030	James Ambury.
1	Kosarian 3.500	D. McKillop,
l	Sardinian4.376	" J. Ritchie,
1	Sarmatian 3.647	W. Richardson
1	Scandinavian 3.068	John Park.
Į	Siberian 3,904	POINT LAIR.
١	Waldensian 2,256	Te, T, DICOLU
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Steamships, From Noutreal.
Sarmatian. May 18
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Sardinian. June 6
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The sicamors of the Liverpool Extra Linesalling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thurselys, and from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Liverpool of the Color of the Liverpool of the Color o oo dospatched as under:
Stoamships. From Montreal. From Quebes.
Circassian. May 10 May 17
Polynesian 31 June 1
Circassian. June 14 16
Polynesian. July 5
Circassian. May 10 May 17
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Folynesian Juno 14
Folynesian Jely 5
Groagfann Aug 19
Clicasgian Aug 9
Clicasgian Boot 13
Folynesian Boot 13
Clicasgian Boot 13
Clicasgian Boot 14
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Clicasgian Cot 15
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Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra Steamers from Houtreal or Queboo arci—Cabin, \$600, \$60 and \$70. Intermediate, \$30. Exercace, \$30. Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Belti-more Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nad-

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H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

Application will be made to the Legisur ture of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Chuvre des Ames du Purgatoire et de la Conversion des Infiddes." LOUIS RICARD, for the Petitioners,

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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

London, May 22.—A committee of Frenchmen has been formed under the title of the "Union Mediterranienne," with the idea of preventing the conversion of the Mediterranean againto an English lake. They expect to accomplish this by arranging a league of France, Spain and Italy; these three powers to use their conducted strength to combat the supposed designs a Fogland and Germany toward accommendation and the control of the sea. The aplete control of the sea. The fediterranience having written Marquis Alfieri, the Italian in married the niece of Cavour, edject of obtaining his symmetric and the season of the seaso Union senst: pathy with their cause, Alfieri somewhat surprised the French politicians by replying frankly that the notion of an alliance with Germany is very popular among the Italian people, who firmly believe that Germany desires peace, while France desires war in order that she may regain her lost provinces. Afferi further says that if France wishes to remove this feeling of distruct in the breasts of the Italians, her news-papers must discontinue teasing Italy about her meanwhill constitution, her unity and her abolition of the temporal power of the Pope.

Chip chief of the public works, the prosecution of the imperial flavor quer, a land purchase scheme based on I sish credit and conducted and administered in the charal scope and details of its execution have been infinitely more satisfactory if the actual record of the Commons were on the side of the Liberals. Such another apportunity is not likely to be so neglected.

Mr. O'Donnel having returned from Italy of expensive administration and municipal governments, and lastly the establishment of provincial councilors, with clearly defined local legislative powers, to control all matters of direct interest to the Irish. These ideas are set of direct interest to the Irish. These ideas are set of the councilors are the Irish. These ideas are set of the councilors are the Irish. These ideas are set of the Irish. These ideas are set of the Irish that the Irish the Irish that the Irish that Irish that Irish the Irish that Irish the Irish that Irish that Irish that Irish that Irish the Irish that Irish the Irish that Irish forth in positive terms. The article says : time is fast approaching when the Unionists, pledged as they are to remedial measures, must show that they have a positive as well as a negative policy for Ireland." These suggestions are thrown out for the careful consideration of Gladstonian Liberals. This is the professed motive of the article, but it is evidently intended edequally, or more, as a hint to the Conservation. They however if the avarrasions of the tives. They, however, if the expressions of the Standard are to be taken as a measure of their attitude, do not receive Chamberlain's view, with open arms. The Standard asks only that the Unionists should not concern themselves overmuch to elaborate schemes for the future, which is still remote and declares it is altogether premature to broack and such plans as these at this time. There will be ample time for this sort of thing when a basis of order in Ireland has been firmly laid by the present Tory policy. The Morning Post's comments are much in the same strain as the Birmingham paper's articles. The Times this morning has nothing to say about it.

DUBLIN, May 23 .- The article in the Birmicg ham Post, which is regarded as the latest manifesto of Mr. Chamberlain, attracts general attention here. The Freeman's Journal says the supporters and friends of Ireland may lift up their hearts for the cause of Home Rule is furthered now that Chamberlain is tired of coercion. The Irish Times welcomes the scheme of policy laid down in the Post's article The Express, the castle organ, censures Chamberlain for allowing such proposals to be put forward in the journal which is known to be his mouth piece. The appearance of this article taken in conjunction with Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Sir W. Harccurt, and with the news that Mr. John Morley is coming to Ireland, leads to the belief that a conference is arranged which will unite the Liberal party and possibly settle the future of Ireland.

LONDON, May 24.—It is stated upon excellent authority that the moment the military and gaval credit of £3,500,000 now demanded by the Government is granted a grant of several mil-lions more will be usked, for the amount at prasent demanded is not sufficient to cover the large sums already expended without the knowledge of Parliament, and to accomplish the ends set forth in the ministerial representations a further grant will be absolutely necessary. In erdinary times the discovery that enormous sums had been spent without the authority of Parliament and without perceptibly improving the branches of the service to which these sums were presumably devoted would create a great row in the House of Commons. Fresh defects in the naval service machinery and ordnance are being discov ered daily. It now transpires that the breech mechanism of the latest heavy guns supplied to the naval departments is faulty, the parts jum-ming in such a way that after the piece has been fired two hours often clapses before it is possible to again open the breech for a frash charge The scare now centres in the navy, and taking advantage of the drift of public opinion in that direction, Lord Charles Bereaford will shortly publish an article in the next num-ber of The Nineteenth Century, proposing the immediate inauguration of sweeping reforms. The Irish press, with significant unanimity, declare that the Irish scheme outlined in the Birmingham Post's article and attributed to Mr. Chamberlain, indicate that the ripening of English opinion is favorable to Home Rule as far as the process has gone. Mr. John Morley went to Dublin Tuesday evening, and will consult with the foremost of the Nationalist leaders before returning.

LONDON, May 25.—An Irish gentleman just returned from a visit to Avondale. Partell's residence, says he has a fine collection books on engineering in his library, and that hen the famous Irish statesman is at home he ends the major portion of his time studying e works and the science of which they treat, which he is passionately fond. When the general was questioned whether he could in an explanation for Parnell's persistent suppressor over his followers, he replied that it is due artly to the fact that Parnell is an aristorationally to the fact that Parkell as an aristo-oration like the majority of his followers are need men, without position or means, and partito the mystery which envelopes Parnell's habitand occupations; but his accendancy is main you to Paraell's intellectual emperiority, which hises him, in the speaker's opinion, to The presents to Princess Irone are very vaiu-

...

able and numerous. Grand Duke Hesse gives his daughter two large diamond ear-rings, and the bride's brothers and sisters five great dia-mond stars. Queen Victoria gives her grand-daughter a bracelet of sapphire encircled in lour rows with diamonds, and a quantity of costly must be and atoffs for gowns. A private gentleman made a gift to the Princess of much historical value in the form of a beautiful leather case, enclosing a linen table cloth and six napkins with a pattern of the Prussian coat-ofarms. The father-in-law of the gratheman presenting this gift bought the articles from the heirs of a French general; they formed a portion of the booty captured in the Prussian castle at the time of the first Napoleon.

There is no confirmation of the rumor publish-

ed in the Dublin Freeman's Journal to the effect that Balfour is to be raised to the peerage in order to make room for Churchill as Chief Se-

cretary of Ireland.

London, May 26.—Events of the past week bave been full of meaning in their relation to the Anglo-Irish situation. No bye election since the Tories last obtained office has so astounded and alarmed the party as Southampton. It was a peculiarly significant incident, and isaccepted on all hands as a most emphatic rebuff to the Conservatives. The battle was fought on the combined questions of Home Rule for Ireland and compensation for the pubfor Ireland and compensation for the publicans, who would suffer by the liquor traffic clauses of Goschen's budget. The result showed a wholesale desertion of the strong Unionist vote to the side of the Liberals, and was an extremely damaging misfortune to the Government coalition and a straight blow in the face to the Hartingtonians. It is a most important occurrence as as an indication of the real state of public opinion that has come to pass since the great coercion combination was formed. The change in politics thus manifest ed by former adherents of the Saltsbury administration is almost wholly due to the pronounced indignation felt at the Government proposals to impose enormous burdens upon the country at large for the sole purpose of compensating liquor dealers for pecuniary losses, which must fall upon them in being compelled to obey law and submit to the wishes of the nation. From every quarter vigorous pro-tests are heard, and all over the country moder-ate Conservatives, Unionist Liberals and Radi. cals are making themselves heard in opposition, and are warning the Government that if the compensation clauses are maintained in the budget the Salisbury Ministry will certainly be wrecked. The people, whose political leaning is decidedly toward the Unionists in other matters. would rather see the Government turned out of would rather see the Government turned out of office than assent to a consolidation of the parties in perpetuity on the basis of an abhorrent traffic of this kind. The Cabinet are keenly conscious of their danger,—which has been shown them unmistakeably by the Southampton election, and they will abandon the licensing clause of the budget, leaving the liquor question to be dealt with in a special bill. Such bill they would introduce in Parliament next year or any other year in the ment next year or any other year in the future,—the further off the better for them.

this if France wishes to remove this feeling of distruct in the breasts of the Italians, her news papers truet discontinue teasing Italy about her meanwhile constitution, her unity and her abouttion of the temporal power of the Pope.

Low on, May 23.—The Birmingham Post of yester is had a long article giving Joseph Charles in a government of Ireland. The least of the government of Ireland. The least of the government of Ireland. The least of the government of Ireland is regular in attendance at sittings for the remainder of the session. The result of the King-least presented were the establishment of the meanwhile session. The result of the King-least presented were the prosecution of Harman affair is regarded everywhere as a

"The Times for misstatements concerning him.
Duists, Among the plaintiff's witnesses are Earl Spencer, Mesers, Morley and Parnell, the Mayor of Dublin, Herbert Gladstone, Justin McCarthy, Biggar and other prominent Parnellites. The hearing will be exceedingly interesting and will likely be of great benefit to the cause of Home Rule and of considerable damage to the Tories

COMMERCIAL

were selling rapidly. Eggs were not in large demand and fresh butter was bought up largely. Maple syrup and sugar was plentiful and met with a fair demand. Sugar was solling

at 85 and 81c and syrup commanded 61c and 7c. per lb. in case. Crowds attended the market and in the early morning the choice goods were culled out. We quote:

GRAIN AND FLOUR -Owing to the weakness in the Western markets for the past few days the grain market was quiet and easy with little business. We quete: Canada red winter wheat, 96c to 971c; Canada white, 96c to 971c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 2 do., \$1 012 to \$1.02; No. 1 Northern, \$1 to \$1.50; pear, 893 to 903; oats, 443 to 450; barley, 550 to 600; corn, 72; to 750 daty paid.

There was no important change in the flour Inarket, prices being firm, with a limited amount of business doing. Patent winter, \$4.90 to \$5.00; patent apring, \$4.90 to \$5.00; atraight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.60; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.25; superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$4.60. Potatoes flooded the market and prices are strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$0.00 to \$4.70; firm in tone at 490 to \$10 per mashel and hay extractly attacked to \$4.50 to \$4.50 to \$4.50 to \$4.50 to \$4.00; extrangle attacked to \$4.00 to \$ oatmeal, standard, bris., 80 00 to \$5 45; dull at from \$10 to \$12 per ton.
oatmeal, granulated, oris., \$0 00 to \$5 70; A choice selection of house plants was ofoutmeal, granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00.

Local Provisions,-The local provision market was more active, there being a better demand, and a fair amount of business was done. We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$18 00 to \$18 50; mess pork, western, per brl. \$17 00 to \$17 50; mees beef, per lb, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, lligs to 12ic; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12c to 12to; hams, green, per lb, 00c to 000; flanks, groen, per ib, 003 to 002; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10½ to 10½; lard, Ospadiau, in pails, 03 to 03; bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11c; shoulders, 000 to Sc; tallow,

com. refined, per lb, 53s to 6s.
Ashgs—The receipts of ashes continue light and the market has ruled quiet, with no

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

to Sic.

minutions was held at the Central Music hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the refusal of the City Council to prohibit saluous within two hundred feet of the churches and school houses. Warm speeches were made by a number of the most prominent misisters and laymon in the city, and a letter endorsing the movement was read from Archbishon Feehan. In view of the contemptuous reception accorded by the aldermen and asloon keepers to the moderate request it was decided to enlarge the issue and demand the closing of the saloons on Sunday as well as their removal from the neighborhood of churches and schools. A committee was appointed to present the matter to the City Council.

FRANCE EXCITED OVER HERR TISZA'S REMARKS.

Paris, May 28.—Reports are circulating in the lobbles of the Chamber of Deputies that the French ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to ask Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to explain the speech made by Herr Tieza, the Hungarian prime minister, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Saturday, in which he reiterated the Government's refusal to take part in the Paris exhibition, and spoke of the possibility of the property of Hungarian subjects being damaged and the national flag in sulted through the excitability of the French popular feeling. The bourse was agitated to-day over fears that complications may arise

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, has declared for complete freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States. In an interview with a representative of a Boston paper, while on a visit to that city, the Archbishop said the Canadians were only protecting their rights in the attitude they assumed on the fisheries question. "The United States," he added, "seek to impose upon us. We cannot allow their fishermen to enjoy the privilege of fishing in our waters without compensation. I think there should be complete and unrestrained freedom of commerce between the Maritime Provinces and the United States." Archbishop O'Brien, like every man who has taken the trouble to study the question, realizes that the country can only be injured by the continuance of the present legislative restrictions and bur-dens imposed upon Canadian commerce. And as he has declared in favor of unrestricted reci-procity, it will now be the duty of the Tory press to denounce him as an annexationist, a rebel, and an enemy of his country. Layaity now-a-days mears loyalty to the monopolists who have formed combinations for the purpose of restricting production, destroying competi-tion, cutting down the wages of the employés and swindling the public.

The railroads began the year with a bad

When does night draw near? When T (tea) is removed, for then night is nigh.

A dentist is not necessarily mad because he shows his teeth.

papper the enemy? ...

How can mustered troops be expected to

WAR ON THE SALOONS.

CHICAGO, May 28 —A monater meeting of and second pots \$3 40 to \$3 50 per 100 lbs. egg market, although the demand was good.

The receipts were larger, and an active business was done at 14½c to 15; per dozan. MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR—The demand for maple syrup was fair, and a large amount HIDES—Hides, rough, per bag, 450 to 450. HIDES—Hides, rough, per bb, 3½c to 4½; of business was done at steady prices, sales

quote creamery 21c to 23c, Townships 19c to 20c, Morrisburg 18c to 19c and Western 16c

to 19:. CHEESE. -There has been no activity in the cheese market, but the general feeling inclines to weakness. We quote nominally Sic

HALIFAX MARKETS.

HALIFAX, May 28.-We quote :- Apples, \$250 to \$4 40; butter, large packages, 21c; packages retail, 23; beef per lb by the quarter, 6: to 7c; carrots, \$1 25; dried apples, 7c to 00c eggs, per dozen, wholestle, fresh to to 11c; fresh aogs, 7½; gerse feathers, 35c to 45; gerse, 00c to 00c; hame and bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$14 to \$16; lamb by the carcass, \$5 to 92; muston by the carcass, \$5 to 90; cats, per bushel, 45c; parenips, \$1 25; potatoer, \$1 40 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; tarkeys, 14c to 15c; turnips, 70c; veal by carcaes, 4c to 0c per lb.

TORONTO MARKEIS.

TORONTO, May 29.-Street receipts were light. Two leads of spring wheat sold at 850 to 804c, and a load of goose at 76c. Two loads of cate sold at 54c to 56c. Butter sold at 18c at \$8 to \$8.25 per owt. Hay sold at \$15 to \$16 for timothy and \$14 to \$14 50 for clover. Straw quiot at \$10. We quote:—Wheat, fall, per bush, 92s to 94s; wheat, red, per bush, 92c to 94c; wheat, spring, per bush, 86s to 880; wheat, goose, per bush, 75c to 77c; barley, per bush, 50s to 56o; cate, per bush, 530 to 560; Peas, per bush. 720 to 75c; dressed hoge, per 100 lbs, \$8 to \$8.25; chickens, per pair, 60: to 75c; butter, per pound rolls, 18c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 13c to 143; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4.50; onlone, per doz, 15c to 200; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40s to 50s; rhubarb, per bunch, 15s; cabbage, per doz, 50s to \$1.50; celery, 40s to 750; beets, per pook, 200 to 25c; parsley, per doz, 200 to 30c; asparagus, 50c to 60c; lettuce, 30c to 40c; hay, \$11 to \$15; straw, \$7 to \$11.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Ont., May 29.—We quote: GRAIN Red Winter, \$1 45 to \$1 50; white, \$1 45 to \$1 50; apring, \$1 45 to \$1 50; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30 ; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30 ; barley, malt, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. faed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; cats, \$0 00 to \$1 25; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; cans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwhent, cental, 95c to \$1. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 00 to \$1 25; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c.

paranips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; lettuce, bunch, Business was lively this morning and prices well maintained. Numerous farmers were on the market with loads of produce, and the different articles met with ready sale. Vegetables were strongly enquired for and master. relis, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; cheese, lb wholesale, 10½ to to 11½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, 1b., 10 to 10½; tallow, clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, 1b, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, 1b, 10 to 11; straw, load, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bas. 4 30 to 4 50;

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May 28. - Veel was plentiful and worth from 52 to 82 per pound. Dressed turkeys sold at from \$1 25 to \$1 50 each, geese 60c to 70c each, chickens 75c to 85c Suc to 90c per pair. Eggs are steady at from 14: to 16: per dezan.

Butter was in abundant supply and met with a brick demand at from 22: to 25c per lb. New vegetables were plantiful, rhubarb

fered and briskly sold at a wide range of

The following are to-day's quotations:-GRAIN-Oats, per bushel, 485 to 525; peas, per bushel, 50c to 605; buckwheat, per bushel, 70c to 80c. MEAT-Beef, per hundrale for a 28 00 hours have dred pounds, \$5.50 to \$8.00; had steak, por lb, 121c to 150; roast beef, per lo. 10c to 150; ib, 12½ to 152; roast beef, per fo. 10c to 152; aheep, live weight, \$3.50 to \$4.50; mutton, per lb, 52 to 8c; lamb, per lb, 10c to 12½c. Wool.—Fisece, unwashed, per lb, 15c to 20c; fisece, washed, 22: to 25c; factory yara, per lb, 40c to 50: Pokk—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8.25 \cdots | 0.75; hame, yer lb, 12c to 15c; smoked bacon, per lb, 10c; to 15c; lard por lb, 10c; to 15c; 15c; lard, per lb, 103c to 12; dry salted becom, 9c to 13c; relied becom, 11c to 15c; mess pork, per berrel, \$17,50 to \$18; beat back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18.50. GAME AND POULTRY—Glickens, per couple, S0c to \$1; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$1.75; geese each, 50s to 75s; ducks, ger pair, 70s to 80e; patridge, per brace, 00e to 00s. DAIRY Pro-DUCE-Butter, in pails, per 15, 200 to 250; fresh prints, 220 to 250; cheme, 120 to 150; skim cheese, 7c to 9:; eggs, per doz, 16c the previous we k.
to 16c. Vegetables -- Politoce, per bag. We quote the following as being fair values: Egos.—There was an easier feeling in the SI to SI.15; rhabarb, per bunch, 5: 10 10: lettuce, per bunch, 3: to 5:; onions, per bunch, 3:; nepsregue, per bunch, 70 shearlings and lamb skins, per lb, 40c to 60c; shearlings and lamb kind, per lb, 40c to 60c; shearlings and lamb ki WOOD-Tamarac per load, \$275 to \$3; maple, per cord, \$3 25 to 4 00; mixed hard-wood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 Miscellaneous-Hay, per ton, \$12 00 to \$14 00; Apples, per bbl, \$2 to \$3; Maple syrup, per gal. 90c to \$1 00; Minds sugar, per ib., 110 to

CATTLE MARKETS.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

12c.

May 29.-We had on sale this morning a the western cattle yards only 18 loads of stock all told. The market was a dull one and prices weskened, and were in some cares quotably lower. Some of the offrings that came in on Monday and Tuesday are still here, and with the property of classical three is considerable probability that the pares will not be observed to day. We have not bad worth catside buying, though cattle for xport is beginning to be more generally icquired for. The quality of some of the cattle dere this morning was very good. Among the sales of cardle were a lot of 21 head, averaging close 1 000 des, sold at \$40 each; a lot of 18 to , averagely 1.165 its, sold at \$4.70 per ewe; let of 18 head, averaging 1.050 the sold as \$45 each; ten sold for \$45, six at \$42.50 mut one lot of 7

averaging 900 the, sold at \$35 each.
There were short 170 sheep and lambs on to 22: for pound rolls and 14c to 16: for large | the market; the demand was slow and prices rolls. Eggs stiffer at 130 to 14c. Hogs quiet | were caster. Some spring lambs cold at \$4.50. Only a few calves were sent in, but as some of Tuesday's still remained on band, the sale dragged. Some 125 peupders brought \$4 50, but the demand was slight and they are not wanted. Not more than 130 hogs were brought in: some of these were of much etter quality than has prevailed lately and sold at good figures, but the tendency of values was towards greater case.

> CHICAGO. CHICAGO, May 28.—Hogs-Receipts, 32, 000; market fairly active and the prices firm; light grades, \$5.45 to \$5.65; mixed packing, \$5.50 to \$5.70; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.60 to \$5.85. Cattle—Receipts, 8.000; market fairly active and prices firmer common to good steers, \$1.60 to \$4 40; good to choice, \$4.60 to \$4.90; atoekers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeders, \$3 to \$3.75; Texans \$2 to \$2.50 for cows, and \$3 to \$4 for steers; vest calves, \$2.40 to \$5; native cows, \$2 to \$3.75. Shoop—Receipts, 5,000; market fairly active and prices firm; common and poor sheep dull; Western range, \$3.50 to \$5.75 Texans, \$2.50 to \$3.50; natives, \$3 to \$5.75 spring lambs, \$1 to \$3.50 per head; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50; all shorn lots.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 28.—Becves—Receipts, 650 head, all for exporters, except four

Onlidron Ory for Pitcher's Contorial

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of home rmore than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po. der dees not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Grene. in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

ANTED-Active and responsible men Tepresent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. We sail direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montando real.

loads; no trading in beef cattle; dressed beef a shade firmer, but trading was dull; Texas sides sold at 61: to 63:; common to prime native dc., 70 to S; extra selected beef, Sig; shipmentr, 470 beaves and 130 sheep; to-day's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator bacf firmer, at 91. Seep - Receipte, 9,000, and about 4,000 were carried over yesterday. This liberal offering each, live fowl 80c to 90c per pair and ducks far exceeded the demand, and the market was dull, weak and lower; clipped sheep sold at \$3.25 to \$6 per cwt.; (lipped yearlings at \$5 to \$7, and apring lambs at \$8 to \$9 per cwt. Hoss—Receipts, 3,100, all for slaughterors direct; nominally quiet and firm, at \$5.69 to \$6.10.

KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, Mo, May 28 -The Lice Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 77; shipments, 1300; qu'et and unchanged at Wagnesday's quot-tions. Hogs-Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,900; opened weak but ruled steady; quotations unchanged. Sheep -Receipts, 2 St0; shipments, cons; weak and lower for would; dipped, shout steady; good to choice clipped, \$4.40 to \$5; common to medium, \$2.25 to \$4.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS COMPANY, POINT ST.

CHARLES. Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves. The receipts of live stock for 2,827 00 281 83 previous week 573 60 3,400 251 Exported & sold during week .. 3,000 64 00 On hand 391 __ Export cattle, the efferings for sale were

large, but buyers feld book owing to cables re-Butchers cattly offerings were large and owing to the few sales of export stock pages. Seekned

about 25 cts. Buyers plentiful and sales large. Hogs were lower owing to the over supply of

Cents. Average. Export, good...... 1,250 @ 1,400 Export, medium.... 1,100 — 1,200 Butchers', good..... 1,000 — 1,100 Bu'chers', medium.....—
Bu'chers', culls.....—

Sheep, no efferings - Calves, cach..... HORSE MARKET.
Transactions at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, for week ending

May 25tb. 1888:-

Receipts for week, 196; shipped for week, 185; sales for week, 30, at prices from \$50 to \$170. Buyers are scarce. For sales during the coming week;—1 car load, F. Restorick, heavy horses and blocks; 1 car load, J. Lowery, heavy horses and blocks; 1 car load, Clune, Kidd & Hay, heavy horses and blocks; 10 general pur-pose horses, 2 Clydesdale stallions imported, 7 Ulydesdale stallions in transit.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss; she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

FASHION POINTS. Buttons are small.

Beads are growing passe. Metal laces are woven in forthem patterns. The empire style of dressing is gaining White cloth is used to trim blue and gray

The draperies of dresses are all in straight Coral and brick-red mohair cathmere are much

Green of every shade is the fancy of the

Opals and moonstones are in great demand for scarfpins.
Single-breasted jackets are made with two darts, and are very closely fitted.
A spray of grape leaves, sewn with seed pearls,

is a dainty pattern in lace pins.

Black costumes are a great deal worn, and clear the ground by a good inch all around. The prettiest polonaises are in the Princess of Wales style, with long, cluging draperies.

Tartan ribbons are mingled with dark green and other velvets in English walking hats.

Golden green and cameo pink is a fashionable combination, becoming alone to the rosy blonds. Fresh, reautiful tints of crushed strawberry have reappeared, and the pink shades of terra

cotta are in vogue. Dressy aprons of pongee silk have a broad satin ribbon belt passing around the waist and tied in a bow, with long ends at the left side.

The New York Medical Journal gives a simple remedy for hiccough. The sufferer should close his external auditory canals with his fingers, exerting a certain degree of pressure; at the same time he is to drink a few sips of any liquid whatever, the glass or cup being held to his lips by another person. The effect is said to

CARSLEY'S COLUMN THE DISPLAY of summer costumes at S. Cara-ley's this season is something very attractive.

In order to reduce the stock of knitted shawls, S. Carsley has decided to chear out several lines as 25c, 75c., \$1, \$1.75. Call.

The sheep-kin rugs and door mats which are teing shown at S. Carsley's are the handsomest and cheapest goods in the market. All prices, All colors,

ROYAL ROYAL ROYAL ROYAL ROYAL	WILTON	AND AND AND AND	AXMIN AXMIN AXMIN AXMIN AXMIN AXMIN	STER STER STER STER
ROYAL		AND	AXMIN	STOPP

Parties wishing to secure a bargain would do well to examine our stock of Royal Wilton and Axminster Carpets, which we have reduced a great deal below cost.

S. CARSLEY.

BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTR ES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES
BEST	9	WIRE	TAPESTRIES

We are selling the very best makes of Tapestry Carpets at prices which other houses ask for good of much inferior quality. Tapestry Carpets from 30c per yard upwards.

S. CARSLEY.

Finest Makes of Brussels Carpets Finest Makes of Brussels Carpets Finest Makes of Brissels Carpets Finest Makes of Brussels Carpets

Now offering at prices which cannot fail to convince purchasers of the extra good value given in these goods. Just received, a very handsome line, with Borders and Stair Carpets

S. CARSLEY.

CHEAP CHE75 CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS

CHEAP CHEAP Now offering, Carpets at prices lower than ever. Just receivee, a very intideone line of I yard wide Reversible Carpets, to sell at price ranging from 10c per yard upwards : also, a very fine line of Double Faced Carpets, to sell at 25c

and 33c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

MIELINERY MILLINERY
Novelties are added to our large assortment as soon as produced in the different markets.

S. CARSLEY.

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Rats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Bonnets and Hats Trimmed Boncets and Hats Trimmed Boancts and Hats

Besides having a perfect selection in imported Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, a nice assortment of "our own make," is always on view in the show room.

S. CARSLEY.

WHITE STRAW HATS WHITE STRAW HATS WHITE STRAW HATS WHITE STRAW HATS
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Always in stock the largest assortment to be had of Ladies' Misses and Children's White Straw Hats, for all purp is. s.

S. CARSLEY.

Laj J. (Lon ches G. F St. A. 1 Deca P. D

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SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE HATS SHADE BATS SHADE HATS

all collors, at all prices.

Full assortment in all the newest shops. S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many Shirtmakers and other who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spools preference to other makes goes to prove that is the best thread in this market.

MONTREAL, May 30th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Crufar Pitcher's Castoria: