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An Agnostic Professor's Absurdities.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED PROPHET REBUKED

[London Universe, May 4.]

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception the claims of good Catholic literature, as represented by the Catholic Truth Society, to general support, were eloquently pleaded by general support, were eloquently pleaded by Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. After recall-ing the celebrated answer given by Tallyrand to Leberaux, when the latter questioned him as to the best means of propagating his new religion of humanity..." You had better get aracified, and rise from the dead"...the rev, proacher pointed out that the Resurrection was at the present day an object of constant and violent attack by so-called Biblical critics, who professed merely a desire to lead men back from the state of theology to the Bible -whatever that might mean. If the Resur-rection was, as it so volubly asserted by these so-oalled scientists,

A HISTORIC FRAUD, and not a historic fact, then, indeed, would another Samson be needed to raze to the ground the sacred edifice of the Christian religion. The foundation upon which it rested being shown to be rotten, it became a mere question of time when it would come down with a crash. To be sure, there was one little point which these so-called Bibical critics seemed to have overlooked. it was this, that as the foundation had lasted for nearly two thousand years without as yet having given any premenitory signs of weakness or rottenness, it might possibly be premature to con-demn both basis and building as utterly un-reliable. Let them look at what these stupendously learned men had to tell them, poor benighted Catholics. Their contention was that Christ never really rose from the dead, or else He never really died on the cross. In an article contributed to the current number of one of the leading periodicals,

A SELF CONSTITUTED PROPHET of agnosticism contended that our Lord did not really die. He was laid in the temb, but He managed to creep out of it, and to get away into Galilee. The theory was not, he was happy to say, of English manufacture. Like many other clumsy things, it was an export from Germany. It was spun in the begining of the century by Paul of Heidelberg; later on it was offered to the public by Schlei-macher, but they rejected it as not being sufficiently respectable. As far as he (the preacher) could make out, the reasons adduced by the writer in support of his theory resolved themselves into these two-that ordinary Galilean peasants were known to live several days moon top gross, al ing to the testimony of St. Mark, Pilate wondered that our Lord should have so soon died. The first was.

NO REASON AT ALL.

For though it was true that there were exceptional cases in which the crucified recovered, they never occurred except when the persons in question were well nursed and their wounds carefully treated. What the prophet ef agnosticism had got to prove, and not merely to enunciate, then, was this—that our Lord was so nursed and that His wounds were so treated. As he could not and did not do this, he had no plausible reason for building up such a theory. Again, it was perfectly true that Pilate wondered when the news was brought Him the Christ was dead, but the Apostle was careful to ge on to say that the Reman Governor refused to give up the body to Joseph of Arimathea until he had eatisfied himself about she reality of our Lord's death. So that two reasons put forward in support

THE NON-DEATH THEORY

were in reality no reasons at all. The prophets of agnosticism conveniently ignored or rejected the testimony of the cloud of witnesses who gave positive evidence of the reality of our Lord's Death. "With the excep-tion of St. Mark," he declares, "all your witnesses are worth nothing; their testimony is not worth the paper on which it is written."
But surely the se-called Biblical critics were bound to accept the testimony of St. Paul, who, in his first four letters, which were unassallably authentic, told them of the general belief in the reality of our Lord's Death as well as in reality of our Lord's Resurrection. He told them that all the Churches, and all the Apostles, and different people at different times and in different places believed in His Deuth and saw Him after He had risen, Why should not St. Paul be heard? Was he to be

PUT OUT OF COURT

because the so-called prophet of agnosticism called him "a singular witness, a most strange man." Surely there was something stranger far who, in order to uphold a pet theory, was ready to reject the evidence of an unassailable witness and fling even his common sense to the wind-for in the name of common sense he (the preacher) asked how was it possible that a man taken down from the cress in an exhausted state and covered with wounds could recover in an enclosed tomb which was cold and damp; how if he of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, so recovered, could be disengage himself one-storied, plentifully supplied with windows, from the bandages in which he was swathed, and how, if he did succed in edisengaging himself, could be have found strength enough to roll away the stone from his sepulcher ! These were absurd propeitions, but they were not too absurd for

SO CALLED BIBLICAL CRITICS. and so they rejected all the details given us about our Lord's death and Resurrection; the explanation of it all was this; that Joseph dediterranean and the Dead See can be seen.

Armenians are also busy that it has present case; when his grace the seption of a family which has done to the Contemporary Reviewith the well-known to ally absurd and childlishly ridiculous, but monstrous and misoblevous, implying as that former, build, cafes and between his people at the first and the shepard is structed was their oppressors; and the shepard at a the ridicular inclination. The Whole Casgrain has been elected President for many other property controlled by the Primatial Sec of Ireland and the historic See Doyle base for many other princely she contended that the Primatial Sec of Ireland and the Primatial Sec of Ireland and the historic See Doyle base for many other princely she contended that the Primatial Sec of Ireland and the historic See Doyle base for many of the Contemporary Reviewight he well-known of the Contemporary Reviewight he well-known of the Contemporary Reviewight he well-known in the side dealers that the first the shell interesting subject of the Content in the later of the Content in the first in the first in the first of the Content in the structure of the Content in the shell interesting subject of the Content in the shell interesting property on which the Recleates that the shell interesting subject of the Content in the shell interesting property on which the Recleates the shell interesting property on which the Recleates that the shell interesting property on which the Recleates that the shell interesting property on which the Recleates the shell interesting property on which the Recleates the shell interesting property on which the Recleates the shell interesting prope and some of them went so far as to say that

put forward by a French scoffer. He held that Jesus of Nazareth really died, but did not really rise. How, then, explain the general belief in the Resurrection! What THE INCENIOUS PRENCHMAN

told them was this : that misled by the intensity of her grief Mary Magdalen mistook a gardener for Jesus; that by some marvallous electric process she communicated the tancy to the Apostles, and that they believed with her that He had risen, and that the story grew until the whole world ac-cepted it. Surely to get hold of such a theory the French scoffer must have read his New Testament as

WITCHES ARE SAID TO READ THE PATER

backwards. Why St. Mark, whom the Bible critics were so fond of quoting when it suited their purpose, told them that the Apostles refused to believe Mary Magdalen, refused to believe even the two who came from Emmaus, until at last our Lord came to the eleven and upbraided them for their incredulity and hardness of heart. What had the Biblical critics and the prophet of agrica-ticism to say to this? Unless they were prepared to fling away the evidence of St. Mark, as well as to deny the genuineness of the Gospels of St. John, St. Matthew, and St. Luke, they had really no evidence to produce in support of a theory so nonsensical, Even if the four Gospels were not authentic, what then? They had the evidence of St. Paul, who in these four universally-accepted lotters of his. told them that belief in the Resurrection of our Lord as

AN OBJECTIVE FACT

was universal in all the Churches; that He had been seen in different places, at different times, by different people, singly and in bands; that for forty days He remained among them, teaching them how to build up the Church; that He then disappeared, and that the Church went forth and made belief in the Resurrection

THE VERY RASIS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE and motive of Christian perfection. He teld them that the whole world believed in it, and if they did not believe in it, then the whole preaching of the Church was vain and unprefitable. What had the peophet of agnosticism to say to St. Paul? He was good enough to forgive St. Paul, to exonerate him from moral guilt for the vision which was in itself a distinct proof of the Resurrection; but he was careful to add that " the wisdom which estisfied Paul would never have estisfied me." He questioned the right of the professor to affirm whether he could believe or did believe, be satisfied or dissatisfied, with any supernatural vision whatsoever. How in the name of logic could a man justify his prefession to know nothing at all about supernatural visions

CLAIM TO KNOW EVERYTHING

about them? Was it possible that the precould tell us a great deal about what they know, could tell us a great deal more about what they did not know? What did this socalled Bible criticism show? It simply showed that there were men in these days-aducated and cultured men-who could believe that the moon was made of green cheese and bluce adw

MISTAKE MOONSHINE FOR SUNLIGHT.

What had all this Bible criticism proved? Simply nothing at all. It had simply shown them what they knew before, that in the different reports given by the four Evangelists of our Lord's Resurrection, there were obviour difficulties and seeming discrepancies. But even if they were satisfied that these disorepancies were utterly irreconcilable, the fact would not disprove the objective reality of the Resurrection any more than the discrepancies observable in the accounts given lately in Conservative and Liberal organs of a great speech made by an eminent lawyer BEFORE A GREAT COMMISSION

could be said to prove that no speech had been make at all. Concluding, the rev. preacher expressed his conviction that is was not because their intellect were convinced by the evidence that scientists refused to acknowledge the realty of the Resurrection The acceptance or rejection was a matter about which the will was more concerned than the intellect. He was satisfied that if the Resurrection were a mere speculative fact, with no bearing upon life or conduct, they would accept it. As a matter of fact, it affected the whole tenour of our life. He who accepted the Resurrection, must also embrace Curistianity, and he who said of Obristianitys "I will have none of it." was bound logically to declare the same of Christianity's central doctrine.

Jerusalem's Growth:

A German newspaper published in Palestine, states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its situation nor its trade are favourable to a its situation nor its trade are favourable to a rapid increase. It lies amongst a not very fertile group of mountains; it has next to no commerce, and it has no manufactures. Nevertheless, now buildings are rising daily; churches, gardens and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring up out

the Rotobschilds have completed a new hospital, Close by it there is a new Abysinian church. The Russians are also great builders; they have erected a new church, consulate, lodging houses for pilgrims of the orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near the Russian groupe stands the German House" for German Oatholics, from whose top the German and the Pupal flags float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the

The Only One the Black Robes Ever Ruled.

It Was Patagopia, and During Their Administration it Had the Model Coverument-Portugue Jealouty Worked Bet Only Atainst it, but Against the

Order, tee.

Have you heard of the only nation which the Jemits have ever ruled, and how is prospered under their paternal care; how a republic, realizing the dreams of Plato, the aspirations of Sir Thomas More, the poetic conceptions of Harrington, as expressed in his "Oceania," and the lofaicat ideas of philosophical perfection as dreams of by Lord Bacon in his "New Aslantis," was founded by those zealous pioneers of civili-zation at the uttermost ends of the earth; in a region which rumor had peopled with savages, more than common tall, and even furnished

The pages of history contain few more in-teresting records than the account of the Jesuit settlement in Patagonis. We read how, after the discovery of America by Columbus, vast hordes of Spanish adventurers poured over the fertile continent of South America, pursued the natives with fire and sword, and deprived the locas of their gorgeous city, with its splendid temples and wealth of gold and precious stones, with its vestal virgins, consecrated to the sun, with its unique chronicles of former ages, traced on vellum with pictorial letters, or treasured up by means of a marvelous system of knots on many colored strings. But in the southern por-tion of this newly discovered Eldorado was a vast plain inhabited by a race of giants, fierce warriors, agile hunters, and clever horsemen.
The soldiery who might with impunity commit
any enormity on the timid Aztecs and Incas
shrank back with dread from this superior and dreaded race, and allowed them to roam un-milested over their native pampas, although the country was believed to be rich in silver. But where the love of fortune could not in-But where the love of fortune could not induce men to risk their lives, the love of souls induced a party of Jesuits to bring the glad tidings of redemption to this formidable race; and accordingly a party of the heroic sons of Ignatius left their native Spain for the New World, and approaching near the dreaded region of Patagonia, they went unarmed into a boat and sailed up the river Plate. The natives, astonishat the sight of white men, fied at first into the woods, but were recalled by the soft strains of music stealing over the waters as black-robed fathers sang their evening hymn. Then they received them kindly into their villages, gave them to eat and to drink, and heard with joy the glad tidings of the better land.

The missioners made no attempt to bring the

The missioners made no attempt to bring the netives under subjection to the Spanish crown. The fathers were their rulers, their judges, their physicians and their moss trusted friends. They built schools and colleges, warehouses and facsolver of their native land for the necessaries of life produced by the teeming west; and in the wide world was not a happier land than the distant plain of Patagonia, whilst every evening, when their tasks were done, the hymns of prises swelled forth from the churches, where were formerly heard the groans of victims to their

pagon rites.
But the Portugese minister, Pombal, saw with jealous eyes the influence of the fathers over the dusky tribes, and he persuaded the king that the Jesuiss had alienated the natives from their allegiance to the crown, and induced him to order their expulsion from all Portugese territory. But no minions of a malicious munister could induce the inhabitants of La Plata to separate themselves from their trusted friends. Pombal, however, knew that a word from the Pope would instantly dissolve that noble band, and he threatened the Vatican with a schiem of the Portuguese Church if the Order of the Jerich and the Portuguese Church the Ward world. suits were not dissolved throughout the world. In 1791 the Pope yielded, the decree was pronounced, a mightier one than Pombal had spoken, and the Society of Jesus was no more. The Patagonians were soon after attacked by the soldiers, some were driven out of their native land, others learned the vices of their conquerers, and in a few years all were extinct. That suits were not dissolved throughout the world. ers, and in a few years all were extinct. once fertile land is now in possession of the Argentine government, and is still known by the name of "Les Missiones" and hundreds of Irish men and women leave their homes every week to tend sheep on the plains of the erst-while Jesuit Republic. JAMES C. MOWALTER.

FATHER McFADDEN.

Is Another Trayesty of Justice to be Witnessed in Ireland.

It is impossible for any man, however bigoted or prejudiced, to deny the gravity of the situation the existence of which is so forcibly pointed out in the letters which we to day transfer from the columns of the Bulfast Morning News, or the necessity which is now proven to have existed for the immediate formation of the fund which Mr. Gray has properly inaugurated in that journal. The four Archbishops of Ireland have united their voices in defence of the cruelly persecuted pastor of Gweedore, and have placed the shield of their august personality between him and those who seem greedy for his life.

Never has there been more scathing condem nation published of the existing system of government in Ireland. Never has the consequence of attempting to rule Ireland by means of men, some of whom are aliens in blood, and all of whom are aliens in feeling, been more all of whom are sales in reeing, been accelered testified by those whose testimony is unimpeachable. Hide it or disguise it as they may, even Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour cannot be blind to the fact of the seriousness of the pass to which their policy has brought things in Ireland when his Grace the Archbishop of Dublind the control of the seriousness. has to express his "conviction that under the present system of legal administration in Ireland it is a matter of practical impossibility to secure a fair trial either for him or for any other prisoner, priest of laymen, whom the Executive may be really determined to see found guilty on any charge, even on a charge of wiful murder, as in the present case;" when his grace the Archbishop of Cashel declares that "the fact is

against the cruel and injustifiable tyranny which is being practised in Donegal. It is high time that men took counsel together, and asked each other how long is such a state of things to be parmitted to endure.

We write with tall annual the counsel in

We write with a full sense of the responsibillity attaching to our words when we say that it would be impossible to find in the foulest records of the worst periods of England tyranny and misrule in Ireland anything to surpass for calculated and cold-booded malignity the charg-ing of Father M Fadden a devoted priess of culate character, the champion and pastor of an oppressed people, with the heinous crime of murder. Those who did this thing knew in their hearts and souls that they were doing that which was most calculated to outrage the feelings of our race; but they did it of studied intent and in pursuance of a policy which has rendered the present Administration hased and dispused throughout the length and breadth of Ireland.

The Castle and its lawyers knew and know well that it is more than doubtful whether the humblest peasant who was present on that first Sunday of February last, when Inspector Mar-tin met his death in the chapel yard at Gweedore, can be held legally or morally guilty of murder. They knew that if they could lay their hands on the very man whose arm struck down Mr Martin, it is more than doubtful if any unprejudiced and unpacked jury would find unprejudiced and unpacked jury would had him guilty on a capital charge, and knowning this, knowing well that what took place was a chance moles, a contest provoked by rash and arrogant assault upon Father M Fadden, while he was surrounded by a group of his enthusias-tic people, an assault aggravated by the nonproduction of any legal warrant or sign of justification, by the flourishing of a swordblade and a rude attempt to roughly separate him from his flock, they have acted as they have done.

flock, they have acted as they have done.

For this iffray, in which no man can dare to say who struck the first blow, but wherein it is proven beyond question that Father McFadden sought only to allay passion and to prevent strife the Castle authorities, influenced by Mr. Balfour, have dared to charge with griverous and deadly crime a pure souled and earnest priest, one to whom, cleric as he was, by the very nature and obligation of his sacred office, such accusation was the crowning exicificing of a life which has been spent in a list of the suffering and sorrowing—which has been devoted without stint or measure to the service of God.

the service of God. Following out this abominable course of action, the Castle authorities intend, it is believed, to put Father McFadden on his trail before a packed jury, a "special jury" for-sooth A jury packed with with Orangemen, Freemasons, preverts, with everyone save Catholice. Such a jury as tried Father Sheehy in the she black days of old and sent him to his martyrdom such a jury as before now has dyed Irish scaffolds with innocent blood, and garnered up a heritage of hatred and fierce ill-will. Who is chiefly responsible for this if it is to be?
With regret, with horror, we say it. A Catholic Attorney-General. Let there be no mistake about this. If these things are to be, it will be solely and only because Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C. which, if it be carried to the comsummation which the Archbishops of Ireland express their fears of a unanimous public opinior will hold him chiefly responsible.—Irish Catholic

ANTI-IRISH CATHOLICS.

Archbishop Walsh on their Address to Mgr.

4 RUTLAND SQUARE, Dublin, April 26. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman-

DEAR SIR :- I cannot but regard as singularly inopportune and injudicious the publication in the Times of the address prepared by the Oatho-lic landlords and Liberal Unionists of Ireland for presentation to Monsignor Persico. But now that the address has been so infelicitously published, I would venture to make a suggestion to the distinguished noblemen and others whose

ames are attached to it.

The address concludes with a prayer—I have no doubt a sincere one—for "the increase of blacity" and "the restoration in our country of Peace and good will towards men."

It seems to me that a joint expression of opinion, backed by the same signatures, in favor of the course which I have on many occasions ven-tured to advocate in your columns would very notably contribute to the fulfilment of that

What is there to hinder those who have so formally and so publicly expressed their anxiety for the restoration of peace from now coming forward, with equal publicity, to recommend the adoption of that which will, I think be uni-versally recognized as the first essential step sowards this desirable end?

I have made myself responsible before the

country for the suggestion that the course which has proved so signally successful in the case of that Vandeleur tenants should be adopted also in all other cases throughout Ireland where the relations of landlord and tenants are similarly strained.

My suggestion has been endorsed with unmistakable sincerity by every organ of public opin-ton at the tenant's side in Ireland. I need only quote one instance of this. United Ireland has strongly pressed for the adoption of my proposal describing it as "statesmanlike and conciliatory."

1 now publicly appeal to those noblemen and

gentlemen whose names have been so prominently brought forward by the publication of the Persico addresses in the Times to help forward in some practical way this practical effort in the cause of peace. I remain, dear sir, most faithfully yours,

WILLIAM J. WALSH,

Archbishop of Dublin.

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

A Blind Novice Professed in the Carmelite Order.

On Tuesday last, a scene was witnessed in the Carmelite Convent in this city which was never parhaps witnessed in the Church before; the reception of a blind novice. Miss Margarel Doyle is the daughter of a family which has done much for the Church in Cincinnati. The vast.

that God would open some way by which she might be enabled to enter the religious state, netwithstanding the insurmountable obstacle of her total blindness. For years she prayed and hoped and waited. At last the inspiration came to her to apply to the Carmelites in this city. The Prioress was much interested in her case, and, after learning the history of her family, determined to make an effore to meet her de sires. She wrote to the General at Rome, ex-plaining all the circumstances of the case. After considerable delay and correspondence permis-sion was obtained and the blind girl was admitted to the holy habit. She was received last Tue-day morning by Vicar General Brady, Father Felix, the Superior of the Passionists, the former confessor in Cincinnati, preaching the sermon. It was a very touching some, as the young novice was led by one of the Sisters to the foot of the alter to make a tender of her heart to the Spouse of souls. The large audi-ence which filled the chapel was moved to tears. She is a very bright girl and, alshough she will be dispensed from reciting the divine office, she knows the "common" almost by hears. May she be still further blessed with the grace of holy profession.—St. Louis Watchman.

THEY STAND BY HIM.

Bev. Mr. Merridge Sustained by His Con gregation.

OTTAWA, May 16 .- Rev. W. T. Herridge was waited on this afternoon by about fifty members of his congregation in connection with his recent action on the Jesults question. The pro-minent mover in the matter, when asked the object of the gathering, said it was none of the business of the public, but an entirely private affair. It was stated in this connection that an address of confidence in the reverened gentlemen has been in circulation, but gentlemen al leged to be connected with it said there had been no formal address, but they were going to have a pleasant talk in an informal manner.

THE BISHOP OF KERRY.

Something of the late Dr. Higgins and His Political Ideas.

From the American Catholic News: The death of Most Rev. Audrew Higgins, bishop of Kerry, took place on May 1. For the week previous be was unable to leave his room in consequence of a chest affection. On the day of his death he partook of breakfast at 9 o'clock, the usual hour. At II alarming symptoms appeared, and Dr. Griffin, who had been in constant attendance, called in the assistance of Dr. MacDonough, but by the time that gentleman arrived at the place from the workhouse he had breathed his last His krdship was born in Kullarney about the year 1828. He was ordain-ed in 1851. He was appointed dean of Kerry solely and only because Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C. and in 1801. He way appointed dean of Herry has not the strength of mind and manliness of during the episcopacy of the late Dr. McCarthy. His elevation to the episcopacy took place on rage upon justice and equity. Already he has refuse to the later of the looked upon and tolerated acts which we refuse supervened somewhat suddenly, and proved to believe he could not have prevented, and fatal. Dr. Higgins became bishop at a time when the relations between landlord and tenant were very strained all over Ireland, and perhaps most particularly in Kerry. He unfortunately was unable, owing to the attitude on the land-lords side which he seemed to assume, to exorcise that restraining influence over the people which has been so beneficial in maintaining order in other portions of the country. Kerry, it is notorious, became during his episcopacy the theatre of moonlighting and other outrage from which most, if not all, of the different othe counties and diocese were fairly preserved.
Towards the close, however, "Dr. Higgins fell more into line with his people as well as with his brethren of the spiscopacy in the matters agitating the country. Some of his recent utterances revealed a strong sense of the lujus. tice under which the Irish tenants lebor at the hands of harsh or neglectful landlords, many of whom, being absentees, are represented by exacting and unsympathetic agents. As an ecclesiastic Dr. Higgins yielded to none in zeal. The churches and educational conventual establishments in his diocese found in him an ardent nature. He was 60 years of age, and was ordained a priest in 1851. The dean of the diocese, the Very Rev. John Coffey, vicar-general of Kerry and parish priest of Tralee, will act as administrator until the election and consecration of Dr. Higgings' successor.

A Ritualist Defeat.

LONDON, May 15.—An important decision has been rendered by the Archbishop of Canter-bury in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, who is under prosecution for ritualistic practices The Bishop's friends, and indeed all ritualists claim that the law of Hebry VIII., snapping the fast link which bound the Established Church to Rome, deprived the archbishops of the power which they exercised over all ecole siastical dignitaries within their supervision, and they attest that no legislation has since restored that control or assigned it a certain residence in any Church Court. The Archbishop, however, has adopted the contention of the Low Church party in the Communion, and asserted this right to dispose of Dr. King's case as he sees fit. It is believed by fit. It is believed by some that Parliament wil yet have to settle, by unambiguous legislation, the uncertainty as to what constitutes a final Court of Appeal in matters affecting the Established Church. There is only one thing certain at this stage of the proceedings, and that is that the fight will be long, bitter and costly.

The Father Mathew Centenary.

The centenary of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, will occur October 10, 1890, and the Irish people are already taking steps to celebrate it. The Dub-lin Nation informs us that; "among the patrons of the demonstration are the Eminence Cardinal Mauning and their Grace the Archbishops of Bublin and Cashel; while, the committee, of which the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cark which she bight worshipms one Mayor of Cark is Fresident, consists of the chief magistrates of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Clonnel, many members of Parliament, clergymen and other representative citizens."

Mr. W. S. Lilly, dealing on the current issue

Very Critical Position of Affairs on the French Coast of Newlandland.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—Private letters from Bay St. George, Newfoundland, represent that the relations between Newfoundland, and French fishermen on the disputed French shore are reaching a crisis. The commander of the British warship Lily issued a proclamation to the effect that he would not permit Newfoundland fishermen to set their nets to catch herring and if they did so he would conficate the nets. An in lightation meeting was held at which An in lignation meeting was held at which strong language was used. Rev. Dr. Howley, prefect apostolic of the west coast of Newfoundland, told the commander of the British warship that he was there with the apparent mission of protecting French instead of British interests. The commander replied that he was carrying out his instructions from the Imperial carrying out his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in the inhabitants of the Newfoundland Government. The proclamation, which was posted in public places, was quickly torn down by the infuriated people. St. George's bay is a great herring flishing ground. Some 2,000 people there live almost entirely by catching herring and exporting them to Canada. The French are given "concurrent rights by treaty to that part of Newfoundland, but claim exclusive jurisdiction, and now they cannot get bait." In other portions of Newfoundland they are asserting their claims of exclusiveness over Eay St. George and supplying themselves with bait there. This prevents the British it habitants from getting fish, which would of course, "infrom getting fish, which would of course, "interfere" with the French, and a British warship is there to prevent any "interference"
One writer says it is a question of bread for his
obildren, and if necessary he will use his rifle to
enforce his rights. They must either do that or abandon that part of the British empire to Franco. The herring spawn this week and the writer predicts bloodshed.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Tributes from Protestant Poets

John Reble, a Protestant, addressed the folpeautiful lines to the Blessed Virgin :-

' Ave Marie! thou whose name All but adoring leve may claim; Yes may we reach thy shrine; For He, thy Son and Savior vows To crown all lowly, lofsy brows With love and joy like thine."

Many other Protestants have been poetically inspired by the sweet name of Mary, but we can give only a few. Edgar Allen Poe thus implores the constant companionship of the Blessed Virgin :

" At morn-at noon-at twilight dim-Mary I thous hast heard my hymn! In joy and wee—in good and ill— Mother of God, be with me still!"

Even Lord Byron, whose morality was not of of the Immaculate Mother of God to ejaculate:

Ave Maria!'tis the hour of prayer! Ave Maria; may our spirit dere Look up to thine and to thy Son above!"

Wordsworth pays the Virgin Queen of heaven this beautiful tribute :

Mother ! whose virgin bosom uss uncrost With the least shade of thought to sin allied; Woman I above all women glorified ! Our tainted nature's solitary boast ! Purer than foam on central ocean tost; Brighter than eastern skies, at sunset strewn With fancied roses.

Mrs. Hemans pays the following tribute to the Holy Handmaid of the Lord:

" For such high tidings as to thee were brought, Chosen of heaven! that hour, but thou, O thou ! E'en as a flower with gracious rains o'er-

fraught,
Thy virgin head beneath its crown dide's bow,
And take to thy breast th' all Holy Word!"
And own thyself the Handmaid of the Lord!" Last, though not least, we shall quote our own Henry W. Longfellow:

"This is indeed the Blessed Virgin's land, Virgin and mother of our dear Redeemer! All hearts are touched and softened at her name.

Alike the bandit with the bloody hand, The priest, the prince, the scholar and the peasant,
The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer,

Pay homage to her as one ever present I have always envied the Catholics their faith

in that sweet, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting something of His splendor, but permitting His love to stream upon the worshipper more intelligibly to human comprehension through the medium of a woman's tenderness.—Hawthorne.

A FATED FAMILY.

A Series of Sudden Deaths.

RICHMOND, Que, May 20.—A singular fatality has befallen the family of the late Mr. James Mooney, of Alverton. It is not yet two years since the father was suddenly taken from them, and on the first of last March Miss Kate Mooney dropped dead, supposed to be from heart disease, though she was apparently in good health up to the time of her death. Her brother James, who was married, died suddenly on the morning of the tenth inst. Although for some time in poor health, be had been at Lavenir the previous evening, a distance of about four miles, and remarked that he was feeling much better. His aged mother was so pros-trated with grief at this second shock that she died on the 13th inst., and last evening Mrs. Kelly, the mother of the young widow, walked to the house of her daughter, half a mile distant, and died soon after reaching the house. A young daughter at home on hearing the sad news of her mother's death became senseless and speechless, and for several hours it was feared she would not rally, but is reported better this evening, though still weak. The deepest sympathy is falt for the bereaved family.

The remains of Washington Irving Bishop were buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York

Monday.

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows, and Joys.

Second Part.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

When he came near to the cottage the light fell upon him. Teresa rose, and clasping her hands in terror, cried, "John! oh, John!" It was Sir John, and when he heard her my he turned towards her for a moment. The monlight for an instant showed his haggard face, his wild eyes, and his pale brow.

"I have seen her! I have seen her!" he exclaimed in a hourse voice, and rushed again

madly on. Teresa tried to follow him, but her limbs failed her, and she would have fallen to the ground but for Madelmo's supporting arm.
"To the lake!" she gasped, "he is going to

Madeline placed her in her chair, hastened down the steps, and bravely followed the poor madman'a course.

CHAPTER IX. DROWNED.

He was soon out of her sight, but she knew the way, and in her excitement nover reflected that unless he were to stand still it would be quite impossible for her to overtake him. The of the path along which she rau with the speed of a fawn delayed her, but the poor madman rushed straight on, regardless of any obstacls. When she had gained the summit of a little rising ground she stopped for a moment to take breath, and looked anxiously into the wood which lay at one side. No sign of life or movement was visible, and she turned towards the lake, which lay at a very short distance be-fore her. Her heart failed her at the sight which met her syes; Sir John was climbing the rooks the waterside. Almost paralysed with serror she tried to call him back from the perilous ascent, but in vain; it may be that her feeble voice never reached his ears, or else that he heard and would not heed; he never stopped, and in another moment he was standing motionless as a statue, on the great flat rock said by tradition to be the chosen resting place of the Red Lady. There he stood, with his neck and chest bare, and his hair floating on the breeze. He had turned towards the Castle, and leaning forward he seemed to be watching some one coming through the darkness, Then he suddenly started back, clasped his hands above his head, and with a cry which froze Madeliue's blood in her veins, threw himself into the lake. Again she ran forward crying out for help, while the echo answered her cries. When she reached the bank of the lake, she saw nothing but the smooth surface of the water hardly ruffled by the breath of the gentle breeze; the calm lake had covered Sir John like a fair windingsheet. In another moment the servants, who n looking for him and whom Madeline's cries had attracted to the lake, appeared. Teresa herself was there, and in a trembling voice in quired, "Where is John?"

The sight of two servants who were bearing a little boat gave answer to her question. Made-line led her to a great stone seat placed at the side of the lake, and throwing her arms around her wep: with her, while she watched the search

which was being made.

It did not last long, the boat soon stopped beneath a weeping willow whose branches hung down into the lake; Sir John's body had drifted to this spot and had then been arrested by the branches. It was taken out and laid on the damp grass; life was quite extinct. Teresa knelt dewn beside her dead brother and covered his livid face with her tears and kisses. Two of the men began to cut down some boughs to form a bier, the work seemed a very slow one, and Madeline turned to a strong man who was standing with folded arms and gazing mournfully on the corpse. "Peter," she said, quickly, "could not you carry him to the Castle?"

Peter silently and gettly put Teresa aside, took the body in his strong arms, and went towards the Castle with his borden. Everyone followed him. Other men repeatedly offered to help him, but he shook his head and declined their aid; from time to time he stopped to rest. and then it might be seen that great tears were falling from Peter's eyes on the pale brow and the grey hair of his master.

As the sad procession reached the Castle, Lady Burton and Mary came with hurried steps Kate arrived, panting for breath. When she saw her master she uttered a piercing cry and bid her son stand still.

Pater obeyed; the old woman seized one of Sir John's lifeless hands and pressed it to her faded lips, then turned to Lady Burton, and stretching her bony arm towards her, she cried,
A curse upon you, Lady Burton! It is your
fault that he whem I nourished at my breast is lying dead in the arms of my son! Where is the caretaker you gave him? Leb him show finnself, unfaithful servant that he is! Ah! but for you Peter would have never left his side. Sir John would now be a living man, or else two corpses would have been drawn out of the lake. A curse upon you, avil wife!"
No one tried to silence poor Kate, whose out-

break of invective had taken all by suprise, but she was led away from the spot, and Sir John's lifeless form was borne into the hall of Castle Burton. A week later another coffin was laid in the family vault where many generations of the decendants of Sir Richard were reposing, and Arthur Burton, who had been among the chief mourners, was Sir Arthur Burton of Castle Burton.

CHAPTER X. THE WIDOW.

Silence and stillness seemed to have fallen on Castle Burton. The great drawing room, which had an hour or two before been filled with relations and friends assembled for the funeral, was empty, save for the presence of two silent and gloomy black-robed figures seated on a velvet-covered couch at the further end of the splendid apartment. These were Lady Burton and her daughter. The expression of Mary's countenance was one of ill-humour and annoyance rather than of grief. Lady Burton seemed to be completely broken down. Now that no one but her daughter was there to see her, she had laid

aside her haughty and steady air, and her proud head was bowed low. She had always rescented the little disarpoint ments and troubles which are to be met with in life. She had bent beneath but one yoke and that was the will of her daughter, and as the bondage was self-chosen, it was as sweet as

The death of the husband who had found little happiness in his union with her, was the first great blow which had fallen upon her, and this blow over whelmed her. For, in the first place, she could not completely stifle the voice of conscience, or escape the sting of remorse, and besides, the change of position, which she had hoped to avoid by means of her daughter's marriage, was terrible to her. There are trials in life which soften the heart, and transform the most rugged natures. In certain souls these morse for the past, but the germ of future virtues, but for others the bitterness and desola-

tion are fruitless and barren.

The sound of shutsing the door in the corridor made Mary start. "I am frightened!" she said, shrinking back upon the velvet

The door of the great drawing-room opened alowly, a servant came in with candles, and Teress followed. She looked very pale and beau-Teress followed. She looked very pale and beau-tiful in her deep mourning, her sweet face was very sad, and her blue eyes full of tears. She sat down near the two ladies and looked earn-estly at her sister-in-law, whom she had not seen alone since the fatal night. Lady Burbon's appearance surprised her; during the mournful ceremony she had preserved the cold and haughty air which was habitual to her, and con-sidering shab'she had left Sir John'so much to himself during his life, it could hardly be sup-rosed that she mourned for hum, ary deally. posed that she mourned for him very deeply. Teresa was secondingly autonished at her atti sample of despair, and almough ashe ind come for State perpress purpose of reaying that she was

A PROPERTY OF

farewell."
"Would you not be better upstairs, Charlotte!" the said, in a tone which had almost all her usual gentleness." this room is cold and slooms." gloomy.

Lady Burson whook her head and said. Thank you, Teresa, I am very well here."
"Where have you left Madeline?" asked

Mary. "She is at home, packing up

You are going away, aunt?"

Yes, I have come to say good bye."

Where are you going!" "To Paris?" repeated Lady Burton, with

consternation.

"Yes," said Teresa, gravely, "I will not go back to the past, for I do not wish in any way to hurt your feelings, but there is nothing to surprise you in my journey. Poor John no longer needs me, we have lived together without sympathy and can part without regret."

"I never thought myself necessary to you, Charlotte," replied Teress; "you have not looked on me as a sister, and there are sad memories between us which would make it hard

forus to live together."
"Teresa! Teresa! do you mean that John's
death was my fault?" said Lady Burton.

Teresa was silent.
"Your silence kills me," cried Lady Burson,
wringing her hands. "Alas ! alas ! if I had

but known." "I implored you not to send Peter away 'It is true ; but could I foresee what has hap-

pened?"
"There are things which ought to be foreseen."
"I understand Teresa, you accuse me and

now you are going to forsake me."
"Charlotte," answered Teresa, and her voice trembled with emotion, "my brother chose you for his wife, and in return for all he gave you, only asked for a little happiness. You never gave it to him, and if his life had not ended in so terrible a manner I should scarcely have grieved to see him die. It was always an understood thing that I lived here only for John's sake. He is dead and I am going away."

"Oh! do not go!" prayed Lady Burton, whose features were haggared and whose eyes were fixed upon Teresa. "Everyone hates me, and I cannot stay here if you go sway." Why not? Arthur does not wish you to

leave Castle Burton until spring."

"And do you think that I can accept his kindness if you leave me? What would people say of such a sudden parting? All the Burton family love you and dislike me; I should be under an obligation to them by staying on here,

but it would be pa'nful to me. Teresa, I beg of you not to forsake me just now."

There is a secret power in habit which in certain cases takes the place of sympathy. Teresa had never been thoroughly happy with her in the place of the place of sympathy. sister in law, she had been the witness of every phase of her poor brother's unhappy life; but he had spent a great deal of time with Lady Burton, and now that she saw her humbled and sorrowful, and heard her suppliant tones, her kind and gentle heart was touched by pity. La ly Burton had in great measure estrange self from her husband's family and could not expect from the very many tender considera-tion in the intercourse which would necessarily have to take place for the arrangement of business. She saw that Teresa was beginning to yield, and accordingly urged her request yet

more earnestly. Mary also joined her entrea-ties to those of her mother, and before Teresa left the Castle she had promised that she would remain with them. As she walked home she wondered how she could reconcile this promise with her engage-ment to take Madeline to Paris, but a solution to the problem soon occurred to her mind. Mrs. Fellowes had spoken of Mr. Duchene in the highest possible terms, and Teresa felt that under his care Mignonette might safely take

of which she was unwilling to deprive her. She was not, however, prepared for the young girl's reluctance to accept her proposal, for after all it only involved a separation of two months, and it would have seemed a pity to lose so rare an opportunity of seeing old friends.

the journey to Kerprat and enjoy the pleasure

Everything was accordingly settled, and on the following day they both went to Southampton. Mr. Duchene soon came to the hotel where they had taken rooms for the night. He was a fine-looking old man, with old-fashioned ceremonious manners of former days, with a kind heart and a genial temper. No better escort could have been found for Madeline. Teresa saw them embark on board the packet for St. Malo, and then returned in lonely sad-ness to Castle Burton.

CHAPTER XI.

KERPRAT REVISITED.

The following was the plan arranged between Mr. Duchène and Madeline:
At the town nearest to Kerprat they were to leave the diligence and take a private carriage, to spend the day at Kerprat, and go on the same evening to Poulmor to Father Larnec's presbytery. Mr. Duchène was to leave Madeline there for a few days while he visited his brother and they come for her and him they brother, and then come for her and bring her on to Paris.

Many were the emotions which passed through Madeline's heart when she returned to Brittany, her birthplace. She was once more in a Catholic country, her faith was shared by everyone she met : the cross, its sacred emblem was everywhere to be seen, it shows forth on the tower of each church, it stood by the wayside, in valleys and on monutains, stretching forth
its arms of granite, of wood, or of brass, and
bidding man look up from earth to heaven.
When they reached Kerprat, Mr. Duchéne
sought the inn and Madeline bent her steps to

the churchyard. Her first visit must be to the grave of the grandfather who had watched over her childhood, and won the tender love of her

young heart. The past came back to her with all its various memories; she walked slowly on and gazed around her. There, by the trunk of that old fir-tree, the Rector and her grandfather used to stand and talk together after Mass; by that straight shady alley she and her grandfather used to return to the White House, and as they went, he had a friendly word for everyone, and she hovered about, hurrying him on or delaying him, stealing his prayer-book from his pocket, or slipping behind him to glide through the

Dwelling on these visions of the past, she went towards the well-known spot. A woman was kneeling by the grave; when she saw Madeline she rose to her feet, made the sign of the cross, looked at her and turned down the path leading to the presbytery. Madeline hastened after her. "Martha! Martha!" she called.

And it surely was Martha, a little stouter, a little older than she used to be, but Martha after all. She turned round. "Don't you know me, Martha?" said Mignonette, putting up her veil and taking Martha's two hands. "Look well at me." And the good woman fixed her little brown eyes upon her. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, "it is Madeline!" And she threw her arms around her neck, then drawing back to look better at her, said. "The Rector will be quite

better at her, said. "The Rector will be quite onerjoyed—his little Madeline I his Mignonette i. The idea of coming without telling us! I can't believe it," and she laughed aloud for joy.

They went towards the presbytery, and as they went, Martha briefly explained that her brother had left: Poulmor and was again the Rector of Kerprat. The charge of the large Rector of Kerprat. The charge of the large and important parish of Foulmor was best with difficulties; people had taken unfair advantage of the Rector's kindness, and after a time, discord had broken out around him; he had taken his staff hand and gone to his Bishop to beg that he might return to his former flock who regetted him as indeed he also regretted them. His petition had been granted, and two years had passed since he had voluntarily laid aside a dignity, which, in his humility and love. bim as indeed the also regretted them. could do."

His petition had been granted, and two When these explanations were concluded, been granted, and two years had passed since he had voluntarily laid shev had resched Mrs, Dubanloy's.

aside a dignity which, in his humility and love of the house. One of them was alternately not the only one to failed to recognize Mignorean and the court of the house. One of them was alternately not the only one to failed to recognize Mignorean and the court of the house. r practice that and which had involved discent whistling and humming an air from an opera nonette.

The state of the s

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about to start for France, as Mr. Duchene had settled by sall from Routing to start for Brance, as Mr. Duchene had settled by sall from Routing to start now unwilling to segin by words of farewell.

"Would you not be better upstairs, Charlotte!" the said in a tone which had almost all wood on the fire, and smiled so see the child warm to the said in a tone which had almost all wood on the fire, and smiled so see the child warm to the said in a tone which had almost all wood on the fire, and smiled so see the child oress forward to enjoy the genial warmth. When Madeline came in, he took off his hat, bearfrom his chair and advanced towards her

with a respectful bow. "How are you, Rector?" said Madeline, gaz-ing withhow on the kind and venerable face of the good prints who had often bent to bless her in her childhopd.

"Good morning," said the old man, again

bowing low.

Martha was laughing under her cap.

Brother," she said, "you used once to know, this young isdy solon't you recollect her?"

The Rector bowed again, but shook his head

in evidently perplexity.
"Then I can't be like my mother, as you used to tell grandpaps I was," said the young girl, in

"Do not say so!" cried Lady Burton. "What is to become of me when you are gone?"
"I never thought myself

would not always be little,"
These words threw a sudden light on the matter, and the old man exclaimed, with great emotion, "What? can it be you, my child? and then fixing his calm eyes upon her, added. "yes, it really is. Martha, since our prodigal child has returned we will kill the fatted calf. All her friends in the parish must be invited to dinner; and as the poor must not be forgotten, we will begin by giving Katel and her little one some breakfast. It was just thinking of you, Mignonette, as I looked at them; I of en saw you when you were as little, in your mother's arms, at the White Honse. How you have grown; How like Louisa you are! Are you still without tidings, my child?"

"Yes, still," said Madeline, sadly.

"It is strange," rejoined the priest. But at any rate the inquiries which Miss Teresa was

going to make through the Consul have not resulted in the certainty of the worst?"

"No," replied Madeline; "we can learn nothing good or bad. Am I to mourn for my mother's long-continued absence, or for She stopped short, unable to speak the terrible words, and her eyes were full of tears.

"My dear child," said the good old priest.
"I can well understand how dreadful this un-

certainty is to you; but we must submit to the will of God. Your mother is more to be pitied than you are. You have at least a hope that she is alive, while she believes herself childless. Oh! that newspaper! that wretched news paper ! but the account given was so circum-stantial ! the wreck of the yacht had been witnessed from the shore, everything proved it to be Sir John's vessel, and there seemed no room to hope that anyone could have been saved. When, a month after your mother's visit to Kerprat, I heard from Miss Teresa that you were alive, I shed tears of joy and of grief, Havre, they gave no address. They had gone, God only knows whither."

"But, brother, look at Madeline," said

Martha, in a reproaching tone. "You are mak-

ing her quite sad."
"It is true, it is true," replied the priest.
"Come, my little Madeline, let us turn from this sad subject. I am sure you have a great deal to tell us Martha, take her to her room, and I will light the fire in the parlour in the

Martha and Madeline went upstairs, the servant took Katel, and the Rector lighted the fire. A few minutes later they were all installed around it. Madeline gave an account of her past life and of her present plans. Then it was the turn of the others to speak, and the following pieces of information were maps and Madeline: Job was in every way most promising, and had nerely completed his studies for the priesthood at the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice. Dubouloy and his son Edmund had died within the same year, and his head clerk, under the active superintendence of the widow, held on his office, as George, who was attending lectures in Paris, had not yet attained the neces-

sary age for the post.
At Old Castle little seemed to have changed. Death still neglected the aged gentleman who was now nearly a hundred; his daughters walked on in the smooth path of long-continued custom. Alan alone was not exactly what he had formerly been; his gaiety had given place to melancholy, he was no longer idle, but had devoted himself to study, and had become something of a dreamer. He had served for a time was the Popula soldiers. Manthe would time among the Pope's soldiers. Martha would willingly have spoken at considerable length shout him, but the Rector cut short various reports which she would have related, and Made-

line learned nothing further.

The budget of news was exhausted, the young girl hesitated to ask her only remaining ques-tion, but she silently wondered what had be-come of Elizabeth, whose severe face she had been expecting to see every time the door open-

"I was afraid I should find more vacant places," she said at last "Death has not come to this house at any rate."

The face of the Rector and that of his sister lost our sister Elizabeth."

"O!" exclaimed Madeline, sympathizingly;
but just at this moment, Mr. Duchene arrived,

and Elizabeth's funeral oration was not pro-The Rector received the Parisian gentleman

with the cordial simplicity which was natural to him, and which gave a peculiar charm to his hospitality even in bospitable Brittany. When Madeline spoke of leaving Kerprat_that evening, a chorus of objections arose. The family at Old Castle would want to have her, and the inhabitants of the Presbytery would not let her

go.
She was easily induced to yield to the wishes of her old friends, and it was settled that on the following Tuestay she should be conveyed back to the town where she had left the diligence, and thence proceed with Mr. Duchene to Paris. It Saturday, so she had three days to

spend at Kerprat.
As soon as dinner was over, Madeline's kind escort took his leave, and the Rector, staff in hand, declared himself ready to accompany her

on her round of visits.
"Mrs. Dubouldy is very near at hand," he said; "will you begin with her, Madeline? You will be more likely to find your old playfellows now than at the later hour: they are all at home for their holidays, and are good boys but dread

fully noisy.

'I should like to see them again," answered Madeline; and accordingly they turned their steps to Mrs. Dubouloy's house.

CHAPTER XII. THE DUBOULOYS.

The way to the notary's house passed by the gate which closed the avenue of the White House; Madeline stood still before it. "I should like at least to see the garden and the fields and the path to the sands," she said.
"Do you think the owner would allow me to do

"Certainly, my child; we can go over the

place."
"And the house?" The Rector pointed to a board fixed to an upright post and bearing the inscription, "This property to be let or sold."
"There is no one here," he said, "the keys

are kept in the office, the owner could not stay, every one was against him for it was well known that he had contributed to your grandfather's ruin; the Oldcastles openly slighted him, and Miss Hermine looked down upon his wife. Alan, whom he invited to shoot over his ground, told him that he was not in need of more shooting than he had. Mrs. Dubonloy, who i an excellent woman, but as you know, rather off-hand in her ways, used to turn her back upon him whenever she saw him. Even the poor murmured against him. And accordingly he went away, and it was the best thing he could do."

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

AT THE TIME OF THE

CRUCIFIXION

of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by th The grandest work of Ars in America, pronounced by the derigy or an creece, and by an aboushed of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificance of conception beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, along worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen as the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain Montael. Occasioner day from morning till 10:30 p.m. and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30. treets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 o.m. Street care pass the door.

reading on the sill of an open window with his once, and let us have an end of thermatter. legs hanging out; two others were playing at the good Rector is entertaining himself at my ball. Their dress bespoke the negligence and liberty of school-boys at home in the country." So you give it up?" cried the old man. for their holidays, and the elders were not at all more presentable than the younger. When the Rector and Madeline appeared, the boy who was reading vanished into the house through the open window, the boy who was playing with the dog passed through an open door behind him, and the boy with the fishing-

rod calmly put it over his shoulder and went away. The two who were playing ball alone remained, they were so near the railing of the court that there was no way of escape open to them. Blushing in confusion, smoothing town their disheveiled locks, and looking auxiously at a blouse and a jacket which lay on the ground at a little distance, they came towards the visi-tors, bowed to Madeline with freeh blushes, and composing their faces as well as they could, stammered out a "How d'ye do!" to the good

"Quite well, he replied; "where is your mother, children?" They looked at each other as if each were willing to let his brother have the honour of epeaking; after a moment, they answered in one voice, "In the study, I think." "Very well, we shall find her there. Good-

bye for the present, but we must see you again," he added, mischievously, and then turned to a little building at the end of the courtyard. "Ah! we have been caught, Henry," said the younger of the two boys in a low voice, as he watched them depart; "let us go and play

omewhere olse Yes, but I want to know who that young lady can be; I have never seen her before and yet I seem to know her face," "So do I. Don't you think she looked at us as if she knew us?"

"Yes, indeed. I am curious to see her again. Let us tidy ourselves up a little and make our selves more fit to be seen, Johnny." "But our game?"
"We will finish it by-and by."

"You must go in first, Henry, you know."
"Not I, indeed?" "Then I won't go!"
"Coward!" "Coward yourself | you are the eldest."

"Yes, but I dont like to have to shake hands irst.' "Nor do I." "A baby like you-who would take notice of

our manuers ?" 'My manners are just as good as yours. You come forward like a soldier on duty. "And you like a seminary student with your neck stuck forward, and your little bows and inches which makes my little bows and erks which make me laugh.

"Well, you shan's laugh at them to day, at any rate," said Johnny, much offended. "Come, are you going to get angry about a trifle like that?" rejoined Henry, laughing; "ge have not time to quarrel, do you know? I have thought of a better plan; let us get hold of Louis, who goes so much into the world and knows how to make himself agreeable to ladies; he will go before us; he has more coolness than all the rest of us put together.'

"Of course he has ! the banker of the future ! said Johnny, who in his capacity of midshipman on board the Dragon, sometimes affected the off-hand manner of an old sailor; "he is never more at ease than in a drawing-room, the world s the element for him, just as water is for a

While the two boys were holding their conversation in the courtyard, the Rector and Miznonette went into the study, where Henry and Johnny had said that their mother was to be found. Ever since her husband's death, in fact, Mrs. Dabouloy had in great measure managed his business. Mr. Dubouloy had filled a position which, although apparently but a modest one, was sure gradually to enable him to realize wealth. He was hard-working and perfectly conscientious, and had in the course of a few years won the confidence of all who knew him. At the time of his death he had already doubled his small fortune. God had taken away the labourer in the midst of his work, and his death had seriously impaired the prospects of his family. But Mrs. Dubouloy was an energetic and religious woman, with a strength of soul not to be overwhelmed by onla-mity. The death of her husband and son struck her to the very heart, and hergrief would have led her to seek repose, but she roused herself to action, she offered her sorrows to God, commended her children to His care, and valiantly set to work. When her husband's friends and clients came to express their sympathy and regret, she frankly confided her plans to them, and begged their support; they all assured her that it should no be wanting; then she made arrangements with her late husband's head clerk, who, though possessed of little talent, was a man of accurate business habits; he was thoroughly accustomed to the routine of the office, although he would not have been capable of directing affairs. He bought the business with the sole object of re storing it later on to George, and his attachment to the family of his late employer left no doubt that this engagement would be faithfully performed. For three years things had been going on in this manner, and the income of the office had never diminished. Mrs. Dubouloy, with the real, her experience, and her knowledge of the neighbourhood was its very soul, and the clerk, who was the legally responsible person, was her docile instrument, and accordingly all went on well.

The Rector and Madeline found her, clad in black, standing in the office and giving instruc-tions to two young clerks. A third young man with his elbow resting on a desk was reading some law papers. He seemed to be about twentyfive, his features were regular, his complexion good, his beard thick and brown, his figure tall and well-grown, and his expression of counten-

ance grave.
When his black eyes met Madeline's he started a little. George," said the young girl to herselt.

Mrs. Dubouloy affectionately greeted the old priest, bowed to Madeline, looked at her son, and turned to listen to the clerk. George understood her meaning, and with perfect, though somewhat solemn courtesy, led the Rector and the young girl into the drawingroom, by a passage which served as a means of communication between the office and the bwelling-house.
Your mother is engaged," observed Fasher

Larnec, when they were seated, "and I know that she does not like to be disturbed. Still I wished to lose no time in presenting this young lady to her; she is an old acquaintance, though perhaps you. George, like myself, may not at once be able to recognize her."

And he opened his snuff-box and looked some-

what currously at the young man. George smiled, raised his eyes again to the young girl's face, then bowed and said, "Mad-

The Rector's snuff-box which he was holding open in his left hand had a very narrow escape of being overturned in his astonishment, "Is it possible?" he exclaimed—"how? even before you have heard her speak! my goodness! what it is to have young eyes!" then signing to the young man to be silent, he added, "here comes your mother, let us see if she will be as olever na you are !".

Mrs. Dubouloy entered the room; she spologised for her delay and when the Rector put his problem before her she was quite unable to

When Marsha appeared accompanied by Ma- playing with a sporsing dog is third was sisting onstoned bluntuses, well-me your name at

once, and let us have an end of uncymaster. The good Rector is entertaining himself at my perplexity."

"So you give it up?" cried the old man.

"Completely."

"Mignonesse," he said, "kiss Mrs. Dubou-

A printing

The name of Mignonette was in itself a re velation, and the good lady's joy was equal to her surprise. Never could she have imagined that this young lady was her little Madeline, who had never been forgotten by her or by her boys. In the midst of an outburst of mutual emotion, the door opened and a row of youthful faces appeared.

"Hush!" said Mrs. Dubouloy, for she shared the good priest's love of a surprise, "let us see if the young fellows will recognize you!"
"And she watched them come in, casting a

glance and a smile to Madeline which seemed to say, "Are not my boys fine fellows?" Truly they were, and some of them promised to be, like George, handsome men in the best accept-ation of the word. A good-looking dark youth with a thick moustache came forward with an ease of manuer which proved that he was ac-

customed to society.

He was dressed in good and simple taste, and in that point he and George differed from the rest of the band, who were their uniforms.

One had the uniform of the Central School; another, the red trousers and blue waistcoat of the College of Saint Cyr; Johnny still were the dress of the naval school, which is almost the same as a midshipman's. They had certainly dressed themselves in their best, and yet the vas a certain negligence in regard to details which took off from the effect. Here a necktie was loose, there a waistcost was half-open, a belt had been forgotten, and a hand had passed through the fair and the brown crop of hair and left it in a confusion which art might have sought to imitate. They came in a close column and at the last moment, Johnny slipped behind Henry, whose jests were still rankling in

(To be Continued.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Diphtheria and Its Cure.

This much dreaded affection is an independent, acute, specific, infectious and contagious disease, involving the mucous surfaces of the throat and nasal passages, and often extending to all the adjacent mucous membranes. disease is often epidemic and frequently is endemic in certain places and attacks persons of all ages, sexes and conditions in life.

The aethology or causes of diphtheria are numerous. While the disease itself is not herelitary, yet a child of low vitality and of scrofuls habits is much more likely to have it than one who is of a strong and healthy constitution. Unfavorable sanitary surroundings, a lack of proper and sufficient food, insufficient clothing and frequent exposure to the wet and cold ar among the predisposing causes of this disease Diphtheria is most common between the age of two and ten. It is quite rare after thirty out there are times, especially during epidemics, when it attacks people of all ages from infancy

Symptoms.—The symptoms of diphtheria are both general and local. During the first day or two there is a feeling of languor and prostra-tion, with pains in the back and limbs and some headache. Subsequently there is soreness of the throst and the angles of the jaw, together beadache. with difficulty in swallowing. As these symptoms increase there is more or less chilliness, followed by fever, and soon the fauces are seen to be red and swollen, the tonsils and uvula are enlarged and covered with the diphtheritic de-posit. The presence of this "false memorane" always clearly defines the disease. Occasionally many of these symptoms are wanting and the first indication that anything is wrong is a well defined appearance of the disease. Such cases are usually of a more malignant type and consequently more apt to be fatal. The duration is from seven to fourteen days, although severe cases may have a fatal termination in from

forty eight hohrs to four days.

Treatment.—The treatment of this disease should be prompt, energetic and persistent. Medical aid should, in every case, at once be summoned. The basis of treatment in both hygienic and medicinal Isolation of all those not absolutely obliged to assist in the care of the patient is imperative; especially is this true of young children. The air of the room should be kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees to 73 degrees and as pure as it can be by steady, con-stant ventilation. Some one or more of the best disinfectants should be employed freely. All cloths and in fact everything that can possibly be spared should be burned after they are used.
The air of the room should also kept moist. Local applications and medicines which are ordered by tha physician should be used at the time and manner which he directs. We should impress this upon the attention of all who have the nursing of patients ill with diphtheria. The diet should be plain, but nourishing. It is very important to keep up the strength, and patients should be urged so take nousishment at regular intervals, even though they do not want

Do not relax the treatment until you are sure that all tendency to the formation of "false membrane," is overcome. After the disease is passed patients should take special care to tone up the system and bring about as soon as pos-sible a normal and healthy condition of the body. Remember that diphtheria is a poison disease acting primarily upon the whole system, and it is therefore necessary to fortify the body against subsequent attacks.

Diphtheria is liable to be followed by impor-

tant sequelae, principally of the nervous system. This often postpones complete recovery for several weeks, but are rarely fatal. D. N. PATTERSON, M.D.

Morley's Idea of It.

Mr. John Morley is very pungent in his remarks on certain occasions. Speaking of the conduct of the *Times* at a meeting in Bedford, he accused the Liberal Unionists of greediness to believe assertions with reference to Mr. Par-nell, the charges against whom were supported by prejuries and forgeries, and were exposed with sompleteness. Mr. Parnell left the Times the laughing stock of the civilized world. Mr. Morley described the present administration as a lawless administration. He contended that one the principle was conceded there would be no difficulty in forming a scheme of self govern-ment for Ireland. It is needless to add that Mr. Morley's remarks were greeted with loud ap-plause by the large and appreciative audience which had gathered to hear nin. His allusion to the Times was particularly happy. The antics of a dowager duchees in a state of drivelling sentity are child's play compared with the eccentricities of the dome of Printing House

Hartington Awake.

From the Dublin Nation Lord Hartington has at last made up his mind that the simile" letters arc forgeries. He even goes so far as to congratulate Mr. Parnell on having proved before the special commission that the proved before and abecut commission that the provided provided the provided provided the provided prov

sure. for this condescension; but his mind will sure, for this condescension; but his mind will, probably, revers to the evening when Lord Hartington quoted the authority of the Times and its forgers against that of his own solemn repudiation, and he will think that, after all, not much acknowledgment is due to Mr. Houston's patron. Lord Hartington wants to know the reason of Home Rulers' inbilation over the exposure. The reason is not that Mr. Parnell has been relieved of a shame that never reated on him, but because, in, the result his enemics and Lord Hartington's proteggs and friends have been thoroughly exposed to the world.

Persecution in Spain.

Persecution in Spain.

From the London Universe: Five years, seven months and one day's imprisonment, together with a fine of £12 and seven years' deprivation) of political rights, is the punishment inflicted by the criminal court of Bilbos upon Father Juan Manuel de Zugazaga Sagasti for having on Aug. 19 of last year delivered three sermons in the parishes of Castillo and Elajabeitia, in which he advised his flock together iect the Liberal and support the Carlist candiject the Liberal and support the Carlist candiject the Liberal and support the Carlist candidate for the provincial deputation. If fairly takes one's breath away to think that such a sentence can be passed in Catholic Spain upon a minister of the Catholic church. No doubt Zugazzga used somewhat hyperbolical language in speaking his mind on the meries of rival candidates. Here is a specimen: "It is quite as the catholic church as the catholic church was a greater sin to vote for a greater sin to vote f great, nay, even a greater sin to vote for a than to accompany a burglar in one of his than to accompany a burglar in one of his mocturnal expeditions. Supporting an enemy of the church is like breaking into the sacred devoted place to the worehip of God." It may be indiscreet in a priest to pass such a sweeping condemnation on political opponents, but even in poor coerced Ireland there is no judical anthority that could by the utmost stratch of a authority that could, by the utmost stretch of a wrongful power, inflict more than six months imprisonment on a priest for using similar language. In Germany, at a time when the Catholic church was subject to every description of persecution, it was enacted that a minister of religion who inveighed against the government might be interned in a fortress for two years as a maximum. But five years' durance vile, and seven years' deprivation of political rights, besides a heavy fine, for comparing the enemies of the church to burglars! And that in Catholic Spanin to. in Catholic Spanin, too. The Queen Regent of Spain is a staunch Catholic, and it is to be hoped that the foregoing sentence will be bought under her notice.

Good Words,

If the end of one mercy were not the begin-

ning of another, we were undone. Whenever we vary from the highest rules of right, just so far do we an injury to the world. Never do anything for your own satisfaction but do all to please God.—St. Liguori.

It is folly to believe that one can faithfully love who does not love faithfulness.—Sir Philip Sidney. How many people would be dumb if they were forbidden to flatter themselves and slander

others! "Shrouds have no pockets" is a short but pointed sermon to preach to those whose relig-

To eat through obedience is more meritorious in the sight of God than to fast through self-will.—St. Ligauori. Let us know what to love, and we shall know

ion is—money.

what to reject; what to affirm, and we shall also know what to deny .- Carlyle. Of our own we have nothing but sin, which renders us worse than nothing; and of ourselves we can do rothing but evil.—St. Liguori.

Education commences at the mother's knee, and every word spoken within the hearing of a child tends towards the formation of character. The pound that you have earned through honest endeavour has more genuine music in its jingle than a measure of gold in a contested

As the principle of love is the main principle in the heart of the real Christian, so the labour of love is the main business of the Christian

In all the injuries we receive from others we should recognize the hand of God, which sends evil to us, and thus resign ourselves to His holy will -Father Faber.

"I find," says Father Faber, "great numbers of moderately good people who think it fine to talk scandal. They regard it as a sort of evidence of their own goodness, Keep up hope in had times. We have the same sun and sky and stars; the same God and

heaven and truth; the same duties and the same helpers. Hope thou in God. W. D. Howells is of opinion that Uhrist and the life of Christ are at this moment inspiring the literature of the world as never before. All good literature, he says, is now Christian litera-

Honor, like that precious juice extracted from flowers, forms itself from whatever it finds to be the most exquisite in each virtue, and its delicacy is such that the slightest appt is sufficient to stein it. - Blanchard.

The Catholic Church is not a mere vehicle for the propagation of a doctrine. It is a kingdom, an imperial power, a polity into which men are called in belief of the truth, and in sauctity of living.—Cardinal Manning. All periods in which belief predominates-in

which it is the inspiring principle of action, are distinguished by great, soul-stirring, fertile events, and worthy of perpetual remembrane; when unbelief gets the upper hand the age is unfertile unproductive and intrinsically mean It is so good to have the cordial approval of our fellows in anything we undertake! So sweet to hear the voice of cheer, that fills us with hone

and courage; restores our self-respect, and thrils our hearts like the gay trumpet call to the battle, that inspires us to victory even before that victory is assured.—Rose Terry Cooke. It is remarkable, that the "Imitation of Christ"—which we sometimes think is not sufficiently valued by the generality of Catholics—was the favored book of General Gordon, a man of very true religious instinct, who at times seemed almost to be a Catholic; of George Eliot, the novelist who was a Prositivist; and of

Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism. Duties seem great or small, according to the spirit in which they are performed. A mean ignoble mind tosses off with a sneer a deed which a magnanimous soul would perform so sweetly and so nobly as to charm whoever saw it done, and leave the recollection of it as a precious possession for ever. A cold, selfish nature gives a guinea in a spirit so petty and a way so cruel, that, its value shrinks to a farthing while a generous one gives a farthing so that it is felt to be worth a guinea.

Washington's Rules of Civility, Every action done in company ought to be

with some sign of respect to those who are pre-In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your

firgers or feet. If you cough, sneeze or yawn, do it not loud, but privately; and speak not when yawning, but put your handkerchief or hand before your and turn aside. Read no letters or books or papers in com-

pany; but when there is a necessity for doing it you must ask leave. Come not near the books or writings of another so as to read them, unless desired, or give your opinion of them un-asked; also, look not nigh when another is writing a letter.
In visiting the sick, do not play the part of a

physician if you be not knowing therein.
When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it. Wherein you reprove another, be unblamable yourself. It is better to be alone than in bad company. Undertake not what you cannot perform;

but be esreful to keep your premise Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

BLUCH WILL DOULLEUK IN WOLL ARE ! SPARE OF COLORD AND THE CALLED CONSCIENCE.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Good Temper. 's not a cheaper thing on earth, more than distinguished birth, Not . Tie work. Tis worth ands gained a year,
Or thousa ya new delight,
It lends the da amest shield;
Tis Virtue's hours be can yield.
Then all the stars

Than all the stare . It maketh Poverty conte. To Borrow whispers peat It is a gift from heaven sent,

For mortals to increase, It mosts you with a smile at mor. It lulls you to repose;
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away-

As ever man possessed.

To match the brow from care; Turns tears to smiles, makes duliness gay Spreads gladness everywhere. And yet 'aus awaet as summer de That gems the lily's breast; A talisman for love as true

What may this wondrous spirit be, With power unbeard before— This charm, this bright amenity? Good temper—nothing more.
Good temper—the the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

Women Ought Not to Labor.

for I think the women who have been engaged in the struggle for equal rights have been engaged in the struggle for equal rights have done some good for women in the direction of obtaining equal wages for equal work. There has also been for many years a tendency among women in our country to become independent—a desirate make their own living—to win their own bread. So many husbands are utterfy useless, worse, that many women hardly feel justified in depending entirely on a husband for the future. depending entirely on a husband for the future.

They feel somewhat mafer to know how to do omething, and earn a little money themselves.

If men were what they ought to be, few women would be allowed to labor—that is to say, to toil. It should be the ambition of every healthy and intelligent man to take care of, to support, to make happy, some woman. As long as wo-men bear the burdans of the world the human the body bending from the hips does not injure the figure, but to drop, to "slump," is permicious. By keeping the line from the bust does n race can never attain anything like a splendid dvilization. There will be no great generation civilization. There will be no great generation of men until there has been a great generation of women. For my part, I am glad to hear this question discussed—glad to know that thousands of women take some interest in the fortunes and in the misfortunes of their sisters .-R. A. Ingersoll.

The Slavery of Women. Eleanor Kirk discourses as follows on this

mbiect :-

As I listened to the old arguments about the slavery of women and the necessiry of raising her to an equality with her father and husband and brother, I felt humilated and insulted. I do not need a defender or a special pleader. I have not sumbled by the wayside. I do not require a massuline arm to help me gain an equilibrium I never lost. I do not require an excuse for living. I can earn my bread and pay my taxes and plan and transact my business my taxes and plan plan and transact my detailed without the slightest aid from anybody. It is entirely a work of supererogation to say that I am as good as a man It is breath thrown away. That argument might have had some weight when Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elilaboth Cady Stanton first inaugurated their work of reform, though I am inclined to consider it was a mistake even then. On the other hand, what can be more foolish than the statements so constantly made of woman's superiority over man in the matter of unselfishness, economy and constancy. Now, I had a father as well as a mother, and my father stands to me as the very incarnation of unselfishness and generosity. To say that all men are selfish, is to make a false statement. To declare that all women are unselfish is to tell what "Bob Burdette"

Sweeping Reduced to a Science.

No two women do their housework exactly same. Each has some special branch in which she excels. One woman of my acquaintance has the art of aweeping reduced to a science. Here is her plan of work for a thorough sweeping: As many articles of furniture as possible should be thoroughly dutted, and then removed to another room. All articles of bricabras, the ware on the washatand, tidies, everything, should be washed or dusted as the case may be, and set in a clean place. Cover the heavy articles that can't be moved; old sheets are nice and old dress skirts make good covers for upholstered chairs. Now clean the sahes from stove or grate and you are ready to sweep. Begin at the top; with a wall brush or broom wrapped in a clean cloth. Don't leave one coh-web. When you are ready to sweep the floor -well, every woman can sweep best her own way, I find. Be sure and dig out the corners. When the doors and windows have been thrown open, and the dust has settled, dust your pictures, back as well as front—chandeliers and other catches. Remove the covers carefully from the furniture, wipe the dust from the car-pet with a clean cloth wrung out of a pail of warm water, to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added. Wine the windows or wash em if necessary, and the worst half of your tak is done. The remaining duty is a pleasant one, merely the arranging of your household treasures as "pleaseth thee best." And lo! dut is thoroughly eradicated from the sbrine of your household gods .- Gray eyed Widow.

Miss Mabel Jenness, a younger sister of Mrs. Jenness-Millar, the famous dress reformer, is credited with saying that no woman is at fault who is not besutiful at sixteen, but any woman not beautiful at sixty has herself to blame. This young lady is herself a fine illustration of the value of physical education. While the older uister has devoted herself to evolving beautiful garments, the younger one has employed her powers in the even more praiseworthy work of evolving the beautiful woman who is to wear the garments, and she has succeeded admirably. Miss Jenness figure has been lavishly praised. She is to bring one back to freedom and grace of the ancient ideals, and to have a form nearly perfect in outline; and yet she measures 27 inches around the waist. This is clearly a coutradiction of terms. A beautiful form, as we have all been taught, is not produced by expans ion, but contraction, and consists primarily in a waist of eighteen or twenty inches. To achieve this waist the body must be laced in until the oulders are warped forward, the shoulderblades made protuberant, the hips and abdomen grotaly exaggerated, the person and gait ren-dered stiff and inelastic, the complexion sallow, the health in every case injured, in many cases mined. This looks like a large price to pay for a deformed waist; but never mind, the deformed waist is beautiful—there is no doubt of that and if round shoulders and protruding abdomen are not sltogether lovely, still, knowing that they are the natural concomitants of a re-Glously small waist, their essential ugliness nullified by proximity to a nineteen-inch

The Price Women Pay for a Deformed Walst

It is really dispiriting to any woman of refinement to hear Miss Mabel has a full throat and perfect chest, supple waist, straight, clastic fig-ure, and a firm smooth skin that looks as if it belonged to a woman, and not to a bundle of What right has this young erson to any excellency of form when she re-nees to wear cornets! What does it profit a oman if she baye not a bone the outline of high is visible, not an ounce of superfluous ab not a fiabby muscle, if she has shirked the

happen to knock together in the dark. Possessed of Many Devils. Some very cueer someties says the Monitor have been everyed out of Protestantism, but \$2.6 most recent, as well as the most initiative defects for the point of t most recent, as well as the most initial

lows to spend ten minutes in the morning and ten minutes in the afternoon in various head exercises—bending it back as far as it will so, then

lows to spend ten minutes in the morning and ten minutes in the afternoon in various head excesses—bending it back as far as it will go, then forward, dropping it first on the right shoulder, then on the left, bending it diagonally back, wards and forwards, mading it describe a circle repeatedly, and lastly drawing a full breath, and holding it just below the throat, where hones and hollows most do congregate. Thin arms should go through Indian club movements above the head, and also stretched out straight in front, should be turned with muscular vigor, relies up, then back of hands up, and so again

In trying to stand erect they throw their shoulders back and the whole it wer part of the

body below the wa ist forward in an ugly curve.

The perfect posture demands that the

In women of thirty-five and forty there is

In women of thirty-five and assistance of flesh about often a heaviness and bagginess of flesh about the hips, which according to fashle 'n writers is an unassailable reason why they a hould wear corsets. The unwieldiness is attributed by Miss Jenness to indolence in the sitting to estion.

Jenness to indolence in the sitting to the state.

"Laziness leans on whalebones." Correct the ting, involving as it does the development of the body muscles, is the best means of preserving the figure. The chest should be held up always.

straight by the support of ones own muscles, these muscles will in two months' time be ed-

ucated into taking unconsciously the place of

Miss Jenness is a beautiful example of the

Miss Jenness is a beautiful example of the struth of her own doctrines. Her waist measures twenty-seven inches, bust thirty-six inches, arm thirteen inches. She believes that hygiene will give any woman a perfectly healthful, graceful body, a bright color and sparkling eyes. In June she goes abroad to lecture on physical culture in England.

Bel. Thierlethwaite.

Maxims for the Housekeeper.

The house showeth the owner.

Anger at a feast betrays the boor.

In a good house all is quickly ready.

As the year is so must your pot seethe.

Everything is of use to a housekeeper. He that is at case seeks dainties.

Better be meals many than one too merry. He that saveth his dinner will have the more

supper.

Never haggle about the basket if you get the

There is winter enough for the snice and

woodcook too. Squeeze not the orange too hard, lest you

have a bitter juice.

They who have little butter must be content to spread thin their bread.

Many a good dish is spoiled by an ill sauce.

The biggest calf makes not the sweetest

When the stomach chimes the dinner hour

Kitchen Wrinkles.

to keep it warm.

Try using sweet, akimmed milk instead of

starch for calicose and ginghams. I use it and like it much better than the starch.

Rub window glass with a piece of soft linen

wet with vinegar, then with a dry cloth, and it

I make glue that is very good by dissolving

the gum to be found on cherry trees in water.

Keep water on it all the time, and it is always

Cut the thin skin from the outside of the leg

of mutton, or the mutton chop, before cooking

them, and you will not have the woolly taste

them, and you will hot have such that so many complains of.

To clean the silver spoons and forks in everyday use, rub them with a damp cloth dipped in baking sods, then polish them with a little

I have learned that I can wash two pounds of currants almost as quickly as one cupful, and that is a great saving of time to find them ready

for use when I need them.
Rub salt on the inside of your coffee-pot when

washing it, and it will remove the coffee and egg very quickly. Be sure to rinse it thorough-ly before using it again.
Old lamp burners should be boiled often is

strong saleratus water. Let them boil for an hour, polish them and they will not trcuble

you by causing a smoky light.

To take letters from a flour each, first dip the

sack in cold water, and let is soak fifteen minutes; then soap is well, let it soak a little

lorger, and when it has been washed through

one water, it is ready to be put through with

the other clothes.

Make stove cloths of dark calico to use about

your cooking, instead of using your apron or a dish towel whenever your wish to move any

thing from the oven or off the stove. You will

find them neater and more convinent. I have mine doubled and about twelve inches square.

Why will any housekeeper tolerate soggy, dirty, dingy feather bed, when they can be lightened and their ticks cleaned and bleached

to almost purity of new cloth by putting such

beds on the crust through the spring thaws and freezes? They should be turned every day when lying on the snow, carefully housed when stermy, and kept out on the bleaching, purifying, honeycombing crust for six weeks if possible.—The Housekeeper.

Revised Proverbs.

ible with the aid of a telescope.

from even the best of coats,

duck, viz., sage and onions.

for the lawyers.

What the eye does not see may be made vis-

One good turn is as much as you can expect

Where there is a will there is generally a job

What is good for the goose is not bad for the

Every man for himself and the working and

Any port in a storm-mulled, with a little

4 4 6 170 Two heads are better than one, except they

nutmeg and sugar, but take care that it is

piece of chamois skin.

don't wait for the clock .- Table Ta k.

springs and steels

with vig.

velopment.

IDEAL HEROISM OF THE APOSTLE OF THE LEPERS.

Life and Death of Father Damien

in front, should be sured with muscular vigor, palms up, then back of hands up, and so again and again. She declares that she once was nigly in shape, awkward in motion and distressingly thin, and that simply by intelligent self-training and atrength of the intelligent self-training and atrength of grains and fruit, and drank new milk before returing. Then she gave herself poise and suppleness by the practice of such motion as standing on one foot, while the other leg was swung slowly in a circle, revolving on the hip, without bending the knee and by regular exercise of all the muscles of the ody freely and without heavy apparatus. Here need for observer consists of the same exercises.

News received last week from the Leper self-ment at Blookal brings the tidings of the Rev. John Damien, the world-renowned priess who voluntarily devoted his life to the service of the unfortunate beings who drag out a miscrable existence on the barren spot set apart for them by the Hawaiian government. The death of Father Damien cocurred on April 10th, but the intelligence of the fact only reached world, for the life and labors of Father Damien have long been the theme of admiration among people of every creed and nationality. among people of every creed and nationality. The press is paying the highest tributes to the memory of the Apostle of the Lepers. The New York Sun says:

The story of Father Damien is one of the most

redy for obesity consists of the same exercises mended for thinness, salt water bathing, more rubbing of the body, and the delegation of strength to bring it into management, dug proportions. If the superfluence and pleas of and aroug, instead of being impressive of any time or age. In 1873, when he was but 33 years old, in full possession of able and plea. "I and strong, instead of being one flesh were fir. "Ould not be a disadvantage, soft and flabby, it?. "I and not mere bigness as it is had proportion. "But," says Miss Jenthat cottsme-to tigliness "Woman whose ables. "I have known a ston. she looked as if domen was thrown out until "He, just by corshe had a to mor, it is week's the "to as I am." rect standing, make berself as in "correctly. Most women a re too incloses to state. "The women a retoo incloses to state. "The women are too incloses to state. "The women are too incloses to state. The women are too incloses to state. The women are too incloses to state. health and fortune, a man of education and re finement, "a prince coming to his kingdom," Father Damien deliberately offered himself at missionary to the outcast lepers of the Sand wich I-lands, knowing full well that he, in time, would become a leper, too. In 1884 the first symptoms of the horrible decease manifested themselves and since that time the heroi priest has been dying the most lingering and "rightful death known to man—the death to which he willingly condemned himself. His decease has been daily expected for months

be poised forward until the weight falls woon the balls of the feet im tead of the heels, to chest is lifted high and to be addressed back, the shoulder blades and ab domen are perfectly that MOLOKAI. which is generally spoken of as the leper settle ut, is an island of the Hawaiian group, and As is well known, the settlement is Kala prison hospital, none of the people being permitted to depart. A prisimply a alawao is a prison in reality. So living there son in name, h concerned, no better place for far as isolation is could have been imagined. the leper settlement. ungue of land, washed on the leper settlement. Ingue of land, washed on Kalawao is simply a and thrust out there is three sides by the ccean, I am thrust out there is three sides by the ccean, I am thrust out there is three sides by the ccean, I am thrust out there is three sides by the ccean, I am the little one has ever escaped from K. I a mile wide peninsula is three miles long at to the full to is treeless and exposed, naket. During the son, I of the northeast trade wind. Is bleak, wind, I of the northeast trade wind. Is bleak, wind, I months the climate of Kalawao be sun cold and rainy. In the summer time over beats down firreely. The mountains hang the little peninsula like giants.

THE LEPERS we re brought here in 1865. For decades before We re twought here in 1600. For decades before 186.7 le prosy had prevailed in the Hawaiian Isla rds, but not extensively. In 1860 the discusse became a scourge, and a few year later the leper colony was established and all the leapers on the Sandwich Islands were ordered to be e Sandwich Islands were ordered from ed thence. Parents were separated from their wives, and bildren, husbands from their wives, and ricears from each other. The remov s and sieters from each other. The and relatives of those in infected with ase in many instance secreted the sufferfriends the officers charged with enforcing the egregation" often had to capture their ers, and y case the officers had to use force. In victims by nearly eve. April of las ORGIES OF DESPAIR

first taken to Kalawao were in a le better than that of the hapless ad been "marooned," or put sahore ides upon desert islands. They The lepers condition litt seamen who h us flimey huts, no decent cloth. by their com attendance worthy of the name, rest kind of food. The oldest had no house h ing, no medical and but the poo creatures eank into a kind of lown and died. Among the of the miserable first few years had killed apathy and laid (a, began what only be termair. They abandoned them yonngest after the They made native alcohol d the orgies of des selves to excesses ntinual occurance. The and ki-root beer. 1 were matters of co f there was upon the face Hawaiian Governme If poisoned by ivy bathe the affected parts them. It is doubtful, freely three times a day with sweet spirits of the wide earth at t he time of the devoted priest's coming in 1864 a Keep a brick on the back of the stove. You wretchedness and despan

SION OF CHARITY. ENTERING ON HIS MIL in Honolulu at the ne segregation of the Father Damien arrived it to join the Cathotime of the beginning of the lepers in 1864. He went of the missioners in Hawaii. He was 24 years old, a member of the native of Belgium, and a Society of Picpus. He had d upon as a young Society of Picpus. He had time in England, He was looke man of ability, and his superic rs predicted for after going to him a great future. Nine year Honolulu he one day heard his l some priest would volunteer to go lepers at Molokai. Father Dan over the matter for a week, durin it was clearly brought to his attent went to Molokai he must not on forever, but must, in all human pro. a leper's death. He offered hims, place, and his offer was accepted. days he was

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to carry on the work, althou could be done with more means, one control endowment, and I can

LANDED AT KALAWAG. He had no money or means of p. for himself. He had to trust entirely kind-hearted ones among the lepers. The rible scenes he met with at first appalled There were so many people in the last age and the priest spent so much time with that for a time he was not able to build him a hut, and he had to sleep at night under a tr The Hawaiian Government treated him wi sternness. Father Damien was not permitte to go out to any of the islands near by to mee a brother priest for confession, and the sheriff at Molokai had orders to put the priest in jail if he stirred off the gloomy peninsula on which the lepers were. He became at Kalawao, as he wrote himself, "physician of the soul and body, wrote himself, "physician of the soul and body, magistrate, school-teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook, and often let undertaker and gravedigger." The poor lepers suppanded to look upon him as their friend and as panded. undertaker and gravedigger. The poor tepers came to look upon him as their friend and assistant in every possible way. He moved among them, and lived with them as one of themselves. His influence became unbounded. He was the arbiter of all disputes, the final resource in every trouble. Finally, the Hawaiian Government came to look upon him kindly. They put him on the same footing as the medi-cal inspector who at times visited the colony, and allowed him every privilege. Father and allowed him every privilege. Father Damien did not leave the island, but remained constantly laboring among the lepers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SETTLEMENT. There is a marked difference between the there is a marked difference perwest and such momentor the same settlement to day. Now there are at Kalawao and the surrounding villeges good frame houses, built of lumber, which was, of Some 300 eminer of nourse, stringht there from remote parts of the island; several hospitals for both males and femotes, attended by an efficient corps of physicians; generous supplies of food and clothing, given by the government; good schools for the children, and an increase of comfort in every way. But more surprising that this, there is a strange change in the life and habits of the lepers. The licentious dances are no more heard of. Comparatively little of the native alcohol

is dissilled. The lives of the people are much more moral, and the lepers bave taken to cult vating garden spots around their homes. Kala-wao is a peaceful and apparently a happy community. With characteristic modesty, Damien merely stated these wonderful of oge without accounting for them. But that they were due almost entirely to himself alone is the instant verdict of all who have been conversant with his life and work at Kalawao.

state of affairs on Molokai. He sent letter after letter unceasingly. Finally committees of the care to know the particulars of this important Board of Health and of the Hawaiian Legislature appeared on Molokai. The devoted priest, his eyes filled with tears, pointed out to the Officials what was needed. Medical men in Vice-president and honorary Treamerer. officials what was needed. Medical men in Hawaii began to pay a great drai of attention to the study of leprosy, and the leper settlement at Molokai was much discussed. One by one the bad things at Molokai were measurably remedied. He did not relax with little benefits given the settlement, but pushed ahead realously, continually demanding governmental aid. He finally had the pleasure of seeing the most hurtful of the evils entirely removed. And when this was done he cattrely removed. And when this was done he found, too, that the leper settlement had become, in a great degree, a God-fearing and Christian community, looking to him as its head. Ail this was

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THE WORK OF YEARS.

It came slowly, inch by inch, as the result of a man's self-devotion and indomitable will. When Queen Kapiolani visited the peniasula in July, 1884, her officers showed her the neat white cottages standing among the cultivated fields, the barns filled with produce, the orderly streets—a community showing everywhere the hand of industry and religion—and then point-ing to the priest, who shood humbly at a dis-tance, said: "He is the father of it all." Laber the Queen visited the school for incurable leper boys and girls, personally founded by Father Damieu, and heard the children singing.

ATTACKED WITH LEPROSY. Father Damien was with the lepers, of course, daily and hourly. He was in contact with lepers of all grades, including the most severe cases. He had some knowledge of medicine, and before the advent of the physicians was medical adviser to half the settlement. Until 1884 he felt fairly well. In that year pains in the left foot troubled him. These continued to get worse, and in the absence of any other signs were attributed to rheumatism. Toward the close of '64, Dr. Aming, a physician at Kalawao, diagnosed Father Damien's trouble as leprosy, In Mar, 1885, the doctors, after a careful examination, found no signs that the disease was spreading in Father Damien; but in August of that year leprous tubercles plainly manifested themselves in his face, and he knew that his doom was sealed. But the heroic priest did not relinquish his work. He still walked and talked with the lepers, minus tering to the sick, teaching the children, living the same old life of poverty and hardship, and thinking only of alleviating the lot of the leper and caring for their souls. His only reward was in seeing that he had benefited both the souls and bodies of his charges in abundant

HONORED IN EVERY LAND.

measure.

By this time the world was ringing with Father Damien's fame. The King of Hawaii rake him a Knight Commander of the Order of Lalakaua I., but the priest never wore the would sh. Tenner I have and patched cassock, In England, Lenry Labouchers started a subscrip-England, L. his paper, which came to \$1,500. tion for him i. his paper, which came to \$1,500. This amount was forwarded to Father Damen by Cardinal Menning Rev. Hugh B. Chapman a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church the vicar of St. Luke's Camberwell, London forwarded Father Damien a draft for \$5000, the contribution of himself and some of his parishocontribution of himself and some of his parishoners. Shortly after this, Mr. Edward Clifford,
Treasurer of the Church Army, an English
Episcopal institution, visited him, bringing
money and presents, and wrose of his visit, to
the Church Army Gazette:

"Father Damien is just what you would expect him to be, a simple, sturdy, hardworking,
devout man. No job was too menial for him;
building carpentering, tending to sick, washing

devout man. No job was too menial for min, building, carpentering, tending to sick, washing the dead, and many other such things form part of his daily work. He was always cheerful, often playful, and one of the mest truly humble men I ever saw. The leprosy has disfigured him a good daal, but I never feel it anything him a good daal, but I never feel it anything him a good daal, but I never feel it anything but a pleasure to look at him. I was very glad to be here at Christmas. You would have en-juyed the hearty way in which the lepers sang, "O, Come, All Ye Faithful."

Here is a final picture of the Apostle of the Lepers, disclosed in a letter written by Father Conrardy to friends in this country a few mont ha

ago:
I am going to give you a few lines about dear Father Damien, who will soon be no more, as he is falling a victim to his charity, In r as at the settlement | England and America they call him the heromartyr. It is my privilege to be near him, to live with him. Leprosy has done its work in live with him. Leprosy has done use work in his ears, his eyes, nose, throat, his hands and his lungs. The poor Father has suffered drendfully. He is completely disfigured. His voice is almost extinct. If you could only see him as he lies in his bed of suffering, tears would come to your eyes at the sight of that man who has done so much for thousands of lepers, now himself reduced to so terrible a condition, with so little that can be done for him.'

OTRER VOLUNTEERS. In the apring of 1886 arrived an assistant to Father Damien. Father Conrardy, a native of Oregon, volunteered to go among the lepers, and hastened his departure when be learned that Father Damien had been stricken with the leprosy. Father Damieu willing received the prosy. Father Damieu willing received the young missionary, knowing that he bimself would soon be too sick to work, and that he would soon be too sick to work, and that he must have a successor. In a few months there also arrived seven Sisters of the Franciscan Order to serve as nurses in the leper hospitals. Two of the Sisters—Cyrille and Irene—went from Syracuse, New York. Father Conrardy is a hero of the same stuff as Father Damien.

EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

The Egypt Exploration Fund's Achievements —Books, and Needs.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

The brilliant successes in Egyptian explora-tion since 1883, when our Fund was organized ud began its work with the discovery of Pithom uilt by the Israelites in bondage), have always me confidently appeal to our public for its The work at Zoan, Naukratis, Tahes, and in "the land of Goshen," and the t splendid recovery of the most beautiful to the public through the magazines, and standard dailies of England and Each year we issue an illustrated the season's work; and the five books ublished, treat of the arts and sciences st, Gracco-Egyptian architecture and
il of the history of Egypt, its georelation to the Bible and its disclosits. In the words of one of our
t educators: "The Egypt Exd has done and is doing a work of as importance for education and many directions, that it deserves most eminen ploration Fun such momentor the hearty sympathy and sup carry on its wise projects." Americans have subscribed g them :80 university or colys a distinguished man of ught to be hundreds among Some 300 emimen to this cause, amon who are possessed of well whom it would be a plealege presidents. S. Chicago: "There o the Exploration Fund.' our man of wealth. Yale professor: cultivated minds, to ne are worth the subsure to contribute to Writes an eminent ing to the session's Edwards, who visits ater, will include our photographic plates alo scription money"—refer Memoir. Miss Amelia B America next fall and wi sted lectures. Mr.

'd economy of our year are needed. much more. There is not nestly sppeal

ploration without immediate aid, Let all who

500 BRAUON STREET, BOSTON, May 10, 1888.

GOD'S NOBLEST WORK.

Bel Arden one day gave out through his realm,
That a thousand shekels and a jeweled dirk Should be his woo the best answer gave to

this,—
Which of all is Allah's noblest work? So the wise magicians, and learned ones all, The necromancers and alchemists, The grave philosophers, hermis gray, And sages worthy, a good yaist,

Studied and pondered the question long, Weighed and balanced the subject well; Consulted nature. science, his craft, And aught to inform in his way that fell. Three days and nights they sleepless spent, Then on the all important day Before Bel Arden they each appeared, A learned procession in grave array

First speak scientist bent with age. But his dim eye kindled into a glow :-'Of Alish's works, this beautiful earth Is by far the nobless of all we know, With ite isles and continents clothed in

green, Which ever old ocean's arm's enfold, And its geologic record writ
In the solid rocks that are seens o'd."

Said a wise astronomer :-"What the work More grand and noble in Allah's plan Than the stars, the skill of His haudicraft, The sun and moon whose cycles we span : Or Orion leading his glittering host, The Plesades set mid the bright array, Venus the torch of the heavenly throng, Or the star-paved road of the milky-way ?"

He ceased, and each in turn set forth The noblest work in his mental view, Till the day was nigh spent, and still Greater and grander the subject grew : When at least a white-haired hermin rose. His form was bowed and his features was,
"Of all created things,"—he said—
"God's noblest work is an HONEST MAN!"

"Thou has well said,"—Bel Arden cried."Father, the gold and the wapon thine, For the earth shall tell, and the stars shall

fall,
The sun and moon shall sease to shine, The wisdom of mortals come to naught, Forgotten the crown, and: the aceptered ros, But truth and virtue shall live for aye. An honest man is akin to Ged!"

Nuptial Masses.

Death and matrimony are anti-climanes; the one ever a sad theme, the other always a joyous one. Outside of the Church, however, on account of the prevailing unchristian system of theirs in the earlier ages of the Church, which permits an easy sundering of the conjugal The Cardinal then spoke of the Society tie, marriage and death are often alike mournful, the former being in many cases an early forebaste of the latter through blighted expectations and buried hopes; but apart from this, and at a season when Hymen is busy in the worlds of fashion and workdom, the general reader will scan with attention and take note of

quired by the Church.

The consent to the matrimonial union must be mutual, voluntary, deliberate and mani-fested by external signs. The signs need not he in order to make the marriage valid, verba1 though the ritual prescribes that the consent be

expressed in this manner.
The Church earneably desires that all Catholics should be married in the morning at a nupbial mass. The nuptial benediction is given, except marriage cannot be solemnized during Advent, that is, the four Sundays preceding Ohristmas no nuptial mass can be said or celebrated. Of course the Bishop may permit parties to contract marriage in the above inhibited times, or at any time for valid reasons, but such marriages causes be selemnized. All Casholics in the discess intending to wed must have the bans published three times and be married at a nuptial mass unless the Bishop, for reasons, grants a dispensation of the rule. Nuptial grants a dispensation of the rule. masses are low (said or offered); high (sele-brated or sung by one priest), and solemn (sung by the celebrant, two or three priests assisting) by the celebrant, two or three priests assisting). Outside the inhibited season, when a nuprial mass is offered on the feast of a saint of the higher rite, the mass, though nuprial, is not specially nuprial, for the commemoration of the puptials is made after the prayers of the mass.

It may be added here that every diocese in this missionary country has its special rulings as regards requiem masses and nuptial masses. In the diocese of Baltimore, for example, it is permitted to say a low mass of requiem on doubles" if the deceased and surviving relatives be extremely poor and utterly unable to comply with the general rule of the Church on this point .- Providence Visitor.

A Knight of St. Gregory the Great. Premier Mercier, of Quebec attended the annual fete of the Union St, Joseph in St. Hyacinthe on Sunday. He was received on Saturday by the "Mayor of the city and prominent citizens, headed by a band. The workingmen presented him with a special address. On Sunday morning, Mr. Mercier attended mass at the cathedral, and for that purpose donned the almost regal uniform of a Grand Oross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, conferred the Order of St. Gregory the Great, conferred on him lately by the Pope, and which the highest Papal decoration conferred on a civilian in America. It consists of white silk stockings, white cloth pants trimmed with red, oreen savin vest, a la Louis XV., read mantle, large ha with white feathers, breast plate of diamonds with white leathers, breast plate of diamonds and brilliants, and a sword. The Premier, on entering the Church, was the centre of attraction. He proceeded as far as the sanctury railing, and there was received by the clergy, headed by Mgr. Moreau in full postificals. Rev. Abbe Cadotte, who preached the sermon, referred to the Premier for his eminent service to the Church, and said it reflected more particularly on St. Hyacinthe, whose representative he was,

A Pair of Sports.

The Earl of Dudley, one of the distinguished frequenters of the Field & Adelphi Club, frequenters of shafterd and Worcesters, is a dupty lieutenant of Shafford and Worcesters, in the Field & Adelphi Club, frequenters of shafterd and worcesters, is a control of work of the field & Adelphi Club, frequenters of shafterd and worcesters, is a control of which he draws \$615,925 a year in rentals. His London rendence is Dudley House, W. Lord His London rendence is Dudley The Earl of Dudley, one of the distinguished

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His Eminence Addresses an Imprense Congregation of Cathelics on the Envitation of the Seciety of the Moly Spirit—The Laity and the Clorgy Should Go Hand in Hand,

New Orleans Pinguune, May 11th. 1389 1 Last evening witnessed one of the largest deonstrations known to the Catholic Ohurch in New Orleans. The occasion was not one of fete, but the people made it so. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, was invited to address the members of the Society of the Holy Spirit. at the Jesuits' Church, and the Catholics turned out en masse to hear him. Long before the hour of half-past 7 o'clock, the time fixed for the address, the church was throughd with interested listeners, every pew, aisle and gallery being uncomfortably filled. Many came who could not gain admittance to the church on account of

the dense crowd.

The assemblage consisted mostly of men, a fact which was most gratifying to kok upon.

The handsome alters of the church of the Immaculate Conception were belliantly lighted up and the sanctuary was occupied by members of the clergy; also Archbishop Jamesus of New Orleans and Bishop Kain of Wheeling, W. Va. Cardinal Gibbons, astired in his scarlet robes, sat upon the throne. After kneeling for a mo-men and engagging in eilent prayer he ascended the pulpit and addressed the immense congre-

The Cardinal announced as his text "St. Paul to the Romans," 8th chapter, 16th and 17th verses, as follows:

"The spirit itself bearth witness with our spirit; that we are the children of God."
"And if children, the heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Carist; if so be that we suffer with him, we may be also glorified together.

The distinguished prelate at the outset stated that he did not come intending to give a for-mal address, particularly as he was feeling physically unwell, but he would confine himself to a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He spoke of the pleasure it always gave him to see the laity coming to the assistance of the clergy in the great work of advancing religion and assisting in the salvation of souls. He cited Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to that effect that one one of the most potent causes of the rapid spread of Christianpotent causes of the rapid spread of Christian-ity in the early days was the exemplary picty and the strong zeal pervading the entire body of Christian people, which made of each one an apostle of religion. Thus it was that the Christian merchant as he introduced his wares into the house of his patrons brought also to them a knowleggle of Christ; so the soldier preached Christ in his camps and the artisan in his workshop. This is essentially right, for his workshop. This is essentially right, for Christ did not establish his church for the clergy alone. God forbid that he should have done so. Heaven is not alone to be gained by the clergy. It is the heritage of she laity as well. And the laity of our day are as much interested in the salvation of their own souls and in the spread of boly religion as were shore brave predecessors

The Cardinal then spoke of the Society of the Holy Spirit, whom he was then addressing, as one organized by Catholic gentlemen of this city intended to imitate the zeal of the early Chrisbians in helping in the works of religion and aiding the clerky in their labors. He referred to the one object of distributing Catholic tracts reader will scan with attention and take note of a topic suggested by she hour.

Marriage, as defined by the Church, is a natural contract, which being raised by Christ Himself in the New Law to the dignity of a sacrament, confers susual grace on those who receive it worthily. Hence there is a marked distinction between the valid natural marriage is the one object of distributing Catholic tracts and books, and diffusing Catholic knowledge where needed as a high and holy mission. He shours referred to another object of the society. The helping to establish and maintain priests of the helping to establish and maintain priests of God among deprived places in the country, of which there were so many. He spoke of the high dignity of the priest of God, declaring that distinction between the valid natural marriage if it was an honor to be desired to represent a and the sanctifying marriage. Heathers and nation at the court of one of its neighbors, how christians in mortal ain may contract a valid marriage, but the grace of the scorament can be received only by those who have received baptism and have complied with the conditions required by the Church.

The amount of the neighbors, now much more exalted was it to be the representative of God himself among the people of God-if the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one had been growing beforest engineed by the Church. how much more was he to be esteemed who planted and nourished to full growth the tree of faith in soil which theretofore had been barren? And the society which lent effective help to the chosen ministers of God in thus planting the tree of faith and bringing forth the fruit of salvation in such spiritual deserts, has engaged itself in a work that is most meritorious.

But while thus engaged in holping to minister marriage cannot be solemnized during Advent, that is, the four Sundays preceding Obristmas to the Feast of the Epiphany, nor trom the beginning of Lent to Low Sunday. Parties can enter the maximonial state Easter week, but no nuptial mass can be said or celebrated. Of course the Bishop may permit parties to conis the great universe bemeath whose mighty dome we stand. The other is the church ; this dome we stand. The other is the dutter; this beautiful edines of God, in which we are this night assembled. The third is the human scul; that is the soul of every one among us. This last temple is the one which is most precious in the sight of God. It is the one which slone of them all has eternity for its duration. When this beatiful church in which we are, shall crumble into dust, you, when the sun shall have grown aged, when the great universe itself shall have been rolled away as a soroll, this temple of the human soul shall be still existing unoxumbled and undecayed. This is what the apostle means when he asks us if we know not that we are ourselves the temples of God. He means that the Holy Ghost is really enabrined within us and abides within our souls as within a temple. The father of the great Origen had so keen an appreciation of this truth that he is said, when his distinguished son was baptized, to have knelt beside the sanctified and innocent

to have knelt beside the sanctified and innocent babe to worship the spirit of God that was enthroned within his unspotted soul.

Let us retain always in mind this great fact of the presence within us of God's holy spirit and strive to keep ourselves worshy of continuing the chosen domicile of the Holy Ghost. Let us remember that he is within us for the purpose of sanctificing our souls. ns remember than he is within us for the purpose of sanctifying our souls, and let us co operate with him in the work. Let us appeal to him often for the continuance of his grace and favor. By doing this we will [merit eternal salvation and escape eternal perdition. And even in this world we will keep in our hearts the sunshine of happiness; for earthly joy and gladmess comes also as a sife from the Spirit of God if harbored

also as a site from the Spirit of God it harded worthy within us.

Open your hearts wide to the spirit of God.

When the sun is shining about us if we cast open the windows of the church the sunlight will flood it from end to end. So if we open the windows of our hearts the glory of God's grace will likewise shine within and illumine them with spiritual splendor. Let the spirit of God control us always, the thought of our brain, them with spiritual spiendor. Lees us spirits
God control us always, the thought of our brain,
the sentiments of our hearts, the wanderings of
our imaginations. Doing this, we will be and
remain always sanctified, remain always worthy
abiding places of God's holy spirit. We will abiding places of God's holy spirit. We will contribute to the benefit of the cause of Christ and come to enjoy the reward of those who have loved Christ and labored in his service, which is

blessing wished to all.

After thu sermon there was benediction of the blessed sacrament, at which Bishop Kain The Society of the Holy Spirit has a member

the consens of the Holy Spicia case a member-ship of 420. Its objects are to establish and maintain missionary priests in deprived country places, the establishment of Catholic free schools in similar localities and the apread of Catholic knowledge.

If Mary Intercedes.

You may be taken away young, you may live to fourscore, you may dis in your bed, you may die in the open field, but if Mary intercedes for you, that day will find you watching and ready. All things will be fixed to secure your salvation, all dangers will be foreseen, all obstacles removed, all aids provided. The bour, will come, and in a moment you will rise; you will be translated into a new state where single not, not ignorance of future, but perfect faith and serence joy, and assurance and love evertaging. Cardinal Neuricity Dates a sea was an and

by she if We do not see what this shat a clock is the bold aid early to risclasd to much aid vigor ashamed of shat it should be constantly striv yewing and rubbing clayet.

The cobed aid early to risclass the interest in the cover it face with its hands?

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WEDNESDAY......MAY 22, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, St. Ubaldus. THURSDAY, May 23rd, St. John Baptist de

FRIDAY, May 24th, B.V.M. Help of Chris-SATURDAY, May 25th, St. Adhelm.

SUNDAY, May 26th, 5th after Easter. MONDAY, May 27th, St. Philip Neri. TUESDAY, May 28th St. Grogory VII.

The "Mail's" Intolerance.

The Mail finds it necessary to defend itself from the charge of intolerance, and attempts to do so in a two column double-leaded editorial. This marks another progressive phase in the agitation, for were the organ of horse-protestantism sure of its position before the public it would have maintained the attitude of attack. When a party, a newspaper, or an individual is compelled to assume the posture of defence, the fact that ground has been lost is evident. The Mail, it appears. has been driven to take this position by the explanation made by somebody that the Liberal members who voted with the government did so in tavor of the sacred principle of religious teleration, while those who voted the other way were voting for religious persecution. This the Mail characterises as "adding cowardice to hypocrisy, and to 44 hypocriny calumnious misrepresentation of "the character and motives of their oppo-"nents," We fall to see it in that light. The Liberal party of Canada, whatever may he its faults, has never been opportunist and owes its being in Opposition now and for years past to an obstinate adherence to prin-

For the want of a better reason to maintain its position the Mail asserts that "Mr. ** Laurier went round to them and told them "that if they followed their principles his "Influence in Quebec would be destroyed " and the Catholic vote would be lost."

Mr. Laurier did nothing of the kind. The question was discussed, as all questions are discussed by the Opposition, with a view to concerted action, if possible, and it was decided to leave it an open vote, each member being free to act as he thought best. Mr. would be the effect of a solid Liberal vote student of Iriah affairs. against an Act passed by a Liberal provincial government. That was within his duty as leader of the party. Sir John Macdonald did so openly in the House when he said that were his government to advise the veto and ing at Hamilton last week. They passed a Quebec Assembly, go to the people, sweep the province in favor of the Jesuits, re-enact the Bill and dely the federal authority.

But the Mail goes too far afield for a reason to account for the course taken by the Liberals, while the true reason is close at hand, They voted for the Bill because they could whole line of policy pursued for years in defence of Provincial rights. Furthermore, their vote was in strict accord with Liberal professions of teleration and equal rights. They were not at all afraid of the Jesuits, had no desire to withhold justice from them any more than any other class of Canadians, and put no confidence in the men who would play in Canada the role played by Pompadour in France in relation to the famous Order.

But does it not stand to reason that the great body of Liberal representatives in par. on in Ontario, liament are more likely to act on the traditional lines of Liberalism, which include the Governor-General convene parliament in widest toleration, than a newspaper standing special session without delay for the purpose alone in the country as the champion of seventeenth century sectarian animosities? And which the Act for the settlement of the when we find Protestant clergymen of the Jesuits' estates was left to its operation in highest character taking the same view sa terms of a previous decision of the Governthat taken by the party led by Mr. Laurier, does it not stand equally well to reason that | that the House be dissolved so that the counthey, not the Mail, are in accord with the try may have the opportunity of pronouncing principles of justice and toleration?

Reason, however, is not the instrument on which the Mail relies for success in this agitstion. It is in precisely the same position as the lunatio who declared all the world was mad except himself. "The people are de-" prived of their natural advisers," it ories, and it is not easy for them to contend " sgsinst Torylem, Liberalism and Jesuitism ombined with all the regular political or-44 ganizations in their hands."

Alas, for the people left without a guide save the inspired scribe of the Pulp Tower ! The poor lost sheep of the sheepfold have and some of them might be padded out to fill nobody but him to gather them in. A free people in a free country, with free institu. be in the main recorded as they were record. I Protestant eccler ing and unmaking parliaments and governments in their own hands are wept over as so many lost, abandoned sheep by a newspaper lowance without breaking up his Government. ed lambs to join with it in refusing to "pay ance of a constitutional Provincial Act withfor the knife," with which the ferocious antism and the Commonwealth"!

WITNESS few who make a trade of abusing the Pepe has their measure pretty well ascertained.

The article winds up by saying: "The evils of the present agitation will be largely House in opposition to the advice of his one side and ne obedience rendered on the invitation visited Windsor. His desire, since "compensated if it not only excites among Minksters, unless he can find some consider other. Where Louis Catholics are conto essissup ai sersial. Aseri a signey ruo "! "principle, but gives us, as it very likely may, some fresh men." Fresh Men! They would indeed be very "fresh" who would assume the position held by the Mail. But they would soon loss their freshness and be about as well salted as ever were herrings when "Torylam, Liberalism and the Jeshitz | zight. A great expense would be incurred. combined" got through with them. The fact is that the Mail is in the wrong country and the wrong century. Is does not belong to America and the nineteenth century, but to Europe and the seventeenth century, and should be expressed as an upporth and net very reputable ghost.

Irish "Criminals."

One day last week Mr. Balfour informed the House of Commons that there were ten Irish members of Parliament in prison undergoing sentences for alleged infractions of the Crimes Acts. Altogether, since the passage of the Act there have been sixty-four of these "Criminals." As the London Daily News remarked on a recent occasion, it would be safe to say that since the discovery of the secret of representative government, no parliamentary party in the world has been able to boast each an astonishingly large number of members who have suffered imprisonment in its behalf as the selid, unconquerable--or at any rate unsubduable-buoyantly hopeful group which represents the Irish nation in the British Parliament.

The brutality with which most of these gentlemen were treated in prison is a matter of world wide notority and marks an indelible stain on Tory government in Ireland, if anything could blacken so loui a record. Numbers of them had to fight for their clothes. Mr. Sheehy was knocked down by five warders, stripped and left in his cell for for two hours. Mr. Alderman Hooper was stripped by force, and Mr. Lane and Mr. Payne and Mr. Gilhoody, Mr. O'Brien's battles with the warders are familiar to everybody, and the death of Mr. Mandeville capped the climax of atrocity. But it is when the "Crimes" for which these representatives of the people were punished thus outrageously, are considered, that the iniquity of Balfourism becomes most glazing. All of them were imprisoned for doing what is not only regarded as a right but a duty by English members of parliament. Mr. Sheehy for a public speech; Mr. Hooper for allowing reports of League meetings to appear in his newspaper; Mr. Edward Harrington for the same reason; Mesers. Lane, Cox, Dillon, W. O'Brien, and others, for public speeches. Some of them broke down and were sent to the prison hospital.

To these must be added the large number of priests who have been imprisoned for no offance save the giving of counsel to their persecuted parishloners, as in the case of Father Mahar of Coolglass and many others whose Laurier may have stated what he thought names and sufferings will readily occur to the fore, he made few if any enemies. Hence we

The Agitators' Folly.

The Anti-Jesuit agitators held a big meetpass it, Mr. Mercier would dissolve the ponderous series of resolutions, in which they expressed their "earnest sympathy with the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebes In view of the many disabilities under which they are placed, and the grievance against which they justly complain owing to the peculiar connection which exist between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in that not do otherwise without stultifying their Province; and as all these evils would be dangerous and threatening witness of their greately intensified by the operation of the Jesuite' Estate Act."

While these patriots were resoluting thuswise an election for the House of Commons was proceeding in the County of Compton, and, though feeling ran high, not one word was said about the alleged "disabilities," under which the agitators pretend the Protestants of this province are suffering. This shows how very little interest the Protestants of Quebec really take in the agitation going

The Agitators also demanded that "the of reconsidering and reversing the vote by upon this question at the earliest possible moment." The Times of Hamilton points out the absurdity of this demand : A special session of Parliament is a very expensive laxury. It involves indemnity and mileage for about 300 men, and extra payments of salaries and wages to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. All for what? Does anyone really believe that ten of the one hundred and eighty-eight members, who voted against disallowance a few weeks ago, would vote for disallowance a few weeks hence? The speeches made over again, extra pages of Hansard, but the votes would tions, the ballot and the whole power of mak. | ed before. Disallewance would be no nearer authority over b' after the special session than before it. Sir John Macdonald could not consent to disalwhich cannot induce even a few of the desert, and the Liberals could not vote for disallowout virtually declaring that all the battles

they expect to some out of A. The demand his action. Terre he to call upon D'Aiten McCarthy ox John Charlton to form a Govand the Tury party would be opposed to it, and a general election would bury it out of and disallowance would be as far off as ever,

The Cronin Mystery.

For about two weeks the newspapers have been busy over the disappearance of Dr. Oronin, a highly respected citizen of Chicago. A great many sensational reports have been published and it is freely alleged in some quarters that he has been murdered or kidnapped. It is known, said one paper, that some members of a certain Irish American secret society of Chicago were at bitter enmity with him on account of information which he claimed to possess showing that there had been serious corruption in the administration of the funds of the society in question; and briefly, it was suggested openly that those members had conspired in some way to remove the doctor. Subsequently it was reported that Dr. Oronin was seen and interviewed at Toronto, but the recorder's atory is not credited. It was also stated that he was seen at other places, but no valid foundation has been discovered for any of these reports. On Sunday before last a meeting to representatives of the various and numerous Irish-American societies of Chicage was held to consider what action should be taken in regard to Dr. Cronin's disappearance. Is mystery, and the spirit that prevailed is demonserated by the fact that from the Irish societies of the City of Philanelphia alone came an offer of \$10,000 if necessary, to be expended it the investigation. The supposed appearance of Dr. Cronin in Toronto was referred to, but it seems to have required more evidence than was then before the meeting to induce them to believe that Cronin was not dead. Finally, the gathering appointed a Committee to take what steps they saw fit to clear up Chicago's latest and most amazing mystery. This committee is working energetically, and will do everything rossible to

The Western Catholic News of Chicago does not believe in the thory of murder. It says: "The Doctor will undoubtedly turn up O. K. sooner or later, and give a full account of from the fact that the Doctor was not only a most inoffensive man, but he was adeservedly popular man. His talents elevated him above petty jealousles. He had no cause to be envious of any one, because he was the peer of any of his fellow-citizens in all that makes a man what a man ought to be ; theredo not believe in the theory of murder. But if it should happen that the Doctor was ass. assinated—which we don't believe for the reason given—it was not by any of his associates in the Land Lague, as insinuated. Such an idea as that would be simply preposterous. Yea, even if the bitterest enmity existed between him and all or any of his associates in in any of the numerous societies to which he belonged, it is not likely that they would place themselves in a Position of the greatest peril by making away with so prominent a man as Dr. Cronin, not even to rid themselves of a alleged evil doings. But we don't believe that the class of men who made themselves most conspicuous in the mangement of the American end of the Parnell methods of proouring for the Irish people their national rights, would be mean enough to appropriate to their own use-as intimated in the interview referred to-the money that was collected for Parnell. But if they were mean enough to be guilty of such an act of treachery to the cause they publicly espouse and champion. they are too prominent in society and busi ness to jeopardize their positions for such on age is alleged might have been misapp to nriated; and, therefore, we don't believe any of the Parnell funds have been misappr opriated by any one here, and therefore there was no necessity for preparing a report money alleged to be misappropriate d, and ment; and failing this, to petition and pray hence the Dootor could not have been engaged in the preparation of such a report, and consequently there could not have been any cause for ill feeling between him

The British Empire Pope. and the

and them."

The somewhat erratic To pronto World has had a rather remarkable sond, on the whole, well considered article or , the advisability of Great Britain appointing an ambassador to the dominions. He sent as his present a mosaic, Vatican. The reason for such an appointment, we are told, " rests on the broad fact that the Pope exerc ises a considerable authority over a large , number of British subjects, including som e of the most troublesome among the inhabit ints of the empire. If any fastic, exercising as much exercises over / Roman Catholics, had some millions of adh erents in the British dominion. it would und .oubtedly be expedient to keep a representati ve near him. The reason for among Protestants of the more intelligent Philadelphia with a woman named Tillie passing ov or the heads of every Protestant class, indicated by the World. They have body abre ad and hesitating whether diplo been brought by it to consider the nature and March 29th, chopped her up while in a jealous Jesuit is going to "out the throat of Proest they have waged for Provincial rights and matic int encourse with the Pope ought not to extent of the power they have been called fit. As Auburn Prison, is the nearest of the the Pederal principle were sham battles. If he result not list in the fact that foreign Pro. upon to combat, and the result is that they place where the death penalty is to be car-This is all very grusome from a Mail point the speakers at the Hamilton meeting intend. testant bodies are not commenced in their see it worthwort the most profound request. of view, only like the lunatio before mantion, and to press the resolution usiling for the organ. To an American Baptlet an The lofty personal attributes of Leo XIII ly be taken there to meet his fate; The jury ed nobody sees It in that way, except those special session, they ought to tell what good Engli ah Baptist is nothing more than a are freely admitted as having done much to rejected the plea that; alcoholic insanity led

for a dissolution of the Hr and is also one that greed pleasly allied to his own. The two His Heliness was Nuncio at Brussels he be should not be lightly my de Lord Henley of greed in a position of complete mutual indeshould not be lightly my de. Lord Stanley of stand in a position of complete mutual inde-Preston has not the right to dissolve the pendence. No authority is claimed on the action of British subjects professing that reerument an this issue, how long would the by orders given and words attered in an new Government last? The Beform party Italian palace. It does not matter a jot whether any of the ground outside that palace belongs to the ecclesiestic who have these orders or speaks these words. His impertance is not determined by the number of acres or square miles of which he is nominally sovereign. It depends upon the extent of his real sovereignty; and in measuring this the two things to be taken into account are: the character of the spiritual influence he exerts, and the number of persons over whom it is exercised. From both these points of view the Pope is still a very great personage, and as such it might often be usecommunicate with him freely through pro-

perly accredited agents." The power and the dignity of the Pope being thus recognized, "Canadians can see," save the World, "that for a Government to deprive itself of any kind of information that may be useful is simply to spite itself." Farther consideration demonstrates the importance of the Catholic element within the British Empire, and shows the great lack of wladom in those who would ignore or refuse to recognize Papal influence as a powerful factor in both national and international affaira. It is, therefore, pointed out that the total of archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in the British Empire, including 27 vicariates or prefectures apostolic, amounts to about 145. being between one-seventh and one-eighth of the entire Latin Christendom. The number was after some discussion determined that no of pricate is considerably over 20,000. The money should be spared in investigating the | remaining Catholic population of the British Empire is not far short of 10,000,000, of whom above half belong to Great Britain and Ireland. Of the remainder 176,000 are Europeans and 980,000 Asiatics-chiefly in British India and Caylon-135,000 Africans, 568,000 inhabitants of Australasia and the remaining 2,183,000 of British America.

These figures demonstrate the extent to which the British Empire is Catholic, whence it follows, as the article we are considering boldly declares, that Englishmen are intimately and practically concerned in the administration, and therefore bound for their own sake to cultivate friendly relations with discover what has become of the missing the ruling authorities of the Roman Catholic Caurch. "It is easy enough," the writer proceeds, "to protest on Protestant platforms against the aggressive action of imperium in imperio, but as Bishop Butler justly observed : 'things are what they are,' his absence. We arrive at this conclusion and no volume or vehems nee of angry protestations will alter facts. The problem for sensible and practical men is how to deal

This is exactly the vie w Bismarck was compelied to take and act u pon, after he had assamed an attitude of defiance towards the Pope, but discovered that he could not maintain it. Men may 'shout from platforms, as we are accustomed to hear them, against Papal aggression, but all must acknow as this writer does, that apart from all disputed theologica', theories of infallibility or absolute jurisdic tion, the Pope is and must remain in a ver , real sense the de facto head of a vast and powerful organization. Protestants may hold him at arm's length, but they cannot dispossess him of his power or withdraw themselves from habitual contact

with his cos mopolitan influence, Thus it i a clearly shown from a Protestant point of v lew that it is the part of wisdom for Engli ahmen to conciliate the alliance of a power v , bich it is impossible to coerce or destroy . If they can do so, as they surely can wither t any sacrifice of dignity or independence. The Government of China and Prussia- heathen and Protestant though they may be- -find their account in negotiating with Ro me on these and such like matters, and it is hard to see why Protestant England should

oruple to do likewise. The World writer furthermore points out. what is indeed quite true, that the present Pope has always rather gone out of his way to manifest a friendly disposition towards England, and particularly to that part of its dominion in which we are, and has spoken even in official documents of the religious faith and zeal of British Christians out of his own pale in a tone of appreciative sympathy and respect. From ne European sovereign did Her Majesty in her jubiles year receive heartler felicitations. than from Leo XIII., which on her part were no less cordially welcomed. But in fact Leo XIII, did more than merely offer his congratulations. He took all pains to mark unmistakably by outward act at once his desire to pay honor to the high personal merits of the Queen, and his grateful acknowledgment of the justice and protection which the Roman Catholic Church had uniformly enjoyed during her reign throughout the vast extent of her said to be one of the finest and costlicat ever executed at Rome, copied from Raphael's famous representation of Poetry in the Vatican fracces, and directed that a special Mass and Te Deum for the Queen should be solemnized in all the churches under his jurisdiction in England. More the Pope is spiritual flock as the Pope | could not have done for a Roman Catholic | likely to be William Kemmler, who on Saturpvereign.

To the anti-Jesuit agitation we may attribute the wonderful change of tone and spirit

foreigner who, happens to held h from of produce this change of sentiment. When | Kemmler to his crime. A reporter atten and Prince Consert, and afterwards by special he became Pope, to renew diplomatic interable party ready to take the responsibility of corned the case is altogether different. The course with Great Britain is well known. In fact, such intercourse has been carried on in ligion is influenced in a great number of ways an informal manner, and it only proved the necessity for the establishment of a regular embassy. "The difficulty is not one of legislation—that has already been removed"—as the article before uz shows, "but of sentiment, custom, prejudice, etiquette. And in Panch. "The boy who chalked 'No Pepery dealing with such difficulties, to make a beginning it half the battle. The public and bongrable reception by the Queen of Monsinor Ruffo Soilla as the commissioned bearer of the friendly gifts and messages of the Pope in itself constituted a new departure in the relations between England and the Vatican. A most pressing reason why that departure should evolve into a regular and official status is afforded by the existing situation in ful to the Canadian Government to be able to | the most important of England's colonial pos-College, 1889

This is really a superb book and should be in every Catholic choir and house. It is offerd to the Catholic public with a considerable degree of confidence, since it covers a grownly ligion. It is consequently of some moments that the Canadian Government should know exactly what directions the Pope gives on these matters, and still more, that it should be in a position to ensure that he does not appear to which his words relate. Very often, no doubt, the questions upon which the Pope is doubt, the questions upon which the Pope is includes all the older will be found invaliable, moved to address his spiritual subjects do not includes all the old and standard sacred songs touch secular affairs. But occasionally they may touch them very closely, and exceptional occasions are precisely these to which diplo-

macy is intended to apply." That there is no impediment in the way of resuming relations with the Vatioan is shown by the fact that express provision was made for restoring diplomatic relations by an Imperial Act of 1848, though it was virtually reduced to a dead letter through the insertion -by a majority of three only in the House of of the government of the day-of a clause requiring the envoy from the Vatican to be a layman. There is no logical impediment at onto, Canada. this moment in England sending an ambassador to the court of Rome, and the repeal of this foolish clause, almost avowedly foisted in to make the act unworkable, would remove the only difficulty to her receiving one from

But strong as the arguments are in favor of England's resumption of friendly relations with the head of the Catholic Church, they are even stronger when applied to Canada. The almost daily reporte in the press show how constant and important are the matters referred to between this country and Rome. and all candid men will admit that it would be far better, to have these things transacted through a responsible, accredited, recognized representative of the Pope than have them managed as they are and have been by selfappointed agents. Therefore, we agree with
what the World says is the meaning and the
moral of its article:—"Canada should be in
a position to do her talking herself with the managed as they are and have been by selfa position to do her talking herself with the Pope or any power she may come in contact

THE often-suggested scheme of making this country contribute to the military and naval alleging that the defendant's exception was expenses of the Empire has taken shape at not sufficiently detailed. Upon the motion it last. A member of the British Government has announced that a garrison of regulars is to be established at Esquimalt, British Col. tiffs to answer them.
Mr., Justice Cross—" You contend that they umbia, and maintained at the expense of the Dominion. The cost is set down at \$7,000 or | mere motion ?" \$35,000 per year. It is rether strange that \$35,000 per year. It is rether strange that grounds of our exception are that the plaintiffs, federal parliamentary estimates contained no La Compagnie de Gesu, are not a body politic, appropriation for this service, which has incorporate, because the act purporting to incorporate them is ultra vires of the Province caused considerable comment insemuch as it is regarded as the entrance of the thin edge of the wedge of Imperial Federation. In a matter of such grave importance our House of Commons cught to have been consulted.

cauada does not require a garrison at E:qu
whether you have not the right to urge these imalt, which is in reality an imperial naval grounds, and unless my learned colleagues dis-station where British men-of-war put in for station where British men-of-war put in for repairs, coal and victualling. But it seems the Macdonald government has undertaken to carry things with a high hand, spend money without the consent of parliament, and commit the community before the people are aware of it, to taxation for Imperial military and naval purposes.

IRISH NATIONALISTS would not we believe, look with disfavor on the relection of the Prince of Wales for the position of Vicercy of Ireland. On several occasions the Prince has shown himself to be a man of good instincts and fair judgment, and there can be little doubt that where he brought into direct contact with the Irish people and afforded an inside view of Castle methods of government. his conversion to the policy of conciliation, if it has not already taken place, would surely follow. No living Englishman can be said to be more deeply, or more personally interested in the abolition of all causes of trouble within theempire than the heir to the throne. He is slevated above parties and one of his kindly nature would be sure to revolt against a system which can only have the effect of perpetuating ill-will and disorder.

THE first murderer to die by electricity. under the recently passed New York law, is day, at Buffalo, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Kemmler's crime was of a most revolting character. He eloped from Ziegler, and after his arrival in Buffalo, on Baptist is nothing more than a are freely admitted as having done much to rejected the plea that alcoholic Insanity led. Toronto May 10,1889.

ed to interview him with reference to coming fate: He had no fear of hanging, but displayed abject terror at the prespect of the mysterious horror of death by electricity.

Mn. Craig will be remembered as the member of the Unterio Assembly who raised the row about French being taught in Ontario public schools, Strange to say this typical Anglo-Saxon has left the country for good and gone to settle in California. He reminds us of the old cartoon on Lord John Russell in on a door and ran away."

LITERARY REVIEW.

Basil's Hymnal, Containing Music for Vespers of all the Sundays and Festivals of the year. Three Masses and our 200 hymns. Together with Litenies, daily prayer at mass, preparation and prayer for confession and Communico, and the office and Rules Sodalities of the B. V.M. compiled from approved sources. Turonto: Sa Michael's College, 1889

of Catholics, besides several new English classics, that have never before been given to the public, in a cheap and convenient from. Appropriate hymna have been inserted for all the principal feasts, and particular attention has been paid to securing a good collection in honour of the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin. The fact that the compilers have offered to the The fast that the compilers have offered to the public this large and well bound volume, of three hundred pages, at 250 50c and \$1.00, is a sufficent guarantee that their object is not merely a money-making one. Their labor has been given for a higher motive and they say that, if they have succeeded in bringing the grand old chants of the Church a little nearer to the meanle, and made it essuer for them to folby a majority of three only in the House of the people, and made it easier for them to follow the priest at the alter, they will consider of the government of the day—of a clause re-BOOK may be had on application to Rev. L. BRENKAN, C. S. B., St. Micheal's College Tor-

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, among its varied and interesting table of costents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains and Her Libels, by Peter McCorry; New mare and Her Liness, by reper monocry; New England a Misnomer; the conclusion of Arch-bishop Ryan's paper on Christian Civilization and the Perils that Now Threaten It; the Hercules Stone and the Amber Spirit; Hustory of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help The Albegenses, a learned paper by Rev. Reuben Parsons, D.D.; Memoir of Charles Russell Q C., M.P., the able advocate in the Parnell trial, with a portrait. This is but a few of the various articles in the June issue. \$2 00 year, \$1.00 for six months. Address, Donahoe Magazine, Boston, Mass.

THE MAIL-JESUIT CASE. Argument Before the Court of Appeal on Saturday,

Argument was heard on Saturday before the Mail there appeared Hon. Mr. Lylamme, Q.C., N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., and R. C. Smith; for the Jesuits, Messra. Lamothe, C. A. Geoffrion Q.C., and U. J. Doherty, Q.C. Mr. Trenholme presented the motion for

leave to rppeal. The motion which the Jesuits had made had no specific grounds in it, merely

could not deprive you of your exception on a

Mr. Trenbolme-"Yes, Your Honour. Th of Quebec. All the allegations of the exception are merely in support of this."

Sir A. A. Dorion—"It appears to me, that

you have prime facie, a right to appeal from that judgment. You have been deprived on a whether you have not the right to urge these counsel have to say before calling on you to

proceed further.

The other judges concurring, Mr. C. A.
Geoffrion, Q. C., replied at length, on behalf of
the Jesuiss. He claimed they had a right, under article 135 of the code, to urge preliming ary grounds by motion. They objected to those allegations which spoke of the vows and rules of the Jesuits. The particular rules which were objected to were not specified. To which yow or rule was objection made? The Jesuite took a vow of chastity, was this wast defend ants objected to? Learned counsel mentions a number of other rules and, was proceeding to discuss the allegation of the exception which had been rejected when, Chief Justice Dorion

interrupted with the remark,
"Mr. Geoffrion, your argument merely confirms us in the belief that this is too important a queston to be decided on a mere motion. Leave to appeal is granted, security to be

given within 15 days. Council for the Mail at once took out the writ of appeal.

Industrial Designs.

To THE EDITOR, Sir, In order to encourage originality in Industrial Design in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have for some years awarded medals to the pupils of the Ontario Art School for Prize Designs for speci-Ontario Art School for Prize Designs for specified subjects. This year the scope of competition has been enlarged by being thrown open to any persons resident in Osnada, and ten each silver and bronze medals were offered for the less designs, models, and specimens of carring in wood, for subjects selected by association. Less was intended to close the competition upon the lat day of May, but as in eight of the ten classes competition was not sufficient to warrants. ass day or may, out as in eight of the ten distinct to warrant, any award being made, the time for receipt of competing designs has been extended until the lat day of August for eight classes referred to the late of which the contract of which the contract of the late o Ist day of August for eight classes referred of which full particulars will be sent upon application to the Becretary of the Association, wellington attest West, Toronto, In addition to awarding medals for the designs, which latter remain the property of the competitors, the Association endeavors to sell these which it represented from the competitors. onsidered of special merit, and thus open up profitable business for the designer. Apart from the Association medals, Mr. 132 Armstrong of Gualph offers one each silve bronze medal as Kirst and Becond prize Specifications and working drawings, we details of a 10 Holles Seam Rowing Colored

EUROPEAN.

The new Bishop of Waterford is dying. It is stated that Christians are being massaor. ed by Tarks on the Montenegrin frontier, William James Spooner has been appointed official liquidator of the Canadian Asbestos An-

timony company. The Earl of Malmsbury is dead. He was twice secretary of Foreign Officers in Earl

The will of the late Sir Thomas Gladstone,

prother of the ex-Premier, bequeaths an estate valued at \$254,079. The Czar has appointed the Czarwitch a

member af the council of the empire of the committee of ministers. The Independence Roussani says Prince Ferdinand of Roumania has been betrothed to

Princess Alice of Hesse. Whitelaw Reid, the new American minister, was received by M. Spuller, French minister of fereign affairs, yesterday.

Le Paris says the French Government has desided to introduce in Parliament a bill to aid the Pausma Canal Company.

Capt Wissmann will soon attack Kiliva, which is in the hands of the insurgents. Dr. Peters has gone to Bagamoyo. The betrothal of the Archduchess Marguerite

Clementine of Austria to Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis has been proclaimed.

In the House of Commons, the bill providing for additional naval defences passed its third reading by a vote of 183 to 101. The House of Lords by 108 to 23 rejected a proposal made by the Earl of Meath to allow

women to sit in county councils. The Executive council of the Swiss Confederation at Berne has promulgated an order for-bidding exhibitions of hypnotism.

The Ozar has issued a ukase placing on the market a second series of 310,498 000 gold rouble 4 per cent. consolidated railway bonds. The annual manœuvres of the Austrian army

will begin on the Russian frontier about the end of May, and continue for a month. The Sultan's presents to the Emperor William

arceed \$200,000 in value. The Sultan sends to the Empress a necklace valued at \$150,000. The Radical members of the House of Com-

mons propose to give a banquet in honor of Senator Sherman on his arrival in London. Besides the naval review at Spithead, a grand military review is in preparation at Aldershot in honor of the coming visit of the German Em-

The House of Commons, by a vote of 201 to 160, rejected Mr. Laboucheve's motion to abolish hereditary seating in the House of The case of Perrin, who fired a shot at Presi-

dent Carnot, has been sent to the police tribun-al. A light sentence will probably be im-The American burglars Guerin and Deunin,

arrested in Paris for robbing the Societe Lyonnaise, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. Mr. Gladstone has received addresses of sym-

pathy signed by the governors, senators, representatives and other state officials of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Many arrests have been made in St. Peters-

burg, Moscow and Cronstadt, in connection, it is supposed, with the discovery of the new plot against the Ozar.

It is stated that the Czarewitch will soon be betrothed to Princess Helen, fourth daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. The Princess is now in a convent.

The Municipal council of Berlin has voted 150,000 marks for the purpose of decorating the atreets on the occassion of the visit of King Humbert of Italy.

Sir G. B. Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Mol-stien from the committee appointed by the Sa-mean conference to consider the question of the government of Somos. A great deal of damage has been done

through Austria by storms. At Boskowitz eight persons was killed by lightening and a number of horses were burned. Anarchists are fementing a land agitation in

Lombardy. There has been serious ricting number of houses have been ransacked. Troops are suppressing the disorder.

Portugal will send delegates to the International Anti Slavery Congress which will be held in August, in accordance with the arrange-ments of Cardinal Lavigerie.

The cliams for damages arising out of the Chefoo riots have been settled. The English and American flags have been rehoisted, the Chinese troops saluting them.

It is rumored that an English doctor found General Boulanger suffering from diabetes in an advanced stage, and advised him to go to Vicby and Carlabad to take the waters.

In the Spanish Congress the Conservatives proposed a bill increasing the duties or foreign cereals and flour. Many Libernis supported the measure, but the Government opposed it.

The leading merchants and commercial associations of Berlin are debating a project for the formation of a society to promote the setlement of German merchants and manufacturers

Strikes among the Italian peasants in the province are spreading. A conflict occurred to-day between the strikers and military. One peasant was killed and eight were injured. Four carabiniers were injured. Emperor William, in reply to a toast to his

health given at a banquet at Brunswick, said 'I hope God will permit me to lead the Fatherland in the way of peace to which the policy of my grandfather pointed."

A conference of Austrian and Hungarian sugar merchants was held at Triests on Tuesday. Resolution were adopted urging the Government to withdraw from the London augar bounties' conviction.

The Alberta Exploration company is registered with a carital of £20,000. It object is to obtain powers to construct railways. Mr. Davies, of North Wales, and Mr. J. Evans, of Toronto, are among the subscribers.

The Yorkshire miners threaten to strike unless their employers concede an advance in wages. Fifty thousand notices have been dis-tributed among the men advising them to quit

work unless an increase is granted, The Queen to-day laid the foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton college on the 18th. The students presented Her Majesty with an address to which she replied in a brief speech. The Queen was heartily cheered.

A correspondent at Weisbaden says: Although the physical health of the Empress of Austria has been much benefited by Dr. Metzger's massage treatment, so far as her mental con-dition is concerned, there has been no improve ment.

Nearly two hundred members of the House of Commons, including John Morley and Mr. Parnell, have signed and address to President Carnot expressing regret that Lord Lytton, the British ambassador to France, was absent from the opening ceremonies of the Paris exhibition.

An Anarchist-Republican conspiracy has been discovered in Lucca Spain. The conspirators, all peasants, planned to take the town to-day and ransack the houses of the wealthy. The police and soldiers arrested many persons having firearms and pass-pores from South Ameri-

Advices from St. Potersburg state that the police in their endeavors to discover the full

directly to the Gatschins palace. The original intention was to give the Shah a grand reception at St. Petersburg. The change of programme is said to be due to fear of a Nihilist plot.

The powder magazine of the fortress at Konigstein, Saxony, was to day struck by lightning, which caused an explosion. The magarine contained thousands of shells. The sentinels on duty escaped but windows in adjacent villages were shattered.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn's motion in favor of disestablishment of the church in Wales was rejected by a vote of 280 to 231. Most of the Unionists voted with the majority. church but Mr. Chamberlain voted with the minority. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were ab-

The Czar has addressed to M. Durnovo, the new minister of the interior, a descript in which he eulogizes the late Count Tolstoi and charges his successor to continue his policy. It is reported that General Ignatieff will be appointed chief of the state police for the purpose of assisting M. Durnovo in the preformance of his duties.

War is reported to have broken out again be-tween the Dutch and Malays in Sumatra. Imnense numbers of natives attacked the port of Atchen, but were repulsed with loss of 160 kill-ed. The garrison lost five men killed and twenty-five wounded. Reinforcements have been sent.

The Bulgarian Government has decided it will no longer pay the Roumelian tribute to the Porte, and has so notified the authorities at Constantinople. The Ottoman Government will immediately send commissioners to Sofia to combat the decision, and in the event of failure to overthrow it. I will appeal to the powers to take cognizance of the deliberate violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

The British Ship Altmore, Capt. Weeks, from N.S.W., April 8, for San Francisco, has been wrecked at Neira, an island in the South Pacific. The captain and a portion of the crew have landed at Lavanka. The first officer was drown ed. A boat containing the remainder of the crew and the passengers is missing.

The French Senate by a vote of 184 to 82, exempted students for the priesthood from mili-tary servive after a year's drill. Premier Tirard protested against such exemption, promising that in the event of mobilization the Government would send medical and theological students to serve in the ambulance corps.

M. Numa Gilly, member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Gard, has been tried at Montpelier, on the charge of libelling M. Salie, member of the Chamber for the Department of Herault. The trial resulted in the conviction of M. Gilly, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and pay a fine of 200 francs.

The Shah of Persia, who is now journeying from Teheran to St. Petersburg, is meeting with a grand reception in Russia. In Eriven the streets through which he passed were lined with troops and at several points there were triumphal arches bearing the inscription: "To the Shab's sacred person." The entire town was brilliantly illuminated at night.

General Boulanger received a severa anub from a policeman in London on Saturday. He went to the police court to see Rochefort. He showed his card and explained who he was. The constable replied : "I don't care who you are. You just wait your turn with the rest." Henri Rochefort, who assaulted M. Pilotel in the street on Saturday, was arraigned in the police court to-day and held under bail to keep You just wait your turn with the rest. the peace for six months.

The Diz-Neuvienc Siecle, in an apparently inspired article, says the Sanatorial court finds difficulty in araming a specific charge against General Boulanger Some Senators propose that a nolle prosequi be entered, others that he be tried at the assizes, and still others that he be court-martialled. It is believed, the paper says, that the proceedings against Gen Boulanger will fail and that the prosecution of M. Rochefort will be abandoned.

The banquet given in honor of the Cabinet on Saturday by the delegates of the American republics taking part in the exhibition, seemed to be a demonstration of Republics against Monarchies. All the European ambassadors were invited to attend the banquet, but with the exception of the Belgian minister all held aloof. Mr. McLane, who presided at the ban-quet, was supported by Whitelaw Reid, the new United States minister.

A large portion of the German miners have active influence with the employers. miners at Gelsenkirchen and Eschweiler are also resuming work. Emperor William sent an envoy to Westphalia recently to make private enqui ies regarding the strikers. Seventeen thousand men are on strike in Silesia. The situation is threavening. The Rheinisch Westphaelische Zeitung states that 30,296 miners have resumed

The Court of appeal at London has manimously decided in the case of Lady Sandhurst that women cannot sit in the county councils. The matter will be carried to Parliament. Although Lady Sandhurst was ejected from the council because the male candidate next to her claimed the seat, Miss Cobden sits on because no adverse claim has been made. Miss Cons also sits as alderman, because no contest has

been made. The Canadian cattle season is opening well. The Lake Nepigon's cargo of 300 head met a ready sale, and not a single beast was lost on the voyage. The Lake Superior with 600 head is expected in a few days. The idea prevails in is expected in a few days. The idea pravails in some quarters in London that prices will be much higher than last season, but the Canadian Gazette refers to the enormous imports of frozen mutton and beef, and warns Dominion exporters to avoid a speculative rush on the stock or

Telegrams received from Brussels assert that the strikes in Westphalia and Silesia are due to the sgitation started by German Provocatures, in the hope of causing trouble among the work-ingmen in France, Belgium and Switzerland, in in which they were certain the Socialists would join. These worthies carried their machinations too far and the result is that Wolgemuth, and others of his kind, are hoist with their own petard. The German authorities will not of course admit this, but there is abundant evidence that they are aware of the true cause of the disturbances, hence their sympathy with the strikers in the endeavour to restore order.

At Shoreditch Mr. John Morley, who addressed a meeting of Liberals there, condemned a speech made recently by General Wolseley at Oxford, in which the latter said many harsh things about the Liberals. Mr. Morley said: It is a bad sign for the welfare of the country when an officer of Her Majesty's army stoops to do the dirty work of the Primrose League It is indecent that a servant of the Crown should impute bad motives to men, who have been, and may again be, his colleagues and superiors." Mr. Morley also declared that the Government must be hard pressed when they were forced to employ the army and Govern-met employees to defend their wavering

In the House of Commons Thursday evening Mr. Bradlaugh's motion opposing the Government proposal to communite percentual pensions
was rejected by 264 to 205. Mr. Bradlaugh
urged the abolition of pensions having an unworthy origin like those of the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond. Mr. Hanbury (Conservative, in seconding the motion, insisted that a distinction ought to be drawn between pensions arising from public service and those due to private dishonor. It was monstrous that the families of Nelson Nell and Gwynne should receive the same treatment. The effect of the division is to enable all perpetual pensioners to commute at 27

Mrs. Maybrich, a niece of Jefferson Davis, polite in other endeavors to discover the full and a French-Canadian aristocrat by birth, has sextent of the recent discovered plot against the corresponding to the regarded to the regarded so compared to the garden are constant. It is reported that the Cart will dismiss Gen. Gourto from the garden of Warsaw ow Michael, known as Stephen Adams, a musical composer, and other relatives heritated to act on the composer, and other relatives heritated to act on the composer, and other relatives heritated to act on the composer, and other relatives heritated to act on the composer, and other relatives heritated to act on the composer. Shah of Detries, twenty medical that the two mounts and other relatives hesitated to set on high across relatives to the cause of death. In a of the Superior court judges of the district of the Superior court judges of the Superior court

years purchase.

Maybrich residence. They were told that the lake, of the Convent of Notre Dame, S4c-lady was ill in bed. Medical men were sum recary Treasurer of the Church Building As. Mr. O'Brien of advocating the murder and moned and after an examination they proposition, Spiritual Director of the Society of robbery of men taking farms from which the nounced her fit to hear the charge. Her solicition, Spiritual Director of the Separate tenants had been evicted. It is for this speech tor demanded to know the nature of the evi-dence. The chief of police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time. The

officials went to the bedroom, where the woman lay haggard but composed. The magistrate directed that she be removed to the Kirkdale fail, where she is now being attended by doctors and a nurse. The case has caused a great sensation. Arsenic has been found in beef tea. which she prepared for her husband and also in a bottle in an ante room.

ROME, May 19 -King Humbert started for Berlin to day, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and Premier Crispi. A large number of societies with bands and banners, and a large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens gathered outside the railway station to witness the departure Inside the station were assembled the Cabinet ministers, members of the Chamber of Deputies, the syndic of Rome and others.

LONDON, May 18.-While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regent street to-night he met M. Pilotel, the artist. Angry words were exchanged and Pilotel threat-ened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel. Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire at Pilotel when a by-stander seized the weapon. A coliceman arrested the men and took them to the sration, where Pilotel charged Rochefort with assault. The revolver was found fully charged. Rochefort was bailed.

LONDON, May 18 -Advices from St. Peters-burg say it has been discovered that the conspiracy among military officers spainst the Czar which was recently unearthed in that city, has many and widespread ramifications. Officers of regiments in Moscow and Warsaw are implicated in the plot and three of them have committed suicide. A bomb was found in the quarters of one of the officers in Warsaw. Hundreds of the conspirators have been placed under arrest. The discovery of the plot has completely unnerved the Czarina.

LONDON, May 20.-The hearing of the case of the persons who were arrested for gambling at the Field club was continued on Monday and resulted in the conviction of Mr. Seaton, proprietor, who was fined £500. The players were discharged. Counsel for the Countess of Dudley, whose son, Lord Dudley, was among those arrested, denied that she had had communication with the police concerning the character of the Field club or that she instigated the raid. The police prosecutor announced that it was the intention of the authorities to suppress all gambling clubs, hundreds of which exist in London.

The seventh annual state convention of the Catholic Benevolent Association opened in Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, 7th.

Cardinal Lavigerie has entrusted to Mgr. Mermillod the organization of the Catholic Anti-Slavery Congress at Lucerne.

Mr. Balfour boastfully declared in a speech delivered in Londou, that he is fighting a battle for the Irish Protestants against the Catholics.

Father Sewell, S. J., has been again nominated as Councillor of the municipality of Trichinopoly. Father Sewell was formerly an officer in the army.

The Empress of Austria is reported to be nearly restored to health. The accounts of her illness which lately appeared in the press were full of exaggerations.

May 8th was the anniversary of the relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc This year the pane-gyric was preached by Mgr. de Cabrières, the Bishop of Montpellier. The American Pilgrims have visited the Holy Piaces in Palestine, and been most hospitably received by the Superiors of the

Franciscans in Jerusalem. Sames D. Coleman, of New Orleans, has been elected Supreme President of the Catholic Knights of America. The Supreme council will meet next time in Philadelphia.

A deputation of Catholics from the transvaal has left South Africa for Rome Among the gifts they bring to the Holy Father is a

xuantity of native gold in the rough. The Uruguayan Catholic Congress has been a great success. It affords one more evidence of the strength and solidity of the Catholic revival now in progress in the Scuth American

Park from Paris, and will remain in England; Pope had been taken suddenly ill was not well until after the 30th, when the Comte and founded. It was stated that His Holiness is in Combesse de Paris will celebrate their silver good health and that he gives daily audiences.

wedding. The idea of a marriagebetween the Princess Ciementine of Belgium and the Prince of Naples has been definitely abandoned. The project was very distastiful to the Belgian Catholics.

Mgr. Silvano, the Secretary to the Patriarch of Gos, has just resigned his office in order to enter the Jesuit novitiate. His predecessor, Doctor Autunes, took the same step some three

years ago. The Rev. Father Gaughten, on returning to Buenos Ayres from the Irish colony at Naposta, reported that the colony has considerably improved, and that with this improvement in the

spirits of the people. The Right Rev. Mgr. Fisher, Provost, and Vicar General of the diocese of Liverpool, died May 6th, at Southport, in his 77th year, and was buried in the cemetary adjacent to SS.

Peter and Paul's, Great Crosby. A work on "Cardinal Lavigerie and Slavery in Africa" is about to be issued by Mesers Longmans and Co. Tae publication will appear under the authority of the Cardinal, and will contain the latest details of his work.

At Chattanooga, Tenn, the Supreme Council sion last week. The total disbursements during the year were \$960,000; increase of branche during the year, 420; and total membership, 17.872

Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremons, hav ing publicly retracted the pamphlet Roma e l' Italia e la realtà delle cose censured by the Pope and placed on the Index, the Holy Father has written to him warmly approving of this act of submission and comparing his modesty to that of Fénélon upon a similar occasion.

The late General William S. Harney, buried with military honors in Washington on Sunday, was the oldest officer in the United States Army. He was a Catholic, and Rev. Father J. J. Creed of Orlando, Florida, who attended him in his last hours and celebrated the Review for him at that place come. North with quiem for him at that place, came North with the remains of the gallant hero. Since the end of last year the process for the

Beatification of the foundress of the Fathful Companions of Jeaus, Madame d'Houet de Bengy, has been before the Court of the Archdiocese of Paris. At the instance of the Archbishop of Paris the process will soon be opened before the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocess of Shrewsbury, to examine witnesses in. Count Schonbrunn, the Archbishop of Prague

who will be created a Cardinal at the next Consistory, was an Austrian cavalry officer before he received Holy Orders. He distinbefore he received Holy Orders. He distinguished himself at Sadowa, in the desperate charges by which the Austrian cavalry covered Benedek's retreat. He left the army for the seminary in 1871. Mr. Gladstone having been presented with book on divorce, written by Mr. J. A. Gemmil, a Canadian author, has addressed a reply to the author in which he says: - "Reflection tends to

confirm me in the belief that the best basis for law is the indissolubility of Christian marriage;

that is to say, to have no such divorce or sever ance as allows re-marriage."

The Kev. Father Towney for many years rector of St, Mary's Cathedral, Kingeton, who has been promoted to the parish of Morrisburg, was presented with an address and a purse of ance as allows re-marriage." gold, at a large meeting in Kingston a few inghts ago by the Catholics of that city. Dur-

School Board, and as rector of the Cathedral, Father Twomey laboured with great zeal, and endeared himself to his people.

At the Catholic Congress which assembled in various parts of Europe and America in the last fortnight have passed strong resolutions asserting the necessity of the perfect freedom and independence of the Holy See. On this point priests and laymen, prelates and politicians speak the same language, and almost identical resolutions were forwarded to the Vatican from Vienna, Madrid, Oporto and Monte Video.

Queen Mary of Bavaria, mother of King Otto, died May 16th, from dropsy and cancer of the liver. Queen Mary is widow of Maxi-milian II. of Bavaria, who died in 1864, and the mother of the late King Louis II and of the present King Otto. Her health began to fail immediately after the tragic end of King Louis, who, it will be remembered, drowned himsef in Lake Starenberg. In 1874 she became a convert to Roman Catholicism.

The latest convert to Catholicism, the Rev. Charles Westel Worlledge, for some time Angeli-can carate of St. Peter's, London Docks, and latterly chaplain to St. Andrew's Convalescent House at Folkestone, is a son of the late Mr. John Worlledge, a well-known Country Court Judge of circuit No. 33 He was educated at Ipswich School, whence he gained an open scholarship at Peterhouse, Cambridge, taking a respectable degree, and he was, for a short time, assistant master of the old school.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America met in Chartanooga, Tenn., Tuesday May 9th, every State and Territory in which the order exists being represented except Mon-tana. Supreme President Coleman of New Orleans presided. The report of Supreme Treasurer M. J. O'Brien showed that the re-ceipts from April 23d, 1887, to April 25th 1889, on account of widows and orphans' fund, were \$924.844; total disbursement to the beneficiaries and Sinking Fund Commissioners for the same time, \$924,107.

TORONTO, May 17.—The Separate School board met again to-night and the disgraceful scenes of the last meeting were more than repeated. The meeting was stormy throughout, epithets being bandled from one member to another and general loud talk indulged in The obstructionists were Messrs. Cahill and Smith, the gentlemen who blocked business at the previous meeting. Several insulting remarks were made to Vicar-General Rooney, the chairman, and Father McCann at last got up and said that as there was no hope of getting along amicably the board had better dissolve and appeal to the people. This rather quieted those who were raising the row, and business was afterwards proceeded with.

New York, May 15.—Rev. Father Francis Dens, formerly connected with the Franciscan religious community, of Olean, N.Y., has filed papers in Brooklyn in a suit against Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, Charles F. Perron, a news-paper editor in Olean, and a Brooklyn priest for libel. Father Dent claims \$225,000 damages.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—St. Mary's Cathedral, a magnificent white atone abructure, erected by day. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the state, and is a monument of the untiring industry of the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding of this city, through whose labors it was erected. The bailding was commenced in 1886, but for some time work was abandoned owing to the lack of funds. The ceremonies at the church were preceded by a march of the German and Irish Catholic societies of the city with bands or music. The rain fell in the morning quite heavily, but ceased before the hour of the parade.
About two hundred Catholic priests, among whom were Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Behop Cosgrove of Davenport, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo and Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque were present. The services at the church were very impressive, Right Rev. Bishop Spalding being the dedicating prelate. Archbishop Fachan, of Chicago, celebrated Mass. A highly trained choir rendered the most delicious music. A very interesting programme was executed at the

church this evening. VIENNA, May 16.-In the Reichblat to-day Premier von Taafa state! that the recent Catholic congress was purely private and it would not effect the friendly relations between Austria and Italy.

ROME. May 18.-Upon inquiry at the Vatical The Duc de Nemours has arrived at Bushey | to-day it was learned that the report that the

In a lible suit of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury the damages are laid at £10,

Evictions were resumed on the Olphert estate on Monday, the efforts to settle the differences having failed. Mr. Biggar will be the next member of

parliament to be examined by the Parcell commission court. It is stated that the Gov. rnment is urging the

Olpherts to submit the Agrarian dispute on their estates to arbitration. Mr. Parnell has placed his entire correspondence from 1881 to 1878 at the disposal of the

solicitors for the Times. Lord Salisbury's solicitors have accepted the libel writ obtained by Mr. O'Brien. The trial will take place in Liverpool.

United Ireland says: "The Vice royship, although degraded, must be maintained, as it is a sign of Ireland's separate nationality."

Mr. Harrington has again refused to pay fine of £500 to the commission court, and the secretary has intimated that steps will be taken to force him to pay it.

Patrick Egan, American minister to Chili, was given a recention on Friday night by the Chicage frish American club. Mr. Egan is on is way to South America. J. L. Carew, M. P. for North Kildars, im-

orisoned at Belfset for offences under

Orimes act, has been liberated a month in advance of the expiration of his sentence. The London Standard says : The Ulster peers and the Unionist members of the House of Commons are pressing the Government to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenent of Ireland.

It is stated that Pigott had an insurance of

\$5,000 on his life, in the English and Scottish Law Life Office and as it had been running over

five years the fact of his suicide will not invalidate it. Mr. Dillon telegraphs from Australia that immense meetings have been held at Ballarab under the auspices of the Irish deputation and that grand donations of the Irish fund have

benn received. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that ten Irish mem-bers of the House are now in prison for offences under the Crimes act. He said they are all enoying good health.

The annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met on the 14th, in seein at Tammany, hall, New York. There were pre-sent between 400 and 500 delegates. National delegate Wm. Sheridan presided. The Time's Irish witnesses, the crowd of in-

formers, bailiffs, boycotted farmers and shop-keepers and hard cases of all kiads are in a bad way in London. They can get no money from the Times, and are going to sue for their pay. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., for North Monsghan, has brought actions for libel against the London Times, Liverpool Courier, and Thomas Wallace Russell, Unionist, M.P. The defendants accused the plaintiff of raining relief to a Protestant of Relearagh.

tant tenant at Falcarragh. A memorial numerously signed by magistrates of every county in Ireland of all shades of political and religious opinion, has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Sunday and Saturday Closing Elli and the

that the action is brought.

It is said that the Prince of Wales has in-timated that he would not be average to residing in Dublin for half the time, and that this nine has been widely circulated as evidence that His Royal Highness will be the next Vicercy of Ireland. All the Irish leaders who have as yet publicly expressed their opinion on the subject avow their belief that the Prince of Wales would exercise his power with more fairness and generosity toward the Irish peasantry than any man who has yet served or is likely to be asked by the Tories to serve in the capacity of Vicercy and his acceptance of the office, even for the brief period mentioned, would give general sa-tiafaction.

The suggestion of Lord Harrington, in his speech at Bury, that the time had arrived for all the parties to join hands in settling the Irish land question, is scouted by the Liberals and Nationalists, who are stronger than ever in their joint belief that the land question cannot be settled as a separate matter. Concerning Lord Hartington's declaration, Mr. Parnell said in an interview this afternoon :- " It would be impossible to separate the land and national questions, and that they must be fought out together." This declaration expresses the sentiments of his colleagues as well as their Liberal allies and disposes of all probability that the Home Rule question can be dropped pending the endeavors of the Government to throw a sop to the Irish in the shape of a patched-up Land

The joint resolutions passed by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, congratulating Mr. Parnell upon his complete vindication from the charges of The London Times and for having had Mr. Gladstone's support in his struggle for home rule have been en-grossed by the well-known penmen and experts in penmanship, Daniel T. Ames & Son of 202 Broadway, and sent to Albany for signatures by the officers of the Legislature. Ther are in the form of albums one of which will go to Gladstone and the other to Parnell. The albums are bound in black seal, lined with white watered silk, and each has the name of the distinguished recipient carved in coin silver on the covers. The engrossed work is magnificent and much more artistic than many of the old missals made by morks, and now exhibited in libraries where there value is priceless.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh seeks to pro-mote peace between landlord and tenant by by urging that arbitration, such as that which has, thanks to Sir Charles Russell, proved to successful in the dispute between the Col. Vandeleur and his tenants, should be resorted to on the score or so of estates where any serious trouble now exists. The Times, which may be regarded as the landlords' organ, endeavors to shirk the proposal by shildishly asserting that it is doubtful if the tenants would consent to the appointment as arbitrator of an English barris-ter of high standing unconnected with either party. This, of course, was not the Archbishop's proposal. His Grace's idea of arbitration as ne explains in the Times, is that two competent arbitrator, should be chosen, one on each side, with power to call in an umpire. Such a method of arbitratory this transfer. hod of settlement the tenants have through their representatives and their organs in the press again and again expressed readiness to accept; but it has been refused by the landlords, and in the Kenmare estate was rejected when strongly recommended by a County Court judge.

LONDON, May 17 .- Father O'Donovan testifled for the defence before the Parnell commission to day. He said the moon lighters at Tulla were opposed to the League. They had threatened witness, who was under police protection while he was connected with the branch of the league. Father O'Donovan attributed the increase of crime during the League's existence to the action of the landlords in enforcing evictions. Witness had denounced crime from the altar of his church on Sundays. The commission will not make their report to the House of Commers until Fedruary 1890.

LONDON, May 15 -Father Egan testified before the Paruell commission to day that the leading men of Loughrea belonged to branch Loaque. No serious crime had been committed from the time of the formation of the Loughren branch until it was suppressed, except the mur-der of Policeman Lynton. This crime had been condemned at a meeting of the League and witness had denounced it from the altar of his ess had denounced it from the altar of his of the first named company to the latter. The Northern Pacific company demand that the Mr. Parnell says the reason he was so cool on lands granted by Parliament in and of the

the witness stand was because he had nothing to hide. "I had merely," he added, "to ans wer the questions put to me by the lawyers." Northwest Central road shall be located and sec

Sr. Louis, May 15.—Rev. Charles O'Reilly, There were addresses and a musical programme An admittance fee of 25 cents was charged and with the receipts at the door the total was swelled to \$6 000. Father O'Reilly delivered an address upon the work of the League and the condition of Ireland. Mayor Noonan presided.

LONDON, May 16.-It is again rumored that the Queen will visit Ireland and remain there a , with the hope of creating a reaction in favor of the Government by her royal presence. The same report says that she will hold a drawing-room at Dublin Castle and review the Irish troops at the Ourragh of Kildare. The Curragh of Kildare is a tract of Orown land where reviews yearly take place and where races are run. The Queen's residence in Ireland will undoubtedly give an impetus to loyal ism there, but Irishmen are of opinion that a little loyal interest shown in the sufferings of the Queen's starving subjects would affect more good than a drawing-room at the castle, at which the aristocracy will be represented.

NEW YORK, May 14. Edmund Yates in his intended as a feeler to see what direction opinion as regards it is going. The only member of the royal family who could go to Ireland would be the Prince of Wales. It is no secret that the Prince of Wales has always had strong feelings about a royal residence in Ireland; and many years ago one of his most confidential and trusted advisers, empowered by him, made known his opinions to the Queen, with a view to his going to Ireland in some capacity as her representative if she felt she would be unable to do so herself. The queen was much displeased, and expressed her feelings strongly, as well as her desire that the subject should never be mentioned again, and the Prince, not wishing to put himself into opposition to the Crown, let the matter rest. The difficulty in finding successor to Lord Londonderry has brought the question up again, and I believe the Prince would gladly accept the position and undertake its dubies if the country wished it. His position then would be different from that of a Lord Lieutenant, who must reside in Ireland the greater part of the year, whereas were the Prince to go to Ireland, a residence of a few weeks during the Dublin season, from January to March, would be all he would be asked to do, which arrangement would not clash with his English engagements.

LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. Balfour, it is announ ced, will propose the Irish drainage bill in the House of Commons on Thursday, and the Scotch local Government bill will come before: the House on the question of its second reading, fortnight later. Mr. Goschen. chancellor o the Exchequer, will speak at Sheffield on Wednesday, when it is expected he will divulge the intention of the ministry respecting the office of Vice-Roy of Ireland.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Rufus Pope was elected for Compton by over 8:0 majority.
Sir John Macdonald leaves for River du Loup the end of next mouth

Montreal, has been accepted. The judge asked to be relieved from his duties on account of con-tinuous ill health.

The late Major Short was buried at Kingston on Monday, and the late Sergeant Wallick at Quebec the same day. A five thousand dollar brick of gold was

crushed from 211 tons of quartz at the Molega-mines, Nova Sectia, last week.

Mrs. George Robertson, of Brand River, P.E.I., aged 58, suicided by hanging, last Monday. She leaves a husband and ten children.

The Governor-General and viceregal party are expected to leave for the Met pedia in a few days, where he will remain during the summer moaths

Grave robbers have been at work at Lower Montague, P.E.I, The body of James Johnston, formerly a well known resident of Annandale, he has been stolen. There is a boom in the iron ore district above

Springville, Picton, and capitalists are bidding against each other presty lively. Several properties have changed ownership. Provincial Treasurer McMillen was elected by acclamation for centre Winnipeg Saturday. His election was a foregone conclusion and very

little interest was manifested in it. It has been decided to abolish the Dominion land office at Manitou at once and to include the district in the Winnipeg district under agent Whicher. All the lands about Manitou have been taken up.

The estimate or Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific railway, of the area under cultivation in Manitoba and the Northwest is 3,360,000 acres wheat and 357,000 acres in other grain. The death of Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne occurred at St. Paul while on route home from Texas,

where he had been wintering for his health. He was a prominent land mark of Manitobs, and at one time represented Provencher in the Com-The phosphate mines in the Ottawa district are being worked briskly and a good deal of ore has been shipped to Europe. It is expected that by the end of the mouth several tons will

have been forwarded by English shippers to the English markets. Col. White, deputy postmuster-general, said when questioned upon the subject, that the private delivery of letters was illegal and would

not be tolerated by the Government. The law provided that a fine of \$20 should be inflicted on each case of the kind proved. Mr. Joseph Pope, private accretary to Sir John Macdonald, speaking to a reporter of the report that Sir John intends visiting England in reference to the Behring sea question shortly. said that there was positively no foundation for

such a report. Sir John might, he said, go to England in the fall. The death is announced of Dr. Robert Mc-Donuell, an eminent Irish member of the medical profession. Dr. McDonnell took great inberest in the history and antiquities of Ireland. and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy to the proceedings of which he contributed numerous interesting papers,

Some changes are about to take place in the representation of the United States Government in Canada, which will result in Ottawa becoming a consulate general for the province of Ontario, instead of a commercial agency, as at present. The new arrangement will come nto operation on the first of July. A fight took place recently near Fort McLeod

A fight took place recently near fort McLood between Bloods on the one side and cow boys and Gros Ventres on the other. It seems that the Bloods had been stealing borses from the Gros Ventres, and the latter, assisted by whites, attempted to recapture them. Quite a number are reported to have been killed and scalped, the Bloods being defeated. An epidemic of elopements is reported from Halifax. The foreman in a leading contractor and nuilder establishment has left the city, and the governess in his employer's household dis-appeared at the same time. The governess is a young and handsome English we man, and had

been with the family several years. A city truckman has disappeared with a servant girl. A wife and family of young children mourn his There is a hitch in the negotiations between the Northwest Central Radway company and the Manitona & Northern Pacific company for the sale or transfer of the charter and Lauchies

means by the Government before they take hold of the project. Speaking in reference to a scatement which St. LOUIS, May 10.—Rev. Charles Orienty, Speaking in reference to a scattering which the saurer of the Irish National League, last night publicly received the Post-Despatch Parnell defence fund. The formal turning over of the money took place at the Exposition building. time he remarked E quimault is being much attenthened and improved year by year. The principal work is the graving dock where Brit-ish men-of-war may lie up to repair and refit. which also went into the fund. The amount burned over to Father O'Reilly, by Editor Dillon of the Post-Despatch was \$5,282. The Fanny Parnell League of St. Louis contributed \$500 cans were aware that the British Government. were constructing at Esquiment a second Gibraltar, which command the second port of entry to the United States, which could closed up at a moment's notice and which would be a menace to the peace of the two countries. The article concludes by remarking that no other country than the States would permit the erection of such work. "What sensational non-sense," said the minister, laughing. "If the United States have any objection to the Esquimally being fortified they can retaliate by

building a fort directly opposite. TORONTO, May 19.-The residents of the eastern part of the city are excited over the supposed elopement of a well known street preacher with a pratty dresemaker. Both leave their lexitmate partners and small children. The former is Charles Morant, who resided at 533 Front street East, and the latter, Mrs. John Dowell, of 583 King street East. Morant was well known for years in the southeast end London letter to the Tribune says:—There is a sam evangelist on his own responsibility, very general impression that Mr. Howorth's being in the habit of of preaching in the evening letter to the Times on the Irish viceroyalty was on the street corners, conducting prayer meeton the street corners, conducting orayer meetings in private houses and visiting. He also figured in Sunday school work for a time at Parliament Street Baptist church, but the good people there a year ago discovered, it is said, that something was wrong with Morant and he was expelled. Since then he was accustomed to attend the First Avenue Baptist church, over the Don. Mrs. Dowell is the wife of John Dowell, who has been out of the city for some time. Morant left bome at midnight on Monday night last on the presence of catching the 1 a.m train at the Union station. It was discovered that he and Mrs. Dowell went away on Tuesday morning and booked as Mr. and Mrs. Scott, with baggage checked for Grand Haven,

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

Big Rewards Offered for Information.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The friends of Dr. Cronin, who so mysteriously disappeared two Cronin, who so mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, are so firmly convinced now that Oronin has been made a victim of a conspiracy and foul play, and that he has been murdered, that they have offered a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of any of his murderers. To disabuse the public mind of the impression that the Doctor is still alive, and that his disappearance was voluntary, his friends have offered a further reward of \$2,000 for any satisfactory evidence that will prove that he is not dead, and that would lead to the discovery of his whereabouts.

Dr. HARVEY'S For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable?

WAS IT FOR BLOOD MONEY

Informer Jim McDermott's Check to O'Donovan Rossa's Order.

Testimany of the Dynamiter in his Libel Suit Against Boiler Cassidy-Damaging Admissions Drawn out on Cross-Examination.

N. Y. World May 14.

O'Donovan Rossa perspired freely in the exmination chair before Justice Solon B. Smith in the Tombs court yesterday afternoon, while he testified in his suit for libel against Patrick Sarafield Cassidy. This opening session of the case was very sensational and if the succeeding hearings keep up with it the case will be a remarkabir one, more especially for O'Donovan. Mr.: Cassidy was accompanied by Col. John O'Bryne, his lawyer, and a number of friends, while Rossa was represented by Lawyer Frank Oliver, and, with exception of a couple of wit

nesses, was alone.

The proceedings were opened by calling John J. bacGinnis to the stand. He said he was editor of the Catholic News, the paper in which the alleged libellous article was published, and testified that Mr. Cassidy had written an

When Roses was called for cross-examination he locked pale and haggard. In answer to Col. O'Byrne's questions he attated that his name was Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. The Rossa, he explained, he derived from a property that had centuries ago belonged to his family. He first entered Irish politics in 1848, and his first arrest for treason was in 1858. He admitted that he pleaded guilty and attempted to explain his course, but was not permitted to make a speech. He denied that he had received pay for his labors as a Fenian organizer. The suit on which he was arrested in October, 1857, charginal organizer. ed with selling passage tickets without authority Rossa declared to have been the result of a con-

spiracy of the steamship companies.

Rossa indignantly denied that he had ever been expelled from the Clanna Gael or other Irish societies, but said that the expulsions had taken place after he had voluntarilly left those

Then came the big sensation of the day. Mr. Cassidy took a paper out of an envelope and handed it to Col. O'Byrne, who, looking the witness squarely in the face, asked him if he knew a man named "Jim" McDermott. Rosss acknowledged that he did.

Q. Don't you know him to be an informer to I never believed in him. I knew he was a had man. Q. Do you remember when he was fired at in Ryan's saloon on Chambers street? A. I

What was the date of that occurrence In 1863. Q. About July 21, 1883, did you not believe him to be an informer and scoundrel? A. I

Here Col. O'Byrne lifted the paper which had here Col. O by the defendant, and handed if to Rossa with the question—"Did you ever see this check before?" The witnessed gazed at the face of the paper and boldly replied—"I never did." Col. O'Byrne then told him to turn the check over and look at the indorseturn the check over and look at the indorsement on the back. Rossa did so, and his expression became pitiful, as he faltered out an ackdowledgment that the indorsement was his. The check was drawn on the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn by James McDermott, to the order of O'Donovan Rossa, for the sum of \$50. This greated a great sensation. The spectators looked at each other in amerament. Even looked at each other in amezement. Even Justice Smithis face showed surprise. Then Col.

O'Byrne asked:
"Did you take that money from this man knowing him to be a base wretch and traitor?"
O'Donovan braced himself up with remarkable energy and replied—"Yes, I knew it did not come right, and I thought I might as well

have some of it as anybody else."
"Do you mean," said Col. Byrne, "that it should go out to the world through the newspapers here represented that you were secretly in the receipt of money from this man when you knew him to an informer, engaged in betraying men into penal servitude for life and to the

'I meau," said Rossa, "that I knew the money didn't come right, but I thought I might as well take it. I would take \$10,000 or \$20. 000 from him if he would give it to me." This check s given you on t of the day when McDermott was shot at? A. It

Q. What did he give it to you for? Was it for love? A. I don't know. He gave it to me and I book it, and I would have taken all he

could give me What did you do with the money? A. I kept it.
Q. Did you ever acknowledge it in your paper? A. I don't remember if I did or not.
Q. Will you produce a copy of your paper

about that time showing me that you did? A. I can't do it. I don't think I have the paper. Q Did you give McDermott oredentials to revolutionary agents in England or Ireland about the time, or shortly before, you received the check? A. I did not. Q. Did you not give McDermott credentials by means of which he was enabled to get into

the confidence of and to betray men who are now in English prisons?

Rossa augrily repeated his denial.
Lawyer O'Bryne next brought out the fact that Rossahad collected several hundred dollars for "Dick" Short, who, it will be remembered, carved Capt. Phelan in front of Rossa's office. He claimed to have paid Short every cent of the money, and denied that he still owed Short \$180 of the money. A committee consisting of George Smith and John Murphy, had settled up the accounts.

"Are you not in the habit of settleing your

accounts with the Fenian Brotnernood on supprinciples of giving notes without paying?" asked Col. O'Byrne. Rossa made a vehement denial, whereupon he was asked if he had not given notes for \$900 to the skirmishing fund.
"Oh, trash!" exclaimed Rossa. "That was accounts with the Fenian Brotherhood on the Oh, trash !" exclaimed Rossa. "That was a long time ago. What's the use of bringing up

Rossa admitted that he had sued the National Steamship Company for \$1,500 in 1880. It was not true, he daclared, that he had brought the suit after he had assertained that a fire in the company's office had destroyed the proofs that had already been paid. He admitted, how-ever, having lost the suit. He further admitted that his son died in Bellevue Haopital, but he denied that, through the intervention of Gen. Thomas F. Burke, his son was saved from being buried in the Potter's Field: At the death of his second wife he obtained \$2,500 insur-

The case was adjourned to Monday next.

The Population of Ireland.

According to the latest census returns to the Register General's office the population of Ire-land is at the present time 4,777,545, while forty-eight years ago she had a population of 8,295,060. e cause of this terrible decrease is explained by the Union and Times in the following:

"And what has become of those four millions?

Alsa! it is a sad story. Robbed of their substance to satisfy landford greed, they have withered into the coffinless graves of famine; winered mee one commess graves or famine; their island home has been torrefrized by the ruthless prison and bayonet and bullet of the slien foe that held her in bondage; they have been transported to penal colonies in savage wilds for the offense of loving the land of their birth; in poverty and wretchedness, they have birth; in poverty and wretchedness, they have been driven in exile over all the seas; their bones have bleached under many a wave; they have fallen in countless thousands in the plague stricken fever ship, when in sight of new lands that teemed with pleaty and welcome. But the blood of those scattered and fallen millions has not periahed. It courses rich and red and hot sub-lever ship have, begoven a burning shires, There's no fool like an old feel, respectively and was 'quing recorded but have begoven a burning shires, but too out forever one, this time by a 'majority' of 27, the blabops as 'unimated but have begoven a burning shires, of Commissionert, Booking time and the burning shires, of Commissionert, Booking time by a 'majority' of 27, the blabops as 'unimated but have begoven a burning shires, of Commissionert, Booking tames the burning shires, of Commissionert, Booking tames the burning shires, of Commissionert, Booking tames the burning shires, or continued to the sound that the by a 'majority' of 27, the blabops as 'unimated to the sound tames of the sound tames to day through the veins of twenty millions of

from the social and political condition of Ireland the cursed causes of such misery. While the prescribed old faith: which has so glorified the infferings of the murdered and exiled children of Ireland, has been planted by their prayer and zeal in other lands where it glows to-day as fresh and sweet as when the blessed St. Patrick first presched, it smid the blooms of Tara, sixteen hundred years ago.

A Nineteenth Century Saint. (New York Herald, May 10.)

There is nothing in history more touching than't the martyrdom of the Rev. J. Damien de Vens ter, whose death was announced by telegraph from San Fracisco yesterday.

Sixteen years sgo this heroto young Belgian priest landed on the rocky island of Molokovin the Hawaitan group. His beart was filled with-profound pity for the abandoned lepers. Stories of the horrible immoralities practised in a pestito the norther immoratives practiced in a pessi-lential community, where there was no law and no religion, had reached his ears. He yearned to raise the cross there and preach the sender message of Christianity to the ransomless cap-tives of leprosy. Father Damien knew that certain death awaited him. He knew that his comely body would be polluted by the most dreadful disease known to man.

But he went to his post with a smile on his face and sweet words on his lips. He found a damned company wailing in the uttermost depths of physical and moral degradation. Distinctions of age and sex were obliterated. Gaunt misery stalked among the wretches. Their homes were fit only for wild beasts. With the advent of the priest order was brought out of peace of consolation broaded over the island.

Who shall say what the kind ministrations of Fasher Damien were to the hundreds of ostra-cised human beings in far away Molokoi or with what holy devotion be soothed the dying hours of strangers. At last the good man was marked by the inevitable brand of nature. He was a leper too-to be shunned by all on earth save those around him. Slowly he perished, doing what he could to ease and comfort his flock while yet he was alive. Such an example ought to silence the man who cries out against the nine teenth century. No age and no race has produced a more supreme type of unselfish heroism. Canonization can add nothing to the glory of Father Damien.

Unwise Ambition of a Photograp-

her. About two years ago a party of Moorish subjects spread their tents in the edge of the desert near Cape Jude. An English trading post had been established there for some time. The agent, seeing the camp with its women, camels, and all other accessories of nomad existence in the desert, thought it would be a good chance to secure a fine photograph. He took his camerato the astonishment of the natives, who and had very hazy ideas as to his purpose, was about to take the picture when the nomed's stopped the proceedings in a very tragical manner. Whatever he was up to, they were convinced that he was taking undue liberties with them. Instead of driving him away, they killed him on the spot and then they killed another man or two at the station, stole the trade goods, and destroyed the buildings. For this affair the sultan of Moroco is now called upon to pay a heavy indemnity.

The British Navy.

The return moved for by Lord R. Churchil of the number, tonnage and cast of the effective ships of the Royal Navy, were issued on the 3rd April. Affect on the 1st Jan., 1889, there were 52 armoned vessels, with a tonuage of 431,880, costing £22,819,256; protected, 23 (including 22 costing £22,819,256; protected, 23 (including 22 partially protected) ships, tonnage 78,540, cost £4,166,551; unprotected, £82, tonnage 163,724, cost,8,699,912; or a total of 373 ship, with a tonnage of 579,144, costing £25,635,719. The proposed standard in 1894 will be 77 armored vessels, £8 protected, and 338 unprotected; total 501. The additional vessels are to cost £1,127, 040. There are 128 ships required to complete 040. Ther are 128 ships required to complete, costing £22,689,000: £1,546,000 is required to complete ships building, and £16,150,000 for ships to be built. There are 30 vessels which, being obsolete in type or speed, are included in the number of vessels affoat. As compared with the standard of 501 vessels for 1894 France is building 257; Russia 227, Geremany 199, and Italy 222.

Ireland and Italy.

The Irish question is no longer local. It possesses a world-wide interest, and civilization demands an early solution of it. The press of Europe discusses it in a friendly spirit, and even the Italian journals follows it with will-meant solicitude. The Tribung of Rome, speaking of the recent elections in England, and the retirement of Lord Londonderry from the vice royalty, says that "it is a great check for Tory politics, the retirement of the noble lord, who for a long time has been tired of the thoughts and bitternesses occasioned him by the acts of Secretary Balfour. Evidently the edifice of coercion is trembling from top to bottom, and the Gladetonian idea of Home Rule has become so familiar to English people that it no longer inspires horror or fear in the Commons or

England and Egypt.

While Boulanger is perfectly safe in Eulgand, John Bull does not extend to him any of the honora formerly showered upon French refugees. It is not that England hates the French Republic less than it did the French Monarchy, but it hates Boulanger more. He is suspected of hostility to the British Empire, and it is said that the first thing he would attempt, if he once became master in France, would be to drive the English out of Egypt in order to insure his own popularity; and there is every reason to suppose that such an event is likely to occur, if ever he becomes President of the Republic Boulanger, it is understood, feels rather sore over the continued stay of the English on the banks of the Nile, and he is very anxious to be in position to give these strangers a notice to quit at the first possible opportunity. The English money-lenders have a mortgage on Egypt, and they have a holy horror of Bou-

Different Salutations.

your stemach? Have you eaten your rice?"
That's Chinese. "How do you have yourself?"
That's Polish. "How do you live on?" That's
Russian. "May thy shadow never be
less!" That's Persian—and all mean the same less!"

Purity Your Thoughts.

A noble career depends on the treatment given to the infant ideas that are born in the soul. A person is known by the company he keeps. So the thoughts which we harbor within us, and which go out through the doors within us, and which go out through the doors of our mouths and our hands, determine our real character.

A BASEBALL MAN HAS A VICTORY.

Relph Staples, first baseman for the Green-stockings, and Maude Keen, a dining room girl at the Reynolds House, bought a twentieth ticket in the Louisianna State Lottary in partnership, and at last Tuesday's drawing got \$15,000. or \$7,500 each.—South Bend (Ind.) Weekly Times, April 19.

"Ma, what is a linguist?" asked her little boy looking up from his reading. "A native of

Part of the Exception to the Form Struck out.

Allegations Benying Constitutionality of the Act to be Tested, ...

Judgment was delivered at 10.80 Tuesday morning, May 14th in the practice court, by Mr. Justice Loranger, on the metion to set saide part of the allegations on the defendant's exception to the form in the case of the Jesuits vs. the Mail. His Honor said ;-

The plaintiffs sue defendant, a printing com-pany, proprietor of the journal, the Med, for damages, resulting from a libel published in said newspapers. The defendant pleaded by ex-ception to the form that plaintiffs are without right to some into the court, insemuch as they have no legal existence in this country, and that the act of the provincial Legislature, 59 Vic., chap. 28, by which they are incorporated, is ultra vires. The charges in support of the exception are set forth in thirteen distincts. counts. Plaintiffs move to reject counts 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 13, which read as follows. (Here the judge read the allegations already published.) Plaintiffs ask that these allegations be left aside, because they are informal, irregular, vaque, indeserminate, and not sufficently detailed. Defendant, as a preliminary answer to this motion, opposes, first article 144 of the code of civil procedure, which declares that no special chaos. Soon the hush of piety succeeded the from is required for pleadings, and contends, in savage revels of the hopeless and friendless the second place, the plantiffs cannot attack lepers. Little whitewashed cottages arose. The the exception to the form by a motion. As regards the objection based on article 144,

IT IS NOT SERIOUS, This article refers to the very form of the pleading, but does not dispense from the obliga-tion of clearly setting forth the right of action or the grounds of defence. Plantiffs, instead of ່າດກາກເ issue on the exception to the form by an answer in law have made use of the more summary proceeding of a motion, and I believe that they must be allowed to do so if, however, it be true that the allegations of the exception to the form are vague, indefinite and uncertain. This mode is now admitted in the practice of the Bar of Montreal and has nothing in it repugnant to the rules of sound procedure. It is important for the expedition of the business that the courts be placed in a position to ajudicate summarily on proceedings which on their face are frivolous or useless for the hearing of the case. Here there is only one question at issue, viz., whether the Quhbec sot, 50 Victoria, chapter 28 is unconstitutional, and anything not evidently to show it must be considered as an element foreign to the case. The same applies to vague and indefinite allegations which leave the adverse party in uncertainty as to the choice of pleas, and do not allow him to plead with certainty. Moreover, in the present case we have to deal with an exception to the form where plantiffe' right to appear in court is questioned and it is indispensible, when the right of one of the parties is denied, that everything pertaining to such right should be specially set forth. The propositions of defendant, although worded in different ways, can in reality be reduced to a single one, viz., that plantiffs' act of incorporation is unconstitutional and ultra vires. Outside of the three first allegations which clearly set forth this proposition, the rest of the excep-tion is merely matter of argument. They are so many propositions resting on the facts which defendant sets forth in support of his pretensions. I shall take them up in the order in which they have been proposed, to see if they are sufficiently detailed to allow plantiffs to answer them. The first part of the fourth proposition is not open to objection, that part only which refers to the vows pronounced by the members of the Society of Jesus, and the rules of the society being open to such objection. Defendant alleges generally that these vows and rules do not allow the members of this society to have any civil rights in the province, and form part of a society incorporated under the laws of this country.

WHAT ARE THESE VOWS, WHAT ARE THESE BULES and in what are these yows and rules incompa tible with the act which constituted the so into a corporation, or with the duties and func-tions of the members of this corporation? This is what defendant has omitted to say and what plaintiffs certainly have a right to know in order to be in a position to make a safe defence. It has been pretended that plaintiffs were held to know their rules, and it was admitted at the same time that all these rules were not bad and incompatible with the Quebec statute. It is true that plaintiffs are held to know their rules, but defendant is also bound to indicate to them such of these rules as he holds to be contrary to law, especially when he admits that they are not all so. The allegation of a vow of absolute and passive obedience to the Superior Genera implies in its form nothing repugnant to the power which the Legislature had to incorporate plaintiffs, and supposing it to be true, as de have no civil rights in this province, it does not follow that the Legislature exceeded its powers in granting them, at their own demand, the right to acquire and possess such rights in the future. Unless it were expressly declared in what these vows and rules are contrary to the law of the country, it was useless to make this allegation, which on its very face is sufficient to support defendant's main proposition. The Quebec act is the law of the country and must Quebec act is the law of the country and must be recognized as such until the courts have decided otherwise. Defendant attacks it as being ultra vires, and it rests with him to clearly set forth his reasons, especially when such reasons rest in part on matters of fact. The same reasoning applies to the whole of the fifth allegation, and to the last part of the sixth and tenth allegations as to what concerns the rules of the society. For the same reason the whole of the eleventh allegation must be set saide as being vague, indefinite and in no way particularizing

the objects of the society. In THE THIRTEENTH ALLEGATION

it is said that the ends of the society are the teaching and promulgation throughout the world of the doorrines and principles mentioned in certain books (exhibit A), among which is the work of Paul Bern, entitled La Morale des Jesuits. In our system of procedure the documents in support of written proceedings are con-sidered to form part of the pleadings themsalves, and the parties are called to answer the same by the very fact of their being introduced "How do you do?" That's English and American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Sweedish. "How with the party producing them to show it. It do you paragire?" That's Egyptian. "How is not sufficient to say, "I accuse you and you will find the proof of my accusation in such book. will find the proof of my accusation in such book or such document which I file in support of my charge." Unless such book or document contains, on its face, an entire and clear statement of the charge made, well defined and void of all ambiguity, such document will be struck from the record on motion. In the present case, five books have been produced, one of which, La Morale des Jestits, is merely a reprint in one book of the treatises contained in the four others with the exception of a few additions which are important with respect to the ques-tion of procedure submitted to the court. The author declares that there are among the texts which he has reproduced a great number of propositions to which he is ready to subscribe. He has added to the text contained in his book a certain number of notes, the object of which, he says, is to show the accord of the present doctrine expounded by Gury with the principles of the ancient Jesuits. He has also added a work circulated in the south of France and having for its object to complete the work of the Jesnits on one point; this is a disattaineth by Abbé Rousselot on the 6th and 9th precepts of the Decalogue. The book contains also speeches delivered by the author in the course of the debate on liberty in superior education before the French Legislative Assembly in 1889.

laws of the Empire and of the country and subvarsive of morals and of the fundamental principles of all civil societ, ; and all that to prove that the Quebec act is un constitutional. WHAT ARE THESE DOCTSINES AND WHERE ARE " THEY TO BE FOUND

Jewis to the book of. Paul Bert La A orale des Jewistes or in the text of Gury, which he author, has translated and condensed? If he is in the book of Paul Bert, plaintiffs have certainly the right to demand that the condemned do. rine be clearly indicated to them, since that book contains parts foreign to the text tran ed, among others the doctrines held by the au-thor himself and which he admits to be a condemnation of this text. Surely plaintiffs cannot be called to defend themselves against the speeches of Paul Bert before the French Parlisment, and, nevertheless, this is virtually asked of them by introducing these speeches in the record as part of the procedure. If it is the text itself of Gury which plaintiffs must answer, they have equally the right to demand an indication of what are dectrines subversive of morels and the laws of the country which that author teaches and which the Soutety of Jesus has accepted as a basis of their own teaching.
All are not condemnable, the author of La Morale des Jesuites admits it, and declares himself ready to subscribe to many of them! Which are, then, the doctrines to be repudiated? Defendant was held to indicate this, otherwise it cannot be known where the fault lies and plain-tiffs cannot be called to defend themselves against an accusation which is not defined. The introduction of these books into the record without any other explanation than the vague and general assertion they contain doctrines contrary to the laws and to public morals is an entirely irregular proceeding and one contrary to practice and the rules of procedure.

The court at present has to judge a question of procedure only, which in no way involves the the merits of the case. Defendant has the right to plead by exception to the form the unconstito treat by exception to success the incorporation of plain-tiffs, and the court maintains that part of the exception, and by which the defendant alleges that the Quebec Act is contrary to the laws of that the Quebec Act is contrary to the laws of of murder in the first degree, whereof you stand the Empire in force in this country and to the Act of British North America, but rejects as Monday, June 24, and within the wall of Aubeing on their face vague, uncertain, indefinite, without precision, and frivolous as regards the attroduce precision, and irreduces as regards the 13th count, the allegations having reference to the vows and rules of plaintiffs, and to the books filed in support of the exception. The judgment is drawn to this effect. It is said that an application will probably be made for leave to appeal from this decision.

Death of Rev. Father Michel.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, May 14th there died one of the best priests of the Arch diocese of Toronto, in the person of Rev. J. Michel, parish priest of Lafontaine, eight miles from Penetanguishene. Father Michel was was born in France 58 years ago, and was the only son of wealthy parents. He received his early training in Europe and took his final theological course in Baltimore, where he was ordinated at an early age.

dained at an early age Nearly the whole of the clerical life of Father Mearly the whole of the clerical life of Fasher Michel was spent in the Toronto Archdiocese, in which he did good work, much of it in the way of erecting churches, schools, presbyteries and convents, to a large extent from his own means, having inherited a large fortune, of which little or nothing is left. His first work in this archdiocese was as a curate at St. Mary's, Ont. Then he was stationed for different periods at Toronto Gore, Mars, a parish near Orillia, where he built a fine presbytery; then in the parish of Adjala after the death of Rev. Father Sinnot. From Adjala he was sent to Nisgara sounded with charges against the extravagance Falls, where he was parish priest and chaplain of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, although Falls, where he was parish priess and chaplain to the Loretto Convent for several years. Seventeen years ago Father Michel was removed to Lafontsine, which parish he held till his death; there he built a grand church as imposing as St. Patrick's in this city; a commodious presby-tery and a convent for the Sisters of the Holy

"He was a good and holy man," said the Rev. Administrator Laurent, "and the late Arch-bishop regarded him almost as a saint." The funeral took place on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the interment taking place at Lafontaine. - Toronto World.

Quebec West and Mr. Owen Mur-

phy. Our contemporary the Union Liberale says "Our readers have seen by the newspaper that the election of Mr. Murphy, member for Quebec West, has been annualled. The very elabor ate, very interesting judgment of Judge Ron-their was listened to with great attention by the large audience which filled the Superior Court. The impression conveyed by hearing the judgmens pronounced by the learned judge was that a political election was never conducted with more prudence, more honesty, more severe in-structions to agents than that of Mr. Owen Murphy, the Liberal candidate. It was an nulled however through the fault of an agen who gave money to a carter. Mr. Owen Mur-phy is exonerated from all blame, the demand for his disqualification is rejected, all the cases of personal corruption are declared not prove and the honest prudence of the Liberal candi-date was perfectly recognized and praised by the Court. Mr. Murphy comes out of the whole transaction as white as snow. It is na-turally enough asked, in face of such a case of electorial contestation, if that law does not con tain a remedial defect, and if its severity is not here a little unjust. Suppose the case of a crafty candidate determined to secure victory at any cost and by every means, could be not have one of his own friends accepted as an agent of his adversary, and induce him then to do as did the agent of Mr. Murphy, an act which would necessarily lead to the loss of the election by the winning party in the event of a contest-ation. It will readily be understood that with the election law as it exists to day, the choice of agents becomes of the first and greatest importance. Mr. Owen Murphy seems to have been extremly wise and prudent in the choice of his agents, since out of eighty cases of alleged corruption, only one has been admitted and recorruption, only one has been admitted and recognized as proven by the Superior Court. This
election contestation, out of which Mr. Owen
Murphy comes without any personal loss has
clearly demonstrated, the honor of his char
acter, his entire good faith, his honest manner
of trusting to the free choice of the electors. In
the House, Mr. Owen Murphy has acquired
tine sympathy of all. He is always attentively
listened to. All who have heard him speak
known his eloquence, his easy and elegant
phraseology. Liberal he has slways been, and
it is difficult for those who know him to imagine it is difficult for those who know him to imagine that he could ever be anything else. At the moment when we write these lines we learn that our adversaries do not agree upon the choice of a candidate.".—Quebec Telegraph.

May Thoughts.

A good Catholic may be knowd by his veneration for Mary the Mother of God. Mary occupies next to God the highest place in the kingdom of heaven, and her intercession During the month of May, the month of Mary, spicial devotions should be held in her

honor in every Catholic home. The example of the parents in leading in these devotions will be impressed on the minds of the children who will eby learn to venerate the Mother of God.

thereby learn to venerate the Mother of God.

Pious exercises are held in parochial schools daily this month, in order to create a greater love for the Mother of God. Parents need not fear for their children, who have been taught to intercede to Mary in all their necessities.

The thought in after years of the school room where recourse to Mary was frequent; and the remembrance of the happiness of those days when, free from sin, the blessing of God was besought daily, has been the means of redemption to many who wandered from the fold.—

Catholic Youth.

The English Marriage Laws. LONDON, May 12. The bill which seeks to usual assembling in full force and voting ent masse against it. The Prince of Wales also, as usual, did his best to induce the pears to support she bill, and recorded his own vote in its favor.
The history of the bill is curious. Years ago
some wealthy men, who had contracted illegal unions with their sisters in law, mos and agreed to subsidize an agreement in favor of the alteration of the marriage laws by means of this bill. The agitation has been since kept going, entire-

ly by the money of the rich people personally interested in seeing the law changed. There is little popular interest in the question. The Prince of Wales originally championed the bill for family reasons, the Queen being desirons that the Princess Beatrice should marry her than in law the Grand Dake of Hease. brother in law, the Grand Duke of Heese. Ulbrother in law, the Grand Duke of Hesse. Ultimately due got tired of waiting and married young Bet, where, but the Prince of Wales has remained felt, bill to the cause. The House of Commons has a equently passed the bill and on occasions its pronders have caught the bishops capping and rushed the second reading by a small majority, but at a later stage the Lords, spiritual, mustered in overwhelming force and threw out the bill. It is probable the bill would have if the promoters would drop the clauses pass if the promoters would drop the clauses making its operation retroactive, but this would not suit this noble and wealthy patrons who want their irregular unions legalized and their offspring legitimized at the same time, nor the few hundred humbler couples, who every year dely the law and marry within the prohibited degree. The discussion recalls the remark of an American that Englishmen seem to always marry the wrong sister first.

TO DIE DY THE BUTTON.

Murderer Kemmler the First to be Sentenc-ed to Death by Electricity.

BUFFALO, May 14.—This is the sentence that Judge Childs imposed this morning on William Kemmler, the murderer of Tillie Ziegler:-The sentence of the court is that for the crime

burn state prison, or within the yard or en-closure adjoining thereto, you suffer the punish-ment of death, to be inflicted by the application of electricity as provided by the Code of Crimminal Procedure of the state of New York, and that in the meantime you be removed to, and until the infliction of such punishment, you be kept in solitary confinement in said Auburn

state prison. The prisoner, the first man to receive such a sentence, took the matter very coolly, and his counsel took exception to the sentence on the ground that it was cruet and unusual and against the spirit of the constitution. The prisoner must be removed to Auburn within the next ten days.

\$52,000,000.

The recent session of the Dominion Parliament is likely to become memorable for two things: One is, the debate on the Jesuits Estates Act; the other is, the vote of \$52,000. 000, of the people's money for the various services of the Dominion and the various schemes of the Government. The Jesuis question has for the present almost overshadowed the other, but when the excitement has subsided somewhat the people will begin to realize what a spenethrift lot of men have been entrusted with the management of their affairs at Ottawa. Only a little more than ten years ago, when the annual expenditure on consolidated revenue account was under \$23,500,000, the country rethe actual increase during their term of office did not reach \$500,000. In these days Sir Leonard Tilley beased that he could carry on all the services of the country for \$22,500,000; yet when the opportunity was given he run up the expenditure by millions at a bound, so that when he once more retired to the seclusion which a gubernatorial officer grants, his expenditure exceeds \$35,000,000. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster have improved upon Sir Leonard, so that for the current year the sum will be close on to if it does not exceed \$38. 000,000. In reality it will be considerably more if accounts are properly charged, but by a simple device of setting down against capital account services that formerly were charged to current account the annual expenditure appears to be much less than it actually is. But for the next financial year we have a toval appropriation of it which will not be charged to current will go to swell the debt of the country, already enormously large. Our Dominion has great resources, and its people possess great energy, but unless a halt is soon and effectually called we shall either be compelled to repudiate our obligations or go into national bankruptoy.— London Advertiser.

Avoid Debt.

Every man who would get on in the world should, as far as possible avoid debt. From the very ontest of his career he should sternly resolve to live within his income, however paltry it may be. The art of living easily as to money is very simple—pitch your scale of living one de-gree below your means. All the world's wisdom on the subject is tersely epitomized in the words of Dickens' Micawber: "Annual income twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual expenditure, twenty pounds naught and six; result, misery."
Many a man dates his downfall from the day when he began borrowing money. Avoid the first obligation, for that incurred, others follow. one necessitating another ; every day the victim gets more and more entangled; then follow pre-texts, excuses, lies, till all sense of shame is

The Wrong and Right Way,

How parents provoke their children-by unreasonable commands, by perpetual restriction, by capricious jerks at the bridle, alternating with as capriolous dropping the reins alto-gether; by not governing their own tempers; by shrill or stern tones where quiet, soft ones would do; by frequent checks and rebukes and sparing praise. And what is sure to follow sparing praise. And what is sure to follow such mistreatment by father or mother? Bursts of temper, for which the child is punished and the parent is guilty; and then spiritlessness, listlessness and apathy. "It cannot please him, whatever I do," leads us to a rankling sense of injustice, and then to recklessness—"It is useless to try any more," And when a man or child loses heart there will be no more obedience. I Many a parent, aspecially many a father, drives Many a parent, especially many a father, drives his child into evil by keeping him at a distance. He should make his boy a companion and play-mate, teach him to think of his father as his confident, try to keep his child nearer to himself than anybody else, and then his authority will be absolute, his opinion an oracle, and his lightest wish a law.—A D. MucLaren, M.D.

Coincidences.

George Washington died the last hour of the day, of the last day of the week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the cen-

A few years ago the writer noticed in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Wendell Phillips, in Boston, the somewhat odd coincidence of a baker's sign bearing the firm name of "Wendell and Phillips." A notable sign of one of Boston's busiest streets bears the remarkable legend: "Cole and Wood, dealers in Wood and Coal," the members of this firm evidently having an unusually fine perception of the "poetical fitness"

of things. A New York lawyer named Doolittle once unwittingly entered into parknership with a brother barristor named Steele, but a singular lack of dients soon became painfully noticeable, and it was found advisable to dissolve, the name

of the firm proving altogather too suggestive to

A PRINCESS OF THE SEA

To Marry & Soverige American Chilsen.

Washington, may it,—A year ago Jacob I. Dotey with transferred from the consulate a Bermuda to this of Tahiti. Society Islands Dotey has falled in live with the Princess Pono na, of Tahiti. His love with the Princess Pono na, of Tahiti. His love has been reciprocated and the pair will soon the married. The Princess is a beautiful and accomplished lady, eighteen years of age, and a perfect blonde. She is the daughter of Lord and Lady Darcy, her mother being a native Tahitian Princess, and her father an English nobleman. She has had all the advantages of education in France, Germany and England. She is the possessor of immense wealth and receives a large annuity from France. The princess has not lacked suitors for her hand, all of whom, including the Earl of Dudley, she has persistently refused. Lord Darcy was anxious to have his daughter marry a scien of the English peerage, but gracefully yielded to the wishes of Lord Darcy was anxious to have his disgiter marry a acion of the English peerage, but gracefully yielded to the wishes of his only child to accept as a son-in-law an American. Consul Dotey is 22 years of age. As a boy he was a page in the United States Senate. His father was a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, Mrs. Dotey was the granddaughter of Lord Malbonnes. Melbourna

The coat-tail firstation is the latest A wrinkled coat bearing dusty toe marks means "I have seen your father."



ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

ST. LEON, QUE.

This colebrated establishment, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the pub-lo on the list June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoy-ment of the guests.

must, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The culsine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., the failure Springs in toon, General Debility, etc., etc., the failure Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure sure.

Cosches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quabe. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 56 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entim Dominion.

FREE LANDS

Minnesota

JAKOTA.

There are no better free lands in the world than those offered the home-seeker in Minnesota and Dakota on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

8t. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth

Offer exceptional markets for all the farmer can produce, and the nearness of these markets makes treight rates low from all points in Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota, consequently the farmer gets more for his products than it he were far removed trom civilization.

Excellent railway facilities, good churches, schools and congenial society.

Thousands of acres in the famous Turtle Mountain, Devil's Lake and Mouse River country—All Free.

Write for the new pamphlet, "Free Homes in a New State," and other particulars to J. M. Huckins.

V. C. Russell, Canadian Pass. Agt., Trav. Pass. Agt. London, Ont. Toronto, Ont.

F. I. WHITNEY, Genl. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett of the kines things, darked to the historical deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Children and the left in the last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 877. DAME SYLVIA PEFIN, of the town of Lechine, District of Montreal, wife of RPHIRM CHARBONNEAU, sentor; of the same place, trader, and duly authorized to ester ex justice for the presents, Plainties, the state of the presents of the presents of the development. An action for separation from property was the day unstituted in this cause. endant. An action for separation his day instituted in this cause. Montreal, May 2, 1889.

GIROUARD & de LORIMIER, Attys. for Plaintin.

WANTED.

A Female Teacher, holding a diploma in A Female Teacher, noting a unions in French and English, is wanted for teaching an elementary school in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the county of Chateauguay. Reference required. Apply to J. J. DEROME, So. Treas., St. Chrysostome, P.Q. 41.8

WANTED,

By the Catholic School Commissioners of Buck-inguam, P.Q., two Catholic male Teachet, with

T. P. O'Co' ABOY, M. P., Draws a Graphic gketel A of the trush Leader's Appearance and Bemeanor-Parnell Had Smartened V fas as Imperturbable as Ever.

LONDON, May 1.-I have been for the last two days in the Commission Court listening to the examination of Mr. Parnell. The occasion was intensely interesting, and I dare say your readers will like to have a description of its readers will like to have a description of its chief incidents. Parnell is a man whose appearance changes very frequently. There are pearance changes very frequently. There are times when he looks positively old and shrunken, shabby and slovenly. He is usually very cardess as to his clothes. There are those who remember him when he entered the Irish party fourteen years ago as a young and diffident man, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman, and they say that then he used to be dressman. ad with all the care of a young man of fashion. But if he ever began that way he soon left is off. He had not been in the House of Commons long when he began the policy of observation, and that policy required study by day and stopand man point, and under the pressure of that terrible hard work care for dress had to disappear. I remember once seeing him in hondon during this period, and I was very much struck with the extraordinary character of his attire. He had a short shooting-jacket made of coarse Irish frieze, and he carried a big black thorn stick in his hand. He looked for all the world stick in his name. He looked for all the world like a young and innocent farmer from the country, who had strayed into London and who would fall an easy victim to the first confidence trick man that tempted him. This era passed trick man that tempted him. This era passed awa; and he took to the long frock cost which nearly every member of Parliament wears in England. These coats he has ever since worn, and nearly always till they were threadbare even to shintness. His hats, too, have competed with those of Mr. Biggar as to being the most napless and shapeless in the House of Commons. Of recent years this tendency to had clothes has increased, and especially since his illness. Mr. Parnell has taken to an attire that represented the timid anxiety of old age for comfortable as distinguished from of old age for comfortable as distinguished from or our age for commerciable as the insurgationed from near attire. Especially has this been the case with his weistcoats, which are of some fluffy material like the skin of some animal, or have been made of rough brown worsted, and always are two inches too long. When you add to all this the fact that his hair appeared to be cut not more than twice in the course of the twelve member and that accordingly it hung down his back, you will understand that Parnell, while a very picturesque man—I once heard an Americanlady declare that he looked like one of the carlady declare that he looked like one of the saints of old—was certainly a very different person from the fashionably dressed youth of his early Parliamentary days. The haggard look, the lack-lustre eyes and the yellow and jaundiced complexion, which he often had during the bad days of his illness, joined to all there things, made him often look in recent years like a mematurally broken and elderly man. You would scarcely recognize the man who

stepped into the box yesterday as the person whom I have just faithfully described. In the first place, he was dressed with extreme care— in a frock coat beautifully made, heting tighty w the body, and evidently fresh from the tailor's hands. He had on a broad black satin tie, and in this tie was a pearl pin, a pin that Mr. Parnell has worn for years. He had one ring on his finger—a signet ring—having dis-carded a large can's eye which he used to wear some time ago. His hair was short; his beard was carefully trimmed, and altogether he looked was carefully trimmed, and antiquends at smart, crisp and well groomed. But his physmart, crisp and well groomed. The sical condition was even more changed. body is still very slight in comparison with what it used to be, and the tight fitting coat brought out the slightness still more. The cheeks, too, had not the fulness of former years. But, on the other hand, there was none of the hollowness, of a few months age. The color was subdued, as it always has been, but it was healthy, and, above all, there was that in his eye which showed returning, if not returned, health, and still more, high spirits and complete self-confidence. The face of Mr. Parnell is, next to Mr. Gladstone's the most striking and the hand-somest in the House of Commons. All the features are beautifully chirelled: especially the mouth. The forehead is also sin-gularly beautiful. It is almost perfectly round; its lines are very delicate; there are just one or two wrinkles, sufficient to indicate a life of thought and auxiety, but not sufficient to detract from the smoothness of its perfect symmetry; and the thinness of the hair adds to its height and impressiveness. It is very like the forehead of Nanoleon when he was young, and before his face, like the rest of him, had become

An even more striking festure in Mr. Parnell's face is his eyes. They are not very 1 rge, but there is a strange glitter in them that would make the face noticeable and unforgettable wherever seen. They are of a color it is rather wherever seen. Here are to a color to take the hard to describe (or classify. I once heard an admirer say that he had the eyes of a red Indian. They are brown, but it is brown alsahed with red; the brown of a flint stone. They flash with all kinds of lights, like a jewel, but they are nearly always inscrutable. In Eng-and our witnesses have to stand when they give evidence. Parnell, standing up, with this beautiful face, those strange eyes and this splendid forehead, and with his thin, erect and graceful figure, looked strikingly handsome-" an enthusiestic writer once "as handsome," an enthusi wrote, "as a Greek statue."

Mr Parnell's manner was as perfect as his appearance. He came into the box evidently full his subject, and he had prepared himself with considerable care. At first he was so full of it all that he was inclined to speak at too much length and to make a series of speeches instead of merely answering questions. Of nervousness of merely answering questions. there was only one trace, and that would not be visible to anybody not intimately acquainted with him. Whenever Mr. Parnell gets up to speak in the House of Commons he looks pertestly cool and collected, but if you happen to be by his side you will see that behind his back lutches one arm with the hand of the other and that now and then he seems to dig the nails of one hand into the palm of the other. This Resture he used once or twice yesterday in the rlier parts of his examination; but, like the tendency to over-elaboration of reply, this was a thing which he corrected as he went along.

There was an expectation that he would have peen several days under examination by counsel in detailing the history of his political career. But, partly in deference to pressure from the Court and partly of their own motion, the counsel for Mr. Partiell did not keep him very long, and many of the chief episodes of his life were passed very lightly over. For instance, there was scarcely an allusion to most of his Parliamentary action. He told his story plainly and straightforwardly, and everybody on his side was delighted. The Presiding Judge was on the whole very polite to him, and Mr. Parnell was full of that deferential courtesy which never fails him. When the questions came to the alleged connection between himself and crime it was amusing to watch the lock almost of weariness and carelessness with which he gave his monosyllabic answer. Indeed one had to restrain a certain tendency to indignation when one thought that he should have to answer such

Questions at all. Mr. Parnell began his exemination at 10.30 yesterday morning and it was concluded at 11.20 to day, so that altogether the examination had lasted just one day. Since that time he has been under cross examination by the Artorney General, and that cross-examination is not yet concluded up to the time at which I am withing. It will be resumed to morrow, and possibly may go on the next day, as well. We have had, however, a sufficiently good indication already of what is is likely to be, and the univergal improvability and indication provided in the first Mr.

PRINTIP OF PARNELL.

Parnell is churlish, coarse and almost brutal—the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten. "Come, sir." "Give a plain answer, sir, to a plain question." "You know, sir, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentle man indulges. When one reflects that this is the very man who a few works ago had to cather the foulest and falsest charge ever direct for the foulest and falsest charge ever dirt for the foulest and falsest charge ever brought before a public man, this tome excites strong resentment. Sometimes one of the Irish members of the court might be heard muttering and Bemeauor Parnell Had Smartened some strong protest, and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell should have risen and

He is addressing Parnell" said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant bargee in an admiralty case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney General. The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however, held their peace, and for this reason they thought that the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-General and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high-bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was so useful that it would be a pity to interfere with it. And then Parnell hept scoring at every moment; and some times a laugh in the court—as loud as the rigorous de-corum of an Euglish court of justice will permit —gave bold testimony to the utter fatility of the attack. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago bated and now admires the Irish leader! The old boy, who is very feeble, has come with the aid of a couple of sticks to see this historic scene, and he still mumbles and chuckler, as he goez—"They'll not get much change out of Parnell!" T. P. O'CONNOE.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As discussed by the Newspapers.

Not For Imperial Federation.

We believe the constitution of Canada to be good, and the material condition of Canadiana s a people to be better than that of any other people under the sun. Under these circumstances we believe it wiser to encourage the Canadian sentiment than the imperial sentiment—to educate the Canadian people into a belief that they are the architects of their own fortunes, and that they must work out their own destiny rather than serve as a cohort in an imperial legion. They were not vain dreamers who coined the phrase "Canada first." Let us be satisfied that the idea contained in that phrase is impracticable before we give it up. Hamilton Spectator (Tory.)

Canadian Fortifications.

Big fortifications are being built on Puget Sound by the Dominion government. This fact has not escaped the attention of Washingtons authorities, but the circumstance is not deemed of sufficient importance to have official inquiry made regarding the matter. The answer given by Chauncy M. Depew, to Senator Blair at the railroad inquiry in New York the other day expressed the general feeling as to our relations with Canada. Mr. Depew, who is President of the New York Central Railroad, was asked: "Do you think any other country - in Europe, for instance—would permit such fortifications to go up and never ask a question about them?"
"No," he replied. "The fact is that in the United States our relations with Canada are not thought to be unfriendly. It seems to be the popular idea that if there were war it would only take a couple of days campaigning to settle is."—Providence (R. I.) Visitor.

McCarthy and Charlton.

Now, in regard to the votes in the House of Commone, it is useless to say that they were engineered by the Government, since most of the Liberals went against Mr. Charlton, and very largely for the reason that he was acting out of accord with the record of the party on provincial rights. The case did not come before Parliment in a shape calculated to merit the support of members outside of the thirteen, who feel that they have immortalized them-selves, and that nothing should arise to thwart or cross them. The great congress of the coun try, Liberal and Conservative, have held that the act, as it passed the Quebec Legislature, could not be honestly declared unconstitutional, and they voted accordingly. To have consented to Mr. Uharlton's eleventh hour motion would have been to countenance with the majority Commons. esteemed a waste of money, and the House, and for its defeat. As for the Protestant minority of Quebec, it has really not been as much agitated as the Protestant minority of Ontario and Mr. McCarthy's leadership of the latter i looked upon as a piece of political diplomacy. Certainly the union with him of Mr. Charlton, under any circumstances, is one of the curosities of the age. - Kingston Whig.

Pause and Consider.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, has like Rev. Mr. Barolay, moderator of Presbytery of Montreal, put bimself on record as opposed to the anti-Jesuit agitation now being conducted in the Dominion. Walle uo one question that the ministers and laymen who differ from these gentlemen, on bis question are just as honest, in their opin ions, the fact that two such prominent clergy men, both held worthy of honor by their fellow ministers, take such strong ground in op-position to this movement, should lead others to names and consider well the wiedom of an agit ation which has already provoked language as dangerous as it is unjustifiable.

"May, the fairest daughter of Spring, 'with breath all incouse and with cheek all bloom, has come again to cheer, to brighten and to bless the weary toilers of earth. It is the month that Catholic devotion has dedicated to the honor of the most stainless of creatures—the Virgin Mother of Jesus. During its joyful presence, flowers full sweet and fair, will bloom round our Lady's statute and many a fervid prayer will arise to the 'Blessed among women' to im-plore her intercession before the throne of Mercy. Month of fragrant bloom and tender thought, all hail !"—Buffals Union and Times.

The Orange Vote.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the following list of men bers whom it declares to be Orangemen, who voted with the government against O'Brien's resolution: Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Foster, and Messrs. Cochrane, McKay, Rykert, Boyle, Dickinson, Ferguson of Leeds, Taylor, Hesson, Hickey, Madill, Marshall, Masson, Skinner, Sproule and Ward.

Suggestive Silence.

The Jesuit question was not mentioned at the Compton nomination, and the Montreal papers deprecate the agitation of it. If this is the feel ing in the Protestant and English-speaking sec-tions of Quebec, one may be tempted to ask, what is there in the matter to cause the people of Ontario to get into a fluster over it?—London Advertiser.

Pilgrimages to Motherland.

Conservative organs have denied that Sir John Macdonald will go on a mission to England this year, and that is probably a good reason why the puplic should believe the report that is once more sent from Ottawas the effect that the Tory leader will leave for Liverpool about the end of the month. We were to the time of the appointment of the High Commissioner and the setting up of his palatial esta-blishment in the British metropolis, that there would be no more cause for Ministers to makes pilgrimages to the Motherland. All that would have to be done would be to instruct the High Commissioner, and presto ! the business would be done. Sir Charles Tupper has been in Canada for months. He has just started on the return journey. Since his appointment he has spent nearly as much of his time in Canada as in attending to the duties for which he is sup his making a complete fool of the As posed to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is

ido when Parliament voted him between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year, a free residence in the fashionable west end, the whole of his furnishings, even down to wine glasses and a baby's crib, and the payment of his income tax. The High Commissioner business therefore is a swindle; but it gives a fat job to Tupper and a host of rotalines, and every prospective Tory office holder will assert that the job is a most meritarious of the second o Gabinet should resolve to follow Macdonald's example and go on a jamboures across the Atlantic at the public expense.—Hamilton Times.

Good Advice. Stick to your flannels, Tom, Till the end of May; Don't take them off, my boy, And catch pneumonia. And cases pneumouse.

Stick to your fiannels, Tom,
However glows the sun,
Or you will be an angel, Tom,
Before the spring is done,

— Rates

-Boston Courier.

Chinese Horrors. The Pekin Gazette gives a horrible story from the official report of the governor of Yannan of the burning to death of a farmer of that pro-vince for stealing an ear of coru. It seems that during the Yunnan rebellion a law was passed making thefts of corn fruits in the held an offense punishable by burning to death. The victim's relatives were required to sign a document declaring they agreed to the penalty, and were forced to light the fire to bar them from bringing a damage suit. The horrible practice the authorities have tried to extripate, but vainly. A few months ago in harvest time, a farmer named Peng Chao Steng, while going to watch his field, plucked an ear of corn from his neigh-bor's field. He was seen and being shouted at dropped the corn. The matter was referred to the owner of the field, and he, with his tenant, seized Peng and demanded the death penalty. Pang's mother offered to make restitution by forfeiting all her property, but this was refused. She was forced to give her written consent under threats of death, and was actually made to light the heap of bushwood and witness the terrible dying agonies of her son. As soon as she could escape she reported the crime to the authorities. The two men were arrested and tried. The landlord was punished by the lingering process—that is, his flesh was backed with knives until he slowly expired in a wful torment, the farmer, who lost the ear of corn, being beheaded. There is no question of these facts, as the report is the official—[San Francisco Caro-

A Protestant Tribute to the Jesuits. It is in the New World that Jesuits have exhibited the most wonderful display of their abilities, and have contributed most effectually to the benefit of the human species. The con-querors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe acted at first as if they had nothing in but to plunder, to enclave, and to exterminate its inhabitants. The Jesuits alone made humanity the object of their settling there. About the beginning of the last century they obtained admission into the fertile province of Paraguay, which stretches across the southern continent of America, from the east side of the immense ridge of the Andes to the confines of Spanish and Portuguese settlements on the banks of the river de la Plata. They found the inhabitants in a state little different from that which takes place among men when they begin to units to gether: strangers to the arts, aubisting pre-cariously by hunting and fishing, and hardly acquainted with the first principles of aubordin-ation and government. The Jesuits set them-selves to instruct and to civilize these savages. They taught them to cultivate the ground, to rear tame animals, and to build houses. They brought them to live together in villages, they trained them to arts and manufactures, they made them taste the sweets, and accustomed them to the blessings of security and and order. These people became the subjects of their benefactors, who have governed them with a tender attention resembling that with which a father directs his children. Respected and be-loved almost to adoration, a few Jesuita presided over some hundred thousand Indians. They maintained a perfect equality among the mem-bers of the community. Each of them was chilged to labor not for himself alone but for the public. The produce of their fields, to-gether with the fruits of their industry of every species, was deposited in common storehouses, from which each individual received everything necessary for the supply of his wants. By this institution almost all the passions which disturb the peace of society and render the members of unhappy were extinguished. A few magistrates chosen from among their countrymen by the Indians themselves, watched over the prolice tranquility, and secured obedience to the The sanguinary proishments frequent under other governments were unknown - "Robertson's History of Reign of Charles V."

The Body and its Health.

Windows should be opened at both ton and bottom in order to secure proper ventilation. To attempt hard work or close study within an hour after eating invites derangement of the digestive organs.

So-called unhealthful occupations can be made less so by properly understanding and practicing the laws of breathing.

Because the air is invisible is no reason why

pure air is not as essential to good health as are wholesome food and drink. When a felon first begins to make its appear ance, take a lemon, cut off the end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the

ACIDITI OF THE STOMACH is often curable by means of lemon juice after all kinds of antacids have failed. The explanation is this—A depraved state of the mucous membrane of the stomach, dependent on less of tone, is one of the sources of acidity. And this state is often subded by the tonic action found in the lemon juice. So also have persons with stomach or bowel derangement depending on excess of acid,

accidently cured themselves by draughts of some buttermilk. REMEDY FOR CRAMPS.—The number of people who are troubled with cramps in their legs is considerable. A cramp comes on suddenly, and is very severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after go-ing to bed or while undressing,) and ask some for a doctor, who may be tired and in need of a night's rest. When I have a patient who is subject to cramp. I always advise him to provide himself with a good strong cord. A long garter will do if nothing else is handy. When the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is oramped, and take an end in each hand and give it a hand and give it and the subject has will have a little Timpantly. sharp pull, one that will hurt a little. Iinstantly the cramp will cease, and the sufferer can go to bed nest red it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rost simply by posting my patients, subject to spasm of the legs, how to use the cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night, and the patient was in the most intense agony. Even in such cases, at the first jerk of the cord all pain left.

-R. W. St. Clair, M. D., in Medical Age. TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple 'remedy.
Will send a description of it PREE to any person
who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal

"What is the coller button of yours made of, John !" asked Mrs. Crimsonbeak of her hus-bad the other morning. "Rolled gold," ejacu-lated John, as he climited under the bed in

Street, New York.

AGRICULTURE.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Clever-Caring Mathods.

It is evident that the silo will be turned to account in more ways than in the converting of fodder corn into silago. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, in his nineteenth bulletin, says:

Too much cannot be said in favor of clover for the sile. There has been considerable hesitation about preserving clover in this way; chiefly, perhaps, on account of the extremely bad ensilage which resulted from some of the first experiments in siloing clover. As in the case of the first corn ensilage the clover was put into the sile in a watery and immature condition. The result was a watery ensilege of very offensive odor. By allowing the clover to become more mature, and cutting it when the dew is off, it is found that a bright, sweet, palatable ensilege can be made. One of the siles at the station was filled in the summer of 1888. The lover was first growth, and owing to the drouth had become rather woody. The only precau-tions taken were to see that the dew was dried off before cutting, and that in filling the clover was evenly distributed and well tramped down in the corners and along the sides. The sile was filled rapidly and immediately covered. On opening the silo the contents were found to be well preserved, with a slight aromatic odor, and but a trace of acidity. It was eagerly eaten by the cattle, and formed a valuable addition to their rations.

Profitable farming cannot be carried on without the help of this wonderful plant; we all know how difficult it is to cure into hay and get it just right, but by putting it in the silo the risk and expense of handling the crop is reduced. Sunny days are not essential when putting clover into the silo. The mower can be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning, and by noon enough will be cut to keep two men with a team and wagon busy all the after-noon hauling the fresh cut clover and placing it in the silo. It is not necessary, when putting clover into the silo to run it through a cutting machine, so that the expense of filling a silo with this crop is very light. To those who appriciate the sdvantage of having a succulent food winter, are willing to incur the expanse of building a sile, but are restrained by the cost of the machinery necessary for reducing and elevating corn, we would say, build a sile and fill it with

Messuring Cattle.

The following has been given as a rule of some value in determining the weight whe actual weighing is inconvenient, but in all the rules given the weight will vary widely with animals of the same girth: "Cattle girthing five feet ordinarily weight from 650 to 750 pounds, according to form and fatnese; for each additional inch in girth add twenty five pounds up to six feet, and for each inch after six feet add fifty pounds." This is the simplest rule shown and is probably as good as any, but the only test that is at all reliable is that of

General Purpose Animals.

The functions of beef-making and milk-producing are wide by different. One fact is common to animals that excel in either of these respects. They must have good appetites. But in the cest cows it is difficult to make food into beef, and in the worst animals it is impossible to make it into anything elee. What is colled a general purpose cow is one that has fully the ex-cellences of either breed. Why should any one want such an animal when he would better have two, each devoted to its special purpose.— Am. Cultivator.

A Query for Dairymen. Hoard's Dairyman asks : ' Does it look rea sonable to any human being that one hundred different farmers, try they ever so bard, and all using the same kind of creamers, can unit-dly produce a vat of cream, through the cream gathering system, as uniform in its churning and butter-producing capacity as can the separator that has all the cream of the milk of the morning and the night before, in a cream vat, and under the influence of a starter before upon We do not think it possible, and the market proves it in the average prices obtained for the two kinds of butter in the same market, and made in the same locality. Still, there are vast regions in which the cream gathering method is the only one that can live until a denser paperlation and an increase of the cows per acre make milk-gathering more feasible. But within the territory that milk can be gathered, to successfully manufacture cheese the separator system for butter-making is establishing itself, and it has come to stay. Let each system operate according to the inexorable conditions of success that attach to each. There need be no clashing. One will do beat service in one place. and the other in another, and the world is large enough to give both a field."

Improvement in Barb Wire Fences.

In building barb wire fence some nut the turn wires on the outside and the bottom wires on the inside of the inclosure. A better plan is to have half of the posts set with the required wires on the outsides of the field and the posts upon the inside of the inclosure, thus having alternate posts on either side of the wires This is superior to the common practice of setting all the posts in a straight line. The former method serves to prevent the wires being pushed off from either side. In Missouri th general wire fence consists of three wires attached to posts set 16 feet spart. There is a bendency now is add the fourth wire at the bot- ten day later. om, thereby affording a fence practically effi cient against trespass from all kinds of stock.-American Agriculturist,

The Canada Thirtle.

Many systems are advocated to destroy the Canadian thistle, but after a long series of ex-periments the following has been found to be ffective : Allow the thistles to grow undisturbed until ther are almost in full bloom, then hitch three horses to the plow, attach one end of a beavy chain to the plough head, while the other end should be fastened to the double tree in such a position that the drawing chain will draw every thistle completely under. Now work the surface with harrow and roller until sufficient mould is obtained to allow a gang plow to operate; and just here I desire to be very emphatic. Keep that gang plow going; do not allow one thistle to show itself durin one to rub the leg. I have known it to last for the hours, till, in despair, they would send for the family physician; and even when it would be hours before the spasm would cease. There is nothing easier than to make the spasm let go its able. I would recommend that barley be the hold, and it can be accomplised without sending crop to seed with; First, because a better catch the next crop, if other circumstances are favorable and it can be accomplised without sending crop to seed with; First, because a better catch crop to seed with; First, because a better catch is generally obtained; second the financia results from a crop of barley from land treater as above will propably be more satisfactory than from any other grain. In conclusion, why l recommend the gang-plow is simply because deep cultivation is not so required to extermi nate this peat a constant covering; conse quently a farmer could run over it twice with his gang to once with the common plow, and during the busy season this is very important. -Canadian.

Keep Clean.

An old physicise, being once appealed to for some general, comprehensive rule for the pre-servance of good lealth, replied: "Keep clean." Cleanliness, front a medical point of view, generally means the absence of noxious germs. The laity generally comprehend in the term freedom from forign substances, while the pyschologist and noralist have reference to the purity of the mindard soul. All these combined would form the irst principle of good health. Freedom from all filth with reference to the body and its surroundings, freedom from contamination of mini and soul, would make the individual not only free from material pollut-

and impairing its enjoyment. "Keep clean," is an admonition carrying with it an inspiration which not only invigorates life, but makes it enjoyable and beautiful. Cleanliness brings not only comfort and health, but it adorns living, and gives existence, a charm, imparts consciousn of life, real enjoyment, thought and existence, the purpose and saucity of living. There is a world of meaning in the two words "keep clean." The physician, the psychologist "keep clean." The physician, the psychologist and the moralist united in that one advice would give to humanity a law of health, the observance of which would not only purify physical existence, but would inspire a conscious-ness of the enjoyment of life and animate it with its hopes, purposes and destiny. - Sanitary News.

Practical Notes.

It is claimed that, turpentine will care croup and ratteling in the throat. Put a table-poon ful in a half pail of water and let the fowl drink it. If very had put two or three drops in a teaspoonful of water and put it down their throats.

Keep wood ashes out of the hen house. small portion may be mixed with the loam in in the dust box for medical purposes. Wood ashes bleach the shanks of fowls, and when mixed with the droppings cause the ammonia to escape.

The horses of some people are always sick or out of order. The reason is that the owners are always careless. There is a great deal, it is true, in the breed or constitution of the horse; but there is also much in good care.

Ducks confined in yards need a plentiful sup ply of green food, such as cut grass and vege-tables, and some meat. They also need plenty of water to drink and enjoy a bath about fitty times a day. The latter, however, is not essen

Prof. G. D. Hulet affirms that collectors of naects who remember back of the introduction of the English sparrow will tell you that caterpillars are very decidedly rarer where the English sparrow is than they were before his ad vent.

Ducks lay very early in the morning, as a rule, and should be kept in their pen until they have deposited their egg. If permitted to have their liberty they will drop one half of them along the streams and in the meadows where they roam.

There is no more durable wood than the osage orange and all poles from old neglected hedges should be saved for graps, bean and other atukes, according to a correspondent of Orchard and Garden, who thinks it would pay to grow the osage for such purposes.

When a horse has three feeds of grain, ten pounds of hay, evenly divided, it is enough for one day. A horse fed in this way would always be ready for service and not be clogged or over-loaded with food. Ten pounds of straw is also enough for an ordinary sized horse.

A common mistake of farmers is in neglecting home comfort and adornment, says one of their number. Run the pige cut of the front yard and keep them out: catch a few ideas of landscape gardening; make a lawn in front of your house : repair and put buildings in order and plant trees.

Mistaking trench ploughing for subsoiling according to the American Agriculturist, is re sponsible for much of the prejudice against the atter among farmers. Bringing large quanti ties of the subsoil to the surface, it adds, is rarely profitable in farming, while occasional stirrings of the subsoil are rarely unprofi-

Mr. Paddock, in Hoard's Dairyman says that when he has sufficient cream gattered for chara-ing he heats it to nearly blood heat, stirring it occassionally while heating, so as to mix it thoroughly; then he sets it away to cool and lets it stand until the next day; then he warms it to about 65 degrees and churns.

When the pores of the skin become clogged the milk takes a cowy order and taste. because the impurities of the blood are misdirected into the milk. The farmer who would curry his horse every day will seldom rough his cows with a brush. This is partiality of the worst kind, besides being poor economy.

On the famous Ox Baw Farm, at Newbury, Vt., darving is the main business, and the cowe are mostly grade Durhams, i having been found by long experience that they are peculiarly well dapted for large dairies for the reason that undesirable once can be disposed of for best to better advantage than any other breed. D; you want as much more woodland pasture

as you now have? Well then, cut our bushes, briers and wellnigh worthless (rees, and the lower branches of other trees, and burn the The increased sunlight will double the bush. growth of the grass; and the fire wood and setter growth of the timber will pay well for he work.

The garden should be near the house, but free from shade. Have it had one sa as much work as possible may be done by horse power. A sandy loain is the best soil for most vegetables. Use no preen manure. The stand ard fertilizers are good. Use wood ashes freely, and slope from the house. The secret of successing gardening lies in small attentions frequently bearowed.

For a disease of the bean consisting of a par asing fungus growing in the tissue of the pode and producing large brown spots, a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture apprests to a Louisanna correspondent to try spraying soon after the beans being to form, with a sulucionfu one ounce of hypesulphita of soda to gallon of water, repeating the operation when he beans are about half grown, and eight of

Most farmers have learned not to follow potatoes after potatoes. It is not merely exhaustion of the land that makes this succe anwise. The apprea of the potato-rot funge linger in the decaying vines on the ground. These should be gathered into heaps when dry and burned. Another reason is that there are sure to be myriads of potato bugs ready to the ground. In small grounds it may be naces sary to plant potatoes at least near where they grew before, but a farmer having plenty of land should be able to avoid this difficulty .-American Cultivator.

Early pastures are always "washy" and are therefore unfit for horses that have to work hard. The tender grass losens the bowels and relaxes the system to such an extent that the animal becomes weak, and while in this condi-tion is often injured for life by being overworked. The prudent farmer will provide good dry feed enough to last well into the spring, when the pasture have had sufficient growth to make good substantial food. Even after grass has become sufficently "solid" to make good pasture when the good have a various of good have the work horse should have a ration of good hay each day in connection with a grain ration. A falling off in flesh of farm horses in summer is too often due to the fact that the pasture field is depended upon to too great an extent for their maintenance. If you want the best work from your teams you must feed just right.-National Scotchman.

Small Screws. It is asserted that the smallest screws in the

world are those used in the production of watches. Thus, the fourth jewel-wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust; with a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen clearly. These minute screws are 1 1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these screws. No attempt is ever made to count them, the method pursued in determining the number being to place 100 of them on a very delicate balance, and the number of the whole amount is determined by the weight of ions but would impire him with a sense of these. After being cut, the screws are harden-cleanliness, a feeling of purity that would cleaneed ed and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, life and glorify the consciousness of living, heads up, this being done very rapidly by the There is a meaning in that word "clean" that sense of touch instead of by sight, and the heads penetrates beyond shings seen and conches the are them polished in an automatic machine, 10, mental and spiritual nature of humanity. Clean 1000 at a sime. The plates which the collaboration improved to be desired to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not an expectation of the Ar possed to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating that it is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating the paid is not as the subject to be paid, thus demonstrating



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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, atrength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street NY.

St. Sauvear Suburb Wiped out by the Flames No Water but Plenty of Fuel. Death of Major Short.

QUEBEC, May 16. - Very early this morning, almost immediately after the midnight bells had sounded, an slarm of fire startled those of our citizens who were not abed, and a glance out of goors discovered a lurid red light to the west-ward part of the city in the direction of St. Sauveur. All the carters still on the streets were immediately in requisition and large crowds of people were quickly swarming towards the scene of conflagration. The fire fiend had again declared itself, nobody seem to know how, in the property of Mrs McCann, on St. Valier st. St. Sauveur, near the property of Measra. Elliott & Tozar, known as Colebrook place. It origin ated in the same house, a vacant one, that

THE SCENE OF A FIRE THREE WERKS AGO

and quickly assumed large dimensions. In the adjacent house belonging to the same landlady lived Gaudiose Plante, carter, who at the time time of the fire was on his way home from Montmorence with a load. He returned to find his home in ashes, but happily his wife and children were safe, though they had been unable to save a single article of furniture, not even a pocketbook that was in the building and that contained a few dollars in money. In St. Sauveur the fire alarm caused an immediate commotion and the entire population was soon afoot. The flames shot upwards in great splender and spread abroad with terrible rapidity, and it was evident from the beginning that the fire brigade of St. Sauveur was quite

UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE EMERGENCY. The volunteers worked hard under the energetic lead of Dr. Fiset, but lack of organization, and above all of a proper water supply, told fearfully against their well meant efforts. Mayor Kirouse and other prominent citizens were early on the ground assisting the fremen and doing all that was possible with their aid and counsel. Mayor Langelier, who was on his way home from visiting a friend, when he saw the reflection, and heard of the conflagration, immediately ordered out the firemen, and they were promptly off in response to the call of duty. The city brigade was considerably

CRIPPLED BY WANT OF WATER,

but the Shand & Mason engine was located at a Sauveur. bydrant off St. Denis street, and after some desucceeded in throwing a good stream upon the flames Another steam engine was then sent for and put into commission. Meanwhile good work was being done on St. Peter and Ohenet atreets, by a hand pump, which threw water from a cistern. At three o'clock it was impossible to guess at the limit of the fire. Everybody was more or less excited at the velocity with which the flames jumped

FROM ONE WOODEN BUILDING TO ANOTHER. and there were few cool heads in the crowd outside of the disinterested spectators. At the hour above mentioned the flames had gone no further west than St. Peter street, and on St. Valuer street had been successfully kept from invading the Tozer property, though the out-buildings were still threstened.

At 5 c'clock the fire was almost under control on the city side. While the military were making preparations to blow up some houses to prevent its further spread a premature explosion took place in one of the houses,

RILLING MAJOR SHORT AND SERGT. WALLECK. of B Battery. Both were buried in the ruins. Up so 9 o'clock the body of Major Short had not been recovered. Sergt. Wallack was found near the door dreadfully mutilated.

By 10,30 the fire in St. Sauveur had been checked on the city side, but was still burning furiously toward the northwest, and seemed likely to stop only when there was nothing left miles from Topeka, Kan. feed it. The larger number of houses destroyed one shows it is valuable. were small wooden buildings. There was a strong easterly wind blowing, and rain had been

falling for the last three hours. By noon the fire burned itself out after reaching the limits of St. Sauveur, the toll gate keeper's house on Valier street being about the last to go. The district north and west of Massue and St. Ambroise streets have been almost and ou. Amorouse streets have been almost swept clean, with the exception of a portion of Valuer street, which escaped. The number of houses burned is about seven hundred, and as a large number were tenements occupied by more than the property of the street of the street ferrit the street of the street ferrit the street of than one family, the number of families home-les is not less than twelve hundred, comprising five or six thousand souls. Hon. Mr. Mercier and other promines men are interesting them-selves on behalf of the homeless people. Ap-plication has been made to Sir A. P. Caron for the use of the drill shed and other Government the use of the drift shed and other Government buildings to shelter those who are yet camped out in the fields. Food is being distributed by the clergy and steps are being taken to organize a regular system of relief. The majority of the people burned out are of the laboring class, and as the insurance rates were almost prohibitive very few have anything to fall back upon. Major Short's body was found shortly after 9

o'clock minus aleg and an arm which were found some distance from the trunk. It was only last night that the St. Sauveur municipality refused the offer of the city corporation to supply them with water. Homeless people are camped out in the fields with what effects they could save.

INSURANCE

At Chicago, Rev. Herman R. J. Johnson, was reging to learn much about insurance. It is believed, however, that most of the companies delived however, that most of the companies delived however. panies doing business here are more or less affected. Mrs. McCann has her three houses insured in the North British & Mercautile, and it is supposed is fairly well covered. Dr. Fiset is insupposed is fairly well covered. Dr. Fiest is insured for some \$2,000 in the Phoenix and the Agricultural of Watertown. Mr. Geo. Paquet, the proprietor of the large three-story building occupied by Mr. Lepine, is insured for \$2,000 only in the Lancachire & Guardian. The old Gingras property, occupied by Mr. Martineau, was insured with Mr. T. H. Mahony for \$1,200. Mr. Griffin was insured for about \$2,000 with othe North British & Mercantile, and Mr. Geo. Madden in snother company for \$1,000. Mr. hary, Hayti. This cute off communication from Barry was insured in the British America and the north.

Tomph Pels, a restrict theory, the Horton, worship, according to the north.

Tomph Pels, a restrict theory, the Horton, worship, according to the north.

Tampowible to very closely estimate their loss but Kans, was visited by 200 men on Wednesday i perminent freedom.—[Montalembert.]

it will no doubt be found to include some 40 to 60 hhouses, and to reach from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

The state of the s

COMPANIES INTERESTED. QUEBEC, May 16 -At the fire at St. Sauveur the loss is estimated at \$600,000. INSURABOE LOSSES. \$ 2,500 Queen. | 2,000 | Guardian | 12,500 | Hartford |

Imperial..... If the wind had not been in the quarter it was, all St. Roch might have gone; as it is, St. Sauveur is badly swept up to its farthest end.

THE LATE WAJOB SHORT.

Major Charles J. Short, who met his death at the post of duty while combatting the spread of the flames at Quebec, was a son of Judge Short of Sherbrooke. He early exhibited a liking for military matters, becoming a volunteer in the local artillery corps in his native place. On the formation of the first batteries of the Canadian Regiment of Artillery in 1871, Lieut. Short at tached himself to the schools of gunnery, and took part in the Fenian raid as Adjutant; in 1874 was gazetted to a commission as second lieutenant in "B" Battery, and was noted as one of the most popular and energetic officers in the force. In 1882, when Major-General Strange retired from the post of commandant of the garrison, Lieut. Short was promoted to the position of captain of the battery, in succes-sion to Lieut. Colonel Montizambert, who took the place of General Strange. Shortly after, he received field rank as major, and has kept his battery in a very high state of efficiency, and done a good deal of valuable service. His battery was instrumental in suppressing the labor riots in Quebec in 1879, when he was so severely wounded on the head as to have come near death. Although he subsequently passed through the campaign in the Northwest un scratched during the insurrection in 1885, re-ceiving the most honorable mention in the report of General Sir Fred. Middleton, it was reserved for him to sacrifice his life in siding reserved for him to sacrifice his life in aiding his suffering fellow-creatures. The decased was about forty-two years old. He leaves a widow, who was a daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, of Kingston, and a young child. His brother, Robert, is an attorney-at-law in this city. One of his sisters is the wife of Mr. Berry, Collector of Customs at Sherbrooke, and another was married to the late Inspector-General Lloyd.

INQUEST ON THE TWO OFFICERS

QUEBEC, May 17.-In St. Sauveur to-day wells are being explored to fish up valuables cast in by owners at the time of the fire.

An inquest on the bodies of the two victims of the powder explosion, by Dr. Belleau, district or the powder explosion, by Dr. Belleau, district croner, took place at the citadel hospital bhis afternoon. The first witness called was Coling Sewell, surgeon "B" Battery, regiment Cana-dian artillery. He recognized the body of Major Charles John Short, major of "B" Bat-tery, aged 33, and indentified the body of Geo. Wallick, staff sergeant, native of Guolph, Ont. Sergeant Major Lyndon left the citadel by order of Adjutant-Captain Ruthford with four barrels o: 100 lbs. each, of gunpowder, between 1 and 2 a. m., Thursday, for the fire at St. Sauvenr. One hundred and forty men, under command of Major Short, deceased, turned out, Sergt. Wal lick, deceased being among them. The men pulled down several houses to prevent the fire spreading and some helped people to remove their property. By 6 a.m. several houses had been blown up and much powder was consumed. The men under his orders brought a barrell of 100 lbs powder and placed it in the centre of a house so that it would raise the house straight up. The windows were all open. There was no offered a heavy wager that he could himself do fire in the house, but the next house to it was on party, but the Major ordered him to go outside and order away the people. He had got but a few paces away when Major Short called out to him to run, he looked round and saw the house go up. The demand for troops was made by telephone by the Mayor and Council of St.

arm and both legs by the explosion,

(Continued from fifth page.)

News of the Week.

AMERICAN.

The gold exports from New York last week were \$2,132,216, and the imports \$182,112. The Universal Peace union opened its twenty-third anniversary in New York on Mon-

day. Two thousand miners in Indiana have resolved on a strike against a proposed reduction

The English syndicate has purchased the brewry of George Ringler & Co., of New York,

for \$9,500,000. Patrick Egan minister to Chili, left Lincoln Neb., on Thursday for New York, whence he will sail on May 30.

The oil excitement at Terre Haute, Ind., continues unabated and new companies are being organized all round.

A deposit of tin has been discovered twenty miles from Topska, Kan. An Analysis of the

At Marion, Ind., Charles Husson, aged 72, shot and fatally wounded his daughter-in-law, as the result of a quarrel.

W. S. Millen, present general manager of the Wisconsin Central railroad, has been appointed general manager of the Northern Pacific sys-Albert F. Schwab, Kansas City, manager for the Green Tree Brewing Company of St. Louis, has abaconded, leaving a shortage in his accounts

Margaret Hendrick, colored, has given birth to twins, both girls, and one periectly white and one very black. The wonan is a full blood-

ed negro. The ten English contract laborers, landed at

Castle Garden on Thursday from the steamer Obdam, will be returned to the port from whence they came. Rev. John F. Hooper, of the North New

York Congregational church, eloped on Friday last with May Curtis, aged 19, and the pair were married in New Jersey. Carnegie & Co., have presented a sliding, scale to their employees at the Homestead Steel plant, which reduces wages 20 per cent. A

strike will doubtless be ordered. Peter J. Van Fitter, who under the guise of s minister, swindled a widow, Mrs. Julia Homer, out of property worth \$4,000, was arrested at Taledo, Ohio, on Saturday night.

Firmini Apepamo, an Indian, was hanged at Tuscon, A. T., on Friday for the murder of Patrick Ford, a prospector. This is the first execution of an Indian in Arizona.

The boom for Sioux reservation lands continues and the excitement is daily growing. The prospects are that before sixty days elapse the boom will equal, if not exceed, that in Okla-

Minister Preston has been informed that Gen. St. Kieur Paul, of Legitime's army, has taken by assault the almost impregnable town of En-

night, because of his cruelty to his stp-daughter, aged 13. He was given seventy-five lashes and warned to leave town at once.

While Columbus workmen were excavating beneath where an old house had been torn down in the southern part of the city, they discovered a quantity of gold and silver. A miserly old woman formerly owned the place. It is thought \$10,000 was dug up.

The funeral of the mind reader, Washington

Bishop, has been postponed until an inquest on his body can be held. Bishop's mother and widow claim that he was not dead but in a cataleptic state when the autopsy was performed and that the surgeons killed him.

Chief of Police E. Hubbard, of Chicago, re ceived a telegram from John Cumming, of St. Catharines, Ont., chief of police there, saying that Dr. Cronin was seen in Sherwood, N. Y., on the 13th inst., and stating that this information can be relied on as correct.

The Baptist Missionary Union elected Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Northrup, of Illinois, president. A board of managers was elected. The committee on finance reported that during the three quarters of a century the union has been in ex-istence it has expended \$8,870,403 for missionary work.

A post-morten was held on the body of Allen Throndyke Rice Saturday afternoon. It dis closed an acute general extensive ædema of both lungs and very moderate ædema of the glottis. The lung complication was the chief immediate cause of death, The brain weighed fifty ounces, or two ounces more than the average.

The following deplomatio appointments are announced: Solomon Hirch, of Portland, Oregon, minister to Turkey; Henry W. Severance, of San Francisco, minister of the Sandwich Islands; Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill, minister to Denmark; Thomas H. Sherman, of Maine, consul at Liverpool; John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, consul at Riemingham

Pittsburg, consul at Birmingham. Rumor is again afloat to the effect that changes in the Cabinet are about to take placeas follows: The present attorney general, Mr. Miller. is to be appointed associate justice to fill the vacancy made by the death of Shanley Matthews. Mr. Tracey to be transferred from the navy to the Department of Justice, and ex-Senator Tom. C. Platt to be appointed Secre-tary of the Navy. The attorney-general last svening decied any knowledge of a plan to put him on the Supreme Berch.

Ten contract laborers, who arrived from Ratherdam on the steemer Obdam were de-tained at Castle Garden until Collector Erhardt enquires into their cases. The immigrants said they came here at the instigation of the Prisoners' Aid scoiety of London, and they were to place their services at the disposal of Samuel Nell, an emigrant agent at Seguine, Texas. The Castle Garden authorities have evidence that the Prisoners' Aid society, of Landon, has been shipping English convicts to Nall in Texas at the rate of one or two a week for many months.

A special from Standing Rock agency says : Recent Washington despatches from promiment men connected with Indian affairs indicate that Gen. Orock and the other commissioners will meet with trouble in negotiating a treaty. Sit-ting Bull says: "This will be our last treaty, as hereafter, if we give up our land, we will have nothing more that the white man wants. We love our homes, our hunting grounds and where we were torn, and I will feel like the setting sun if our topees are moved for the white man." Said old Running Antelope—

This covers the feeling of all. Newspapers and club circles are excited over news from Europe that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, has gone to Khartoum. He left Paris three weeks ago. One story is to the effect that at the Olub Men ton, in Paris, one night, an officer, who had seen service in the Egyptian army, said it was impossible for a foreinger to enter Khartoum and depart alive. A discussion arose, which culminated when Mr. Bennett declared that anyone possessing sufficient brains and money it within six months. The bet was accepted, and Mr. Bennett, accompanied by an intimate fire in the house, but the next house we lie was our fire. Witness was in the building with the party, but the Major ordered him to go outside and order away the people. He had got but a few paces away when Major Short called out to him to run, he looked round and saw the house go up. The demand for troops was made by belephone by the Mayor and Council of St. Sauveur.

Strange to say the two bodies had each lost an arm and both legs by the explosion, and his loss of the province of Darfur, was willing to ransom Gordon for a million france. The next few days Mr. Bennett made arrangements for the trip and for the payment of the vast sum mentioned, and with a intimate friend set out for Egypt. At the *Herald* office here it is stated that Mr. Bennett has been in Cairo, but nothing is known about his prospective

CHICAGO, May 15 .- Miss Jane Adams, s wealthy young lady of a philanthropic turn of mind who has recently returned from Europe, has rented the handsome residence of the late millionaire, J. C. Hall, at the corner of Polk and Halstead streets, and proposes to entertain largely. She will not only invite her swell friends, but will have the Poles, Bohemians, Germans and other nationalities who reside in the neighborhood. The district is not exactly a "tough" one, but is peopled by the lower cleases of foreigners, with whom cleanliness is not a virtue. Miss Adams means to do what she can nowards the elevation socially of the people are nor whom the istantily to take here. ple among whom she is shortly to take her re-sidence.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., May 16 .- On April 1, 1888 Samuel Waldrup was shot while standing in his doorway. He was a prominent citizen and the murder caused great excitement. Every clue was followed, but the murderer was never arrested. Yasterday Taylor Waldrup, a brother of the victim, received a letter from a relative in St. Louis, saying that he was the murderer, The writer says he killed Samuel Waldrup for an unnatural offence. Fve hundred dollars had been offered for the arrest of the as-Basin.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., May 20, -The earth quake was felt here at nine minutes past three o'clock yesterday. The shock was not heavy, but an extraordinary feature of it was the great duration which is registrated onlybe instruments. For two minutes and twelve seconds the vibra-tions were felt. They were from north and south.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—Wm. B. Derby, cashier of the Mutual District Messenger company, is under arrest, charged with embezzling \$10,000 from the Western Union Telegraph company.

NEW YORK, May 20 .- Steve Bodie, at five o'clock this morning, jumped over the Passate fails at Paterson, N.J., a distance of one hundred and five feet. The jump was made from Eagle Rock, and the highest point above the fails, and was the most perilous Bridge has ever made. Brodie's neck was swollen somewhat and his head ached, but otherwise he was in good condition. Brodie afterward: declared he would jump the Genesse falls some lay and then quit bridge jumping for ever.

It is announced that financial arangements have been completed in England for building the Regins and Long Lake railrod, work on which with the proceeded with at older. In alligence has also been received that Sir A. T. Galt has succeeded in his negot ations with English capitalist for sufficient money to extend the Galt railroad into Montana this summer.

The members of the Church of St. Bartholonew, Ottawa, who protested agains the so-called ritualistic practice of the Rev. E.A. W. Hannington, the pastor, are now contemplating a secession from the Ohurch of Eigland to the Reformed Episcopal Church, and with this end in view a service will be held nixt Sunday at which the pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be asked to officiate.

Without a Sabbath, no worship; without corship, no chigion; and without religion, no 可以不能以此為所以

ESQUIMALT DEFENOES

Siddeling Canada With Imperial Illitary Charges. The last the least _____01,10°, < 900 ° ° ° LONDON, May 16. Lord Sudeley raised the

LONDON, May 16. Lord Sudeley raised the question of the Esquimant defences in the riouse of Lords to night. Lord Elphinstone on behalf of the Government admitted the importance of the subject, but said last year's agreement between the Imperial and Dominion Governments had been modified. The Dominion Government find it difficult and expensive to provide a garrison and the Imperial Government that therefore desided to revivide a Raral many therefore desided to revivide a Raral ment has, therefore, decided to provide a Royal Marine artillery garrison under command of three officers at an annual maintenance charge of £7,000 to the Dominion Government. The men and officers left for Esquimant three days ago, excepting the submarine miners who have not yet completed their drill. Armaments are on the way. He could not say exactly when on he way. He could not say exactly when the fortifications would be completed. Lord Sudeley gave notice that he would renew the question when enough time had elapsed for completion of the defences.

> [FOR THE TRUE WITHERS.] HER FIRST COMMUNION.

She looked like the morning, so radiant and bright; Like the May dawn, so pure and eerene; Encircled in robes of immaculate white, Besting the dress of a queen. A sunbaam fell o'er her, enhancing her beauty, Till lost in the sheen of her hair, As she kneit at the altar (now conscious of duty) I wonder ware appeals as fair.

der were angels as fair.

But it wasn't her robes, the' peerless they were,
Nor yet her young artiess face,
The' beauty supreme had enthroned itself there;
'Twas her childish and invocent grace.
The Ruler of kings, the monarch of heaven,
On Whose breath the universe stands,
To her guiltless roung beart that day had been given
By His minister's sanotified hands.

Here stood at the altar her pastor and guide, Rie face beamed with pleasure untold, Her achievement in virtue the source of his pride, For his pride is the weal of his fold. In the faith of her fathers he sees her progress! y, That faith which they died for in creer that she Might practice its duties, their virtues possessing, In a land where religion is honor'd and free.

Well may she linger in holy devetion,
Wondering still humbly how it can be
That He who controls the waves of the ocean,
Should come to a creature so lowly as she.
Long may He quell the wild waves of passion
That may surge round this barque now ripled for the

eea Of life with its storms, delusions and fashion May she steer through its follies triumphant

MARGARET SCOLLION, St. Gabriel.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The past week's business has been one of the dullest on record, being confined ex-clusively to the local trade, and even it has run below its usual dimensions. There is no outside enquiry whatever, and dealers are simply waiting for the breeze to blow and break the present lull. The Keewatin mill has been compelled to full. The Keewatin mill has been compelled to throw up the spongs, for the present and close down, owing to the heavy losses it has encountered since it commenced to grind. The same old wail of grinding at a loss comes from the Ontario millers, in consequence of the high prices they have to pay for their wheat. In the absence of business, prices are more or less nominal. Sales of city strong bakers, however, have heavy read to gity extraplers + 25 70 a 25 20. nominal. Sales of city strong bakers', however, have been made to city retailers at \$5.70 to \$5.80. Patent, winter, \$5.35 to \$5.85; Patent, apring, \$5 60 to 6 10; Straight roller, \$4.80 to 5.10; Extra, \$4.50 to 4.90; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4.40; Out down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$5.70 to 5.90; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to 5.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to 2.25.

OATMEAL —Standard \$4 to \$4.20, and granulated at \$4.25 to \$4.50. In bags \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to \$2.15 for granulated.

Bran &c.—The market is very oniet and

BRAN &c.—The market is very quiet and prices are lower with sales of Keewatin at \$11 and Western at \$11.50. We quote \$11.50 to \$12.00 for car lots, and higher prices for small lots. Shorts \$14 to \$15, and monline at \$19 to \$23.

WHEAT.—The gap between the views of buy-ers and sellers is so wide that it is impossible to Total exp. for week 1896 convey any correct quotations for spot wheat PEAS.—Quotations ranging from 70c to 72c

OATS.—Sales of about fifteen cars are report ed during past few days at 32c to 33c per 82 lbs, although some inferior lots are said to be offered

BUCKWHEAT -Prices nominal at about 1

BARLEY.-Market dull at 50c to 55c for male ing and 40 to 45c for feed. Malt.-Montreal malt 90c to 95c per bushel SEEDS.—The market continues quiet; timothy seed at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 90, larger quantities 810 per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LARD, &c.—Dealers report a quiet week's business with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Sales of Canada Short cut are reported as \$15.50, that figure having been shaded for fair sized quantities. The sale of a lot of Chicago short cut clear is reported at \$15.50, and some maintain that it can be bought for a shade under. Lard is quiet and unchanged, with sales in pails at 910, and even lower figures are reported by some dealers.

Like Huron one very fine horse consigned to Thos. Gibson of Toronto Ontario. We have on hand for sale 19 very fine workers and drivers.

Canada short cuticlear, per bbl,\$16.25 to \$16,50 Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16 Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.25 Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9ct to 99c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9tc to 9tc; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 9tc to 9tc; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5tc to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is gradually receding to a lower basis under increased supplies, al-though there are no accumulations worth mentioning. Two more carloads of New York butter have been received here on consignment, dealers being afraid to risk purchases so late in the season. A car of American butter was sold at 10c delivered here in hond a short time ago, but it is said that it can be bought for less money now. The New York market is in a frightfully demoralized condition, and one dealer said that he would not be surprised to see new American Western offered on this market at 8c per lb, in Yessern Oncice Elgin creamery is offered in New York at 17c to 17c. In this market a few lots of creamery have been received which sold at 23c to 24c. Eastern Townsheps is 1c lower on the week, 21c being the top for choice qualities. and we give the range for new dairy at 18c to 21c, Western having sold at 18c to 19c. The receipts of Western are increasing. New Oreamery, 22c to 24c; New Eastern Townships 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c Brockville, 19c to 20c; Western 18c to 20 Rolls, 17c to 20c.

Cheese.-The market is steady, with sales re-Oheese.—The market is steady, with sales reported on this market of 400 boxes at 950 to 950, the latter for colored, and prices range from 950 to 950, which are pretty bigh prices for fodder goods. The shipments this week are 3,335 boxes of which 1.991 boxes were on through bills. The Lake Winnipeg for Liverpool took 1,098 boxes through; the Parssian for Liverpool 1,844 boxes local and 298 through, and the Greeian 600 boxes through. Much surprise was expressed at the steam that was put ou at Thica and Little falls last Monday. The prices Unica and Little falls last Monday. The prices which ranged from 93c to 104c are considered dangerous for fodder goods,

14c per loin comb Extracted, 10c to 12c as to quality; and imitation honey 8c to 9c.

MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR.—The market rules

MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR.—The market rules very quiet, with sales of syrup at 41c per lb in 15 gallon kegs, and 40 is bid for 40 gallon kegs. Sugar sells at 6c to 71c per lb as to quality.

HOPS.—There is no change in this market, the demand being very light. We quots choice Canadian 20c to 21c as to quantity, and 14c to 18c for medium to good. Old hops, 7c to 10c.

HAY.—It is a difficult matter to quote the market owing to the different opinion expressed by dealers. Some quote the market quiet at by dealers. Some quote the market quiet at \$13 for No. 1, whilst others quote a good enquiry for choice qualities for export at \$13.50.
Sales have recently been made in Boston at \$20
to \$20.50 per ton. We quote No. 1 \$13 to
\$13.50 and No. 2 \$11 to \$12.

ASHES.—The market is still dull and prices unchanged, first pota at \$4 to \$4.05, and seconds do at \$3.55. A sale of 90 bris of firsts was made to day on p.t., but said to be a shade over

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market for old fruit is still very dull, further shipments of Western fruit being received with sales at from 85c to \$1 per bbl, sound fruit bringing \$1.50. Single barrels of choice fruit are quoted higher.

Bananas.—Sales bave been large, car lots being reported sold at 85c to \$1 per bunch.

Levens —The weether her will that are in the sales are the sales are the sales.

FIGHLED FISH.—There is very little doing in salt fish, this being between seasons. Dry Cod is extremely dull, and prices are nominal at \$4 to \$4.25. Sea trout, \$9.50 to \$10, and British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 in half barrels and \$12.50 to \$13 in barrels.

FISH OILS,—There have been sales of steam refined seal of the sales of steam.

refined seal oil since our last report on p. t., but refined seal oil since our last report on p. v., but said to be at 42½c, and we quote 42½c to 43c. In cod oil, we quote Newfoundland, 38c to 40c, Gaspe 38c to 39c and Halifax 36c to 37c. Cod liver oil steady at \$1.10 for Norway and 70c to 75c for Newfoundland. Advice from Engineer of the contraction of the contracti

RAW FURS.

land quote quiet an advance in cod oil.

Beaver, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.50; Bear, per Pkin, \$12.00, \$17.00 to \$20.00; Bear cub, her skin, \$4.00, \$6.00 to \$8.00; Fisher, \$5.00 to \$7.00; Fox, red \$1.25 to \$1.50; Fox, cross \$3.00 to \$7.50; Lynx, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Martin, \$1. to \$1.25; Mink, \$1. to \$1.50; Muskrat, spring 20c to 25c; Otter, \$1. to \$12.50; Raccon, 40c to \$60c; Skink 40c \$60c to \$60c. 60c; Skunk, 40c, 60c to 80c.

HIDES.

Green Butchera' No. 1. 5½c; do. No. 2. 4½c; do No. 3. 3½c; Califakina, 6c to 7c; Toronao, No. 1. 5¾c to 6c; do. No. 2. 4¾c; Hamilton, No. 1. 5te to 6c; do. No. 2. 4tc.

LEATHER.

Sole :- No. 1. B. A. 184c to 21c; do. 2. 17c to Sole:—No. 1. B. A. 18½c to 21c; do. 2. 17c to 19c; do. 1. Ordinary, 18½c to 19½c; Slaughter, 23c to 26c; Black Waxed Upper, 25c to 33c; Grained, 27c to 35c; Harness, 20c to 26c; Spilts, large 14c to 20c; do. light 18c to 23c; do. juniors, 11c to 15c; Buff, 10c to 12½c; do. glaz d, 9c to 12½c; Dull kid, 9c to 12½c; Pebble, 8c to 12c; Calf, Canadian 50c to 55c; do. French, 40c to 60c; Rough Leather, 18c to 20; Imperial Kid, 22c to 36c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending May 18th, 1889, were as follows :--Cattle. Sheep, Hoge, Calves Receipts.. 2364 55 Over from last week 6 Total for week..., 2370 55 356 419

do previous week 2391 89 The receipts at these vards for ti The receipts at these yards for the week were large mostly for export, any sales at that price bringing about 43ctd per lb. Trade in butchers stock was fairly active at the markets, which were well supplied, prime besves selling at from 4 to 43 cts, inferior cretile 3cts less. Short supply of sheep and lambs. Fork men seem pastty well filled and prices for hogs run about 10 lower. We quote the following as being fair values:—Export 43c to 43c; Butchers good 33c to 43c; Butchers Med, 32c to 33c; Butchers Culls 23c to 3c; Sheep 4cto 42; Hogs 54 to 53c; Calves \$1.00 to \$5.00 according to quality.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 18th were as follows, 141; Left over from previous week 44; Total for week 185; Shipped during week 123; Sales for week 24; Left for city 19; On hanc for sale 19. The horse trade at these stables during the week was good, and 24 horses were sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. The demand was mestly for heavy horses. Received Fy S.

Large number of French and Italian work-men are arriving in Nova Scotia to work on the Cape Breton and Chignecto ship railways.

The results of the new French process of electrically engraving on glass are said to be of mar-vellous delicacy.

An electric hand saw is the latest invention for carpenters. It works like any ordinary saw, the electricity being applied only in the process of setting and sharpening.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company decided, at a meeting of the board of directors, to place some three hundred workmen on the work of constructing their new bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Coteau. The company ex-pect to run trains over the new bridge next fall. The work will cost over a million of dollars,

The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Stanley, Miss Lister, Capt. the Hon. C. R. and Mrs. Colville, and the Hon. Isabel and Wm. Stanley, will leave on the 23rd inst. for His Excellency's residence on the Cascapedia. where the early part of summer will be spent in fishing and fighting morquitoes.

The Government are making arrangements to The Government are making arrangements to send two parties of Government surveyers under charge of Vernon Smith to survey the shortline link between Harrey and Salisbury. One party will start out from Fredericton and work to-wards Moncton and Salisbury; the other party will survey between Fredericton and Harvey.

WANTED,

gentleman of education and good address One who has the respect and influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Canada may obtain a remunerative position by addressing.
"E. H. E.," Post Office Box 557, City.

L ADY AGENTS average over \$40 a week with my grand New Rubber Undergarment. Ladies only Address, Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ills. 42 4

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEGGS.—The market is decidedly weaker and je lower, with sales at 13c in single cases, and at 12a for round lots. Receipts have increased during the past few days. Lower prices still are expected.

BEANS.—We quote \$1 to \$1.50 as to quantity and quality.

HONEY.—Prices continue dominal at 12c to 12.60.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN. Busy! Busy! Selling remnants of silks of

every discription at a great reduction at S. Caraley's,

Busy! Busy! Selling silks of all sorts at a
great reduction at S. Caraley's,

SILK

IN THE YEAR 1718 A.D.

A silk-throwing mill on the Italian model was set up at Derby by John Lombe. Lombe went to Piedmont in 1715 and secretly obtained access to the mills there. He carefull examined the machinery and made drawings and models of its parts. He, and two Italians who were in his pay, had to fly for their lives. The result was the erection of the "Old Silk Mill" at Derby at a cost of £30,000. Lombe is said to have been slowly poisoned by emissaries of the ITALIAN silk manufacturers (1759,)

New, rich, Black Gros Grain Silk at special low prices S. CARSLEY'S.

IN THE YEAR 1806 A. D.

JOSEPH MARIE JACQUARD, a native of Lyons (France,) invented an apparatus attached to the silk loom, by which the most complicated

Lemons.—The weather has militated against business, and sales are rather slow at \$2.50 to \$3.50, some fancy lots at \$4.50 to \$5. Cases \$5 Oranges.—The market is less active, Valencias being quoted at \$7.50 per case and box lots at \$3.50 to \$4.

Onions.—Choice Western yellow varieties 25c to 50c per bbl. Red 25c to 50c per bbl. Spanish onions 50c to 75 per box.

POTATOES.—Market dull; car lots 35c per bag smaller lots 45c to 50c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market has ruled quiee during the week, granulated being quoted at \$4c and yellows at 7c to 75c In raw sugar an advance is cabled of 9c in beet, molasses quiet at 43c to 44c for Barbadges.

PICKLED FISH.—There is very little doing in Remnants of Silks.

Remnants of Silks. A large lot of Silk reduced as follows :-

1st Lot

All Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at 65c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 87c, are reduced to 50c per yard. 2nd Lot

All Colored Gros Grain Dross Silks at 90c, 95c, \$1 05, \$1.10, \$1.20, are reduced to 70c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

3rd Lot All Colored Dress Silks (extra heavy.) at \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.22, \$1.25, are reduced to \$50 per yard.

4th Lot

All Colored Dress Silks (extra heavy and wide) at \$1.30, \$1.33, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2.00, are reduced to \$1.25 per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS OF SATINS. All Remnants of Satins, colored and black, plain and fancy, are greatly reduced.

A man who keeps a livery stable had a mule for sale, and hearing that a friend in town wanted to buy one, he sent him the following, written on a post-card:—
"Dear D —, it you are looking for an Al mule don't forget me. Yours, etc., F—,"—

SILKS: SILKS: BILKS: AT GREAT REDUCTION SILK IN GREAT VARIETY SILK

IMPORTED DIRECT SILK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SILK SILK AT 380 PER YARD

SILKI SILK RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK SILK AT S. CARSLEY'S.

AT 42c PER YARD SILK SILK AT 49c PER YARD

SILK AT 55c PER YARD SILK AT 6FC PER YARD SILK

SILK AT 75c PER YARD SILK SILKY SILK SILK

AT 850 PER YARD AT S. CARSLEY'S.

SILK SILK SILK GROS GRAIN SILK GLACE

SILK

SILK SILK SILK SILK SILK WEAR PROOF

SILK DEMI GROS GRAIN SILK

SILK EXTRA HEAVY BROCHE SILK SILK AT S. CARSLEY'S.

SATINS! SATINS! SATINS! SATIN SATIN SATIN IN GREAT VARIETY SATIN MIRVEILLEUX SATIN MILLINERY SATIN SATIN SATIN DRESS SATIN SATINI

SATIN SATIN IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES SATIN AT 190 PER YARD S. CARSLEY. SATIN

S. CARSLEY,