

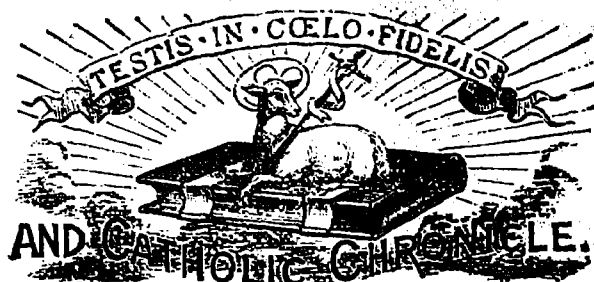
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## THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

### THE "EQUALITY OF MAN" ILLUSION.

The Relations of the State to Humanity  
—A Plea for General Co-operation  
—The Condition of the Industrial  
Classes.

Rome, May 22.—The full text of the Pope's encyclical has appeared. In his exordium the Pope dilates upon the task which he has set himself in defining for the guidance of the Church in its position towards the existing social questions. His Holiness refers to the pressing importance of the matter and the difficulty in dealing with it, as from its complex character, owing to the numerous concurrent factors requiring consideration. He says a solution can be obtained by applying the eternal principles on which the teachings of the Church are always based. Now as ever, men's relations to society must have the sanction of the authority. The law is stated in Deuteronomy, viii, 12. The divine law, therefore, rejects the socialist solution of the social problem, which would abolish private property, substituting a collective and common ownership.

As to the relations of the state to the individual the Pope says:—"To think that the state ought arbitrarily to invade the family intimacy is a great and pernicious error. Undoubtedly it can intervene in the constitution of the family in cases where it is necessary to alleviate it and to secure the rights and interests of the state without violating the rights of individuals. To go beyond these limits would be to destroy or absorb the state power to regulate the rights of general power of the capitalist and proletariat. The state must understand that human life is inseparable from the community of the Church." A long demonstration follows, recalling all that the Church has done to alter the lot of the poor man. The Pope says: "A capital error is to believe that the rich and the poor are separated by a gulf without end. The one has need of the other. Capital is powerless without work and workmen are powerless without capital. The proletarian cannot and ought not to injure the capitalist or master. But in order to obtain respect for their rights they must abstain from violence. They ought not to have recourse to sedition nor to listen to the chimerical promises of agitators. On the other hand, masters ought to respect the individuality and dignity of the man and Christian in their work and not abuse them inhumanly in their work nor exploit them beyond their powers. Let the master remember that the divine law forbids them to draw from him the misery of the poor."

It is condemned by nature. The state ought to favor the prosperity of society as much as of individuals. It ought to watch over the purity, morals and integrity of families, the safe keeping of property, justice and moderation in the equitable division of the value of goods, all of which contribute to the well-being of the community. The larger this general prosperity, the less will workers seek recourse to exceptional means to ameliorate their lot. Proletarians have the same rights as citizens as the rich, consequently they have a right to the same interest on the part of the state. Governments should carefully observe their obligations in the distribution of justice. Absolute equality, however, is a chimera. Social hierarchies are based on natural principles. The state ought to see that all covenants relating to work are conscientiously observed and should oppose anything that might cause popular passions. Yielding to unhealthy excitations, small wages often give rise to strikes, especially not only to the workmen and their masters, but to the general interests of commerce and public industry. The government ought to prevent an explosion at these crises. The moral dignity, which is equal among the poor and rich, exacts respect from work on certain days. The state ought to care for the workmen, and not let them become the prey of speculators and usurers, who are seeking to abuse their weakness in order to obtain excessive profits. A man's work should not go to such an extent that he is forced to succumb under an excess of corporal fatigue. Every body's physical forces are limited, and humanity forbids that they should be exceeded. Consequently, expediency is shown in a certain limitation of working hours which should be interrupted by a period of repose, varying according to conditions of time, place, public health, and the nature of the work.

The question of wages is particularly delicate. Justice exacts that an agreed salary should be paid. At the same time agreements entered into by workmen ought to be respected. The state should see that these reciprocal obligations are executed. An element of the question is that a workman ought to be able, with his salary, to provide the necessities of life. In all these questions it is essential that state representatives should not intervene inconsiderately. It will suffice to reserve the examination of the points to the judgment of associations. In order to safeguard the interests of both employers and employed, the tutelage and authority of the state ought to intervene only as much as general interest

demands. A great social advantage lies in laws which favor a multiplicity of properties. These are the best means to prevent opposition between extreme riches and extreme poverty, but it is also necessary that the properties shall not be overtaxed. The state commits an injustice in undue exactions from individuals. Institutions for aiding the poor and facilitating a conciliation between the various social classes are specially useful in obtaining desirable results.

Following this idea the Pope then particularly mentions associations for mutual succor and institutions for insurance in case of accident, sickness and death and the protection of children and girls. The Pope attaches particular importance to working people's associations, and says that ancient corporations, so useful in the past, ought to be adapted to present needs. These associations, he adds, would better answer the ends for which they were formed if they were composed of both workmen and their masters, and their action ought to develop more and more. The Pope then expatiates on the advantages of liberty and the right of combination as long as these associations do not present any inconvenience to public interests, but in suppressing associations the state ought to take precautions not to violate the rights of individuals and ought not to advance the excess of public utility as a pretext to advance unsond political principles. Unhappily it often occurs that these associations are made the pretext of exploiting their poverty. It is important to create counter associations to withdraw the workmen from these unjust oppressions. The Pope warmly praises those endeavoring to better the condition of the proletarian, to establish bands

between workmen and their masters, to maintain the sentiment of reciprocal duties and to combat intemperance among workmen. His Holiness says: "We see with great satisfaction eminent men uniting and working in common to advance their ideas, the efforts of others seeking favor with genuine workmen, and bishops encouraging them, and, finally, rich Catholics acting as voluntary friends of proletarians, contributing with money to develop these associations. In the presence of the efforts of so many persons we have not the right to despair of our time. Let the state protect the right of legitimate associations among workmen, but let it take care not to interfere with the internal order of life of any one. The real condition of life is that it proceeds from internal movement. These associations should be administered by upright men, who in crisis and in danger can fulfill the role of equitable arbitrators. The conclusion is in all these complex questions is that universal cooperation is necessary and that everybody ought to help willingly under the auspices of faith and Christian morality."

The Pope's Health. Although the health of the Pope is good at present, he has decided that after the consistory on June 4 he will give no extraordinary receptions during the summer.

165 Male Viti Members Convicted. Rome, May 24.—The trial at Bari of 170 members of the Mala Vita society has ended. Fourteen members were acquitted, while 165 members are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years.

Whitened Sepulchres. London, May 23.—The St. James Gazette says the fact that Brunwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is a creditor in \$10,000 to a bankrupt stock broker named Taylor suggests Stock Exchange gambling upon the part of Mr. Booth. The Gazette on these grounds demands that an explanation be given.

The Popo and the Mafia Lynching. Paris, May 23.—A despatch to the Figaro from Rome says the Pope has written to Cardinal Gibbons asking the latter to furnish him with details as to the New Orleans dispute and as to its effect upon the position of Italians. His Holiness, according to this despatch, has also requested Cardinal Gibbons to do his utmost to obtain an equitable solution of the questions which have been raised in the New Orleans lynching.

New School Municipalities. Proclamation is made of the erection into a school municipality, under the name of "St. James of Clarenceville," in the county of Mississippi, of all the territory which now comprises the school municipalities of Clarenceville and Fountain, for the Roman Catholics and their properties situated in the limits of the new school municipality only. Also of the erection of the parish of St. Suzanne de Boundary Line, in the county of Stanstead, into a school municipality, under this name, with the limits which are assigned by proclamation of the 8th of October last. This municipality will exist only for the Roman Catholics and their properties in the limits of the said parish and municipality.

Appointments. The following are the new appointments made by Archbishop Fabre:—The Rev. J. Forget, cure at St. Columban; Rev. E. Pepin, cure at Howick; Rev. A. Desnoyers, cure at St. Clothilde; Rev. J. Desrochers, cure at Lacolle; Rev. J. B. Beauchemin, vicar at Lacolle; Rev. L. Gervais, vicar at St. Elizabeth.

## AVE MARIA!

### AS SUNG OF OLD IN NEW FRANCE.

"Our Lady of Angels"—Father Lalemant  
—A Legend of the St. Charles—Notre  
Dame de Foye—Stories of Old  
Quebec.

Early Canadian annals are full of the most beautiful and touching evidences of devotion to our Blessed Lady. And this devotion was shared alike by the high and low, by the simple aborigines and their religious teachers. The first mission church of the Jesuits at Quebec was dedicated to Our Lady of Angels. Father Charles Lalemant, writing to his Provincial in 1637, says: "The advice which your reverence gives me touching the dedication of our first church is in striking conformity with my own devotion. Should my superiors consent, it will never be called anything else but 'Our Lady of Angels.'"

This mission of Our Lady of Angels was sustained almost entirely by the liberality of the celebrated Marquis de Gamache, who was so signal a benefactor of the early Jesuits, and whose son afterward became a member of their Order. Its object was threefold: to educate the children of the colonists; to train up the savages to Christianity; and to send forth and assist apostles against the tribes. It was the first harvest field of Daniel, De Noye, and Davost, who went forth gloriously, from beneath the aegis of Our Lady of Angels, to confessorship and martyrdom.

In connection with this residence, the old chronicles give a pleasing little story of the miraculous intervention of the Blessed Virgin in behalf of Father Claude Pajart. He had said Mass at Our Lady of Angels, and, returning, had to cross the river St. Charles, swollen and rapid from the spring frosts, while a north-easterly wind blew violently. "The canoe," says Father Pajart, "in which had been two of our laboring men, passed me, overturned. One of the men went down immediately, and appeared no more; the other, whirled along by the current, struggled for a short time with death, and was drowned. I was myself in sore straits, and no more able to swim than a stone. God preserved my judgment and the mercy of the Blessed Virgin. I vowed to fast three Saturdays in her honor. Immediately I felt myself borne gently toward the shore, where I landed without delay."

Notre-Dame de Foye was another of the celebrated shrines of those early days, of which an account has already appeared in "The Ave Maria." A miraculous statue was brought by the Jesuits from Belgium to an Indian settlement below Quebec. Great devotion was manifested at this sanctuary of the Mother of God, and striking were the favors she bestowed there. The statue yet remains at the village of Lorette, in the vicinity of which still lingers the remnant of the once powerful Huron tribe.

Near the old historic Fort at Quebec, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus also erected a church and residence under the invocation of Notre-Dame de la Reconnaissance. Here some of the most celebrated of the Jesuit martyrs lived and labored. Parkman has given a graphic word-picture of their simple and cheerful community life, whence they went forth to horrors unspeakable, and in many cases to a heroic death.

Our Blessed Lady was solemnly chosen as patroness of the infant Church of Quebec, as Pere Lejeune testifies, written in 1637:—"Having taken the Blessed Virgin as patroness of the Church of Quebec, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, we did therefore celebrate her feast with solemnity and rejoicing. At the hour of the first Vespers the flag was planted on the Fort, with sound of cannon; and at daybreak the crash of artillery gave token of our joy. The natives also testified their devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and their belief in her immaculate purity from the moment of her conception, by salutes from musket and arquebuses, while many of them approached the Holy Table in her honor."

It by the name of Blessed Mary, we shall offer her so many acts of homage for we have and are through her, and what we should desire to be forever."

"It seems," writes Father Lejeune upon another occasion, "as if Our Lord wishes to authorize the devotion to the purity of Blessed Mother in her Immaculate Conception, so great is the aid which He gives to those who honor that first dignity of the Virgin Mary. Last year I sent to your reverence the formula of a vow which we made in all our residences on the 8th of December, a day consecrated to that sacred Conception. God willing, we shall make this vow Heaven has granted to our poor laborers since then are so great that I earnestly beg of all our Fathers in Old France, and in the whole world, as well as of all good souls who are interested in the conversion of these peoples, to unite themselves with us in this holy vow, to offer all fasts, prayers, and sufferings, all holy actions, to be presented to the Divinity in honor of, and in thanksgiving for, the grace of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. That so may be obtained, by her intercession, the application of the Blood of her Son to our poor savages; with entire detachment, and the love of Jesus crucified, and a truly Christian death for all who have procured the salvation of these peoples, and become associates in this devotion."

The residence at Three Rivers also honored Mary under this title, as well as one or two other missions amongst the savages. But, indeed, these early missionaries loved to give the name of Mary to stream and vale.

The rivers bore it onward to the sea; and the settlements in the heart of wilderness, with their titles in honor of the Virgin Mother, gave a softness even to the ruggedness of pioneer life. Sault Ste. Marie, Bay Ste. Marie, Ile Ste. Marie, Mission Ste. Marie, Mission of Notre Dame, of the Assumption, of the Annunciation, are but a specimen of the nomenclature which tells forever the story of how these primitive Canadian apostles loved the Mother of God.

Venerable Mary of the Incarnation gives an interesting account of a procession held in honor of Our Lady in Quebec on the Feast of the Assumption. It occurs in a letter to her son: "With what sensible devotion would you have beheld the procession which took place at Quebec, in honor of this Mother of God, on the day of the Assumption! Two Fathers of the Company bore her image, handsomely decorated, to the three religious houses, which were arranged as stations. As the places were distant from one another, two more Fathers were in readiness to succeed the first and relieve them of their holy burden. Besides the bulk of the French inhabitants, about six hundred savages walked in ranks. The devotion of these good neophytes was so great that it drew tears from all who witnessed it. I had the curiosity to watch it from a place where I could not be seen, and I assure you that I have never beheld a procession in France more orderly, or where there was apparently more devotion. As regards the savages, they are a constant marvel to me. When I think of what they were before they knew God, and of what they are now that they know Him, it touches me to a degree which I cannot express."

The 8th of September of that same year witnessed a charming ceremony in the Ursuline monastery at Quebec. With all the accompaniments of fragrant flowers, incense, and harmonious singing, the Mother Superior advanced to lay the keys of the monastery at the feet of the Blessed Virgin, appointing her Superior of the house. In the act of consecration, pardon was asked for all the faults committed against the duty owing to Mary. After which the Superior, arising, intoned the Te Deum; and each nun came to offer her own personal homage at the feet of the Queen.

Whilst these things were in progress at Quebec and its environs, a NEW SETTLEMENT had been founded on the shores of the St. Lawrence in honor of the Queen of Heaven, and had been named Villemarie. The Society of Our Lady of Montreal, assembling at Notre Dame in Paris, had made a solemn offering of the island to Our Lady before any one should have taken up his residence there. M. Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, officiated at this ceremony, which had made the Blessed Virgin liege-lady of Montreal, or Villemarie. An order had likewise been founded there especially to honor the Mother of God. Its foundress was the noble and saintly Margaret Bourgeois, "who truly and beautifully," as Father Girard remarks, "exemplified in her daily life the significance of her name—Margaret, a pearl." This community, in the words of its first superior, "recognizes Mary as our mother, our superior, our sovereign, our all after her Divine Son."

It is related that a Huron woman in Quebec, who after becoming a Christian had led a life of the greatest perfection, desired at her death to make the Blessed Virgin the inheritor of all her possessions. The story loses nothing from the fact that her worldly goods were of the poorest, she having lived, in great part, on the charity of the missionaries.

An Indian couple at the Mission of the Annunciation, near Quebec, are described as conversing together of the beautiful death of two of their children. The husband, Ignace, declared to his wife that, in order to procure a similar grace for themselves, he had resolved to make Our Lady the heiress of all that his dear ones had left. The wife eagerly entering into the project, its execution was only delayed by the sudden and violent illness of Ignace. While still very weak, however, he caused himself to be conveyed to the chapel for Holy Communion, after which, calling upon Father Lemercier, he said: "Father, I have a little present to make to the Blessed Virgin, and I pray you to accept it for her. Here are some skins which belonged to my children. I offer them to her with all my heart. She is taking such good care of our children in heaven, that it is just we should show our gratitude on earth by giving her the little they have left." When the missionary consented to accept the offerings, both husband and wife thanked him from their hearts. Very soon after Ignace died a most holy death. His prayer had been heard, his simple offering accepted.

A pious custom prevailed amongst the Hurons at Lorette of hastening to the church before dawn to offer as many Rosaries as possible to the Blessed Virgin, thus providing her, they said, with the means of delivering souls from purgatory. They also made it practice to stop at the church going and coming from work, to "offer their little services to Mary."

Surely the pioneer Church of Canada—that Church which, as the fruit of heroic struggle and glorious martyrdom, has left to its descendants so strong and true a faith,—joined from the beginning in the "circling melody" of the poet:

"All took up the strain and echoed Mary's name."  
Its members beheld with joy

Wherein the Word Divine was made incarnate;  
And the light of His wisdom shown,  
The way of His will was followed.

And throughout their troublous annals this joy deserted them not. It followed them through privations and hardships; it did it forsake them in danger and death. Missionary and soldier, governor and general, colonists and the red children of the soil whom they replaced, all joined in the mighty hymn to Mary, the Queen of the New World where they bled, and the Queen of that world beyond the grave where they hoped one day to rest.

"The beautiful garden blossoming beneath the rays of Christ."

## NEW YORK'S IRISH FUND.

The Money in the Hands of McCarthyites—An American Federation Organized.

New York, May 23.—Colonel William L. Brown, chairman of the first meeting of the new Irish organization, said yesterday he expected that within a few months the Federation will have spread all over the country and would be one of the most powerful auxiliaries that the advocates of home rule in Ireland have had upon this side of the water in many years.

"Has any money been sent over yet?" was asked.

"Yes," said he, "\$15,000 has just been sent by Eugene Kelly, the treasurer to Archbishop Croke."

"Have you sent all the money on hand?"

"No," replied Col. Brown, "the fact is the treasurer has on hand about \$25,000 and between \$6,000 and \$8,000 more of the sum subscribed at the big meeting at the Metropolitan Opera house has not as yet been paid in. The reason we have not yet called to-day to the Archbishop all of the money on hand is because we were waiting to see whether any of the subscribers will object to this disposition of it, and if they do I presume it will be returned to them."

At the meeting of the Parnell delegates reception committee, held here to-day, Michael Breslin presiding, resolutions were adopted declaring that the action of certain members of the Parliamentary Funds association in forwarding to Justice McCarthy \$15,000 of the proceeds of the Dillon-O'Brien reception, is a gross breach of faith to the subscribers. The resolutions expressed approval of the application of the money to the relief of evicted tenants, but declare that it should be sent to Messrs. Kenny and Webb, the authorized joint treasurers of both sections of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Elocutionary Contest.

A contest in elocution took place at the Mount St. Louis College last Monday evening and proved a very interesting affair. There were nine entries, and the prizes were carried off by C. M. Hughes, 1, gold medal; H. A. Ryan, 2; J. M. Hayes, 3. The judges were Rev. Louis Drummond, Rev. John E. Donnelly, Dr. Hingston, Mr. C. Doherty, Q.C., and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P.

Union St. Vincent.

The members of the Union St. Vincent had their annual parade on Sunday morning, starting from their hall, in the basement of St. Joseph's church, and proceeding to St. Charles church, where Mass was celebrated and a special sermon preached.

## PROHIBITION

### DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Curran Makes a Powerful Speech in Favor of Practical Treatment of the Question.

Mr. Curran, M.P. is taking a leading part in everything legislative or social which bears upon the "temperance" question. In the debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Jamieson's resolutions in favor of prohibition, he said:—

It was the duty of those who brought forward this question to have thrown a great deal more light upon it than they had, either upon this or upon any previous occasion. The House had been favored with a number of speeches on this subject for years past, all detailing the terrible effects of the abuse of intoxicating liquors. Anybody who doubted that must have his eyes shut, but they could not fail to be struck in the first place with the diversity of opinion that existed among the advocates of prohibition themselves. There were, first of all, those who supported prohibition pure and simple, and held that the time had come for its enactment. Then there were those who thought we ought to have prohibition, but that a certain section of those engaged in this traffic ought to receive compensation. Some drew the line at the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, while others went still further and favored giving that compensation to all those who had invested in liquors purchased for their trade. There were as many camps among the temperance men as it was possible to conceive. Other men, again, who were equally honest with the other classes to which he had referred, who were temperance men and total abstainers and by voice and example had sought to promote total abstinence in the community, but who were convinced after years and years of study that prohibition was not the proper method to resist the terrible effects of intemperance, these temperance men advocated the regulation of the traffic, spoke of the mode in which licenses should be given and the number that should be granted, of the isolation of the liquor traffic from all other branches of the trade, and they advocated that the analysis of liquors manufactured and offered for sale, either by wholesale or retail, should be enforced by the

OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

He had met prohibitionists who scouted the idea of such a platform as this and looked upon its advocates as almost as great enemies of the temperance cause as those directly interested in the business. For years and years they had had this subject before the House, but he would ask had there been the slightest deviation in the speeches made in that assembly and the speeches these same gentlemen had delivered in the school room and on the platform throughout the country? They had talked on the sentimental aspect of the subject, but they had never in any of their conventions calmly set themselves to consider the objections raised to the working of a prohibitory law. Putting aside the question of prohibition altogether one would have imagined that in the course of all these long years the mover and seconder of the resolution, with those who have supported them, would have been prepared to show the gain or loss by prohibiting the liquor traffic and where new avenues of trade, commerce and manufacture would spring up in place of those that were to be closed. One hon. gentleman from Toronto had debated upon the terrible effects of intemperance in domestic life, but when he spoke about the breweries and distilleries being converted into manufactories of another kind he never specified what kind these would be. There was no plan of any kind recommended. Nothing, in fact, but an appeal to sentiment, which he admitted had caused many persons to turn from the evil of their ways but which did not solve the difficulties in the way or

NEXT THE OBJECTIONS raised. These gentlemen declared they were satisfied that public sentiment was with them, but he did not think the leading minds of this country agreed with them upon that point. Only a few years ago the Hon. Edward Blake, in an admirable speech, showed a most conclusive manner that the public sentiment was not in favor of prohibition and that the people had not been educated up to the point that they would regard the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a crime. Mr. Curran quoted from Mr. Blake's speech, in which he declared that whilst people on the streets would not hesitate to arrest a runaway thief they would shut their eyes to a man stealing quietly into a saloon during prohibited hours. There was no public sentiment of that kind, Mr. Curran went on to say. Four-fifths of the people would revolt at the idea of performing the work of an informer. The honorable gentleman who spoke last had expressed the opinion that the sub-amendment did not satisfy him because, from the cursory reading he had given of it, he thought it would hardly direct them in the course they should pursue. It was for that reason that he (Mr. Curran) voted for the adjournment of the debate, knowing that they would thus have an opportunity of studying the questions propounded in the amendment as well as the sub-amendment. Let them have a committee so as to ascertain what would be the result of proposed legislation, what particular interests would be affected, and how far reaching would be the results. When they had obtained all necessary information they could then consider the question in all its bearings. He argued that it was the only course that could logically be pursued in dealing with this subject. The committee's report would be better received by them than would be respected by the people, and instead of proving a detriment to the public interest, would be a benefit to the public mind. (Loud applause.)

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A REIGN OF TERROR.

PARIS IN THE GRIP OF THE COMMUNE.

Murder of the Archbishop and Priests—The Religious Orders Insulted—A Tompest of Infidelity.

(CONCLUDED.)

These calm words made some impression on the captain of the inspecting squad and he contented himself with visiting the house. With a light degree of malice, the Mother Superior insisted on their searching every part of the house and painfully opened for them every corner and cupboard. The inspection lasted for six hours. When it was over, she spoke boldly to the thoroughly wearied men, who were now somewhat ashamed of themselves. Even the captain gratefully accepted for himself a pious medal, and said words which showed how painfully conscious these poor creatures of the Commune secretly were of the probable outcome of their hopeless attempt: "Perhaps I shall be sent to Cayenne [the place of transportation for French criminals]; if this is to be my fate I recommend to you, Reverend Mother, my wife and my children."

The Mother took advantage of his good disposition to smuggle into the prison where the Archbishop was detained a supply of linen and other necessities. Taking courage from this first success, she spoke with equal boldness to the commandant of the district who, on the report of his captain, came to thank her for the kind attentions she had shown to the soldiers who were occupying the neighboring house of the Capuchins. She gained a like influence over him, and was able to send out of Paris, through his means, five Capuchin Fathers and forty-six ecclesiastics. It is impossible to say how many priests she was thus the means of saving from the horrible massacre which was now slowly but surely preparing.

On the 1st of May the Commune publicly acknowledged that it was no longer competent for the direction of public affairs. Accordingly it constituted a Committee of Public Safety, composed of five members. The one who proposed this change openly declared that the Commune was henceforth obliged to take every means necessary for maintaining its authority, and that it would not shrink even before the necessity of cutting off heads. The doughty member who proposed this was an ex-druggist; and gloomy as the times were, one of the newspapers could not help remarking that this proposal no longer concerned pharmacy but was

DOWNRIGHT LUGS.

The churches were now transformed into popular clubs. Not the men alone, but the women as well, were seen to mount into the pulpit and give forth their ribald discourse. The venerable Church of Our Lady of Victories was despoiled, and the priests arrested. All the rich offerings of piety were seized by the first corners. A cant-woman the next day offered for sale a cross, adorned with precious stones, which had fallen to her share. Other women of the same class, along with their male companions, clothed themselves with the poorest vestments and went through a horrible mockery of religious ceremonies at the very altar. It was plain to what hands this communal revolution which was to "inaugurate a new era" had fallen.

OF THIS WHOLE PERIOD A RESPONSIBLE WRITER SAYS:

The papers of the Commune also the best proof of a terrible truth which many eyes thinking people do not even dream of. They have the simplicity to imagine that circumstances alone may make men guilty. When we speak of the Commune, we understand those members of the movement which had its seat at the Hotel de Ville, and not the wretched National Guards who knew only how to drink and to sleep. Now the latter when they were sent out during the whole time their regular duty occupied was worthy in every respect of the most ferocious savages of the American West. It was the actual head of the Commune that was the real cause of the bloodshed.

Marshal MacMahon, at the head of the regular troops, was daily making the position more difficult. The Commune clearly saw that their time of grace could be prolonged but for a few days at most. With the violence of despair they began to concentrate in these few days carnage not surpassed by the Terror of the first French Revolution. They began by destroying the great historical monuments of the city. The first to fall was the famous Column Vendôme, made of cannon taken from the Russian and Austrian armies by the first Napoleon. This was on the 16th of May. On the 21st the regular army under MacMahon entered Paris and the Commune was driven back behind its barricades. The Communists now began that incendiary work which in a few hours ruined what it had taken centuries to build. Their conflagrations destroyed alike the giant stone-houses of modern commerce and the sumptuous palaces of the ancient monarchy. This is not the place to describe these ruins of Paris. But the four last days of power of this government "of the new era" were taken up by

SANGUINARY MASSACRES

which will long prevent the Commune and its system from being forgotten by the Christian people. During their long imprisonment the "hostages," as they were called, had had many a foretaste of what was in store for them. The Archbishop and the priests and religious had prepared themselves for almost certain martyrdom. They had the happiness of seeing united with their own Christian dispositions many of the soldiers and laymen who were their fellow-prisoners, but who had not in every case been happy enough to preserve the practice of the Christian faith. Mr. Washburne, thanks to his position as Minister of the great American Republic, was enabled to penetrate into the cell of the Archbishop. He was the first one seen by the venerable prisoner since his arrest, excepting his guard and the Judges of the Commune. On the recommendation of Mr. Washburne, an American lady was also enabled, under pretext of providing the prisoners with little necessities, to send them various messages; and finally the Holy Communion—the great comfort for their last

journey, Viaticum—was brought in concealed under the false bottom of a jar of cream. This manner of receiving the Last Sacrament is a vivid reproduction of what is well known in the lives of the early Christian Martyrs. There is more than one family resemblance between the persecution of the Paris Commune and that of Nero. The details of these last days have been more than once narrated. Even the guards were affected almost beyond endurance by the scenes going on before them. The Archbishop heard had grown during his imprisonment. One of the Guards, in his rude simple manner, placed his cap on the prelate's head and, offering his own great coat, insisted that he should escape under this disguise. The Archbishop nobly answered: "But they would know that it was you who had helped me to escape, and you would be shot. Now you are the father of a family and have your wife and children to support. My good friend, I cannot throw away the lives of others in this manner, and I shall remain where I am." On the 24th of May the members of the Commune finally gave their order. "The bandits of Versailles"—this is the name they gave to the army of the legitimate Government—"have killed several officers of the Commune at the barricades: accordingly the Commune demands that sixty-eight hostages, chosen especially among the priests, shall be massacred on the spot." This order was conveyed to the Prison of La Roquette, where the Archbishop with many others had been confined. The authorities of the prison vigorously declared themselves against the execution of sixty-eight hostages, to avenge two or three victims at most. At last it was settled that the number should be reduced to six. These six were to be Archbishop Darboy, the Parish Priest of the Madeleine, the two Jesuits, Ducoudray and Clere, from the scientific school at the Rue des Postes, the Abbe Allard, who had been a hospital chaplain during the war, and M. Bojjean, a civil official of high position—in all five priests and one layman. At eight o'clock in the evening, the "Avengers of the Commune," as they called themselves, entered noisily into the corridor of the prison. Their captain spoke in a voice so loud that all the prisoners could hear him from their cells: "We must make an end of this." One of his companions answered: "Yes, and this time we will lay them out!" They continued their march to the very end of the corridor. Then one cried: "Attention, citizens, and answer to the call of your names." Citizen Darboy. The Archbishop with him, emphatic tone made answer, "Present." His cell was opened and he passed forth into the hands of those who were to lead him to death. The five other victims were called forth in the same manner. With their executioners they moved out to the courtyard where the prisoners were in the habit of taking their daily exercise. The guards of the prison were deeply touched; they were not allowed to be present at the last scene. As the Archbishop stepped out into the night air to turn and

They were brought to the nearest barricade, where rifles were given them and they were ordered to take their place among the soldiers. "We are priests," they said, "and besides we are in charge of an hospital ambulance. We cannot take up arms; but we will take care of your wounded and will gather your dead." At these words they were taken back to prison. All foresaw what was to come; they made their confession and received absolution, and knelt together for the last time in prayer. At half-past four o'clock they could hear the soldiers of the battalion, in the narrow defile before the prison, loading their firearms. Out on the avenue the colonel of the soldiers was seated calmly in a carriage with a woman beside him. Quite as carelessly perhaps in the true spirit of the Commune, he gave the word of command: "Let them come out, one by one, into the street." Father Captier turned to his companions and said: "Let us go, my friends—for the good God's sake!"

The first to step forth fell mortally wounded on the spot. The second was hit in the leg, but went a distance of more than a hundred yards before he fell in death, pierced by a second bullet. The three other Fathers, with two laymen and five servants, met the same fate. The assassins throw themselves with fury on the dead bodies, stripping them and mutilating them with shameful rage. In a few minutes the regular troops had forced the barricade and driven the Communists before them. They stopped for a moment to gather up the remains of the dead Fathers and shared them grain by grain as so many precious relics of these martyrs of the Order of St. Dominic. The most frightful massacre of the two last days of power of this modern government which was to inaugurate a new era! Friday, the 25th of May, dawned, and the prisoners at La Roquette were obliged to take their morning exercise walking to and fro in the passage beside their cells. Suddenly a Delegate of the Commune appeared among them, holding a list in his hand. He announced very simply that he would call fifteen names neither more nor less; and each of those called should answer to his name. The first was that of Father Olivaint; he answered resolutely and stepped forth to begin

THE RANK OF VICTIMS.

Father Caubert was the second, and Father de Bengy the third. The name of the latter had been badly written and was pronounced, but the Father recognized it and answered with his usual simplicity and good-nature. Some of the condemned men asked leave to enter their cells to prepare themselves for the way, as they were in a shiver, and without hats. "You are quite right as you are," was the answer, and they went off away. From the prison the company marched forward through the dense, peopled quarter of Belleville. A man standing on a cart, with a red flag in his hand, announced to the swarming crowd the meaning of their procession. "Citizens, the devotedness of the people is worthy of a recompense. Behold, we bring you hostages to pay you for your long sacrifices."

With those boastful words the procession went on for nearly two miles, as far as the Rue Haxo. Here, beside a long building which had served as military quarters during the siege and was now appropriated to the Commune, there was a long open field, ending behind in a high unbroken wall. It was originally designed to be covered with troops, and to be used as an open-air training place. The members of the Commune were not wanting to the occasion. With blasphemous in their mouths and with revolvers in their hands, these impious fellows after the ceremony that the guards had to use. They were to prevent the intended victims from being massacred before their time. The number of victims had been increased in other parts of the prison too. They were now packed heavily into this courtyard, and ranged without order along the great wall at the foot. It was nearly six o'clock in the evening. There was no particular military order kept. A woman saw the signal by firing her revolver. For a quarter of an hour nothing was heard but the confused noise of this prodigious assassination. By seven o'clock everything was over. The dead had been stripped and mutilated with hat and bayonet, and the next day they were all thrust together into an outside-way pit by the way of Belleville. Among the many victims, besides the three Jesuits, were four Fathers of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, commonly known from their chief house of Piepus, a priest from one of the parishes of that city, and

other who was the director of an institution of charity established in behalf of the workmen—as whose enemy he was now killed—and a saintly young ecclesiastic of the Sulpician Seminary. The lives of all these victims have been written, and show conclusively that they had prepared for

AN HEROIC DEATH

by the practice of every Christian virtue during life. Here, indeed, would be the true application of saying falsely attributed to another massacre—"God knew His own!"

The Commune had decreed that none of the so-called hostages should be spared. The time was short, but a few hours would now bring the siege of Paris to an end and terminate the short career of this government of the "new era." The next morning—Saturday, the 27th of May—the soldiers of the Commune once more entered the Prison of La Roquette, opening all the cells and bidding the prisoners to come out. "If you don't come out," they said you will be killed. We are going to blow up the prison."

There were still one priest among the prisoners. They went out of the prison gate hoping to find some refuge. But one of them, with a lay friend, was at once pitched upon by the National Guard. They were led away and, at a short distance from the prison they had just quitted, shot down and thrown into a trench. The two others were shot shortly after in the same neighborhood. Another took refuge in a street near the prison itself, and in there was an unwilling witness of the assassination of his brother Monsignor Surat, the first to be killed on that day. All of these victims had foreseen their death from the day before. One of them, the Abbe Beccout, wrote a few last words on a slip of paper, which was afterward found in his cell.

I die in the love of my God, with submission to His Holy Will.

I pardon, I pardon with Jesus-Christ on the cross. I die at the age of fifty-seven years and some days. If I had had probed by them! Yet I have confidence in the intercession of my Mother Mary notwithstanding my own sins.

For the last two hours, I make my sacrifice from hour to hour. Blessed is he whom faith supports in his terrible moment!

Meanwhile a similar bloody massacre had all but taken place at the other great Prison at Mazas. Here there were forty Christian Brothers and a number of seminarians, with others amounting to 750 in all. When the order of the Commune, however, came, the prison guards themselves revolted, seized the Communist Director looked him in a cell, and gave the liberty to all the prisoners. It was during the

LAST DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

and there was no question of seizing them again. All danger, however, was not over, and one Christian Brother was to lose his life. He was looking for a place of refuge with a companion when the Delegate of the Commune ordered them with his revolver ordered them to work at the barricade. Meanwhile the regular troops were attacking and shells were bursting around them at every moment. Good Brother Neumeider decided to go with his companion. "I had had some courage, but death is gaining me," he said to his friend. "I have only one wish left, and that is to be buried in the earth of the 27th of May, a day that will be the day of the birth of the new era."

A Touching Incident.

A touching story is related by the Italian Cardinal of Naples. It concerns an old man who was in the care of the Villa of the Holy Spirit, a hospital for the aged and infirm. The Cardinal was passing at the time, and was about, with the help of several other people who witnessed the scene, to carry the dying man to his own parlor, and a child to him the last contents of the church. At the same moment the Cardinal happened to pass in his carriage. The crowd that had collected round the poor man on seeing the carriage ran, and in hurrying the cardinal, to stop and close the last door to the dying man. The cardinal at once got out and ordered that a red velvet cushion, which was in the carriage, should be placed under the poor man's head; and having put on the stole, surrounded by a large crowd that had collected, he administered the absolution for the dying, immediately after which he intoned the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. "A spectacle," the same journal says, "now and sublime was witnessed." From the street and from the balconies and windows of the houses near the hospital, the cardinal, with tears in his eyes, absorbed against the dying man, who shortly afterwards expired. The crowd silently and reverently, but as demonstration of sympathy for their cardinal, accompanied his carriage the whole way to his house. The discussion of Naples says that the old man was just over 100 years of age, and that he was an old servant in the law courts of Naples.—Pile.

in advance age the declining powers are wonderfully refreshed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does "make the weak strong."

There are some who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and their misfortunes.

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

Men are silent at the grave-side; silent in the moment of supreme danger.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. Drawings in JUNE, 1891:—3rd and 17th June.

Table with 3 columns: 3134 PRIZES, WORTH \$52,740.00, CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Ticket \$1.00, 11 Tickets for \$10.00. List of prizes from 1st prize worth \$15,000 to 1000th prize worth \$5.00.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

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Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1834. TOTAL ASSETS \$37,277,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS 10,932,923 52. INVESTED IN CANADA 1,252,974 51. MONTREAL OFFICE: No 117 St. Francois Xavier Street. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: FRANK BOND, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

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WM. DOBIE & CO., 32 & 34 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

SAFE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA CURES ALL Taints of the Blood. CERTAIN

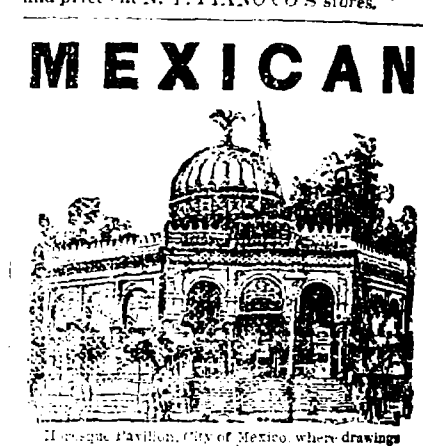
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BURDOCK Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore. BLOOD CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES. BITTERS

STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also, Bonded Goods, Warehouse and office, William and Queen streets, Bond No. 75, Telephone 81.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Beaudin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudin, vs. the said Louis Beaudin, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Beaudin, Defendant. The said Plaintiff has this day initiated an action in separation as to property against the said Defendant. Montreal, April 29th 1891. MONTMICK, TAVELOS & MURCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The Emulsion OF Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it. CURES Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough, Loss of Appetite, Mental and Nervous Prostration, General Debility, &c. Beware of all imitations. Ask for "The D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others. PRICE 50c AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.



MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00. By virtue of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket and receive the following official permit: CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the said Lottery of Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in prizes larger portion than is given by any other lottery. \$80,000 TICKETS AT \$1.00, \$300,000. PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$4; Half, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$60,000.00 ..... \$60,000.00 1 Capital Prize of 20,000.00 ..... 20,000.00 1 Grand Prize of 10,000.00 ..... 10,000.00 1 Prize of \$5,000.00 ..... 5,000.00 2 Prizes of \$2,500.00 ..... 5,000.00 20 Prizes of \$500.00 ..... 10,000.00 200 Prizes of \$100.00 ..... 20,000.00 200 Prizes of \$50.00 ..... 10,000.00 200 Prizes of \$25.00 ..... 5,000.00 200 Prizes of \$10.00 ..... 2,000.00 200 Prizes of \$5.00 ..... 1,000.00 APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 50 Prizes of \$20.00, approximating to \$60,000 price, \$5,000.00 150 Prizes of \$50.00, approximating to \$20,000 price, \$7,500.00 150 Prizes of \$40.00, approximating to \$10,000 price, \$5,000.00 700 Prizes of \$20.00, decided by \$60,000 price, \$15,000.00 2,270 Prizes, Amounting to \$6,000.00, \$17,500.00 All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency, agents wanted everywhere.

Address, U. BANSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico. BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Hairbrushes, etc. H. E. BOND & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 75 & 77 Front Street (opposite The True Witness.) Telephone 6170.



IRISH SONGS.

Press by the Archbishop of Melbourne of More than a Local Application.

By the numerous St. Patrick's Masses delivered beyond the seas, it has been reported in the press, I meet none so admirable as that of the Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. Carr, at the town Hall of the Capital on the night of the National Festival.

At the said I do not mean to be at all poetic. I mean to be very land very prosaic. I mean to fulfill a resolution which I made some time ago; and I believe, in full resolution, I am acting a part very Irishman should act who would for the fair fame of the land with (loud applause). Lately I am traveling outside this colony, was my good or bad fortune to a number of concerts at which were represented as Irish songs, and what were represented as Irish songs given to the discredit, radiation, of the Irish character, were not Irish, but principles and Scotch, and I took it that few of those who were present had ever stood on Irish soil, and that few of them had any right of judging of the songs or of the literature and character of the Irish people beyond what they acquired through the medium of such as those which I attended.

It is not strange that a man who uttered these noble words eight years ago, when Ireland's cause was not as bright as it has been during the years following, should proclaim his convictions openly when his country, by education, by agitation and by statesmanlike endeavor, has won the confidence and support of her most bitter enemies.

AD, WORSE, WORST. Cough, consumption, to cure the second and prevent the third year's Pectoral Balsam, the King Family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. A healing in pulmonary complaints.

the nobility, nor the squires, nor the wealthy, but the body of freemen. Langton was, indeed, suspended by the Pope for his activity in this great matter, but, meanwhile, Magna Charta had become the law of the land, and Langton did not abandon his position. From that day to the time of Henry VIII. the Roman clergy of England continued the friends and advocates of the freemen, giving them timely and important aid when resisting repeated attempts to limit and reduce the power of the towns and shires.

A CANADIAN CASE.

The case of Mrs. E. A. Storey, of Shelburne, Ont., is remarkable proof of the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in Headache. She writes: "For over 40 years I was a martyr to headache, having severe attacks about once a week. Have now used 3 bottles of B. B. B. and have had no attack for 4 or 5 months."

LORD WOLSELEY.

On Home Rule—A Rumored Revival of an Old Story.

The announcement is made that Lord Wolseley, who is now commander of the military forces in Ireland, has become a convert to the home rule principle and come out squarely as an Irishman. Wolseley, it may be stated, is a son of Ireland, and, during his distinguished and brilliant career, he has never denied his country or his parentage.

It is not strange that a man who uttered these noble words eight years ago, when Ireland's cause was not as bright as it has been during the years following, should proclaim his convictions openly when his country, by education, by agitation and by statesmanlike endeavor, has won the confidence and support of her most bitter enemies.

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Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power.

A Low Tone. "Take up any newspaper you like, look at the amount of space that is given to the chronicling of and comment on the outcome of man's brutality, ignorance and vice. Then look for a moment at the record of his good deeds—deeds that add to the beauty and sweetness of life. Why, what a mean, despicable, savage race would a stranger think us, were his knowledge obtained solely from the newspapers of the land. In the near future, when our descendants come to look over the records of bygone ages, what a false impression will they receive of our boasted civilization."—San Francisco Monitor.

THE LAND BILL

Passes Its Final Stages in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 22.—Hardly 20 per cent. of the members of the House of Commons reappeared on the opening of the House yesterday. The influence, the land bill and the discontent over the briefness of the recess combined to present an array of empty benches. Today the attendance was so meagre that the whips were obliged to gather members from the lobbies and even to send to the clubs to get a sufficient number to make a quorum.

A Murderer Executed.

BELLEVILLE, May 20.—James Kane, who on the 23rd of March last murdered his wife Elizabeth by stabbing her with a butcher knife, and who was on April 16th found guilty and sentenced to death, paid the penalty of his crime on Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

A frequent source of accident is found in shafting. Great care should be used and a supply of Hagyard's Yellow Oil kept on hand in case of wounds, bruises, sprains, burns, or scalds. It is the promptest pain reliever obtainable.

The Duty of Happiness.

I cannot but think that the world would be better and brighter if our teachers would dwell on the duty of happiness as well as on the happiness of duty; for we ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of ailments that rare is the household that is without them. Amongst all classes from the domestic servant to the peeresses, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render themselves and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health.

Cannot Get the Money.

PARIS, May 22.—The negotiations in progress here with the view of raising a Canadian loan have been fruitless. The group of French bankers who were favoring the plan of floating it are not satisfied with the guarantee offered. The negotiations will be resumed in the autumn.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Unlike any other. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one Family. Dr. J. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of this now celebrated remedy for the common ailment of life—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than forty years I have used it in my family. It is a remedy that can be found, used internally or externally, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure. It is a remedy that can be found, used internally or externally, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure. It is a remedy that can be found, used internally or externally, in all cases it is claimed to relieve or cure.

A Great Growth.

According to the Australasian Catholic Directory for this year, summarized by the Hobart Catholic Standard, the Catholic population of Australasia, including New Zealand and Tasmania, amounts to 229,505, whose spiritual needs are attended to by 25 archbishops and bishops and 744 priests. The churches number 1103, spread over 411 districts. The children attending Catholic schools are 83,342, the greater portion of whom receive instruction in the 649 primary schools, and the rest in two ecclesiastical seminaries, 17 colleges for boys, 90 boarding schools for girls, and 117 superior day schools. They are taught principally by 348 religious brothers, and a large number of the 2538 nuns. There are also 51 Catholic charitable institutions in these colonies.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

On St. Monique st., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours:— 10 to 12 noon; receive up to 8. Ladies' hours:— 2 to 9 P.M. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: F. E. McKEYE, 39-42 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

French Patent Medicines

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Corner of ST. GABRIEL.)

Reliable Agents only, wanted for exclusive territory on a great Catholic Work, strongly recommended by Most Rev. Archbishops and Rt. Rev. Bishops. Good chance for the right parties. Apply with references. BENZIGER BROS., 36-38 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

Altar Wine!

AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Parragona. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle.

Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 29 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Possessing Lancing Gas, Vegetable Vapor and Ethereal Service. Guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515. (5-17-90)

WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator. 45 St Antoine Street, MONTREAL. THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1862.

W. S. WALKER. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock. 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street, Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

FINE : DIAMONDS set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Scarf Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. Opposite Seminary Clock. 1711 Notre Dame street.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. Importers of British and Foreign Plate Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Bevelled Glass. Glass cut, drilled or polished. Old mirrors restituted. Diamond cut Plate Glass for Vestibule Doors a specialty. 625 LACAPPELLE ST. ST. MONTREAL. Bell Telephone 1890.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TEN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1834. Federal 1005. Orders given prompt attention.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blacking schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in original and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Office, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 204. Private Telephones: 468 and 604. JOHN A. GROSE, Supr. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTIER, Supr. Criminal Work.

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KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

THE ST. JAMES HAT STORE. SILK AND FELT HATS. Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street.

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building). Engraving for all Illustrative and Advertising Purposes, superior to any other Engraving, and at low prices. Orders respectfully solicited. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 587.

Best Body Brussels Carpets. Since my announcement of best, choice, live-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders, measurers, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the tout ensemble presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock ASPINALL'S & DEVOIS' ENAMEL PAINTS, as also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. Gold and plain Wall Papers, Window Glass, Glue, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Varnishes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. 51 University Street.

DROPSY Treated free. Feeding CHILDREN with Vegetable Broth. Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases of Dropsy. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. SEND FOR TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. E. BROWN, 60 St. Jacques, Montreal, Que.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal sharp by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Always get it with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Montreal ROOFING Company. GENERAL ROOFERS AND CONTRACTORS. ROOFING In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel. ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get prices from us. OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latour Street and Busby Lane. Telephone—Bell, 180; Federal 1802. Post Office Box 909.

TENDERS FOR PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES. Tenders addressed to the Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, will be received until NOON OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1891, for the following Penitentiary Supplies:

Officers' Winter and Summer Uniforms. Description of Goods. Quantity. Frieze (steel grey) officers over-coats. 345 yds. 16 oz. Blue Serge for winter wear. 1,251 " 18 " do. for summer wear. 1,251 " 18 " Blue Serge, finer grade, winter. 223 " 18 " do. summer. 423 " 10 " \*These serges to be manufactured from imported wool.

Convicts Clothing for Winter and Summer Wear. No. 1 grade—plain grey. 300 yds. 16 oz. do. 1,600 " 10 " No. 2 grade—black and grey plaid. 2,225 " 16 " do. do. 4,000 " 10 " No. 3 grade—red, grey and black plaid. 1,500 " 16 " No. 3 grade—red, grey and black plaid. 300 " 10 " Flannel (steel grey). 6,300 " 18 " Blankets, single (dark grey) 14 lbs. and 22x34 ins. 1,000

All the above mentioned goods are to be manufactured from pure wool without any admixture of shoddy or combings. A certified cheque covering 5 per cent. of the total value of the goods tendered for, and samples of the frieze, of the various qualities of the serges for the officers, of the material for the three grades of convicts' uniform, of the flannel and the blankets, must accompany each tender to ensure for its attention.

The prices should be extended and correct totals shown. The names of two solvent and unexceptionable sureties should be mentioned on the face of the tender. On the envelope containing the tender, the words "Tender for Supplies" should be written.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiary Branch, May 9, 1891.

IT LEADS THEM ALL! For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. COVENTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Will be found superior to all others. Price, 25c. Be sure and get that prepared by J. GOVERN-TON & Co., Dispensing Chemists, corner of Bleury and Rochester streets. Branch: 438 St. Lawrence street.

The Province of Quebec - LOTTERY. - Two Drawings Every Month! On FIRST and THIRD WEDNESDAY. Prizes Value, \$52,740.00. All Prizes Drawn at each Drawing. NOTICE: The CAPITAL PRIZE is \$15,000. TICKET, \$1.00

For \$1.00 you can draw.....\$15,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 5,000 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 2,500 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 1,250 For \$1.00 you can draw..... 500

There is also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.

Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing; approximation prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prizes and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, - - - Manager, 81 St. James St.

The man who really desires to see his name in the list of winners should not neglect to buy a ticket.







HAZELTON FISHER DOMINION

PIANOS!

AND THE Aolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of instruments in Canada. The instruments in Canada. The instruments in Canada.

LEON PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

A GREAT FIRE

In Montreal Destroys an Immense Amount of Property.

A great fire occurred in Montreal on Sunday night. Six large business houses located in the heart of the city were either gutted or badly injured.

ACROSS THE STREET

To the store of Messrs. Jesse Joseph & Co. Three of the corners caught fire, but a well-directed stream soon extinguished them.

THE LATE SIR E. KENNY.

The funeral of the late Sir Edward Kenny took place at Hellifax on Wednesday. He was attended by the most prominent citizens and officers of the garrison.

OUR UNFRIENDLY NEIGHBORS.

LONDON, Ont., May 23.—The other day two respectable young mechanics from London, stone-cutters by trade, went over to Fort Huron, having heard that there was good demand there for stone-cutters.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

On Monday the St. Patrick's society went on an excursion down the river as far as Lake St. Peter. While the scenery along this portion of the St. Lawrence is not the grandest in the world, it has a peculiar quaintness of its own.

FIRST COMMUNICANTS.

On Thursday about 350 boys and girls made their first communion in the Church of Notre Dame.

church, where about two hundred children received the sacrament for the first time in the morning, when Cure Deguire officiated, and they were confirmed by the Archbishop in the afternoon.

A Grand Instrument.

The grand organ built by Messrs. Casavant for Notre Dame Parish Church has been formally blessed and opened.

Drummond Co. Ry.

A large party went out last Saturday for a trip over the new Drummond County Railway, among them being Messrs. Richard White, of the Gazette; R. McCannell, editor of the Herald; Girouard, ex-M.L.A.; Desmarais, M.L.A.; Wats, M.L.A.; Girard, M.L.A.; La Bruere, M.L.C.; Jones, of the Richmond Guardian; Lance, of the Times; Parmelee, of the Advertiser; Hemming, of Drummondville; Ouellette, and representative citizens of the towns along the line.

Farmers Beware.

Our fruitgrowers and entomologists should keep their eyes open for the gipsy moth, which is making great ravages in the forests and orchards of Eastern Massachusetts, and is said to be marching westward about a million a day.

Death of Mr. John Fitzgerald.

On Monday, the 18th inst., Mr. John Fitzgerald, after a few days illness, passed away at his residence, 342 St. James street. Mr. Fitzgerald, or as he was commonly called, Fitz, was much respected in our city, where he had been a resident for about 17 years.

The Late Sir E. Kenny.

The funeral of the late Sir Edward Kenny took place at Hellifax on Wednesday. He was attended by the most prominent citizens and officers of the garrison. The hearse was preceded by the Charitable Irish Society, of which the deceased was a much honored member for many years.

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Disabled at Sea.

The Dutch steamship Veendam, belonging to the Netherlands line, is disabled at sea with 715 passengers on board. A cablegram received at New York from London states that a steamship from the company was pushed, Sunday

last, in latitude 44 north, longitude 48 west. Her engines were stopped and she was proceeding under sail. A strange steamer was alongside, presumably preparing to render assistance.

IRISH NOTES.

James McGrath, one of the dynamite prisoners sentenced at Liverpool, Eng., in 1881, died of consumption in Chatham prison on April 30.

Of Daniel O'Connell's family there still survives his youngest daughter, Mrs. French, and his youngest son, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Freehill, president of the National League of Sydney, cabled to the Labour World, on April 27, that the executive of the League in Australia had decided to call a convention to raise funds for the support of evicted tenants.

Captain Kane, who, it will be remembered, displayed splendid skill and courage while in charge of H. M. S. Calliope during the hurricane at Samoa, which resulted in the loss of many warships with their crews, has resigned his command, because of ill health, of the iron-clad Inflexible.

The report of the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language says that during the last year over 1,000 more books have been sold than in the previous year, thus bringing the total number disposed of since the society was founded to over 100,000.

During the last few months workmen have been raising the tower and making other improvements at the Holywood Catholic Church. The funds for the raising of the tower were bequeathed by the late Patrick Reid. In a short time a bell or a chime of bells will be placed in position. In front of the chapel a low granite wall, with iron railings, has been erected, with gates and granite pillars, and the grounds have been laid out with shrubs and flower beds.

The sheriff's bailiff, accompanied by two Emergency men and a force of police, evicted the families of Timothy and Daniel Herlihy, of Curragh, Cork, some days ago for non-payment of rent.

The O'Gorman Malton M.P. for Carlow, who is now in his ninetieth year, is one of the most interesting personalities in the present Parliament. Although returned at a bye-election in 1887, he sat in the House of Commons in an unbroken Parliament for the County of Carlow from 1830 to 1831, thus attaining senatorial honors before Mr. Gladstone, who did not enter Parliament till 1832.

AN HISTORICAL PICTURE

And how it came to be Painted—Some Famous Characters on Canvas.

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Stole the Melinite Secret.

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The Newfoundland Matter.

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secures the enforcement of the modus vivendi, the arbitration award and the treaties for one year, and provides that at the expiration of that period a permanent act shall be passed. If Mr. Boud, the Colonial Secretary, yields, the bill will pass, and the Government will be saved. All the proceedings in regard to this legislation are conducted with closed doors. There is much popular indignation at the prospect that a local coercion measure may be passed in secret.

MR. DAVITT

Arrives in Montreal—His Views on Irish Affairs.

Mr. Davitt arrived in Montreal on Tuesday morning and registered at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davitt, their two children and servant. In conversation he stated that he was going to California for his health, and would en route via the C.P.R., visit the Canadian North-West and inspect the Crofter settlements. "The British Government," he said, "intends to assist settlers from the West coast of Ireland and Scotland to lands somewhat similar to the Crofter settlement. I want to get all the information for myself and I will write letters on the subject to the British press and to my paper the Labor World. After spending a couple of months in California I will return East and then go to Australia, more particularly for the benefit of the sea voyage. I am pledged to return home for a general election, and this, of course, may interfere with my programme. However, I do not expect that there will be a general election before a year from next autumn. I will take no public part in the Irish movement during my stay in America. I believe that the unfortunate division which has arisen in our ranks should be settled across the water and not be transplanted to this side to sow seeds of dissension here. I very much regretted seeing Parnell's envoys being sent over here. When the suggestion was made that the Nationalist party do the same I resolutely opposed any such move.

In reply to questions on the present state of the differing parties in Ireland, Mr. Davitt said: "I would much rather say nothing at all about the question. Our side has no desire to emulate the example of Mr. Parnell's sending out delegates to this country to launch out into a discussion of our differences. What have the people on this side to do with it? Why should you be bothered with it? It is purely a domestic question. It should be settled on the other side. It will be settled on the other side. I believe the people of Canada are in favor of Home Rule. That is the main matter. They should not be stirred up upon any side issue. We have deprecated that. The question will be ultimately settled at home. Mr. Parnell still has a following, but he is being ground every day. At a general election he cannot elect on that or on any other issue. For himself he will never be elected in Cork, let us say consistently. His tactics in praising Balfour on the Land Purchase Bill to court the favor of the Tories in Cork to prevent them bringing out a Tory candidate. His action in not releasing the Paris-Étendards fund has lost him thousands of supporters in Ireland and elsewhere. Fortunately we have been able to organize county conventions and thus assist these tenants. Had Mr. Parnell accepted our proposition and retired at first, we would have had the leadership vacant for him, but he went against all advice and wrecked completely what promised to be a most brilliant career. He is no longer a power in Ireland.

The Papal Encyclical.

Rome, May 25th.—The Pope has ordered popular translations of his recent encyclical letter to be distributed to workmen of all countries. The encyclical is considered as a definitive endorsement of the tendencies of Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons as opposed to the French economic school under bishop Pieppel and as a direct development of Cardinal Gibbons' attitude in regard to the Knights of Labor.

Character in the Family.

Home life is the sure test of character. Let a husband be cross and surly and the wife grows cold and unamiable. The children grow up sullen and as savage as young bears. The father becomes callous, peevish and hard. The wife naturally bristles in defence. They develop an unnatural growth and sharpness of teeth towards each other, and the house is constantly haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. If rude to any, let it be those who do not owe—not to wife, brother or parent. Let one of the loved ones be taken away, and memory recalls a thousand sayings to regret. Death quickens recollection painfully. The grave cannot hide the faces of those who sleep. The calm and green mound are cruel magnets. They draw us farther than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife's or a mother's grave. His eyes get wondrous clear, then, and he sees, as never before, what it is to love and be loved, what it is to mourn the loved ones. It is indeed a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated the worst.

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comptitor. He got his own terms—usually 400 guineas (\$2,000 for a full-length figure—and in addition £1,000 for travelling expenses. At first the Regent ordered, for his accommodation in the work, the shipping of a portable house. Delay in forwarding rendered other provision necessary. A large gallery in the Hotel de Ville was fitted up for his convenience. Here the different subjects gave sittings. The individual portraits gave such satisfaction that more than one of the monarchs gave orders for duplicates. Before Lawrence left Aix he received the commands of Prince Regent, as a completion of the general plan, to proceed to Rome to paint for him the portraits of the Pope and Cardinal Gonsalvi. The Pope was nearly eighty years of age. Lawrence, writing to a friend, hinted that it would take some time to finish his work. He remarked that the countenance of the aged Pontiff had in it a great deal of detail, and that a good and cheerful nature, with a clear intellect, gave a variety of expression. "He is very fine subject, and his picture will be one of the best I have painted." When painting the Pope's hands was remarked that the ring he had on was not the one belonging to his dignity, and placed on his finger when he is elected. He rose immediately, said he would get it himself and despite the remonstrances of his attendants, who wished to save the aged Pontiff from the exertion, went to his room and brought it. Of Gonsalvi, Lawrence remarked: "The Cardinal is one of the finest subjects for a picture I have ever had—a countenance of powerful intellect and symmetry." That these last two are good portraits may be concluded from Lawrence's own words: "I have little doubt of concluding labors which in every instance have been successful, with perhaps the best examples of my comparative ability, for the grand specimens of art around me (not living art) make that epithet necessary to truth and sincere impression.

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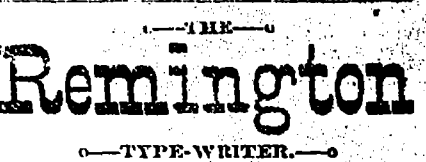
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EVERY SKIN DISEASE, whether it be itching, burning, bleeding, or itching, is cured by Cuticura. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all skin diseases.

Remington TYPE-WRITER



NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Notice regarding the transfer of books from the Banque Ville Marie.

Notice regarding the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank.

WANTED: Four experienced Roman Catholic School Teachers.

The Clock of Beauvais. The following translation is from the Semaine Religieuse of the Diocese of Cambrai.

Makes the Weak Strong. The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong."

That Tired Feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life.

Fagged Out. Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time.

Worn Out. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Irish, Catholic, Religious, and Charitable Societies, also Literary and Benefit Associations, will find it to their interest to favor THE TRUE WITNESS Office with their orders for Job Printing.











NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Six thousand tailors in London have struck work. G. Lewis & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have assigned. Mr. Macdonnell's majority in Algoma, with all places heard from, is 425. A new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed, with Gen. de Sousa as Premier. Emperor William has formally recognized General Zzeta as President of San Salvador. Mr. Gladstone went to Hawarden last week, having recovered from his attack of influenza.

Ten thousand striking coke workers in Pennsylvania will return to work on Monday morning. A despatch from Washington indicates that the recent trial of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was a failure. It is rumored that Sir Donald Smith is to resign the presidency of the Bank of Montreal, to be succeeded by Senator Drummond.

Before the prorogation of Parliament Lord Salisbury will ask for a grant to enable England to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago. A Munich banker has committed suicide at Monte Carlo because of losses at the gaming tables. His is the sixth suicide there since May 1.

A caravan comprising 400 prisoners will shortly start from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika to carry into effect Cardinal Laviger's anti-slavery scheme. A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Czarevitch's suite is composed of reckless youths, who indulge in boxing and fighting, and conduct likely to lead the prince into trouble.

It seems probable now that the system of consular sealing of Canadian cargo going into the United States will not be abolished, as was proposed, but that it will be much restricted. The following gentlemen have been elected church-waivers of Notre Dame Church in the place of those who recently resigned:—Narcisse Quintal, David Labonte and Zephire Lapierre.

Lutheran pastors in Russia, under instructions from the Government, are refusing many applications from Jews to be received into the Lutheran Church before the expiration of the year's probation, the object of the Jews being to dodge the prohibitory law. It is reported that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to Milan to obtain the King's signature to a law for advancing the duty on petroleum. This step is being taken on account of the large quantities of petroleum, which are en route to Italy from the United States.

A new postoffice called Barwick has been opened in Algoma, and Tempo postoffice, in Middlesex County, has been reopened. The following postoffices have been closed:—Bushfield, Hiron County; Hammond, Pertin County; Secon, Bruce County; and Weldon, Kent County.

The International Postal Congress was opened at Vienna on Wednesday. The Minister of Commerce described the object of the Congress, namely, to establish the basis of a scheme for linking together the civilized nations of the world in a single postal federation. Four committees were appointed to discuss preliminaries. Fire broke out on Wednesday in Westmoreland street, Dublin, which endangered a number of lives. The firemen had rescued two women from the flames and were descending a ladder with the women in their arms when the ladder broke and precipitated them to the ground forty feet below. One of the firemen, named Burke, was killed, and another, Inspector Doherty, is dying. Other firemen were severely injured.

Mayor Birkett, of Ottawa, fails to reverse the decision of the Master in Chambers, which unseated him some time ago, on the ground that he had an interest in a corporation contract of that city. He appealed from the Master's decision before Mr. Justice MacMahon, but the appeal was dismissed. The Queen's Bench Divisional court also upholds the Master, declaring that he had power to try controverted election cases. Mayor Birkett will carry the point to the Court of Appeal.

The French War Office is making great preparations for the coming manoeuvres. Between 120,000 and 150,000 troops will be employed under the supreme command of Gen. Saussier, assisted by Gen. Miribel, who is regarded as the Von Moltke of France, and Gen. Gallifor, commanding the cavalry. For the first time on a large scale the Lebel rifle will be employed and smokeless powder used. Each soldier will be supplied with 150 blank cartridges, and each battery with 500 charges of smokeless powder. These experiments will be watched with lively interest.

Argentine Troubles. BUENOS AYRES, May 23.—The statement that a revolution had broken out in the province of Cordova is confirmed. There was firing in the streets of Cordova on Thursday and Friday. It is believed the revolt was instigated by the leaders of rival factions in Buenos Ayres. Troops quelled the disturbances last evening. The insurgents had cut the telegraph wires, but communication with Cordova was restored by the Government.

Land & Fishers Fighting. LONDON, May 23.—A despatch from Lourenco Marques, a Portuguese town of Africa, on the north side of Delagoa bay, says that the British cruiser Bisk, 6 guns, has arrived there and reports that a serious conflict has taken place between the British and Portuguese troops. Commander Winck, says the troops stationed at the Portuguese military post on the River Pangave, attacked the British South Africa company's expedition, commanded by Commission H. H. Johnston. Seven Portuguese were killed. The British loss is unknown. The British cruiser Magicienne, six guns, and the British gunboat Digeon, six guns, have arrived at Beira, Masomanaland, the Portuguese settlement where Colonel Willoughby's expedition was fired on and his two vessels were seized by the natives. Admiral L. J. de Randolph

Churchill cables from Cape Town a graphic account of the conflict. The collision occurred near Mossikessi on May 12th, between Portuguese and the British South Africa Company police. The Portuguese numbered about 250 Europeans and 500 natives with four guns. The South Africa company's police numbered 60, and they had only one gun. The Portuguese were repulsed, seven of them being killed and a large number wounded. It is believed that the Portuguese, having occupied Mossikessi, which they had found evacuated, were marching on Umassa, when the conflict occurred.

BOOK NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. May, 1891. New York: E. Fourteenth St.

The current number of this valuable monthly opens with an article from the pen of the Bishop in New York of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Potter is always a welcome writer on social subjects and his article on the "Gospel for wealth" is, we presume, intended to be in some degree a sequel, from a protestant standpoint, to the article in the April number, already noticed from the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. That article was as stated based, firstly upon the theories of the Pittsburg capitalist, Mr. Carnegie, who recently discoursed on the responsibilities of "wealth" in a theoretical manner. It is said by some that his practical administration of the same would lead to the conclusion that his belief in his own theories is of the lightest kind. Secondly on Mr. Gladstone's article in the Nineteenth Century and thirdly on articles of Cardinal Manning, Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler and Mr. Price Hughes, who is we believe a Methodist preacher. But Cardinal Gibbons got no nearer his subject, notwithstanding his material, than to express his oft stated faith in democratic institutions, Mr. Carnegie and "the masses" to reassert what everyone knows, namely that the charities and working of the Catholic Church and its institutions, notably the St. Vincent de Paul Society, are fast in these operations, and potent in their effect, and to finally come to the conclusion that wealth, or no wealth masses, newspapers, schools, churches and all that "The words of Christ will be ever verified—The poor ye have always with you." Dr. Potter leads us practically no further, like Edward Demisson can most effectively spend his money in a way greatly for the benefit of those not possessed of wealth at all. He does not think while enlarging Mr. Demisson, whose works are so well known in London, of his own noble countryman whose name lives in the modern Babylon as one of its benefactors, George Peabody. He tells a pretty story of the good any individual may do, as recorded by General Booth, and a more practical one of the founder of an industrial school for youths. And his conclusion is that individual effort can do more to aid the poor than anything else. In short, to act on the principle that everyone, to the extent of his opportunities, is his brother's keeper, and that self-sacrifice is the solution of one of the great problems of the age. But this is but repeating the doctrine of Christ, and the institutions which have arisen at the word of the heroes of the Church, prove in what quarters his teaching has been followed best. We cannot see that the subject of wealth and its responsibilities has been much elucidated or advanced by the articles noted. Mr. E. J. Phelps follows in a somewhat cynical article styled "Irresponsible Wealth." He refers to the difficulty a rich man finds in the way of spending his money well. "The poor," he says, are, in the mass, poor through vice, illness, or crime. They will not work in any resolute way nor learn to work to advantage though to beg they are never ashamed. Their miserable earnings, as far as they have any, and whatever else they can lay their hands on, are largely consumed in the saloons and go to the support of the political potentates of their municipalities. Their principle usefulness (as it is in the breeding of putters and criminals and in holding the balance of power in popular elections. It will be seen that Mr. Phelps is not a worshipper at the shrine of democracy like Cardinal Gibbons or the vulgar Scotchman now, by the grace of cheap labor, a rich man. Mr. Phelps approaches the subject in a more practical way than any of the other writers concerning it when he brings us into the presence of what we may term "responsible poverty" and advocates the expenditure of wealth in the advancement of "those who earn their own living in some form or other of honest industry or business. The man who dispenses his money freely in the channels of employment is often doing more good with it and less harm whether he knows it or not than if he were giving it away." There is practical sense in that; but filtered down Mr. Phelps' article merely brings us, like the rest, back to the principle governing the articles of Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Potter: "The poor ye have always with you," and the answer to the question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" The controversy, if it be one, is not a new one. It has been going on for ages, and we may be wrong, but it does not seem that the world is to day any nearer the solution of the problem than it was eighteen centuries ago when the key of the whole matter was presented to humanity by the Saviour of the world. To that solution it seems by the written testimony of great men we must all come at last. Sir Charles Tupper's article "The Wiman Conspiracy Unmasked," has already been referred to. Lord Lorne deals with Mr. Wiman's narrow minded arguments in a manner that leaves hardly a shred of them remaining. Mr. H. A. Taine contributes a most masterly article on Napoleon's Views of Religion, in which is proved how futile were that great adventurer's attempts to put the Church in fetters and make the Vicar of Christ his servant. Mr. Glews, the speaker, discusses the present "Business Prospects" of the States in a hopeful manner. The balance of the articles are up to the high standard of this admirable serial.

There is nothing like a steady and life, particularly when you are required to shoot a burglar.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

TORONTO, May 21.—At the regular meeting of the Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, Catholic Order of Foresters, held in Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening, May 20th, the C. R. Bro. L. V. Bachand in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Moved Bro. P. DeGruchy, seconded by Bro. L. V. Dussan, that: Whereas, the members of this court have learned with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death, during the past week, at Montreal, of the sister of our beloved chaplain, Rev. Father Lamarche; and

Whereas, knowing the bond of affection that existed between them as brother and sister, and fully recognizing the heavy burden of sorrow placed upon his shoulders by her untimely death, a burden which, from his holy calling, we are assured, will be accepted with resignation bowing to the will of Divine Providence.

Be it therefore resolved, that we in meeting assembled tender to our beloved brother our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of his affliction and sorrow, and be it further resolved that this resolution be entered upon the minutes of the meeting and that a copy be forwarded to our reverend brother.

At an adjourned meeting of the Church Wardens held in the Roman Catholic Church in the parish of St. Ann of Calumet Island after Mass, the 10th May, 1891. The parishioners being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, Almighty God having deemed it proper to remove from our midst our beloved pastor, the Rev. Louis Charles Arthur Ouellette, his sudden demise having caused a very sensitive and dolorous impression throughout the parish and vicinity, being deplored by all his parishioners, whom we so dearly attached to him for his docility and his councils, also by the many sincere friends and notable citizens who had learned to respect and venerate him during his life as our beloved pastor, who during fifty years attended to our spiritual wants.

Resolved that the Church Wardens of this parish, through respect and veneration to his memory, for their attachment for his qualities and zeal, and deeply his loss as a pastor, a protector and a friend, and as a mark of their sincere affection will wear mourning at the assistance of the Mass during two months. Be it further

Resolved, that they offer with profound respect their sympathies and sincere condolences to the members of his family, and that a copy of the present be transmitted to them and also published in the press.

CARLETT TURPIN, SIMON McALEER.

A Room. St. John, May 26.—Ship building is looking up in New Brunswick. Next week a beautiful brigantine will be launched at McQuiggan's yard, St. John, for H. J. O'Leary. She is classed two years in French Lloyd's. Sumner & Co. will launch a new schooner at Moncton on Monday, and Dixon and Cowell launch a new barge at Hopewell, Albert County, on the 25th. On Friday a three-masted schooner was launched from McLeod's yard, Back River, St. John County. All these vessels are owned in New Brunswick.

The Fatal Oil Lamp. LONDON, May 21.—At midnight last night Lord Romilly set a paraffin lamp in the drawing room of his London residence. He was alone at the time and vainly attempted to extinguish the flame. Shortly after his senseless body was found in the burning drawing room, the nobleman having been overcome by smoke and the flames arising from the burning contents of the lamp. Lord Romilly was subsequently removed to St. George's hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed. Several fire engines in response to alarms sent out hastened to Lord Romilly's house, about which an excited crowd gathered. The fireman on entering found Blanche Griffin, a non-servant, and Emma Lovell, the cook, in the same state of insensibility in which their employer was discovered. They were also removed to the hospital, were it found that both were already dead. Another female servant and the butler succeeded in escaping from the house. The fire, which was not extensive, was soon extinguished.

ECONOMY AT THE VATICAN. The Pope Taking Steps to Secure a Retrenchment of Papal Funds. Rome, May 24.—The Pope is taking steps to secure greater economy of expenditure at the Vatican. He has appointed a commission consisting of three Cardinals charged to do the utmost to effect a reduction in expenses. It is believed to be the first time since Sixtus V. that a Pope has intervened in the constitution of the congregations of Rome. People are beginning to ask whether this step means that the Pope is about to simplify the complicated of Sixtus V. as not being in harmony with the existing needs of the Church. The proposed reduction in expenses are probably due to the increased demands upon the Holy See. The misery in Italy and the effects of the national bankruptcy on the funds of the Vatican have considerably augmented the extraordinary expenses. Everything asks money of the Pope. Then, again, the work of the Holy See is continually increasing. Leo XIII. has created at Rome, and especially in the mission fields, special undertakings which require much money. The crusade against slavery absorbed considerable sums. The Pope is lavish in his endowments to schools, sciences and benevolent agencies. While the resources of the Pope are less than the civil list of most European sovereigns, yet by wise administration these resources, if not entirely adequate to all the needs of the church, are sufficient to insure the working of its principal services. The regular disbursements of pontifical revenues amount to over 7,000,000 francs yearly. Nearly all the Catholic schools in Rome are maintained at the charge of the Pope and the demands of charity tend

constantly to increase. Outside of these ordinary expenses there is a heavy budget of extraordinary expenses. The Propaganda of the Faith has already received three contributions of 500,000 francs each, while the institutions and academies of Rome receive subsidies. The restoration of the Basilica of the Lateran has cost five million francs. It is impossible to estimate how much the Pope gives privately. The resources are difficult to enumerate. Even the administration of Peter's penance itself does not know the exact receipts and expenditures of the Pope, because Leo XIII. receives directly the greatest sums from the bishops and the laity. Part of the money is devoted to the extraordinary work and expenses, and part goes toward increasing the secret fund reserved by the Pope for his successor to meet exceptional circumstances, such as war, exile or penury. It is asserted that this fund absorbed thirty million francs of the sums received by the Pope on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee in 1887. The average amount received annually by the Pope in Peter's penance is between eight and nine million francs. There has been some falling off in the amount received from France due, as it is thought at the Vatican, to the educational laws, which weigh heavily on the French people, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the increase of contributions from many other countries. The United States now contribute more than France to this fund, sending annually \$200,000. Belgium comes next after France, then Holland, Spain, Germany, and, last of all, Italy. It seems highly

probable that the Pope will ever accept the 3,000,000 francs annually assured him by the Italian Government in the guarantee law as it would be an admission of dependence.

COMMERCIAL UNION. European Powers Proposing to Institute a Zollverein—The Obstacles in the Way. BERLIN, May 24.—The attention of the Foreign Office is absorbed in commercial treaty negotiations, some of the results of which will have a direct bearing on Germany's relations with the United States. The arrangements with Italy, Switzerland and Roumania, are progressing towards an *entente*. Belgium is also negotiating with Germany, but that country is less likely than the others to be drawn within the customs bond. Russia's overtures for a reduction of the German corn tariff in exchange for a lessened tariff on German manufactures have, but the opposition of Austria is expected to bar the way to a definite arrangement. Austria tried to secure a reduction of the German grain tariff in favor of herself exclusively. She failed in this, however, and now raises points of the German-Austrian treaty as precluding a differential treatment for Russian imports into Germany.

Serbia has offered to join the commercial alliance on the basis of the free entry of her leading products, swine and cattle, into Germany, Austria and Hungary. As the Serbian exports cross Austrian territory in order to reach Germany the Berlin Government wants the Austrian authorities to guarantee against the dangers of infection from Serbian swine. The admission of Serbian pork into Germany would be inconsistent with the prohibition against American pork, which is acknowledged to be safer and of a superior quality. The effects of the American convention with Spain have begun to excite press comments. The Hamburg papers denounce the convention as a permanent blocking out of the German trade with the Antilles. They contend that the German-Spanish treaty of July, 1884, affords a basis for this.

Until the pending European treaties seem to be secured no pressure upon Spain will probably be tried. As soon as these are arranged the special privileges which the convention accords to America will be contested by the combined powers. The situation of France, which country is menaced with commercial isolation, dictates the Government policy of adhering to a moderate tariff, admitting of reciprocity treaties. As far as Germany is concerned the French Government seems to rely upon the maintenance of the Frankfurt treaty as insuring France the "most favored nation" treatment, but among the critical political consequences arising from Germany's commercial alliances a denunciation of the Frankfurt treaty is now freely discussed in official circles. Count Von Schouvaoff, the German ambassador to Russia, supports M. De Giers, the Russian prime minister, proposing a commercial *entente* with Germany. M. Vaugalli, M. De Giers' assistant in the foreign office, who is a strong Pan-Slavist, having great influence in the Czar's circle, uses his power to paralyze the negotiations as tending to weaken the alliance between France and Russia. The general position of the negotiations now really gives reason to expect a formidable central European customs coalition, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Roumania and Serbia, while Belgium, Russia and Spain may have partial reciprocity with the general European band.

COMMERCIAL. Grain.—Market quiet. No. 1 Manitoba hard, wheat, 80c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 72c; No. 6, 70c; No. 7, 68c; No. 8, 66c; No. 9, 64c; No. 10, 62c; No. 11, 60c; No. 12, 58c; No. 13, 56c; No. 14, 54c; No. 15, 52c; No. 16, 50c; No. 17, 48c; No. 18, 46c; No. 19, 44c; No. 20, 42c; No. 21, 40c; No. 22, 38c; No. 23, 36c; No. 24, 34c; No. 25, 32c; No. 26, 30c; No. 27, 28c; No. 28, 26c; No. 29, 24c; No. 30, 22c; No. 31, 20c; No. 32, 18c; No. 33, 16c; No. 34, 14c; No. 35, 12c; No. 36, 10c; No. 37, 8c; No. 38, 6c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 2c.

Flour.—Market steady. No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c.

Butter.—The general run of the market is as follows:—Western, 20c; Eastern, 18c; No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 12c; No. 4, 10c; No. 5, 8c; No. 6, 6c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 2c; No. 9, 0c.

Hog Produce.—The market has an advanced tendency, shipping to the Lower provinces in the neighborhood. Lard keeps up fairly well. The prices are strengthening. No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 18c; No. 5, 16c; No. 6, 14c; No. 7, 12c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 8c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 4c; No. 12, 2c; No. 13, 0c.

Wool.—The market is steady. We quote the following:—No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16c; No. 3, 14c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 8c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 4c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 0c.

Farmer's Markets. Grain.—Oats sold at from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel; No. 1, 1.30; No. 2, 1.20; No. 3, 1.10; No. 4, 1.00; No. 5, 0.90; No. 6, 0.80; No. 7, 0.70; No. 8, 0.60; No. 9, 0.50; No. 10, 0.40; No. 11, 0.30; No. 12, 0.20; No. 13, 0.10; No. 14, 0.00.

Flour.—No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c.

Butter.—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 16c; No. 4, 14c; No. 5, 12c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 8c; No. 8, 6c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 2c; No. 11, 0c.

Hog Produce.—No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 18c; No. 5, 16c; No. 6, 14c; No. 7, 12c; No. 8, 10c; No. 9, 8c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 4c; No. 12, 2c; No. 13, 0c.

Wool.—No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16c; No. 3, 14c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 10c; No. 6, 8c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 4c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 0c.

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVE TONIC. Two Bottles Cured Her. CARROLL, La. July, 1889. I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so, that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but didn't get any relief until I took Father König's Nerve Tonic, the second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. FECK.

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

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father König, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past 10 years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KÖNIG MEDICINE CO., 114 N. 1st St., Montreal, P. Q.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

HEARN AND HARRISON. 103 N. DAVENPORT ST. MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. A DAY'S GAIN ONE POUND A DAY.

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S. Carsley's Column.

The largest and best assortment of cloth peleries is kept at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street. Great Bargains now offered at S. Carsley's, in the Mantle Department. Peleries, Light Shades, for evening wear, at low prices, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street. Busy! Busy! at S. Carsley's. Selling mantles of all sorts at low prices.

S. CARSLY'S —FOR— LINEN DAMASKS, LOOM TABLE LINENS, CREAM DAMASKS.

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame st.

ABOUT TABLE DAMASKS. Special line of Table Damasks for Tuesday next and following days.

REAL BARNESLEY. 72 inches Wide 72 inches. This lot turns out to be the best value received this season.

90c yard, Only 90c yard. Also, a splendid range of Bleached Damasks from 25c per yard. S. CARSLY, Notre Dame st.

ABOUT ROLLER TOWELING. When you come to S. Carsley's for Roller Towelling of any description, you are sure of getting the best value and the largest assortment to select from. Scotch Roller Towelling from 3c yard. Scotch Bordered Crash, 8c yard. Huckaback Roller Towelling, 10c yard.

REAL RUSSIA CRASH. REAL BARNESLEY CRASH. All Widths. All Prices. S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame Street.

AWORD ABOUT LINEN TOWELS and where to buy them. On Tuesday and following days there will be for sale in the Linen Department

200 DOZEN, 200 DOZEN, ALL LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS COLORED BORDERS.

bought at a considerable reduction from a manufacturer, which will be sold at 15c each. ONLY 15c each. \$1.75 dozen. ONLY \$1.75 dozen. SPLENDID VALUE.

S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame st.

ENGLISH WRAPS. 150 ENGLISH WRAPS, PALETOTS, LONG DOLMANS, RUSSIAN CLOAKS, in all the leading shades, for travelling purposes, to be sold at moderate prices next week.

S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame st.

ENGLISH JACKETS! More new ENGLISH JACKETS, new styles and shades, in all sizes, to be sold at special quotations next week. These handsome SHIRT JACKETS can be seen on the centre tables in the Show Room.

Great Variety of SHAWLS to select from at low prices. 200 ENGLISH DUSTER CLOAKS to be sold at great reductions next week. These useful GARMENTS are well-assorted and perfect fit.

S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame st.

Travelling Shawls at low Prices! \$6 LONG GARMENTS, worth \$10 and \$12. A Special Lot of All Wool LONG GARMENTS, English Fabric, in DOLMANS, RUSSIAN and PLAIN DUSTERS worth from \$10 to \$12 each, to be sold at \$6 next week.

S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame street.

BRAIDED DOLMANS! 3 doz. BRAIDED CLOTH DOLMANS, in Drab and Navy Blue, to be sold at \$12, worth \$19 to \$20.

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BEADED VISITES! See the stock of NEW BEADED VISITES, the largest and best assortment in Canada to select from at low prices.

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CLOTH CAPES. Beautiful Assortment of CLOTH CAPES, New Materials and Styles, to be sold at low prices.

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S. Carsley's Column. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal.