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# LABOR.

Its Rights and Dignity.

VIEWS OF CARDINAL MANNING

An Able Review of a Great Question.

Great Britain has a larger mercantile marine than all the other maritime powers of the world put together. Whereas the mercantile marine et all the other powers reaches 6,800 000 tens, the mercantile marine of Great Britain reaches 6 903,000. What is the cause of all the enormess development of wealth? Some may say it is capital. I say there is something before capital; there is there is someoning neture capital; there is skill. Some may say it is skill. I say there is something before skill; there is labor, and we trace it up to labor strictly. The first agency and factor of this great commercial wealth, and therefore of the greatness of our wearen, and ancestore of one greatness of our country in this respect, is labor. In a book published first about the year 1830, called the "Results of Machinery," and afterwards published under the title of "Capital and published under the Labor," is to be found this sentence : "In the dim murning of seclety labor was up and atirring before capital was awake." There is no doubt of this; and, therefore, I may affirm thit labor is the origin of all our great-

I will not try to define laber, but will describe it to be the benest exerticulof the powers ef our mind and ef our bedy for our own goed and for the goed of our neighbor. I de not say honest, I do not account any labor which is not honost, as worthy of the name of labor. I call it exertion, because unless a man puts forth his powers, and puts them forth to the full, is not worthy of the name of laber. Unless he put; them forth to his power honestly for his ewn good, I call it his every kind of capital has been augmented bedestruction; and if he does put them forth for yeard anything we could have conceived. So his own goed, and also for the goed his neighbor, I call it selfishness. I think, therefore, that my description is a just one; it is the honest exertion of the powers of mind this is the true capital of our country, not and body for our own good and for the good of our neighbor. And here I must put in a plea, in passing, for the exertion of the powers of the mind, and I shall be safe in saying that those who exert the powers of the mind and of the brain are true laborers. They may never have wielded an ax, they not going to be communistic, and I have no may never have guided a locomotive, and will to be revolutionary. Adam Smith says: they may never have driven a spade into the ground, but I will maintain they are true laborers worthy of the name.

We will now come to what we call for the present bodily labor. I may say that this hodily labor is one sense the origin of every. thing, though it is clear that mind must pregede it. In these days, perhaps, men are inclined to depreciate mere strength without skill because our labor is become half skilled and fully skilled, and our industry is becom-ing scientific. Nevertheless, in the mere labor of the body there is a true dignity. The man who puts forth the power of the bedy, and that henestly, for his own good and the goed of his neighbor, is living a high and worthy life, and that because it is his state in the world. It is the let in which we are placed, and any man who fulfils the let of his axiatence is in a state of dignity. The condition on which we obtain everything in the world has always more or less of laber.

Now there is no limit as yet ascertained to the fertility of the earth. We are told that in the time of King John the productiveness el the soil of England was about one-learth as compared with the productiveness of the seil all over the face of England at this time, and as about one-fifth cempared with the productiveness of the sell round about Lendan. What makes the difference? Laber, skill, capital, science, and the advancement of agrioulture. This calculation shows that we have been steadily advancing in the preductiveness of our sell and have never reached

Labor may be only in the dawn of its work; and if England has developed isself by its labor, as I began by saying, to se vart an extent, de not let us for a moment imagine that we have reached the limit of what may be done by the advancement of that labor. I am old enough to recollect when the political economists of Rugland startled us by a statement that there did not exist in England enough coal under the earth te last for more than eight hundred years. It seemed to me even then that our nerves might stand the announcement. Nevertheless, it is clear that we never yet have ascertained what is the limit of the coal mines in England. I do not knew that any man can make even a probable conjecture. But, not only is labor the law of our State, it is also the law of our development. It is the law of

the development of mind and bedy. But further than this, laber is the condition of invention. Between the intelligence and the hand there is a cerrespendence so delicate, so minute, that it bears one of the strongest evidences ei the wisdem of our Maker. The versatility of the mind in its operations can never be measured; nevertheless, the flexibility of the hand is such that it corresponds with the versatility of the mind. The man whe in the dim merning of seciety made a flint knife, had a hard labor to execute works of skill. The man who, succeeding him, had a Sheffield blade, could do pe haps a thousand operations which the flint knife could not accomplish.

We have now happily come to a period when our whole population, agricultural and manufacturing, recognize that the advance-ment and multiplication of machinery is the greatest aid in creating labor. In order to he can subsist upon certain wages. This is give the simplest preef of this, I will mention undeniable. He may set too high a price one or two facts which may not be familiar upon his labor, but then he will pay the pen- she should be very economite some who hear me. Until the other day alty. We man can appraise it for him. cynic, when she is cooking.

they were not familiar to myself. First of all | Another man may effer him his wages, and if in the last century, inventions followed one he is not content he may refuse it. He cannot be in rapid ancoession. As you are well not say, "You shall work."

In all the history of civilization, if you go in 1769 the son of the inventor constructed back to the Greeks or to the Romans, you what is called the drop box; in 1767 came | find toat trades and professions always had the spinning jumny, in 1769 the ware frame, their secleties and fellowships by which they in 1779 the two were combined into the mule, were united together. It seems to me that in 1818 the pewer loom followed, in 1765 the steam engine had been completed, in 1811 steam was applied to ships, and in 1824 it was only one line of invention, that which applies to the manufacture of cotten and wool, this promotion of that interest.

Extraordinary advancement in machinery was attained in twenty-two years. Then the power that the protection of laborated in twenty-two years. attained in twenty-two years. Inch the power of lecometion by land and by see was added. has at all times been a recognized right of lecometion by land and by see was added. These who possess the same craft; that they have united together; that these unions have would have thrown out of employment a vast number of hands.

M. Say, the French political economist, in his complete "Course of Political Economy," states upon the authority of an English manufacturer of fifty years' experience, that in ten years after the introduction of the machines, the people employed in the trade, spinners, and weavers, were more than forty times as many as when the spinning was done by hand. According to a calculation made in 1825, it appears that the power of 20,000 horses was employed in the spinning of cot-ton, and that the powers of each horse yield-ed, with the aid of machinary, as much yarn of Lancashire alone produced in 1825 as much yarm as would have required 21 302 000 persons to produce with the distaff and spindle.

The Egyptians, according to Herodetus, hated the memory of the kings who built the pyramids, and he talls us that the Great yramid eccupied 100,000 men for twenty years in its erection. Now it has been orl-culated that the steam engines of England, worked by \$6 000 men, would raise the same quantity of stones from the quarry and elevate them to the same height as the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours. If this be so, it seems to be a proof that while laber has been advancing, skill has been developing, inven-

I will now turn to the other part of my thesis; that is, to the rights of labor. I am own labor; as it is the original loundation of all other preperty, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing his strength and dexter(ty in what manner he thinks proper, without in-jury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property." Therefore, first of all, I claim for labor the right; of property. There is no personal property so serictly our own. It is altogether and entirely personal. The strength and skill that are in a man are as much his own as his life-thed; and that skill and strength which he has as his personal property no man may control. He has this property in him. Lawyers say a man's will is ambulatory; that is, it travels with him all over the world. So the workingman carries this property with him as ready money. He can buy with it and he can sell it. He can exchange it. He may set a price on it. And this ready money which he carries with bim he may carry to every market all over the world; and, what is more, he will not be impeded by any foreign currency. No coins, no difficult calculations, decimal or etherwise, obstruct his exchange with other nations of the

And further, in one sense it is inexhaustible except that we all have limits and dimensions and our strength and skill are bounded by what we are. But there it is, perannial, going on always through his life till old age diminishes it; then what remains in him is to be henered with a reverence of which I spoke just now. I claim for labor (and the skill which is always required by laber) the rights of capital. It is capital in the truest sense. New our Saxen ancesters used to call what we call cattle "live meney," and we are told that what we call chattels and cattle and the Latin word capita are encand the same thing; that is, "heads" of cattle,or workers or serie. This was "live money;" and so are the labor, the strength and the skill in the hencet workman "live money." It is capital laid up in him ; and that capital is the condition of pre-

duction. For capital which is in money, which I will call dead capital, or dead money, receives its life from the living power and skill of the laborer. These two must be united. The capital of money and the capital strength and fakill must be united together, or we can have no production and no progress. And, therefore, "labor and capital must ride on the same horse;" and it is said, in a sort of metherwit way, that "when two men ride en a herse one must ride behind." It is said that capital rides before. Well, now, if they cannot ride side by side they ought to walk hand in hand. Whatever rights, then capital possesses labor possesses.

Once more: Laber has a right or liberty. A laberer has a right to determine for whom he will work, and where he will work. I do not mean in any capricious and extertionate way, but he must be first and last the judge and controller of his own life, and he must pay the penalty if he abuses that freedom. This carries with it also the right to may whether

were united together. It seems to me that this is a sound and legitimate social law. I can conceive nathing more entirely in accor-dance with natural right and with the higher applied to railroads. That is to say, taking jurisprudence than those who have one commen interest should unite together for the

> Frem this it would seem to me to follow that the protection of labor and of industry has at all times been a recognized right of been recognized by the Legislature; that whether they be employers or employed, whether they peesess the dead capital or the live capital, the dead money or the live money all have the same rights. And I de not see, I confess, why all men should not organize themselves together so long as they are truly and honestly submissive to one higher and chief, who is superior ever us all; the sup-reme reign of law which has governed at all times, the people of Eagland.

I am one of those who are of epinion that the hours of the labor must be further re-gulated by law. I know the difficulty of the subject, but I say the application of unchecked political economy to the hours of labor must be met and checked by a moral condi-

If the great end of life were to multiply yards of cleth and cetten twist, and if the glory of Eagland consists or consisted in multiplying without stint or limit these articles and the like at the lowest possible price, so se to undersell all the nations of the world, well, then, let us go on. Rut if the domestic life of the people be vital above all; if the peace, the purity of homes, the education of children, the duties of wives and mothers. the duties of husbands and of fathers be written in the natural law of mankind, and if these things are sacred, far beyond anything that can be seld in the market, then I say, if the hours of labor resulting from the unregulated sale of a man's strength and skill shall lead to the destruction of demestic life, te the neglect of children, to turning wives and mothers into living machines, and of fathers and husbands into-what shall I say, creatures of burden! — I will not use any other word—who rise up before the sun, and come back when it is set, wearied and able only to take feed and lie down to rest, the domestic life of men exists no longer, and we dare not go on in this path. I am not going to attempt a prescription; I should fail if I were to attempt to practice in any art which is not my own; but this I will say: Parlia-

labor and in the question of the hours of labor. I will ask, is it possible for a child to be educated who becomes a full-timer at 10 or even 12 years of age? Is it possible for a child in the agricultural distriots to be educated who may be sent out into the fields at nine? I will ask, can a woman be the mother and head of s family who works sixty hours a week? You may knew better than I, but bear with me if I say I do not understand how a woman can train her children in the hours after they come home from school if she works all day in a factory. The oblidren come home at 4 and 5 in the alternoon; there is no mother in the house. I do not know how she can either clothe them, or train them, or watch over them, when her time is given to labor for sixty hours a week.

I saw in my early days a good deal of what the homes of agricultural laborers were. With all their poverty they were eften very beautiful. I have seen cottages with cottage gardens and with scanty but bright furniture. a hearth glewing with peat, and children playing at the door; poversy was indeed everywhere, but happiness everywhere, too. Well, I hope this may still be found in the agricultural districts. What may be the homes in our great manufacturing towns I do net know, but the homes of the peer in Lenden are often very miserable. The state of the houses, families living in single reoms, sometimes many families in one room, a corner apiece. These things cannot go en. The accumulation of wealth in the land, the piling up wealth like mountains in the possession of classes or of individuals, cannot go on if these moral conditions of our people are not healed. Ne commonwealth can rest en such foundations.

EDWARD, CARDINAL MANNING.

Orangemen Portraved.

The New York Times, which is not by any means favorable to Catholics or their schools has the following in regard to the efforts of Orangemen to upset the separate school sys-tem in the prevince of Maniteba: "It is not at all surprising to be told that the Orangemen in Manitoba age enthusiastically In favor of the abolition of the Catholic scheels. Wherever the Orangeman is found he is a turbulent person, and his notion of civil and religious liberty is the liberty to oppress and persecute Roman Cathelies. That is to say, he has properly no notion of civil and religious liberty at all. The Orangemen represent an aggressive and intelerant Protestantism, and where they have their way they do whatever is most hertile and effensive to the Outhelies. If they inspire the proceedings of the government of Manitoba, as their approval of these proceedings indicates, their purpose is to force upon Oathelic children religious instruction offensive to Catholic parents. The more effective is is to Catholice, the more satisfactory it will be to the Orangemen. Of course the Cathelies are justified in resisting to the utmost a project of bringing up their children in distinotively Protestant schools."

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it, mays a

His Maiden Speech in the House teaching of Commons.

an Ulster Man and an Iriahman He Fretests Against a Delusive and Dangereus
Bill—The Felly of Lord Ashbourne's Act
Outdone—Congratulations from His Col. As an Ulster Man and an Iriskman He Pro-

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult., Mr. Vesey Knox, Mr. Bigger's successor, made his maiden speech. He spoke on the Balfour land bill, and with such good effect as to receive the heartiest congratulations when he sat down.
The Dublin Freeman's Journal calls it the best speech of its kind for twenty years. Some extracts may be of interest to those who might wish to see of what metal the man who has been called to fill poor Joe Bigger's seat is made.

After speaking of the Ashbourne act, and

what it has not done for Ireland's good, Mr. Knox, who announced that he was speaking as an Ulster man, said—"The present bill differed much from the Ashbourne act, and where it differed is differed for the worse, and wherever the Ashbourne act required amendment is had left the work undone. So that the measure had been subjected to more objection than any introduced within the memory of man. (Hear, hear, and cheers | In the first place is stood condemned because there was no power of com-pulsory sale, and without compulsory sale the question could not be satuled. (Hear, hear.) The Ulster farmers were at the present moment almost unrepresented in that House. So bisterly did they feel their position that a number of Ulster Presbyterian farmers, who met the other day to declare that no bill would be satisfactory that did not contain the compoliory principle, that a number of farmers, 1000 in principle, that a number of farmers, 1000 in number, meeting in an Orange hall, had to ask his honorable friend, the member for St Stephen's division of Dublin, to present their petition for them. (Hear, hear, and loud Irish cheers.) This whole battallion of the constituents of the honorable member for North Armsgh protest against the bill, and he held that they were right in protesting. The effect of this voluntary principle was bad alike for the tenant and for the state. It was had for the tenant because free contract in Ireland was tenant, because free contract in Ireland was impossible, and it was bad for the state, because the only real security for repayment of shose instruments was the value of the land. (Hear, bear.) If the tenant once fell into arrears and they had to evict, all their force of military and police would not be sufficient to keep peace in Ireland. The voluntary principle was bad in another way. He supposed they wanted to get rid of the bad landlords, but they did no such thing, for there were many places ment has done it already.

De not let it be said, therefore, that Parliament has not interposed in the question of places they did not touch. Neither did they

THE SMALL BILLAGE PARMERS.

They had suffered infinitely more than the large graziers from agricultural depression, and they were left untouched, because the large owners could bring more pressure to operate for the purpose. In the return for the end of 1888 up to March of this year he found that Earl Shannon had sold 55 holdings for £45,000 [hear, hear], showing that it was a very expensive luxury making peasant proprietors out of these large graziers. [Cheers.] Lord Listowel had sold three holdings in the county of Cork for £3,000, and one in Kerry for £2500. The Marquis of Waterford had sold 114 holdings in the county Waterford for £113,000, the average valuation being £51, or over the limit which th honorable member for Cork thought necessary Sir George Colthurst had sold one holding it the county Cork for £5,000. [Hear, hear, How the land courts sanctioned that advanhe could not understand, as they could only sanction that amount on a whole estate. Munster £541,000 had been advanced to consti tute 311 pessant proprietors, the average value being £36, while the average valuation in Munater was £31. With regard to absentees, whom the attorney general said he wished to get rid of, there were some absentees who wer not bad landlords, and who really spent a good deal of money in the country by deputy. they had been spending large sums on improve ing their property, there was no loss of net in come in selling their lands. In case of the Lon don companies he should say there was no lo of net income when they sold; but had they got rid of the absentees? No. On the contrary £57! 000 having been advanced to the London comp ries in Ireland, the interest on the money went year by year out of the country to an absence collector in the British treasury, and he believed there had been a net loss to the peopl of the district from the buying out of the Loss don't apanies. But the worst class of at sentees remained behind. They did not find

LORD CLANEICARDE BUSHING

to take advantage of this bitl. No; he expect ed a little more than 22 per cent for his money. That sort of man, who had never done anything for the country, found it more profitable to hold on. So that, whatever be the proprietors those who could get on best without their aid was an insensate plan for the state to adopt. [Ministerial obsers.] He admitted that they had got difficulties in the way of compulsory purchase in the north of Ireland. The member for South Tyrone was an opponent of compulsory purchase, and, having got the government to make the purchase voluntary, the hourshle member now turned round and said that though this bill was not compulsor; it would work out to compulsion. The only way would work out to compulsion. The only he [Mr. Knex] could see that it would work out to compulsion was this: Where a tenant on one side of the road, under this act, got a reduction of 30 per cent., the tenants on the other side would say that if they did not get a similar reduction they would pay no rest at all. [Hear.] That was the only way in which the bill would work, said the law-abiding member for South Tyrone. He would suggest to the chief secretary that summary proceedings should be taken under the second section of the coercion act against the honorable member for South Tyrone for his letter to the Morning Post. They might accuse him in the customary form of might accuse him in the entromary form of conspiring, with certain persons unknown, to induce other persons unknown and to compel them to refrain from doing what they had a legal right to do, viz.—pay their legal rent to the Landlord. [Laughter.] Did it not open up a whole vista of possibilities for the landlords when they heard the member of South Tyrone

speaking thus? What was to be the state of their country if they had to put in forces sort of plan of campaign right over the whole country? [Hear, hear.] And yet, scoording to the member for South Tyrone, some such course as that en-tailing enormous hardchips to the country, and

A LESSON OF LAWLESSMESS that sould not be forpotten for many a long

Outdone-Congratulations from His Col. longues-The best for Twenty years.

Outsent of silv irish discussions and the paper on which the bill was written. (Irish cheers) Though free contrast was the thing the government pointed to se preventing repuldation of the agreements the tenants made no pretence even of free contract when the govern ment pledged these securies. (Hear, hear.) There were two ways in which to get the consent of the Irish people to advances being made under this measure, either by a representative local authority, and giving them a veto on any particular loan, or by asking the consent of the Irish members to some general scheme applying to the whole of Ireland. But neither course had been taken, and there was not the slightest chance of the Irish members consenting to pledge their securities under such a measure as the present. Let them examine the guarantees. The government had the cash portion, but they had got it by starving Irish education instrad of giving it the same benefit from the probate duty as they gave to Scotch educatian. (Hear, hear.) As they gave to Scotch educatian. (Hear, hear.) As to the contineent portion of the fund, the government could get it by involving the whole country in enemity. He did not think the right honorable gentleman, with all his experience of stirring up disorder in Ireland, if he had deliberately designed the provision to make government in Ireland impossible, could have made a worse provision than this. Most of the payments which were to be stopped were payments. ments which were to be stopped were payments in relief of the poor rate, but it was not by the poor rate they were going to raise the money to meet the compulsory levy of the lord lieutenant. No, because half the poor rate was paid by the landlord. (Hear, hear) It was out of the country cose they wanted to levy this so that the landlords may pay nothing, whilst

### THE POOREST PROPER

were made to subscribe and make up for the fault of richer brethern who had the advantage of purchasing under the act. The chief secre-tary must surely know it would be impossible for him to levy such a rate. It was not a security for peace, but a provocation to rebellion.

[Hear, hear.] Let the government have fair nosice that this moregage of the Irish rates was put on without the consent of the Irish people that there was no covenant for quiet enjoyment in that mortgage. [Irish obsers.] Another ob-jection to the bill was that there was no security or protection for the tenants improvements.
With regard to the land debt, they wanted to know how the personal of the purchasing part of the land debt would be affected. The purchase commissioners, Messrs. Lynch and Mo-Carthy, had done their work fairly well. The reasons why they had two such men administraascribed to the -- be would not may alliancebut to the temporary meeting in the division lobbies between the Irish party and the Tory party in 1885. [Hear, hear] Had it not been for this circumstance, the government would never have appointed to administer the Ashhourne act men whose traditions on the whole were apposed to the landlord party. Now that they had no longer need for the Irish vote, were the government going to shelve these two gentlemen or swamp them? He should like some information on this point. The honorable member pointed out how insufficient was the amount with which the government proposed to settle the land question. Only a small portion of the landlords could be bought out under the measure, and the same condition of discontent which existed now would continue in an incressed degree. Indeed, he thought the settlement of the Irish land question would be more difficult after the bill had passed and the money Indeed, he thought the settle taken up than it was now. [Hear, hear.] Pro ceeding Mr. Knox criticized the tenants' insur ance fund part of the act. He said the clause on this subject provided that if a tenant paid ess than twenty years' purchase for the first five years he was

### MADE TO PAY THE SAME SUM as he would have paid if he had bought a twenty

years' purchase, one effect being that the greater the risk the smaller was the premium. If the

government were not prepared to spend more than £30,000,000 they would have to take the statesmanlike and moderate scheme of the member for Cork, and if they were going to take the scheme they had better take it at once and withdraw the present bill. [Hear, hear. If the Irish landlords were to accept the scheme of the member for Oork their incomes would be somewhat reduced, but they would still have enough to live in Ireland and to work for Ireland, and he ventured to think the end was worthy of their consideration. The Irish peo-ple had shown themselves generous and grateful when any man turned from the old ways and showed himself ready to serve Ireland. He did not believe even yet that it was too late for the Irish landlords to take a wiser course. Surely it would be better on a smaller income to be respected by the Irisb people than to remain for ever as political Bonrbons, forgetting nothing aim of the government, this plan of buying out the best landlords and putting up as peasant proprietors those who could get on best without their aid was an insensate plan for the state to adopt. [Ministerial cheers.] He admitted that they had got difficulties in the way of compulsory purchase in the morth of Ireland. The well to accept. He thought the honorable members on both sides of the Honorable members and the supplier of the Honorable members are the supplier of the Honorable members are the supplier of the Honorable members and the Honorable members are the Honorable members and the Honorable members and the Honorable members are the Honorable members and the Honorable members are the Honorable members and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the best landlords and putting up as peasant propriet or the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the Shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the learning nothing nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing, or yet, at a sort of the shankhill road. [Laughter and learning nothing nothing nothing nothing nothi well to accept. He shought the honorable members on both sides of the House must recognize the fact as of some importance that the Irish members deliberately voted for the rejection of this bill. They did so without the slightest sense of salf interest [Irish cheers], except so far as the interests of their country were concerned, and he saked the House instead of jeering as mere Irish members, as the chief secretary was wont to do, to listen for once to what they said, and to believe that it was for the sake of peace and for the sake of Ireland that they asked the House to reject this de-lusive and dangerous bill. [Loud Irish cheers.]

> Proprietor ei country hotel to servant : stranger has arrived. Make a fire in No. 14. Servant: A big fire, air ? Proprieter: No, he is a little bit of a fellow.

Grafton: "Aw-what's the matter, dear bey ! Spwained your wist ?" " Naw-rhuematish. Left one of me rings off the other day, ye know, and caught cold in my

### CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Paris dis-tributed something like £20,000 in relief last

The death of the Rev. John Kemmy, late pastor of S. Teresa's Church, San Francisco, is announced.

Rev. Michael Hayes, pastor of Hely Trinity Church, Middletown, O, died at Hot Springs, Ark., recently.

The Rev. F. Lewis, a French Capuchin priest, has arrived in Iudia in the hope of being allowed to attend lepers

A Paris dispatch says the latest accession to the ranks of Chartreuse is Abbe Chaffaut, son of the senator of that name.

Mgr. Kopp has sent to the Holy Father a detailed report on the proceedings of the recent Labour Conference as Berlin.

Very Rev. John Oster has been elected Superior of the Order of the Holy Ghost in America as successor to the Very Rev. Father The Holy Father has sent his Apostolic Bene-

diction to the Committee of Arrangements, and all who aid in any way in carrying out the coming centenary of the great Father Mathew. Cardinal Taschereau received a cablegram from the Pope approving of and blessing the free night schools which were inaugurated during the past winter in Montreal and Quebec. Osrdinal Parocchi has just caused to to

canonically erected in the Ebernal City the Guild of our Lady of Ransom, the main object of which is the conversion of England to its aucient faith. The Colonial Secretary refused to Arch-bishop Alvares and his pricets the paraports requested by them for the purpose of travelling in India, on the ground that they are not

British subjects. Father Benedict, Abbot of the famous Trappist monastery at Gethsemani, near Bardstown, K5., has resigned on account of having become a paralytic, and therefore incompetent to attend to the duties of the position, and Yather Edwards has been chosen in his place.

From the "Australasian Catholic Directory for 1890" we learn that there are in all Australasts 30 Bishops, 3 administrators, and 848 priests. The Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Sydney alone numbers 135,000; that of Melbourne, 100,000; and that of Hobart,

24,000. Sieter Giuseppa Burchi, the foundress of the Institute of the Daughters of St. Joseph, died last week at Quaracchi, near Florence. She had presided over the Order she founded for some thirty years, and died lamented by thousands of the poor, of whom she and her Sisterhood have always been the most devoted friends.

Moniteur de Rome says in the Middle Ages the Church, by its bishops and its great monks, inervened between the powerful and the weak the barous and their vassals, to bring about peace among the children of God. Is not the ntervention of the bishops in sharp modern disputes between capital and labour a visible coninuation of the mission ?

Rev U. Grassi, S.J., who for the last year has been stationed at Umatilla Reservation, Washington, endeavoring to undo the ruin brought upon Catholic institutions there during the past three years, and who recently opened a new school there for Indians, died on the 24th ilt. Father Grassi was one of the oldest missionaries on the Pacific Slope.

The following works have been placed on the Index Expurgatorius, and are therefore not to oe read by Casholics-"Melanges eur quelques questions agibees de mon temps et dans mon coin de Paya," by Kev. J. M. Boillot, cure of the Madeleine of Besancon; "Indas de Kerot," a dramatic poem by Frederick Soler, a Spani-ard, and "Il Nuovo Roamini," a literary and scientific periodical published at Milan.

Father George Kenny, of the Jesuit Province of Montreal, is in St. Louis, engaged in giving a retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. He is the son of Edward Kenny, of Halifax, and has two brothers Jesuits in Ireland. Another brother was lost on the ill-fated Boston on his journey to England to enter the Order. He has a sister in the institute of the Sacred Heart in New York city. Father Kenny is reputed the most elequent priest in the Dominion. He is well remembered in New

The Dublin Nation of May 3 gives this important news in regard to the relations between England and the Holy Sec—"A well-informed correspondent at Rome writes that a new representative of Great Britain at the Holy See has been appointed in the person of Sir Adriano Dingli. He was at Rome recently, and will shortly return to take up his permanent resi-dence there. He has already given orders to a person in his confidence to find out a residence. mitable for the British Legation to the Holy See. The person named in this despatch was an ex-officio member of the Council of Malta from 1854 to 1880, when he was appointed Ohles Justice of Malta.

The official Papal directory, La Gerarchia Cattolica of Rome, has just been issued for this. year. It has some interesting details respect the future candidates for the Papacy. It appears that there are seventy members of the College of Cardinals. The oldest is Cardinals Newman, who is 90 years of age. He is now infirm and in complete retirement. The oldest from the date of nomination is Cardinal Martel, but, technically, he is not the oldest member of the College because he belongs to the order of descons, and the dean of the College must always be a Cardinal belonging to the order of always be a Cardinal belonging to the order of Bishops. This honor belongs to Cardinal Monsoo Lavalletts, who is also Secretary of the Congregation of the Index. Altogether there are in the College one member who is 90 years old, six who are 80, twenty who are 70, twenty, aix who are 60, ten who are 50, and only four who are under fifty. These are Cardinal Rampolls, Cardinal di Rende, and the Cardinal Archbishops of Frague and Lisbon.

The quarterly eviction return presented to Parliament by Mr. Balfour shows that during the first three months of this year 1,365 eviction the first three months of this year 1,865 eviction notices were filed, under the Eviction-Made-Easy Clause of the Act of 1887, in the county and superior courts in Ireland. The number filed in the Queen's Bench was 48, in the Exchequer Division, 18, and in the County Courts, 1,804. The highest numbers were Clare, 115; Cork, 144; Donegal, 135; Galway, 111; and Tipperary, 116.

# UNITY IN RELIGION.

The Distinguishing Mark of Peter's Church.

ETERNAL WISDOM GOD'S PEACE.

The Proofs of Unity Presented in Church History.

BY PHILIP O'NEIL,

Nothing seems so self-avident or clear to matural reason as that religion should be one. God, being essential truth, cannot be the founder of contradictory doctrines. The etern I Wiedom and the God of peace cannot establish a kingdom divided against itself Hence it follows that the Church of Christ must be strictly one-one in doctrine, one in worship, and one in government. Thus unity must be a visible mark of the true Church. This mark, looked for by human reason, has received the stamp of revelation, as in John (x, 16) where our Saviour says: "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring; and they shall hear My voice; and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd." The other sheep referred to here are generally understood to be the Gentiles. Here we have the words of the great Christian Founder, there shall be ene fold. In our Saviour's prayer to His heavenly Father, before His passien, He says: " pray for all that shall believe in Me, that shey may be ene, as Thou, Father, are in Me, and I in Thee." (John, xvii, 20-21).

Christ established a Church which He

called My Church, with which He premised to remain " all days to the consummation of ages." That He also premised to send a Paraclete, the "Spirit of Truth," to teach her all things, and "to abide with her for-He also promised that the gates of hell "shall not prevail against her." The existence of a Catholic hierarchy with its Primatial see still in the same place where Peter established it, and the primacy still held by Peter's successors, and the faith of Peter taught in every nation on the habitable taken." (Strypes Memeirs). globe, after nearly nineteen centuries have Of these Cardinal Fishers w passed, would seem to offer satisfactory histerical proof that Christ's words have not falled. Christ had said on another occasion, 44 Heaven and saith shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away," and the belief of all Cathelics in Christ's words is as firm as the rock on which He founded the Church, not because the Church still exists, but because Christ has said: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against her." Thus we find unity in time. St Paul writes (Rom., xii, 5): "We being many, are one body in Ohrist, and every one members one of another." Again (Ephes., iv, 34): "Careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. One bedy and one sylrit as ye are called, in one hope of your calling. One Lerd, one faith, one baptism."

THE NAME CATHOLIC AND UNITY.

When hereales known as Christian, such as the Nevatians, Gnostice, Montanists, Valentinians, Sabellians, Manicheaus, and ethers, arose, it was necessary to give the Church a name to distinguish it from all others. It then began to be called Catholic by the world.

ST. IGNATIUS,

in the year 69. He was brought to Rome in bishops at Greenwich Palace. She informed the year 107, and was martyred in the amphitheatrs, where he was devoured by two they should take the new form of oath about lions. St. Ignat us, a disciple of the to be tendered, or surrender their sees. Dr. Apostles and Bishop of Antioch, who, writ- Heath, Archbishop of York, being the first ing to the Church of Smyrna, expressly says: called to take the eath of supremacy, said—
"Christ is where the Catholic Church is." The see of Rome was the mether of He had been a disciple of St. John the Evan- churches, and the Pepe of Reme the Head of

ST. POLYCARP.

When St. Pelycarp was martyred, who was Bishop of Smyrna, and also a disciple of St. John, he, writing to the Church of Smyrna, when giving a public account ef his martyrdom, addressed it to the "Cathello Churches." (Euseblus Ecol. ST. OYPRIAN.

The great light of the third century, St. Cyprian, has left us a whole book on the of the Church? Who is to be appealed to in unity of the Church. He writes as follows : "There is but one Ged and one Christ and ene faith, and a people joined in one solid bedy with the cement of concerd. This unity cannot suffer a division, nor this one body bear to be disjointed. He cannot have God for his father who has not the Uhurch for his mether. If any one could escape the deluge out of Ncah's ark, he who is out of the Church may also escape. To abanden the Savieur as "one fold and one shepherd." The Church is a crime which blood cannot wash away; such may be killed but he can-St. Cyprian said-" The met be crewned." Cathelic Church stretches her branches in- of Spires. During the sixteenth century to the richness of exuberance ever the whole Staphylus and Cardinal Hosius enumerated to the richness of exuberance ever the whole

ST. PACIAN.

St. Pacian, in the third century, writes-By the name Cathelic our name is dis-tinguished from all heretics." Tertullian, Augustine, Jerome, Cyprian, and others, use the name Cathelic.

ST. CHBYSOSTOM.

St. John Chrysestem. was Blehep of Constantineple. He was born in 345, and was It was also a protest against these other words martyred in 406. St. John Chrysostem of our Saviour, "There shall be one fold." writes-" We know that salvation belongs to the Church alone, and that no one can the death knell of unity among refermers of partake of Christ out of the Catholic Church | religion. and faith:" He wrete-" The Church is mere firmly fixed than heaven itself." He who has founded her said-" Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass AWAY.

ST. AUGUSTING.

St. Augustine in the synodical letter of the Council of Zerts, drawn up by him, says : "Whoever is separated from this Cashelie Church, hewever innecestly he may think he lives, for this crime alone that he is separated from the unity of Christ will not have life, but the anger of God remains upon him."
St. Augustine says: "We are to held the communion of that Church which is called Cathelic, not only by her own children but also by her enemies." St. Augustine reckened up ninety heresies which had protested against the Church up to his time during the first four centuries. Thus we find unity in the name Cathello.

OTHER PATREES ON UNITY,

St. Paul sounds the note of warning thus (Rem., 16-17): " New I bessech you, brethren, to mark them who cause dissensions and effenses centrary to the doctrine which you have learned, and avoid them."

Compil of Nice wrete : "We are each of us what all are, all what each."

St. Irensus writts: "No reformation can be so advatageous as the evil of schism is permicions."

St. Optatus, writing against the Denatists,

ST. OPTATUS.

enumerated all the Popes frem Peter down to the living Pope, Siricius, "with whom," says he, "we and all the world are united in communion." ST. FULGENTIUS. In the sixth century St. Falgentius writes:

"Out of the Church neither the name of Christian avails nor does baptism save, nor is there forgiveness of sins, nor is the happiness of eternal life to be found." These Fathers speak in a united voice as

to the unity of the Church. It was of these the protestant Priestly thought when he said: "So long as any regard was paid to the Fathers, and arguments were showed to be seiched from them, the advantage could not but be on the side of Popery."

Is it any wonder that Luther cried out:

"I care not if a thousand Augustines, a thouorly contained the religion of Protestants.

The rejection by Luther of patriatio evidence was a remarkable testimony to reform hardihood. It was contrary to all methods of juridical investigation as well as ecclesiastical inquiry. The position of Chillingworth maintaining the Bible only, while it contained the command of our Saviour to "Hear the Church," was, to say the least, paradoxical.

DECLARATION OF ENGLISH CHURCHMEN,

In the year 1534 Parliament declared, under orders from Henry the King, that the Bishop of Rome had no jurisdiction ever the Church of England, and that the King was rightfully her supreme head. (26 Henry VIII., c. 1). In the year 1536 the Church of England in convecation at York declared: "We think the King's highness ner any temporal man may not be the head of the Course by the laws of God; and we think, by the law of the Church, general councils, interpretations of approved dectors, and consent of Christ an people, the Pope of Reme hath been taken for the Head of the Church, and Vicar of Christ, and so eight to be

Of these Cardinal Fishers was imprisoned, and after fitteen morths was beheaded as an example, and he was the first of sixty-two thousand beheaded for denying King Henry's spiritual supremacy, as we learn from Helinshed. King Henry bimeelf had held other views, as we read in his defense of the Seven Sacraments against Luther: "Luther can-not deny but that all faithful Christian churches at this day do acknowledge and reverence the Holy See of Rome as their mother and primate. And if this acknow-ledgment is grounded neither on divine nor human right, how hath it taken so great and general root? How was it so universally ad. mitted by all Christians?" (Dodd's Church History, page 239).

CONVOCATIONS UNDER BLIZABETH.

In the first year of Elizabeth both houses of convocation and the two universities declared it to be the faith of the Church of England-"That the supreme power of feeding and governing the militant Church of Christ and confirming their brethren is given to Peter the Apostle and his lawful successors in the See Apostolio, as unto the vicars of Christ." (Dodd's Church Hist., page 261). On the 15th of May, 1559, Elizabeth St. Ignatine was made Bishop of Antioch | and her council arranged a plan to test the that Church." The Queen then ordered the blaheps to retire from her presence, her pleasure being that they should be allowed twenty-one days to reconsider their position. When the time elapsed but one took the cath, Dr. Kitchen ; the other blahops were immediately arrested and confined in dungeons and compelled, says Farlow, to pay for their own food. The Protestant historian Cobbet, in his Letter Third, proposes a question, viz-How is the faith of all nations to continue to be one if there be in every nation a head the last resert? How is there to be but one fold and one shepherd?" After the thirty years' war, which was a religious war precipitated by reform, the princes inserted this axiom into the treaty of Westphalia, "That whoever owns the region should dictate its oroed " (" Cujus est regio illius est religio,") and this brought an end to apiritual liberty, as also to that unity described by our sovereign of every Protestant duchy became head of the Church spiritually (as alleged). This is the result of the pretest at the Diet one hundred and seventy different sects of Protestants, the growth of a hundred years of reform. Rev. Dector Meriarty, during the latter half of this nineteenth century, published a list of three hundred and seven Ohristian religions. This is the result of that free thought and spiritual independence inaugurated by the protestat the Diet of Spires, which was in fact a pretest against our Saviour's command to "Hear the Church." It was a protest against common sense, and

REFORM OPINIONS.

Luther, from whose pen have fallen these remarkable words: "I give thanks to Jesus Christ, because He has, by a great miracle, preserved upon earth one only Church (Eglise Unique). . So as that she has never gone astray from the true faith by any deores," (Luther oite dans L'Histeire des Varations, Lib. I, No. 21). Melanothon says: "The menarchy of the Bishep of Rome is, in my judgment, profitable to this end, that consent of dectrine may be retained." suet, Hlat. de Var. liv. 5, Sec. 24). Oalvin .-"Ged," says he, "has placed the threne of His religion in the centre of the world, and has catabilehed the Pentiff, toward whem all are obliged to turn their eves in order to maintain themselves mere strongly in unity." (Calv. Inst. VI, Sec. 11). The Pretestant Bishep Thorndyke says: "I insist on such principle as may serve to reunite us to the Church of Rome, being well assured that we can never be united with ourselves other-Rem., 16-17): "New I beseach you, bresite the highest standing, declares "that there
shren, to mark them who cause dissensions on hepe of uniting Protestants among the figure of the decrement of Calvin, and I am of Luther, and I am of Calvin, and I am of Luther, and I am of Calvin, and I am of Luther, and I am of Calvin, a Hugh Grotlur, a learned Protestant wise,'

form experience. The reformers had learned in a severe school the necessity of unity, while feeling the fatal consequences of its absence. I might fill columns with such testimony.

The reference of the different sects, while pointing to the Bible, simply dragged the mantle of infallibility from the Pope's shoulders and transferred it to their own. The experience of a few years proved to them the felly of replacing legitimate authority by a system of anarchy; for soon after defying the unisdiction of the Ohurch, they soon discovered that their own usurpation ever the conscience of men was despised, and in the bitterness of disappointed ambition they acknowledged their inability to appease the spirit they had evoked. Thus Luther means: "Verily, I must acknowledge much trouble cometh of my teaching. Yes, I cannot deny that this matter maketh me sorrowful when my conscience chideth me, in that I have torn asunder the former state of the Church, which was tranquil and peaceful under the Pope, and excited much trouble, discord, and faction by my teaching. If the world endursand Oyprians, or a thousand other such were against me." Thus we see why "the Bible, and nothing but the Bible," became the rule with reformers. All Church history was against them. Ner did the reformers get writes to Melanthen: "It is ef no little and the reformers of this difficulty, and embarasament till writes to Melanthen: "It is ef no little and the reformers to the second of the difficulty and embarasament till writes to Melanthen: olear of this difficulty and embarassment till moment that the dissensions which have Chillingworth loudly declared that the Bible arisen among us should remain unsuspected by posterity. For it is truly ridiculous that, after opposing ourselves to the entire world. we should at the very commencement differ among surselves." Melancthon proclaims:
"The whole Elbe could not supply water enough to bewall the dissensions of the Roformation.'

The fact of three hundred and seven religions founded on the Bible, which insists on but "one fold," is very suggestive of the weakness of the rule of "private interpress-tion," if a Presentant could see it that way. The disposition of the sects to kick out of the reform traces in their progress toward nihilism, is perfectly legical if it was right for those who refused to hear the Ohurch at the Diet of Spires. The lates: seet bas the laherent right to secode according to the prin ciple laid down at Spires, and must centinue to protest, to be legical, until the last shred of ecclesiastical authority is annihilated. I am in daily dispute with neighbors who claim te be Christians, yet belong to no church.

AN INVISIBLE CHURCH. The denial of authority lnaugurated by Luther has operated with logical effect, until some hundred sects have denied each other in downward succession, the last having scarcely left any semblance of a sacrament or a religious code different from pure naturallem. However, there is another religious figment produced to startle the pilgrim. The latest pattern in religion denies the need of a visible church. This is right, if private interpretation is right. If one can interpret what need of a ministry, if the Bible, as Chillingworth asserts, contains the religion of Protestants? This latest development claims that the Lord has an invisible church of His sanctified members, no matter of what sect, and it is religiously voted that the people of this belief are the sanctified. They laugh at the church erganizations, and church names, and revel in the unotion of the spirit, and in the complacent sense of their own self-righteousness. These people never use their reason; it would be fatal to their oresent state of bliss.

CHRISTIAN UNITY EXPLAINED AWAY. The minister asks-" What is the nature of the unity of the spirit of Christian union? A Sunday-School scholar will see that this is mere sophistry and tends to nihilism. In matters purely natural, opinions may be held, but in matters of revelation and doctrine, opinions must be subordinate to faith. The moment a person exercises his opinion against a matter of doctrine, that mement faith but faith is the belief in evidence not seen, pertaining to the supernatural. Oginion is worth nothing except as an opinion, but faith is a theological virtue and a grace of God. Faith necessitates implicit hellef and entire obedience, which produces union; but opinion preduces divisions invariably. Thus we find in the Presbyterian Church the Old School Presbyterians, the New School Presbyterians the general synod of Refermed Presbyterian Church; also the syned of Reformed Presbyterians, the Associate Presbyterian Church, the Associate Refermed Church with three independent sections : also the Free Presbyterian Synod, the Independent Presbyterian Church and the Cumberland Presbyterians. Here are eleven forms of opinion; and the minister gives us a sliding scale by which they become one.

Every sect has its audivisions. Paul said-One faith, one baptism," and we have Baptists, Rebaptists, General Baptists, Particular Baptiets, Anabaptists, Paede Battists, Arti Paedo Baptiets, Hemero-baptiets, Revival Baptiets, and yet others. St Paul had "ene baptiem," yet here are nine different kinds of Baptists. One says-" I believe what my Bible teaches me;" but these nine kind of Baptists found their doctrines on the Bible. Is this not a powerful argument against private interpretation?

The three hundred religious that have blossomed under this rule, in as many years, do act suggest any weakness in the system— ob, no? The Methodists are the loudest in defense of private interpretation, and some of them of private inspiration. Method-ism commenced seventeen hundred years after Christ established His Church. ter Christ established His Church. They founded their several tystems on the Bible. Here is the result of their private interpretatien, viz.: Methodist, Wesleyan Methodists, O lvinistic Methodict, Revival Methodiste, Arminian Methodists, Pilgrim Methodists, Shouting Methodists, Moderats Methodists, New Connection Methodists, Episcops ! Methedists, Free Methedists. These cannot see the cause of their divisions in private interpresetion. These glory in private inter-pretation; but you must interpret as they do or you have not the right spirit. All the other sects have their encless divisions. Thus the seamless garment of Christ is divided. Thus common sense too is martyred. The logical cause of this deplerable result is the denial of authority, which is centrary to all religious principles. Private interpretation is simply a transfer of authority to the individual.

Why risk your own soul and the souls of innecent hearers in striving to support the faire legic of a continually changing section? Truth does not change, but it is a quality of error to be ever changing. Our Savieur spoke of one feld and one shepherd, and when He gave St. Peter the keys He said, "I will build My Church," but as churches. The he condemns those who say, "I am of Paul, and I am of Apello, and I am of Cephas."
He puts the question, "Is Christ divided?" The same test applies to these who say I am

deposit of faith in all integrity during as many ages." Casauben, Exerc. XV, in annal bar.)

These opinions are the result of bitter reform experience. The reformers had learned most want to be wandering where so much rope is allowed you. If you want to be Low, you can be Low; if you want to be Broad, you can be Broad; if you want to be High, you can be High. Whereas, if you are in the Church of Rome, you must be a Catholic and nothing else. It is no doubt very nice for Church et England peeple to be able to believe just what they like, but it does not follow that it is good for them. The attempt at pan-Episcopalian, pan-Presbyterian, pan-Methedist, etc., conventions and councils lately quickly proved to be patent failures as respects even approximately promoting real union of the different sects whose delegates met together in these assemblies.

Protestants are confronted with the naked logical dilemms of either denying that real actual unity of Christians is possible, or else of confessing that the Protestant scots and schisms are plainly un Christian and anti-Obristian. They can only attain Obristian unity by ceasing to be Protestanti and be-Church.

For THE TRUE WITNESS.

A REVERIE.

'Tie the dark gloom of night and the searing winds mosn As if nature were sighing her last; Like a pilgrim I muse in my lone quiet home,

And my thoughts fly away to the past; To the bright fields of Youth where they now seldom stray,
For between lies a chasm of gloom in the way, But I span that sad chasm in slumber to-

night;
And the sunshine of youth doth appear And the joy I receive from its dreamy light,
I have known not for many a year;
For sadly has changed that then happy home;

Seven forms from its fireside, since, faded and flown.

Now, I feel every joy of my childhood anew, Every loved one surrounds me once more, Every face beams again that I've kissed in adieu, O what bliss to experience o'er;

And my heart feels so free from all sorrow and And my soul seems so pure never tainted with stein.

Ah! what a relief from the sad weight of care,
That for long weary years I have borne, To be joyeus and free as the birds of the air,
For such was the youth I have known,

O thrice happy dream how I welcome thy Must I wake, but to find, all has vanished but night.

The kind words of my father, and, sisters so dear, Uherished fondly while memory shall live; And my brothers, whose carols, waft sweet to

my ear, But yet more does my reverie give ;-My fond mother; the, one whom no friend can

replace; The impress of whose love naught but death can efface.

Each loved one is near me, there is no vacant chair, Home's sweetest treasures, ties ever dear;

From the morning meal till the evening prayer,
Is reflected all, unalloyed by a tear.
O aweet scenes of my youth, I would yet ponder

In dreams with the dreamers that wake never

When in dreamland are mirrored, past happy With fond friends whose existence, like spring a

Fade, e're their beauty adorn summer bowers The dearest and rarest of heavenly dowers, Much too pure for a sphere so imperfect as

JOHN F. McGOWAN. St. Anciet, 1890.

early flowers.

The Modern Literary Sneak.

The greatest danger in literature to-day is not from what can be truthfully called sinful booke, says Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies Home Journal, so much as from what is termed the "suggestive" novel, in which sin is gilded and hinted at, but not openly t li. And this is the novel which is working infinite damage to hundreds and thousands of occurred, which was the chief cause of the girls and women. Let an author write a novel in which sin is openly portrayed, and the law lays his hand upon him and the publisher who issues it. Besides, such a book is rarely successful, since it cannot find an open market, and sin openly told is always revelting even to the mest hardened mind. But it is the "suggestive" nevel, which actually tells nothing, yet suggests the most debasing vicer. The author knows just how far he can go in his nefarious traffic, and keep on the safe side of the law. With a supreme effort, I can command a certain amount of respect for a really debasing novelist, for, in showing his true colors, he is like a dangerous shoal which I can avoid. But the "suggestive" nevellat is a literary sneak and oward. Like a midnight assassin he pursues his trade in the dark, afraid of the light of day. He will hipt at vice, suggest it and color it; but there is where he stops. Olose with him in personal conversation, and he will grin at his literary cowardics and tell yeu that he means nothing. These are the books which are dangerous, since they rob the vices which they portray of their hideousness and make them attractive. I have heard women call them "clever," "piquant" and "lively," You may dress them in language as you will, you may tell me that the story is "amart" and "anappy," but I tell you, my dear reader, there is only one word which truthfully denominates this kind of books, and that is-filthy.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

BUT ONE MIGHT CHIGAGO TO DENVER.

"The Burlington's Number One" daily ves tibule express leaves Chrosgo at \$1700 p m, and arrives at Denver at 6:30 p.m, the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peorla to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

We always use the nursery for a "bawl room," said funny Smith, as his juvenile was sent up howling.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and absurd claim of various denominations to to give to the hair its natural color. Also one Christian unity is shown by St. Paul, when of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the shousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so Liffe I.IKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvelow work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m., Street cars pass the door.

### HOW CAN THE BENEFITS OF A MEAT DIET

Be secured for those who, on account of debility or weak aigestion, are unable to digest animal food?

Has solved this difficulty by supplying all the nutritious constituents of Beef in a practically digested form.

It can be assimilated with the least possible expenditure of vital force,

and furnishes to the blood all that is necessary to impart tone to the nerves and substantial food for "Flesh," "Muscle" and Bone."

### AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

The Wonderful Growth of the Church in This Country.

From a Small Sect in a Small Bection of the British Colonies It Has Grewn to Be One of the Most Powerful Communities in the World.

An English magazine, 'commenting on the growth of the Reman Cathello Church in

America, says : "We propose to describe how, from a small and quasi-aristocratic sect in a small corner of the British colonies and from a missionary propaganda among the Indian tribes in other portions of the territory new under the American flag, it has grown into one of the mest powerful and democratio religious communities the world has ever seen, and which is destined to leave a lasting mark on the his-

tory of Ohristendem. In 1820 the Roman Catholics of the United States numbered about 300,000, which is new the Catholic population of at least three cities in the Union. In ten years from 1810 they had deutled, the general peace in Europe having atimulated emigration, and they were now about one-thirtieth of the whole nation. From that time enwards the history of the Church in America is a record of swift and steady progress, and the results are of stupendous importance to the world and to Christendom. New sees were erected, provinces created, ceuncils and synods summoned, seminaries feunded, and religious orders established, so that as the stream of immigration increased, and the growing pepulation epened up the wast continent, the needs of the new comers were provided for. The record is not always one of peace; lawless demonstration is a frequent incident in the life of young communities, and halt a century ago was the centre of a period during which the rising strength of Roman Catalloism provoked violent opposition in certain O what bliss has the night, what rare mystic cities, notably Philadelphia and Boston, when cenvents were stormed and churches barnt, net without bloodshed. Nor was the Church always free from domestic dissension; a new population in the sudden erjoyment of republican freedom would naturaly chafe against all discipline, and priests as well as

people semetimes for a season displayed impa-

tience of authority, but no successful schiam was ever accomplished. The history of Catholicism in the United effectively expressed in figures. In 1830 there were nearly half a million Catholics in a population of this teen millions. By 1840 their numbers had doubled, while the population had increased only to seventeen millions, the propertion of the Roman Catholica to the entire population having risen from one-twenty-sixth to one-seventeenth. Before the next decade closed the Irlsh famine had enermous accession of two millions of Roman Catholic inhabitant, and the three million of American adherents of the church in 1850 constituted one-eighth of the tetal population. During these ten years the immigration into the United States was composed annually of about 200,000 Irish and about 80,000 Germans; but in the next decade a change took place, and accordingly in 1854 we find that 220 000 Germans landed in America and only 101,000 Irish. The proportion of Catholics among the Irish immigrants is about seven-eighths; their proportion among the Germans depends on the provinces from which in a given year the immigrants came, and varies from one fifth to one-half of the total number. The Cathel o pepulation never list ground, and new, in 1890, the lewest estimate of its numbers is 9,000,000, the highest estimate 12,000,000, in a total population of nearly 65,000,000. The next census of the United States will determine all conjectures, but meanwhile it is safe to consider that the Roman Cath, lies number one-sixth of the inhabitants of the Republic. This enormous growth of the Catholic pepu lation in America is not exclusively due to immigration. Other causes of the increase are the annexation of territories, such as Florida, Texas and California, the scattered inhabitants of which were for the most part Catholics; conversions, and the multiplying of families. The last of these alone is numeri cally of importance. A considerable number of Pretestants of influence have become Ca thelic, and no less than three archbishops and seven bisheps of the American hierarchy in the last flity years were born in other creeds.

Kindness in Little Things.

The sunshine is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time. In the nursery, in the playground, and in the schoolroom, there are many epportunities for little acts of kindness that cost nothing, but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something where giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret ethers; to take an ill word or a cross look rather than resent or return itthese are the wave in which clouds and sterms are kept off, and a pleasant, smiling sunshine secured. A word of kindness is a seed, which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a fower.

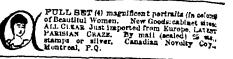
TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Desiness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NYMOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Perfect For Once,-Teacher: You're a perfect dunce. Pupil: That's the first time you have marked me perfect in anything, It must have been dreadfully hard to wear these old coats of armour." "Yes ; they have the appearance of hardware."

### **BRODIE & HARVIE'S** SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.



ESTABLISHED IN 1878

### MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under atwenty year's contract by the Mixican International Improvement Company.

Grand conthly drawing held in the Morraque Pavilica in the Alameda Fark, City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the recretary of the Laterior and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING JUNE 5, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Prawing, the Capital PRIZE being Oue Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF PRIZES: 

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Prizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000
150 Prizes of \$100,
approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$60, 100 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$3,000 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,660

2,2e9 Prizes,......Amounting to....... \$357,120
A-1 Prizes sold in the United States fully 12id in U.S. Currency.

### AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and anniber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

### IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draf or Postal Note. SPECIAL FRATURES.

BPECIAL YEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sma of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit. The surprise of the prize of the surprise of the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Fublica

APOLIMAN CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty six per cont. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000—20,000 tests than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme

# **EVERYBODY**

bouse. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per

# DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap en to be a victim of this habit and with to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. I LIGHT STATISTICATION TO A ACCUMULATION OF THE STATISTICS OF THE

PFIEL & CO. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa



## TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colle, Diarrhess, or Toothing Pains, use Dr. Connant's Invante' Synur, and you will give them immediate relief.

### NEW TIPPERARY

By T. D. SYLLIVAE.

We have many towns in Ireland that can boset a hoary age,
That can trace their far beginnings to our his-

tory's earlies page;
They saw the proud Milesian, and the Norman in his mail,
They bore the brunt of Strongbow's spears and

Oromwell's iron hail:
They have ancient rolls and charters, they have memories sad end grand,
But the newest town in Ireland is the glory of the land!

It has no rained ramparts, no embattled gates or walls, No massive bowers, no lofty spires, no lordly homes or halls :

As any shown in peace or war through all recorded time. God bless iss patriot builders and the work they wrought and planned,
For the newest town in Iraland is the pride of all

May peace and plenty ever within its home be May every virtue there abide and every grace

abound;
And all through Ireland's future still may its
corrished name
Wish Ireland's race retain its place of honour and of fame. We give the toast with joyful hearts, we pledge hand in hand.

Success to New Tipperary ! 'tis the glory of the

### IRELAND'S RICHEST TREASURE

EMMA HOWARD WIGHT.

After three hundred years of penal law and persecution, having tried by every means of bleedshed, confiscation, and persecution, to reb Ireland of her faith, an act of legislation, countersigned by England's Minister and England's Queen, sel minly declared it all to have been in valu and England acknowledged herself beaten, and the sacred standard of religious liberity was lifted up over the green hills of Ireland. And to see that this victory is avequalled by any of the triumphs of the age it is only necessary to contemplate the things going on around us. This nineteenth century is an age of great victories and great defeat. The world has stood aghast at the clash of arms and the magnitude of the forces gathered one against the cther on many a bloody battle-field. Like thunder from heaven the roar of artillery has schoed through the hills and vallays of almost every nation in England and in our own county. Great issues have come before the nations; great principles have been attacked and defended; great victories and great deleats have been recorded.

But in all the victories of material force over material feroe is there not something commonplace, and something also to be deplered? Bismarck, Prime Minister of Germany, waves his victorious sword over the prostrate form of a great and generous nation, but he must remember that before he shouted victory he had twelve hundred thousand men at his back; and that that victory was purchased at the cost of the best blood that dows in German veins. France, in her turn, has had her victories, when ever the fields of Lombardy and Italy she hung on high her standard, but in that moment of her triumph. around ber in dest's, lay the best and bravest of her sens. Here in America a great question had to be decided by the sword. but in the hour of victory where was the man net generous enough to shed a tear over the brave and magnificent army which had been vanquished?

In a word, the triumph of force over force is a commonplace thing which happens every day, but it is not once perhaps in a century that we find a triumph of great principles, of a high and noble cause, dear to the heart and is an element which God Himself has declared shall be the secret of a man's or a nat on's triumph unto the end of time. It is divine faith, and what does faith mean? It is a virtue by which the intillect of man comprehends God with the eye of the mind instead of the body. And the highest gift which comes from Heaven is the faculty of comprehending God by true faith, out of which grows that love which put that faith and Gid above all things. This high grace is offered to every man and every nation, but not accepted by all. Mon and nations set up some distorted idea of their own and. calling it the voice of God, give to it treir

Then, in time of trial, when properly, liberty or life is threatened, men and nations renounce divine faith. Over and over again have nations changed their faith and shaken off their God. One nation among all, for even the Eastern nations, who received that faith from the Apostles, under the persecutions of schiematic Greek emperors of the terrible hand of Mahommed, forgot their faith or renounced it. And from time to olme the civilized nations of Europe have thought very little of changing that faith. Where to-day is England's faith; or the faith that reigned supreme in Prussia and Northern Germany; er which was so dearly loved and well practised in Scandinavia, Sweden and Norway? It can be found only in the traditions of the past, in the recorded story of the people's perversion.

But where to day is the faith brought to Ireland fifteen hundred years ago? In the heart and mind of the Irish race, wherever they may be scattered ever the world. As pure as when like a white dove it sprang from the lips of the Apostle and nestled in the Irish heart. As dear to the nation as when it was Ireland's orown and glory; or on the day she held it bloodstained with agonized and dying hand. This is the faith that Ireland received more than a thousand years betere America was set led, and which she has hel i with the divine pewer of grace and the fastings of fidelity unexampled among na-

For centuries before the faith of Ireland was attacked by England, she had been fighting for her right, and her freedom with divided heart, and divided councils, and with a weak and faltering arm, weeping bitter tears over her heroes as they fell. Dear as was the cause of liberty to Ireland it falled, during the first four hundred years of ligious personation by the Catholic majority England's invasion, to units the hearts and hands of all Irishmen; so without unity, so essential, for four hundred years it was an unavailing contest and the nation seemed broken hearted, paralyzed by disaster.

Then Henry the VIII., England's King, called upon Ireland, the nation he had almost conquered, a divided people whe seemed incapable of delending their liberty, to give

celled in the world's history. What greater here ever lived, and still lives immertal, than Daniel O'Connell, the leader of the Irish !

For three centuries Ireland fought for her faith, pouring out upon her battle fields the blood of her sons and heroes, never faltering though the contest was one of alternate victory and defeat. Then at length Ireland was victorious, and whatever else she had lost, her faith, higher prized than liberty, life, or property, was here. England was powerless to take that from her. And Ireland never did despair even in the darkest hour of suffering and persecution, and never will despair while she keeps her faith. Because it whispers to her, perhaps, that Ged never abandons these wheare faithful to Him, But the spirit that upraised it is as noble and | will place beside the glorious crown of religious liberty, for which she fenght and suffered, the crown of civil freedom.

Breaking Limbs to Cure Deformities.

Everybedy knows that the manding of broken limbs is an important feature of the work at all accident hospitals; but it is not generall known that a great many patients are admitted to Bellevue for the purpose of having their legs broken by the surgeous. It is almost a daily operation in one of the wards for the surgeon to break a patient's leg by a blow with a mallet upon a sharp chisel, which has been pushed through the fish to the bone. This is the modern remedy for bowless and other deformities of the extremities, and it is almost invariably successfal. Shores of children of poor parents are sent to Ballevue to be thus treated, and they are always restered straight limbed and well to their families. It is usually necessary to break both benes of the leg between the knee and the ankle. After the operation the lag is put in a splint in the position in which it is desired that it shall heal. The fracture is a clean and simple one, and there has been no bruising of the flash, so that recevery is more rapid and attended with less pain than trat following an accidental fracture. When it is necessary to reshape both legs, it is usually the custom to treat but one at a time, in order not to impose too great suffering. The modern method of ouring deformities of this cort by fracture is far more merciful than the old one of straightening crooked bones by hending them under long pressure.-[New York Sun.

### Are Irish Oatholics Intolerant?

The argument which is occasionally urged against Home Rule, that Irieh Catholice, if left uncontrolled by a superior power, would immediately begin to persecute their Protestant fellow-countrymen, is one that, to any one with even a moderate knowledge of Irish history and of the Irish people, carries its own refutation. To suppose that a people who, from almost the earliest dawn of their authentic history, have shown themselven exceptionally tolerant in religious maitire, should, at the present day, from some unexplained cause, change their character, and, as soon as they had gained a legal right to manage their own affairs, should be so infatuated as to imperil that long-hoped-for liberty by engaging in a senseliss perasontion of those who differ from them in religious matters, is surely a childish supposition, only worthy of some over zaalous O angemen. The Irish Cathel os having for centuries set their hearts on securing Home Rule, it is searcely likely that their first act as a free nation would be to do that which would be the most direct step towards bringing about a well-deserved forfelture of a right which they had shown themselves unworthy to retain. It is a bo at of the Irish people that, in Ireland alone amongst European countries, there never has been a Onristian martyr, the early Carlatian missionaries, in St. Patrick's time, having been allowed to preach their doctrines of sorrow and bloodshed, and at length of sorrow and s secuted to the death in England, English | Ing friends, family and home, went into vel-Protestant relugses coming to Ireland were a lowed to live unmolested, and to remain Protestants without intaference on the part of the Irish Cathelic aut verities. Since 1841, Dablin Corpor t on has elected fourteen Protestant Lord Mayors; and the Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford have had respect vely, seven, thirteen, and twelve Protestant Mayors, marry all these gentlemon having been elected to their respective offices by Corporations in which the Catholics had an overwhelming majority. Other Irish Catholic towns have acted in a like manner; but, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of B-lfast or 'Darry, in which cities " Pro-tistant ascendancy" still prevails. Balfast, with 60,000 Catholic inhabitants out of a total of 208 000 in 1881, had not a single Catholic member on its Town Council; and olther Belfast nor 'Derry has had a Catholic Mayor for hundreds of years. More than half the population of Darry are Catholics, but their representatives are excluded from the Town Council by the high municipal franchise, which in most Irish towns prevents the less wealthy classes from having any share in the control of municipal affaire. As a consequence of this narrow franchise, there Is in Derry only one Catholic member of the to Feith—Faith that had so great a share in corporation. B least Corporation, which is the life of the man we mourn—to close the itself exclusively Protection, has very few, if any, Catholics in its employment; whilst Dablin Corporation, an overwhelming Catholie body, pald in 1886 £4,000 to its Protest.

ant mployes. To turn from municipal to Parliamentary affairs. Of eighty five Irish Nationalist M. P's, eleven, including Mr. Parnell, are Protestants, all of whom represent over-whelmingly Cataolic constituencies. To sum up, it appears, from a study of Iclah history, that the Irish Catholics, although persecuted for centuries on account of their religion, have never, when in power, retalisted by persecuting those who had formerly persecuted them. They have also en many occasions shown themselves remarkably ready to fol-low the lead of liberal-minded Protestants; and during the last half century, since the abolition of the Penal Code, they have shown a wonderful amount of liberality toward Pcotestants by electing many of them to positions of honor and trust. Irish Protestants, on the ether hand, have not, as a bedy, shewn acy-thing like the same degree of religious teleration towards Catholics, and their fears of reunder Home Rule appear to be due to an uneasy sense of past and present sins of religious intelerance on the part of the Protes-

### Woman's Home Influence.

The third of a series of lectures by the up their faith. And what was the result? Rev. J. A. McCallen, under the auspices of To Henry's amaziment, and forrer the whole the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, on To Henry's anazyment and terror the whole the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Boolety, on Irish nation rose up as one man; the swerd instant, was very about to be sheathed was grasped in anation's largely attended. The subject was "We-hand, It was true Ireland's heart was broken, her national liberty; gene, the had nothing left but her faith and her people, and that people weak divided is the cause of the country of the plane, which were warmly received, and the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the cause of the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the plane, which were warmly received, and there is the plane, which were warmly received. To Bishop Mass of Kantucky, \$25 000 for the rev. Included the plane, which were warmly received. The rev. Included the later of the plane, which were warmly received, and there's Cathedral, Coving to, Ky, and the plane, which were warmly received.

The rev. Included the plane, which were warmly received. The plane of Kantucky, \$25 000 for the plane. The rev. Included the plane of the plane of the plane. The provious plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane. The provious plane of the plane of the plane of the plane of the plane. The provious plane of the plane of the

What | pagan times to the Christian woman, restered to her rights and privileges, man's com-panion, helpmate, guardian angel and queen of the Christian househeld. The heme of Nazareth was the model of the Christian home, and Mary the mother of Christ was the most perfect type of womanheed. Sancti-ty before marriage was the pledge of God's plessing on the future home, and its greatest obstacle was centralip, as new practised. The Catholic Church is, and always has been, the protector and defender of this eanotity, upholding the unity and indisselubility of the marriage tie against medern diverce. And by the lessens of mutual leve and respect she teaches parents and of obedience which she implants in the minds of children, the mother, more than the father, was given and that some day, after long suffering, He the care of moulding the young heart to lave and practice virtue. To wife, daughter and sleter is given the mission of exerting the gentle influence of their sex over the stern qualities of busband, sen er brether. Moulding of children's characters must begin early. Little defects should not be all swed to deve-

lop. The ill-tempered, self-willed, slathful, gloomy or dishenest child would, under the firm but gentle rule of the virtuous, painstaking mother, be changed into a meek, obedient, industrious, cheerful sen or daughter, who would censele, honor and bless the old age of such a teacher. The Christian home should be made attractive. "Home Sweet Home" should not be the song of the lips, but the sincers expression of the feelings of the busband, sen, or brether as they cross the threshold on their return from work.

The lecture was interspersed with anecdetes relative to the influence of woman, and the Rev. Father was awarded a most enthusiastic

vote of thanks, which proposed by Mr. Ph. de Gruchy, seconded by Mr. P. Dayle.

During the evening a cheir of young ladles gave several well rendered vocal selections, smonget which was "Home, Sweet Home, amongst these who part cleated being the Misses Danman, McCaffrey, Menzies, Carroll, McAndrew and Madden.

A Defence of the Priesthood.

During a recent notable trial in San Francleor, that of the Bryan O'Connor Will contest, one of the counsel for the contestants in the case made an uncalled-for attack upon the Catholic priesthood, which drew frem Mr. D. M. Delmas, counsel for the widow and respondent, Mary O Connor, the following able answer :--

"Against the attacks which have been made upon it here, the Catholic priestheod, tracing its existence from the day of its foundetion in unbroken succession through nineteen centuries, counts in its path more than one instance of oblequy and detraction. From the early dawn of Caristianity, when, standing in the Roman amphitherire, it calm'y faced death at the hands of Rome's Imperial masters, until now, it has confronted more than one persecution. The martyred few have fallen and been sacrificed; but in all ages and in all climes, the institution itself has ever been found triumphant over its enemies. It has lived and still lives to perform, unmoved, and unchanged, its high appointed task, and, in spits of detraction and persecution, in ages yet to come, it will continue, by its trachings, by its example, by unceasing septrations to pure and elevated thoughts, to exert over mankind the beneficent influence of its religion. The days are gone by, if they ever existed, when the name of Cathelic priest could be used as a brand to kindle aversion or distrust in the breast of Protostant

listeners. "The prejudice, if ever entertained, has long since turned to ashes; and it is not in the power even of the contestants here to fan it again into flame. Purity of life, self-abnegation, devotion to the cause of humanity, command the admiration and compel the respect of all men, Protestant and Cathelic, be-Il vers or unbeliever. Virtue has ne creed. natary exile among the victims of leprosy and contagion upon the fated shores of the Island of Mojokai, and there, in the cause of humanity, calmly faced the doom of his self-appointed and sublime martyrdom-it shall be erectel by Protestant hands in the capital of Protostant England, and shall bear upon its base of the name of Albert Elward, future head of England's Church and heir apparent to her throne."

### The Late Father Magin. The Catholics of Glasgow, says the Glas-

gow Observer, have as yet scarcely real zad the loss they have sustained by the death of the Rev. Michael Maginn while still in the very prime of manhood. True, the multi-tudes that througed to bid him a last earthly farewell bore testimony to the grief that was felt in every Catholic house in the city when the sad news became known, but as the months go by they will more than ever feel what a friend and father they have been deprived of. To him the glory; to us the sorrow. The many good works instituted or carried on by this znaleus pastor will miss his firm and kindly hand, and we must but trust wound, and to sooth the pain. How many amongst us can recall benefits at his hands, words of cheer and comfort spoken, prudert advice, material help!

"Who on my earthen floor, When winter's winds did roar, Knels by me sick and poor?

Soggarth Arcon." So sings John Banim, and in every land and clime the Cathelic priest is the poer man's friend. We, however, in Glasgow may recken ourselves more fortunate than most of our brethren in the character of the men whom Providence has appointed to carry en the work of His Courch amengst us. The priests of the Archdiocese of Glasgow are unsurpassed for devoted service to their people in very good cause-religion, education and temper-

Father Magina steed among the feremest as a champion of the rights of his fleek, and as a friend and guide to all. Not only among the people will his loss be felt, but by his brother priests he will be greatly missed, and by his ecclesiastical superiors he will be sincerely mourned.

Scotland wants such men, men of energy and courage, who know no distinction among their flook of race or nationality, but whose every instinct is Catholic and progressive.
Father Maginn was a leader as well as a
priest, and is banding our people together on
a common platform for the promotion of raligious interests, he was a petent pastor. Others there are who carry on his work, and they can have ne stronger incentive in their labors than the bright example of him whe now rests with God.

ti for the education of orpnans at St. Jeleph's Orphan Asylum, Cin., \$10,000; to St. Joseph's Discount Orphan Asylum at Cold Springs, Ky., the House of the Good Shepherd, Campbell county, Ky.; to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Covington, Ky.; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, for their asylum on Reading to the Cast Cin. the Sisters of the Poor, for their asylum on Reading road, near Cin.; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for their house on Bank st., Cin.; to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for their house on Baum st., Uln.; to the Sisters of Mercy, Cin.; to the Sisters el Charity of St. Joseph Foundling Asylum, Norwood, O.; to St. Francis Hospital for Inourables, Fairmount, Oin. ; to the Little Sisters of the Poer, for St. Mary's Hospital, Cin.; te Archbishop Elder, of Cin., \$5,000 each; in trust for the creditors of Archbishop John B. Parcell; to bis sister, Mrs. Mary Dumphy, an annuity of \$500 per year. All the remainder of his eatate is bequeathed to his children. His wife, Mary D. Walsh, Blahop Mass of Covington, Thomas Cassilly, and Peter O'Shaughnessy are named as executors without bond. The estimated wealth is over \$500,000.

### Fifty-five Millions.

The railway subsidies brought down in the House of Commons are somewhat startling in amount, totalling up \$3,505,410. Sir John Macdonald appears to have got bravely over the fit of econemy whick appears to have animated him when he declared that it was time to call a halt in the subsidizing of railways and confine such appropriations to what could be spared from surplus revenue. In view of that declaration, three and a half million dollars is a very large sum, and it is hinted that some additions may be made to it before the close of the session. The record of voting away money for the present session up to date is as follows:

Additional Supplementary Esti-mates, 1889 90.
Supplementary Estimates, 1890 91.
Railway Subsidies. 1,452,615 3,505,410

Total...... \$53,825,687 This does not beat the record of some pre viens sessions, but it is a good second and fliestrates the wonderful capacity Sir John Macdonald's Government has for throwing about millions and tens of millions as so many playthings. If the threat to bring down further supplementary estimates and additional railway subsidies is carried out,

to \$55,000,000 With regard to the railway subsidies consideration of two or three items will show the true inwardness of some of them. Take the following:

the above total will probably be augmented

For a railway from Fredericton to a point on the New Brunswick Railway, west of Westfield

Station, 30 miles, \$96,000.

For a railway from Fredericton to Prince William Village, N.B., 22 miles, \$70,400.

St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company, 22 miles from Prince William towards Woodstock, N.B., \$70,400.

Any person who takes the trouble to in spect the map of New Brunswick will see that if these roads are constructed there will practically be three parallel lines of railway in a compact section of the province already well supplied with rail and water communication. They are, of course, of local value, but a large portion of the traffic of the three new lines-practically continuous lines so far as direction is concerned-must be drawn from the two existing lines.

By and bye, when the people of Canada become thoroughly alarmed at the enormous augmentation of the public debt, they will begin to understand the full significance of the declaration made by Sir John Marden ald at a banquet in Quebec, "We bribe the people with th ir own money." Parchage of constituencies by wholesale and augmentation of the country's debt, burdens of taxation and general financial responsibilities. seem to go hand in hand in this Canada or ours. Even the Premier says it is time to call a hal; but he dare not call it.

### "La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

MR. EDITOR -" La grippe," or Russian in fluenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarri," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt reflef in even the moss severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian in-fluenza," as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should he without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and Caparrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing. FULFORD & Co., Brockville, On

Death of Mrs. O'Farrel, of St.

Malachy. We learn from St. Malachy, County of Dorchester, of the death of Mrs. O'Farrel, wife of James O'Farrel, farmer, and mother of Rev. Father O'Farrel, parish priest of Frampton, and James O'Farrel, secretarytreasurer of the municipality of St. Malachy.
The deceased immigrated from Ireland to Canada in the year 1833, and settled on a hush farm in the County of Dorohester, and by dint of persevering industry she and her by dint of persovering industry she and her husband soon gained affluence and brought up a family of four sons, new well known and highly esteemed. The deceased, at the time of her death, on the feurth of the present month, had attained the ripe old age of 80 years, and was only nine days ill prior to her demise. She was well known throughout Durchester County for her many virtues and sterling integrity. Her funeral took place on the following Tuesday, the 6th instant, to the project of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; the project of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; the view the magnific ence of en the following Tuesday, the 6th instant, to Pacific Route. To fish and hunt the parish church and was very largely attended, the chief mourners being her feur sens. Rav. Father O'Farrel, sen of the decreased, was the calebrant of a high requiem dream of the home-seeker, the Mass, and was assisted at it has the Pands. Mass, and was assisted at it by the Royds. Fatners Begin, parish pricet of St. Malachy, and Ganvin, of St. Leon de Standen. The musical portion of the service was also very impressive. Miss Begin presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service in the church the mertal remains of the deceased were interred in the parish burial ground. To the family of the deceased we render our sincere sympathy. - Quebec Telegraph, May 14.

OF GREAT VALUE.

Oapt. D. H. Lyen, manager and preprietor of the O. P.R. and R. W. and O. R. car ferry, Prescott, Ont., says: I used Nasal Brim for a prolenged case of Gold in the Head. Two applications effected a complete and thorough ours in less than 24 hours. I would not take \$100 for my bettle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it.

2 A Pell mintakar Knocking down the wrong



PAST ALL PRECEDENT I OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED



Als GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and Becomber), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ion months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Poleans Le.

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At the Academy of Muste. New Orleans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1890.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars. Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Bighthe \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

TW For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or snonymous schemes.

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### HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT and yet be

est between given points. For instance the St. Paul. Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnificently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great

to the fertile free lands of the Milk gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country

in a lovelyland HAND write for the

Great Re-OF pervation, FORTUNE! accept den

WANTED-IN ST. SOPHIE, COUNTY of Terrebenus, a Sabasi Terrebenus. bi Terrebeane, a School Teacher, cap-able of teaching French and English, to finish this school year. 41 8 JOHN JOS. OARRY, Sec. Trees.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

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MAMMOTH DRAWING.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

LIST OF PRIZES.						
1 PRIZE OF \$600,000 is. \$6 10,000 is. \$50,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$200,000 is. \$10,000 is.						
100 PRIZES OF 800 arc. \$50,000 200 PRIZES OF 400 arc. 120,000 500 PRIZES OF 400 arc. 200,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.						
100 Prizes of \$1,000 arc						
1,098 Prizes of \$200 are\$309 600 3,144 Prizes, amounting to\$2,159,600						

### AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters con-

taining Currency to W ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK

Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; River Valley; and offeres choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul

reached by the St Paul,
Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write
to F. I. WHITNEY,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and wanta freefarm

Catholic Progress in India.

The progress of the Cathelic Church in India has been miraonlous. Fifty years ago here were in the Indian vicariates of Madras, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Vizagapatum only 23 churches or chapels; there are new 225. liali a century back the same district posessed only 30 schools; now, there are 155. The Hyderabad Cathedral is thus described: The cathedral built about 1848, and dedicated to the Biessed Virgin Mary, under the title of the Assumption, is a splendid structure of the decorated style of Gothio architecture. It was built almost entirely from the contributions of the Irish soldiers.

Rome Under the Popes.

Bayard Taylor wrote of Rome under Pius IX. as follows: "There are more free hospitals for the sick, the peor and aged, the suffering of every class, in Rome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city of the world. The city of Rome has more free public schools than New York in proportion to her population, and, what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them. The Papal States, with a population of less than 3,000,000, have seven universi-

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none. 40-Seow oses none.

Expensive Education .- Miss Urban, from the city: Oa, there's no doubt that town life entarges a person's mind. Mr. Hayseed, who once spent a week in London : Yes'mit enlarges the mind; but how it narrers the pocket-book.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an Rass India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catharh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having testing the production of the second control of ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recurs in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mill by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Black, Rochester N. Y. 28-10-60w

He is an ill boy who goes, like a top, no longer than 'sls whipped.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedlly relieved by a single dose of MCGALE's Butternut Pills.

Taxes are feathers placked from all birds to line the nests of a few.

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

NOW READY.

PAuthor's Autograph Edition.

WHEN WE WERE BOYS.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN M.P.

With Portrait and Autograph Letter stating that this edition is the only one authorized by Mr. O'Brien.

12mo, Cloth, 560 Pages, \$1.50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent upon re-

caipt of price by the Publishers.

# LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,

15 East Sixteenth Street, New York

### BANQUE NOTICE Is bereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND ONE-HALF per cent. (34) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been

declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and feer MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive. Votice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Sharebolders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of

JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon.
By order of the Board. U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890.

### BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3) per cent, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank,

on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

Montreal April 23, 1890. BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP KINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 oense, (stamps or silver) post paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 33 at

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND A fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. BENZIGER BROS.

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PRINTED AND PURLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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All Business letters, and Communications in amoed for publication, should be addressed to J.P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY...... MAY 21, 1890

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, St. Felix of Can-THURSDAY, MAY 22, St. Julia.

FRIDAY, May 23, St. John Baptist Rossi. SATURDAY, May 24, B. Virgin Help of Dhristlaus. SUNDAY, May 25, Pentecest. MONDAY, May 26, St. Mary of Pazzi.

TUESDAY, May 27, St. Philip Nori.

### The Church and Mcdern Progress.

In this issue we reproduce two remarkable deliverances on the great questions of the present age, one by Cardinal Manning, the other by Cardinal Gibbons. Both are instinct with the spirit of hope for the future and cenfidence in ultimate triumph of right principles. As a friend of labor Cardinal Manning has already demonstrated his sincertty and power, and he bringe to the discussion of the subject the Peronices of a most full of kindbess for the sons of toil. Through all he says there breathes a spirit of earnestness keenly alive to the difficulties of the problem and deeply appreciative of the grand on behalf of the working classes has taken its

In the ringing words of Cardinal Gibbens we hear the voice of free America proclaiming living dead of British politics; the principal the true destiny of man on this continent. He boldly grasps the great issues of the day and shows how religious and social progress are advancing hand in hand, despite the wild, | which the chief guests' brows were adorned fantastic theories of destructive Redicals, or the more dangerous doctrines of anarchic pessimiats.

Taken together and with reference to the recent deliverances of the Pope on the same subjects a clear conception of the attitude of the Church towards modern society may be declamation, addressed at old-time political obtained. The false accusation, so perelatently put forward by the enemies of Catho | absence, took the place of cordial exchange of Holty, that the Church is opposed to modern progress, is completely refuted by these, the highest, authorities in the Church.

coveries and applications of new forces and | Gladstone ; the cheers with which a banquet. methods, the general advance of humanity in the lines of civilization, have a great, abiding and infallible guide and helper in the Church, which thus again gives the world assurance of the divinity and truth of her mission.

### Literary Piracy.

When the publication of Mr. William O'Brien's novel, "When We Were Boys," TRUE WITNESS was anxious to publish it. We telegraphed to the publishers at New Yerk who held the copyright, but they refarred us to the Longmans of London. We were willing to pay a reasonable considerathat the author should endure no loss been withheld, we abandoned the project. centemporaries in America have not acted in the same manner. The Boston Republic ad. ministers a deserved, if stinging, rebuke to these literary plunderers. It quotes the New York Tablet's extraordinary explanatien, thus:-

"We do this very reluctantly, as we had hoped that the action of our Irish-American contemporaries in regard to this work would enable us to respect Mr. O'Brien's wishes in regard to the agency through which his story should reach the American public But the course taken by said contemporaries in printing the story has left us no alternative, in justice to ourselves, but to follow suit-which we do, very much against our will. We hope, however, that the day is not far distant when an international copyright law will put a stop to literary piracy on both sides of the Atlantic,"

This apology, the Republic thinks, is "more humiliating than the theft, bad and to telerate in intimate official and personal Immeral as that is. Perhaps two or three Irish-American journals have undertaken to thwart Mr. O'Brien's expressed desires in respect to the circulation of his book in the United States. And because they have done this, the editor of the Tablet feels compelled to follow in their feetsteps. Supposing they Phonix Park. The heir of the Dake of had atolen money out of Mr. O'Brien's pecket, would our contemporary feel obliged to 'fellow suit' and become a thief? Is it sound merality to argue that because one the Marquis turned his back upon the history man committe a crime his neighbor must do of the Liberal party and repudiated its likewise? Is that the quality of Christian principles. He is not destined to play a virtue that an old and well-established Catholic journal like the Tablet would preach to its readers?

a stop to literary piracy on both sides of the to the extent of disposing of two church liv-

editor of the Tablet will feel compelled to a cedited to his industry. His father, the teo late now for feel ish Tories to cry because Peel, 1; Perth, 4; Peterborough, 2; Proscott Lord Fauntiercy in petticoats for her persisten. felonious fingers out of their peckets. Is not nearly two hundred thousand acres of land treasury. the meral law binding upon men who prefess and a rent reli of a million dollars per year. honesty and Christian morality in the ab. Sinister, saturnine and seclusive, his wealth sence of a statute? Is the prohibition alone gives him position; his title covers against stealing issued from Sinai not to be many defects of character, and his following The aggregate of the sums lent for this purheaded unless it be reinforced by a legislative is composed of servile flunkeys and political enactment? Is the editor of the Tablet declasses. willing to confess that his conduct is governed, even in matters of equity, by in the banquet without wit, without els- Eigin, Lanark, Lonnox, Grey, Addington, his fellow-men are regulated and controlled, Grinning Ghosts on the borders of the not by conscience, but by fear of the police. Styx may be as merry as were hosts and mand. man?

disgrace to a reputable journal under the cir- the parody the revelers pretended to think cometances. We have ne doubt that other | was pleasure. papers will be impelled to fellow the policy of the Tablet and to soothe their troubled consciences by the specious but humiliating argument advanced by its editor. But we hope that all reputable and honorable Catholic publishers will set their faces against this brazen theit. 'When We Were Boys' was written while the author was serving a sentence in prison because he loved his country, and was willing to risk his life in unselfish devotion to her came. He published a card when the book was about to be issued, in which he stated that the revenue derived from its sale in America would be the only source of profit according to him from the work. And Catholic and Irish. American editors, for personal gain, have stelen the fruits of his tell and threatened the successful circulation of the nevel. This course is simply disgraceful. It is more, it is grossly dishonest and immeral."

Political Dead Ducks in England

Occasionally leading papers in the United States give their attention to British politics and to use a phrase of the street, "size up" British politicians. One of the very best articles of this kind that we ever came across appeared the other day in one of the atlast and best of western Journals, the Chicago Herald. The subject on which it discanted was the banquet given by the Unionist highly trained intellect, sustained by a heart | Li berals to the Marquis of Hartington. The occasion was not one, that paper thinks, the gods of old might have shared nor men of modern sense deem festal. Wine may indeed have flowed, but wit there was none. Anotive of justice from which the movement | Speeches were spoken but elequence was absent. It was a banquet of painful reminiscence; of pique and chargin; of grim and ghastly gayety. It was attended by the speakers, Hartington himself, Goschen and Chamberlain, melancholy men on all occasions were on this sepulchral. The garlands with were of sehes, not of myrtle; the meats were funeral baked. There does not appear to have been a selltary gleam of hope, a spontanous and genial jest, a word that will be taken for a call to arms and a harbinger of victory. All was dusky solemnity. Minatory and personal friends, conspicuous by their deserved compliment to the chief personages present; and every man at the board, inatead of smiling at his neighbor, was point-Science, the activities of man, the dis- ing an angry finger over his shoulder at room ordinarily resounds in honor of the feast were substituted with groams and repreaches for the great and illustrious whom the unique company had deserted only to find themselves desolate,

Unique the company was. Goschen, the chancellor of the exchequer and champion of vested rights in rum : Chamberlain, the most detested and contemned character. In the political history of Great Britain; and Lord was announced, the management of THE Hartington himself, all reached distinction through Mr. Gladstone; all attained eminenge in the ranks and upon the pistform of the Liberal party. In banqueting together they seem rather phoats of their former political careers than entities having any tion for permission to publish the story, so Further place in public life, until, at least, they purge themselves of disleyslay and through our action. But, permission having return to their camp. Unwilling to assume the brand of Tories, they are no longer en-It is to be regretted that other of our Catholic | titled to wear the emblems of Liberalism; voluntarily separated frem their natural allies, they wander like the unburied of Greek theology, unloved in the land of their whilem enemies, who are centent to take tribute and confer obliquy. Next after Goschen, who is dry and metallic, Hartington is the limit attractive figure in Parliament, Taciturn, morose and haughty, his inherited social rank might have commanded any post in the Salisbury cabinet. Too indelent to work, or too proud wholly to repudiate his former avowals of detecting Terylem, he has kept aloef, Gosoben has willingly taken office and Chamberlain would have done so had Lord Saliabury been content to bestow its distinction upon one whose vulgar origin and trade-made wealth he is too arrogant association.

Lord Hartington has permitted private bereavement to polson his intelligence and allowed personal revenge to seek to punish a nation for the deed of a few fanatics. His brether, Lord Frederick Cavendleh, fell in Devonshire has never since been able to see any virtue in the Irish people; and when Mr. Gladstone proposed the Rome Rule bill powerful part in imperial pelitics after the coalition of Tories and recreant Liberals shall perish, as it must. Nearing sixty years

The caricaturists have a rich opportunity human laws enly, and that his obligations to quence, without hope, without premise. guest. The shades of Disraeli and Palm-"The piracy of Mr. O'Brien's story is a erston must have gibbered and justed at

### A Good Record.

The election campaign in Ontario is proseeding very quietly, considering the nature of the issues that have been raised. Too much prominence has been given to its religious aspect, and tee little to the real objects

of the Opposition, The Mowat Government has been the best any part of the Deminion has enjoyed since Confederation. Its financial record is without a blot. Its management of the Provincial domain was honest and sospomical. Its history has been free frem scandals. In all respects it presented a bright and shining contrast to the waste, extravagance and debauchery which characterized the Government of this Province down to 1887. The best precis of the care and honesty with which the scairs of Ontario were managed are seen in its having no public debt, a recurring annual surplus, and the large amounts expended from time to time on public institutions and other works of general attlity. In reply to Opposition critics it has been shown that from 1867 to 1889 the following sums were expended on capital account on the publie buildings and works of the Prevince:

85,285 98

451,781 39

178,097 04

735,400 95 663,260 81

292,081 72

233 866 80

233,615 45

140,311 48

314,874 58

59,100 26

88,329 54

107,708 94

84,345 30

154,072 29

51,646,34 117,060 24

Buildings, Queen's Park . . . . Asylum for the Insane, Toronto... Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, Mimico Branch..... Asylum for the Insane, London... Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston .. Asylum (branch) for the Insane, Kingston.
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia..... Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belle ville....
Blind Institute, Brantford......
Reformatory for Boys, Penetan 

ronto (old building)...... School of Practical Science, Toronto (new building and Andrew Mercer Reformatory for 

Females, Toronto...... Educational Department and Normal and Model Schools,
Toronto......
Normal and Model Schools 

Brock's Monument Queenston Heights....

\$5,614,229 73 Up to the time of Sandfield Macdonald's retirement from office in 1871, the expenditures on these services amounted to \$1.213. 773, leaving as the expenditure on public works and buildings, during Mr. Mowat's regime, 4,400,456. These figures supply one good reason why the Sandfield Macdonald surplus was not left untouched.

From 1867 to 1871 the Ontario Lagislature spent \$178 000 on colonisation roads. an average of \$44,500 a year, From 1872 to 1889 the expenditure on these roads was \$1,999.018, a yearly average of \$111,056. That is another reason why the surplus left by Sandfield Macdonal might have grown amaller,

Sandfield Macdonald set apart \$1,500,000 to aid railways, but he did not stay in office long enough to disburse the money. His successors have paid for the encouragement of about 3,000 miles of railway in the Province more than \$7,500,000; the municipalit es centributed \$14,000,000 more. What Tory would like to see the money back In the tressury, earning compound interest. and the country deprived of these arteries of

The amount of Ontario funds distributed among the municipalities by the Mowat Government, under the Municipal Lean Fund Act of 1873, was \$3,447,525. The greater portion of this large sum was spent by the municipalities in these ways :

In roads and bridges..........\$1,181,687 Of In paying debts caused by grant-ing aid to railways....... 987,889 18 In paying other debts incurred for permanent works not specified . . . 28,579 50 In educational purposes, including school houses built, school debts paid, and investments for school 

halls. (Seventy-two town halls have been built or paid for, and a large number of markets and lock-ups.)
In town and village improvements, by construction of waterworks, making sidewalks, planting shades trees, and buying steam 

In drainage.
In paying share of cost of county buildings, and aiding in the erec-tion of mills and manufactories In buying and laying out public parks and agricultural society of cometeries..... In aid given to unorganized dis-

1,917 02

The Provincial investments in drainage works are censtantly changing, money being paid by one municipality and lent to another. pose since 1873 is 1,163 161, and with this help large tracts of land have been drained in the counties of Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Peterboro', Essex, Leeds, Welland, Huron, Bruce, Durham, Porth, Hastings and Haldi-

When the Liberal party came into affice in 1871 there were two courses open to them in dealing with that portion of the annual revenue which is in excess of the sum absosolutely required for the public service of the Prevince—that is to say, for civil government, legislation, and administration of justice. They might have adepted a policy of hoarding up the annual surpluses and allowing them to accumulate in the treasury, throwing upon the people the whole cost of education, of the local administration of idetice, of the maintenance of convicts and lunatics, of the relief of the poor and the diseased. and of the construction and maintenance of colonization reads. Had they done this they might now have been able to show a total surplus of nearly fifty millions of dellars, for the accumulated sum would have been itself a source of steadily increasing revenue. They preferred to take the alternative course of relieving the burden of municipal taxation, by expending not merely the surplus revenue of each year as it accrued, but also a which they were called upon to deal when they took upon themselves the task of admin. istering the affairs of the Province.

From 1873 to 1889, there have been deficits in five years, aggregating \$666,792, and surrevenue \$2,220,450.

In 1871 the expenditures on education, the rate of 1871 (the last year of Sandfield's time. Government) there would bave been expended for these services in the succeeding 18 years rel of of ordinary municipal taxation, \$13,-050,286, which would have been added to eroment had been maintained. Yet a few \$6,427,252.

the treasury.

might be proud, and with which any people doubt that in the hands of Mr. Hamilton it nnassailableness, Mr. Meredith seeks a vic- well. tory through appeals to Protestant bigotry, but he will probably learn that the Protestants are more just and intelligent than he oredite them with being. It would be a sad thing for the country, indeed, should his estimate turn out the true one,

### Ontarie Schools.

The educational system of the Province of Ontario is justly regarded as the best in operation anywhere on this continent. The following statistics taken from the report of the Minister of Education for that province is therefore interesting at the present time, when certain politicians are moving to condown the Governments that has brought the system to the highly efficient state here

In 1867 there were 4.855 educational establishments in operation in Ontario, and the grand total of students and pupils attending the public, separate, collegiste, high, normal and model schools was 514,301. The number of high schools and collegiate institutes increased between 1867 and 1888 from 102 to 115, and the attendance at the same increased from 5,696 to 17,742. The follow. ing table shows the number and attendance of the Public and Separate schools at the dates named :

nt by the		Pub. Pupi		Pupila
-		oola	Schools	
	18574.			18,924
181,687 06	18684,	118 399,30	5 162	2),594
,202,000	18894.	359 411,74	<b>5</b> , 165	20 684
987,889 18	18704.	<b>103 421</b> 86	6 163	21,652
903 (400 10	1871 4.4	<b>138</b> 425, 12	7 160	21,200
28,579 56	18724,		6 171	21,406
20,015 00	1873 4,1			22,073
	1874 4,			22,786
	1875 4,0			22,673
706 468 85	1876 4,			25, 294
100 100 00	1877 4.9			24,952
147 040 40	1878 4,			25,610
147,846 40	18794			24,779
	18804		4 196	25.311
	18815.		9 195	24,819
	18825,0			26,148
	18835,0			26,117
				27,463
	18845,1			
	18855,1	17 444,86		27,590
	1886 5,2			29,199
75,482 65	18875.2			80,872
48,749 46	18885,	3 <b>30 464,2</b> 0	0 239	81,198
27,642 27	In the 2	l years the	number ef	Public

In the 21 years the number of Public Schools increased by 1,069 and the attendance by 81,481. The number of Separate Schools increased by 78 and the attendance by 12,204. The Separate Schools of Ontario are located as follows -In the counties of Bruce, 3; Carleton, 9; Essex, 6; Fronte-

pilier the literary property of his friends, Duke of Devoushire, now eighty-two years of the money that was handed over to the and Russell, 22; Renfrew, 4; Simose, 3;

Guelph, 3; Hamilton, 6; Kingeton, 5; Guelph, 3; Hamilton, 6; Kingston, 5; pressly to meet her case" and that in that way the beautiful legend of the roses taking the Catherines, 4; St Thomas, 1; Toronte, 13; place of the loaves or the nucovered basket, and total, 57.

In the towns of Almonte, 1; Amheretburg, 2; Barrie, 1; Berlin, 2; Brockville, 3; Chatam, 1; Cobourg, 1; Cornwall, 3; Dondas, 2; Galt, 1; Gederich, 1; Ingersell, 1; Lindsay, 2; Newmarket, 1; Niagara Felie, 1; Oakville, 1 Orillia, 1; Oshawa, 1; Owen Sound ; Paris, 1 ; Peterberough, 3 ; Pictum, 1; Port Arthur, 2; Prescott, 1; Sarnis, 2: St. Mary's, 1 ; Therold, 2; Trenton, 1 ; Whitby. 1 : total, 57.

### The Bitter Truth.

Mr. Gladstone has come in for unstinted abuse for declining to join in lecturing the Czar of Russia on Siberian atrocities while the British Government continues a system in Ireland every bit as bad in some respects as that which has raised the ireful indignation of Englishmen. These philanthropists lift their bands and voices in hely horror of Russian tyranny. They can sympathise with the victims of pelitical persecution five thou-durance? And to what purpose this endurance? The writer then goes on to say that sand miles away, while they close their eyes to the burning homes of Ireland, and their and commendation of sensible ears to the despairing ories that ring ever mountain and valley from people driven to die in the ditches at the point of the British bayonet; They can weep over exiles in large part of the accumulated surplus with | Siberia flogged and chained, but they coldly gaze without pity or compassion on the murder of a Mandeville; they can even laugh over the huge joke of starving political prisoners in Tuliamore, and actually applied the massacre of Mitchelstown. Mr. Gladpluses in twelve years aggregating \$2,887,252 | stone has told the British people a poignant | CARMEL IN AMERICA. (Illustrated.) John making the met addition to surplus out of truth, and they writhe under it, because they feel its sting. Philistine British hypocrisy The surplus at the end of 1889 was \$6,427, hates to have its mask torn away and the mirror held up to its unlovely naked features. But let them wriggle and let them squirm. agriculture and arts, hospitals and charities, Truth has been spoken by the voice of asylums, etc., administration of justice, and Hogiand's greatest son, and the heart and colonization roads amounted to a tetal of conscience of England which is not Philistine, \$798 \$35 Had the limit been kept down to nor yet Tory, will respond to him in good

THE C. M. B. A. Journal is the name of \$14,379,084. But the actual expenditure on a new monthly paper started at this city by these services was \$27,429 370. The Mowat Mr. John Hamilton. As the title indicates Government has given back to the people in it will be devoted to the interests of the large field of usefulness. The first number the earplus if the same parsimony which is well edited, the typographical get up uncharacterized the Sandfield Macdonald Gov- exceptionable and it seems to start upon its gion as Sister Teresa of Jesus. In her youth, career with every sign of prosperity and which was a little less than \$7,000,000 when success in his new venture. His long connec-Sandfield went out of office, is now only thou with THE TRUE WITNESS has given him The cost of maintaining the Provincial as he has undertaken, and which ought to think the money should have been kept in for intercommunication and discussion regarding matters of interest. The value of Owing partly no doubt to the rividity of the such a medium is undoubted and we have no ought to be satisfied. Being convinced of its will perform its mission faithfully and

### LITERARY REVIEW.

MEDITATIONS ON THE VENI SANCTA SPIRITUS. Fr. Pustet & Co., New York. SHORT AND PRACTICAL MAY DEVOTIONS. Fr.

Pustet & Co., New York. PRENEE ET LIEEZ. Quebec: Fourgues & Wise-man, 134 rue St. Joseph, St. Roch.

These are all works of devotion, intended, as the names imply, for the perusal of those who are prayerfully and meditatively inclined. They are all compiled by religiouses, the "May Devotion" by the provincial of Se Cordis Jesu, and the Navena by a Sister of Mercy, who, from the inscription on the title page, appears to have been a convert.

THE TRISECTION OF THE ANGLE. By John A. Lanigau. Randall & Langley, pub., Hyde Park, Mass.

In this little brochure the author claims to have "solved for the first thime," a problem in Geometry "that has baffled the efforts of mathematicians up to the present day."

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR FARMERS. J. Taylor, manager National Pub. Co., Yongs atreet, Toronto. This is a pamphlet containing extracts from

the speeches of Mr. Erastus Wiman on the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity. CATHOLIGITY VS. PROTESTANTISM, Hoffman Bros., Milwaukse, 413 East Water St.

In this book are presented the conversations of a Catholic missionary with Americans, to which is added A Biographical Sketch of the Author. The work is written by Rev. John C. THE NEW MOON. New Moon Pub. Co., Lowell,

Mass.
This little magazine is as usual full of good things from cover to cover: A glance at the feast. Always full of variety and incident is is sure of a cordial welcome.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. MACmillan & Uo., Fourth Avenue, New York. "The English Illustrated" opens for May with an engraving full of life and vigor called 'The Greek Water Carrier. Sir Julian Goldsmid discourses upon "Transatlantic Trifles," in which, among other things, he shows up the methods of interviewing practised on this side of the water. "Albert Drurer" is an interestmethods of interviewing practises on this side of the water. "Albert Drurer" is an interesting except of the life and labors of the great Teutonic artist. "For the Cause" is a story of the Paris of the sixteenth century, by Stanley J Weyman. "Some Board School Children," by James Ruuciman, illustrated by Hugh Thompson. "Fasting," by Canon Farrar, and "A Cycle of Six Love Lyrice" make up the

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. Rev. W. D. Hughes, manager, 427 West Fifty-Ninth atreet. In the May number of this magazine, Rav. Wm. Barry sketches "Catholic and Democratic Ideals" with a free hand, and the German VonWindthorst receives his due at the hands of another writer. Passages from the life of the lamented Father Hecker, are still continued. "We hope," says our plous New York consemperary, "that the day is not far distant
when an international copyright law will put
a stop to literary piracy on both aides of the
Atlantic." But until that day dawns the

misenterpretation of the beautiful legend of St. Elizabeth of Hungary by striving to make it even though his friends beg him to keep his age, will leave him forty church livings, municipalities does not yet remain in the Stermount, 4; Waterloe, 6; Welland, 2; appear that the gentle-hearted queen when sur-Wellington, 8; Wentworth, 1; York, 2; prized by her husband in the act of carrying Districts, 8; total, 136

In the cities of Bellville, 3; Brantford, 1; that the saints resound her from the taint of untruth by a sort of expost facto act, passed exblooming in the depth of winter, was accounted

> How To Preserve Health. By Louis Barkan, M.D. American News Co., New York. The above is a very valuable manual of

bygiene for household use. Health and Disease

are treated of in an extremely simple and yes comprehensive manner. As a work for daily reference and careful persual, it cannot fail in commending itself to the attention of every right-thinking reader. That rarest of all qualities, common sense, speaks asp-cially in those portions of the book devoted to a discussion of the value of rational clothing. The author does value in the with that cast-tron humbug, the corset, when he says—"Many refixed women complain that causality of rights is do women complain that equality of rights is de-nied them and that they are thereby kept in subjection to the male sex. The greater subjection would seem to be that which they endure of their own accord. A woman who wishes to appear lady like must appear in a certain species of slave chains; for the iron clad, ateel-plated corsets which prevent free mobility and suppresses all feeling of personal liberty, the painting of the face, the sleeves which fit tightly like bands about the arms and restrain motion at shoulder and elbow, the high-heeled shoes, more than all that enemy to comfort in f by eschewing these worse than useless forms of dressing the woman thereby gains the esteem well afford to dispense with the silly flatteries of empty-headed dandies. One more extract from Dr. Barkan's admirable work, in which is voiced a great truth, which must have struck the observant long before it found expression here, as the most crying evils of the age we live

in:"We cannot too strongly deprecate the laying of toe much stress upon the question of dress and upon external appearance in general. It always shows lack of good taste, and it may in the end undermine the moral nature of the individual."

Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

The volume above indicated purports to be "A Centennial History of the Discalced Car-melites in the United States." In is the work of Charles Warren Currier, a Redemptorist father, and is dedicated to Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, by whom the Carmelites were first introduced into the country. Although dealing for the most part establishment of the community at Baltimore, the took refers at some length to other Ameri can institutions, amongst others to the Canadian

After dwelling at some length upon the estab lishments of the order at Baltimore and St. Louis, a chapter, necessarily brief, on account of the comparatively short space of time that has elapsed since the foundation of the order in Canada, is given concerning the community in this city. As late as 1873, a convent of Carmelits nuns was founded in Montreal. It owed its Association in Canada and certainly has a fountation to the zeal of a young French lady, a daughter of the dean of the medical faculty at Laval University. She was known in the world as Marie Lucie Hermine Fremont, and in reli visiting the Carmelites at Baltimore, she conerement had been maintained. Yet a few career with every sign of prosperity and ceived the idea of entering the order. The profecolish critics complain that the surplus, vitality. We wish Mr. Hamilton abundant ject of establishing it in Canada was a later project. Entering a monastery of the discalced Carmelites at Rheims, France, she died tion with the true withest has given him a year after entrance, whilst yet almost in the the experience needed in an enterprise such novitiate. Her earthly stay among her chosen sisters, though very brief, left enduring memo-ries behind among them. To those desirous of lunatic asylums has gone up from \$187,719 in have the support of all the members of the leading the record of her short but levely life, a light to \$490,605 in 1889, yet some people Association. They will have in it an ergan of the location of the large of the larg Carmel, by the Jesuit father, Rev. Antoine Braum, is recommended.

> ved in these the great antiquity of the order, and paramount to all these, on account of the total seclusion from the outer world there practiced, there is a great deal of interest attaching in the public mind to snything relating to these recludes. Living in the world and yes apart from it, and thus in many instances having forfeited the world's renown, they yes hold a place in the world's wonder. As this is a natural curiosity in no way deserving of reproof, there is no good reason why it should not be gratified, as is done in the volume under review.

> The order of Mt. Carmel is of great autiquity, having been first established on the rl pes of the scriptural Carmel in the Holy Land. Its primitive founder is claimed to be St. Elias, shough St. Teresa is always regarded as the great reformer of the order, as it was under her the rule of the descalced Carmelites came into

> A few facts concerning the way of living adopted by the Carmelites may not be out o place here. Needless to say, it is one of the most austere, if not indeed the most austere of the monastic orders:

> Bodily mortification is rigidly insisted on; flesh meas is interdicted; tasting is frequent; the bedding is of straw, with sheets of serge; the habit is of serge; sandals instead of shi are worn ; the inmases are always veiled in the presence of visitors from the outside world; part of their time is spent in prayer, part in manual labor; the monasteries are self-sup-porting; continued silence, save for short periods of recreation, is imposed; in short every privation and every sacrifice is indicated as worthy to be emulous of, that may tend to further she higher and fuller development of

### The Heintzman Pianos.

the contemplative life.

A question is very often asked why so many Heintzman Pianos are used in Montreal. That question is very easily answered. Because the people of Montreal know a good thing when it is brought under their notice in a proper manner. The Heintzman Company have been very lucky in their selection of an agent, as in Mr. U. W. Lindsay are congregated all the attri-butes necessary to a successful business man. He has already sold in Montreal over 1,000 Heintzman Pianos, which alone speaks volumes in his favor as a pushing and energetic agent. The leading families of Montreal patronize Mr. Lindsay. The leading convents in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland use the Heinterman Piano, and all speak highly of its wonderful power. It has gained first prizes wherever placed in competition with other makes, and it has no equal for the price charged. Mr. Lindsay's terms are made to suit the wants of the most moderate means. He is courteous and gentlemanly in his dealings with all. We would bespeak for him a share of the trade of our readers, and we feel assured that estisfaction will be the result.

The following is a tabular statement of the evictions which took place in Ireland between 1846 and 1886, as shown by the returns of the Inspector General of Constabulary :-

From 1882 to 1886...... 57,000 

Of this appalling total it is impossible to tell how many poor persons died on the readside from exposure; but it is safe to say that a large proportion so perlahed. Notwithstanding this fearful showing, you will get nominal Irishmen opposing every movement for improving their condition and voting for the Tories who are oppressing them.



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, erength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in clique competition with the multitude of low test, ahort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold ten, or only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER to the CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

## EN AVANT MERCIER.

No Slavery to the Federal Power.

Independence Declared By the Plucky Premier.

QUEBEC, May 16 .- The Liberal convention for the District of Quebec was held yesterday in Tara Hall. Mr. Francols Langelier, M.P. ex mayor, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. A. Langlais, a Nationalist, and Mr. Oliver, a director of L'Union Libérale, the atraight rouge organ, appointed secretaries. The Hou. Messrs. Meroler and Shehyn ocenpied seats on the platform and were received with loud cheers.

The convention represented the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, Matane, Rimouski, Temiscousta, Kamouraska L'Illat, Mont magny, Bellechasse, Levis, Dorchester, Beance, Lotbiniere, Megantic, Arthabaska, Dommond, Chicoutimi and Seguency, Lake St. John, Charlevolx, Montmorency, Queboo County, Quebec East, Quebec Centre, Quebec West, St. Sauveur, Portueul, Champlain, Three Rivers, Nicolat, St. Maurice and Markinongé, and there were also representatives present from the district of Three Rivers.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, after some preliminaries, read the following speech to the convention outlining

THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY

and programme on which he presents himself to the electors :

Gentlemen: I have decided to read the speech that I am about to deliver, so that no misrepresentations be made. We are on the eve of a general election, on this result of which depends the fate of this province, of the Dominion. The question to be decided is whether the provinces that form the Dominion of Canada will be slaves to t e Federal executive or whether they will continue to enjoy their autonomy. If the question is decided in favor of Ottawa, then we can safely affirm that the colonial bonds, the links that join together the several provinces will be broken. It would be useless to doubt what I have just said, for concentration of legislative powers at O twe means nothing else than a crash in which the whole Deminion will be involved. Now the question arises whether that calamity will be followed by independence. by Imperial Federation or | To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. annexation. That I do not know. It is one of those secrets of the future which no man can forestel just now. The Government of which I am the chief has always stood up, always fought for the interests of the provinces. The Inter-provincial conference is a very strong proof of what I affirm. We have mede curselves the champions of provincial rights against the would-be encrosohment of Federal intervention. Now if the people of the province refuse to continue the confidence they have entrusted with us, what will be the result? Simply that we will have to step down and out and give over the rains of power to the very political party the mempers of which are trying to run down our political form of government, who preach eltrer Imperial Feberation or

### LEGISLATIVE UNION.

Now, it is well known that legislative union means ruin to the provinces, while Imperial Federation would be the equivalent of the annihilation of Canada. Where are to be found those who wish and work with all their might to see provincial rights abolished? Why right in the ranks of our political opponents. They are united. They belong to other provinces than that of Quebec, but they have the help of our opponents here. They are united, and we suffer from divisions, not in our party but in the prevince. Now is it not a fact that in Oatario, in Manitoba, the question has been raised as to the opportunity of abelishing our French language, which a treaty guarantees us? Also, that of abeliahing separate schools? Who are helping these enemies? Why, the bless of Quebeo province, who, forgetting the honorable race to which they belong, crawl at the very feet of the English-speaking majority of the Dominion, and who by so doing obtain the despise of all right-thinking Protestants. Oan you forget the fanatical attacks of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Meredit 1? Can you say that the bleu leader, Mr. Taillon, or any of his followers, have dared to raise their voice to protest? No. They are the allies of those who wish to crush us out of existence as a people. They coolly receive the insults that are showered upon us by the fanatios. The latter, not content with striving to deprive us of our cherished rights by Parliamentary means, have formed themselves into associations, which have for their avewed object the annihilation of what is the nearest to our hearts—our oreed, our lan-guage and our laws. The Province of Quebec has repeatedly been insulted by these ianatics, but we of the province, irrespective of race or creed, are quite ready to defend our rights and

IF IT COMES TO WAR. we will reluctantly fight for our rights. But then we will fight for them with no doubts as to the courage and the firm hearts of the people of the prevince of Quebec. We are strong in our opinion that there is no cause whatever for attacking us or to represch us with anything unjust. We have treated our idends of different creeds with all possible justice. We have given them more than their there after the settlement of the Jesuit estates. We have helped them to build tchools. We have freely subsidized their hespitals, and, to finish this part of my argument, I will add that for the first time in the

sister prevince, I mean to \$10,600 subscribed for the University of Toronto. We have been most unjustly attacked. It is not the first time that the Liberal party has been violimized by fanatics. Formerly we were socused of insulting the clergy. Francols Langelier is a living proof of that. He was then accused by the very same men who now wage war on the Catholic Church. The Bleus of to-day have no more sympathy with clergy, who now know their hypocrisy. The chief of the party formerly attacked is now the proud bearer of the highest decoration that the Pope can grant. Seeing that they could no more induce the people to think that the Liberals were evil-doors, they now try to excite the fanatioism of the Protestant element. Happily, their nefatious work has not borne lasting fruit, for to-day the enlightened part of the population without distinction of creeds have opened their eyes to the doings of the bleu leaders. A bas la clique, is the war-ory of our adversaries who know by experience the formidable effect of that cry on the masses. Well, where is the very men who, when we were in epposition, overthrew the clique who has brought tion, overthrew the clique who has brought with which you have applied yourselves to your with which are applied yourselves to your clique they want to overthrow? The

VERGE OF RUIN

the province of Quebec. Men like Rhodes, Shehyn, Garneau, David, Ross. Those are my daily confidence. Without their advice while, the continuance for another year of what is knewn as the modus virindi will serve to government adversaries, unanimensly agreed I was an honest man. Since then they brand I was an honest man. Since then they brand friendly relations with the United States me as a thief. If so, those whom I have just Government and its people.

The readjustment of the Customs tariff, calrespect of the whole of Canada. Mr. Shehyn restored the finances. Col. Rhedes gave vigor to agriculture. Hesses. Ross and Garneau are admirable workers, yet, say the blues, all are thieves, for they are equally banking has been most carefully considered and responsible. I admit that the expenses have will be found to guard the interest of the public angmented, so have the revenues. Deficits, and to be sufficiently liberal to those who are more immediatly affected by its provisions. placed by surpluses. Mr. Shebyn's word is the more immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to Bills of Exchange, the more immediately affected by its provisions. there to prove it as well as figures. We expend more because we have operated reforms in all departments and that with favorable results to the province. We do not understand economy as the Ross-Taillon Government did. Economy in charitable grants vice In expenses for advoational purposes vice throwing away moneys to boodlers to obtain allotoral funds. Economy of that kidd we do not want. Our adversaries are at bay, they have no proveness. the McGreevy and Rykert scandals. Economy they have no programme, so trey try and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of capital and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of all great nations. It will likewise that the national alliance is threadbare and going to pieces. That is false. Never have cerns the occupation and well being of the workthe two wings of the Nationalist Party been so closely united. An alliance has been made and it will be respected. The question of new leans has been taken up by the bleus. They affect the wish to put the Government in tutorship. They are not sincere and the pro-postion of submitting new loans to the approval of a public vote has been ridicaled by their chief. Sir John Macdonald. I invite population, are well adapted to promote the Opposition to criticize my policy concern efficient administration of the departments to inght night schools, iron bridges, railway aid and colonization; I invite criticism on every point, feeling confident in the intelligence of the province.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Mercler's speech, Mr. John White of Meganto spoke in favor of the Government and moved that a general committee for the

district be formed. Mr. Bernatchez seconded the motion and moved to t Sonator Polletier be appointed president and an executive committee consistngof Mesers. Rionard Turner, treasurer ; E Pacand, secretary, and Emile Jacot and H. J. Patry be also elected. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Election.

Sin: -As your able P. O'Hanly, seems to take exception to my statements as to the complexion of the Ottawa vote at the last election. I have now merely to repeat it : that figures do not lie, and that the returns from the different wards prove that Mr Hay, the champi in of "Equal Rights," received a majority in all the wards in the upper town, while the member electreceived large majorities in all the wards in Lower town Now, it is well known that the residents of the former place are principally Protestant, and in the latter Catholic, which establishes the fact, that cannot be controverted, that the member elect is indebted for his election to the Mr. O'Hanly's estimate is merely based on

assumption, but we all know that assumption is

Indeed, Mr. O'Hanly, at the close of his letter, acknowledges how the Catholic vote went, by his pathetic appeal as to their action Under the circumstances, I think they acted rightly in voting for a gentleman who was bried and found to be just to all men and free from the taint of bigoury, although differing from many of them in his religious and political views; particularly, too, when they found many of the so-called Liberals flocking to the standard of the "Equal Rights" champion.
It is highly sreditable to the Irish race to find

that they are always tolerant, charitable, or truly liberal, as has been found in Ireland where, in a large number of constituencies all Catholic, they elect Protestants to represent them. It would bring about a happier state everywhere if Protestants generally would only imitate them in this respect.

Ottawa, May 16.h, 1890.

Rev. C. A. B. Cadot. Parish Priest of St. Columban.

The parish of St. Columban, situated on the slope of the Laurentides, in the county of Two Mountains, as an Irish Catholic parish. The first pioneers at the instance of the late bishop Phelan and Rev. Father Richards then of the seminary of St. Sulpice, to whom on arriving in Canada those brave old Irishmen applied for advice where to locate and bring up their families, were by them sent to St. Columban, in the year 1830. Amongst, the first settlers the late John Phelen was prominent. He was father of M. J. Phelen, who still dwells on the old homestead at St. Columban and has been post master for forty-two years. Rev. Father Mo-Greevy was first pastor, then Rev. M. Blythe, who left on the burning of the Presbytery. The late Rev. John Fahey replaced Faher Blythe the year after, and remained the beloved. konored and respected pastor forty five years. At his death, his devoted children, aided by the descendants of St. Columban, now scattered through Cauada and the United States, generously subscribed towards the exection of a grantte monument in memory of that holy prices. The monument was built St. Columban's sons, Mr. Louis Hughes of Montreal. Then came Rev. Mr. Poissant, a devoted priest who made many improvements in the parish, remained ten years, Then came Rev. Mr. Cadot, who, we trust, God will spare to us many years. The last named was, on the 10th of May, the recipient of s splendid present in money from the young boys of St. Columban now residing at Montreal for his own use and benefit. This substantial token was presented to Rev. Mr. Cadot through Messrs. Wm. Hart and Michael Kinsella, with, at the same time, an appropriate address for the occasion. The rev. gentleman was taken by surprise; nevertheless, he made a very touching and fatherly reply, thanking the young

rebuilding of a Protestant institution in a and temporal welfare. He also thanks two

and further serves to mark the strong ties of friendship that are linked up in their recollec-tions of the dear old Irish Catholic parish of St. Columban.

A FRIEND OF ST. COLUMBAN.

PROROGATION

Of the Dominton Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 16 -Tue Governor General and staff arrived at Parliament Buildings shortly after four e'clock and was received by a guard of honor from the Foot Guards. Arrived in the Serate chamber the House of Commons were summoned and His Excel lency prorogued Parliament with the follow ing speech :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In bringing to a close this somewhat pro-

mportant duties.
The negotiations respecting the Behring Sea question are still in progress at Washington with good prospect of a tavorable result. Mean-

acceptance from all classes.

Im am glad to believe that the act relating to We ex cheques and promissory notes will doubtless render more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in that regard uniform in all respects throughout

a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful and several

will promote the investigation and study of the questions which effect the relations of capital ing classes. In some other measures of the present session you desire to improve the laws which apply particularly to those engaged in industrial pursuits will likewise be recognized. The various provisions to amend the laws relating to railways, to patents, copyrights and trade marks and to the Department of Indian Revenue, and likewise the enactment to improve the statutes for the management of our Indian

which they relate.

A large amount of private railway legislation indicates a spirite of enterprise throughout the country, which it is to be hoped will lead to a aubstantial development of the railway works of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :-I thank you for the liberal provision which rou have made for the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I take leave of you for the present which the earnest hope that in the coming season our people in every part of Canada may be blessed with an abundant reward for their labors, and may witness a marked advance in the prosperity of the Dominion.

(For THE TRUE WITNESS.) The Tories' Appeal to the Equal Righters.

Brush your armor, and then Join our party on this great occasion Let No Popers be Our watchword to free Our country from foreign invasion; Else the old Pope of Rome May to Canada come

And claim it as his patrimony. See, the "Jesuits' Estate" You could not confiscate. Because people said 'swould be simony !

The habitant, too, Must his lauguage eschew, If this province he chooses to dwell in; In no school must be taught, for with danger 'tis fraught If a child learns to read or to spell in

His own mother tongue; Nor be spoken, nor sung The language of his muse's rhyming ; For the tree, you all know, Will assuredly grow

To the side that the swig is inclining. Such a long conquer'd race Must have a bold face, To dream of such consideration.

They should thankful feel And at our feet kneel

For a much more confined soleration. And if this they don's know, Tis our duty to show. If milder means prove unavailing. If they make such pretence We'll drive them off hence

By the power of our bayonets prevailing. Then, those separate schools, What a pity such fools As leagued for to form our Dominion. Did those guarantees give Under which they can live

How true 'tis "the great Live too early or late To act as the world's benefactors. McCarthy so true. And Meredith, too,
Would have quashed them had they been
the actors.

Despite our strong adverse opinion.

We can choose a half score From among many more
Whose hearts throb with kindred pulsation,
And among those we choose There is J. B. L. Hughes, That heaven-born chief of education.

There is Oreighton from Grey, Who some people say To the Treasury takes a great fancy, There's French and there's Craic. But he's gone, so we beg As a useful decoy you'll take Clancy.

Such a galaxy bright Shining out in the night Of darkness and gloom on us bearing, Will illumins our way To that bright happy day When no rights but our own will get hearing. Then come, one and all,

Let's stand now or fall By our motto at coming election. Let such as above Who faithful will prove Be your wise and your only selection."

M, C. O'DONNELL. Guelph, Ont., May, 1890.

Since the commencement of the trial of the history of Canada, the government of the Prevince of Gather, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a subscribes bewards the plored the blessings of God for their spiritual ocived into the Catholic Church.

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE. L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Sole Agent for Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Estian and Dominton Organs.

### THE \$10,000 AFFAIR

In Connection With the Wheinn-Ford Case-Mr. Pacaud's Patiure to Appear.

A law suit which has given rise to much com-mont in political and journalistic circles has been going on before the Practice Court in this city for a me time time past and was concluded on Monday, when the judge reserved his decision to a future day. The cause was brought about by a seizure having been put on \$155,000 in the hands of the Government, that being the amount of the award of the arbitrators for the settlem nt of the claim of the firm for the construct on of the Quebec Court House. It came out in the evidence that Mr. Whelan

had transferred this claim to the bank as security for a loan of \$15,000. It appears that after the award was made some difficulty arose as to the placing of the item for its payment in the estimates, and, when the cause came up on its merits, Mr. Whelan swore that he had re-oured convincing assurances that, if he did not pay \$10,000, the item would not be included. He accordingly gave Mr. Pacaud, of L'Elec'eur, who was one of those who made this assurance, a cheque for \$10,000. When this came out in evidence there was, of course, quite a commotion. It was expected that Mr. Pacaud would appear and give his evidence under oath, since he had stated that the money was used in buy-ing off members of the Opposition who threstened to oppose the passage of the item. The report in a city paper says:—

Mr. C. J. Dohersy, Q.C., Mr. Whelan's lawyer, was asked if Mr. Pacaud had been suspensed and how it was that he had not turned up. "I believe the other side subpanaed him," he replied. "If he doesn't come it must be because he dare not." Mr. Beausoleil or Mr. Martineau did not know if he had been supunaed nor could Alderman Prefontaine, who is also in the case, give any information. Then Mr J. P. Whelan was asked what answer he had for Pacaud's statement that he could bring up filly witnesses to swear that he (Whelan) had said that the money had been paid by him to be banded over to the Opposition. "If any person," he replied, "is brought and swears that I said that the money was paid by me to bribe the Opposition 1 will have

### ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

If Pacaud goes to extremes I guess it will not be hard to say who got the money. I have no knowledge at all of any being paid to the Opposition before seeing it stated in L'Electeur, Judging from the record the clique have in Quebec they are not apt to divy up. I have reason to know that not a single member of the Opposition was opposed to the item, because the arbitration bond under which the award was made was most string-nt, and it tookime a year before I could make up my mind to sign it. There was no possible appeal from it legally otherwise. When the item was placed in the budget it became a Government question. With a majority of 18 there was no fear of the item being defeated, because to have voted it down would have been wann of confidence. I spent only two days in Quebec during the last session and I did not bother my head about the matter. I paid the \$10,000 to Mr. Pacand because I was clearly informed and I was under the impression and had to believe that if the money was not forthcoming the item would

NOT BE PAID.

In an interview in Quebec Mr. Pacaud said :--"Certain newspapers are of very bad faith. Thus they claim that I distributed the money among the members of the Opposition. I never said anything of the kind, I said that I had remitted the money to a person who undertook to pacify the Opposition, and than, as a matter of fact, that person suc be deeded in pacifying the Opposition, and that he succeeded as understood." Mr. Pacaude positively declined to say whom he had paid the money.

PACAUD IS HEARD FROM.

QUEBEC, May 19.-I have just seen Mr. Pacaud, who referred me to what has been putlished in the Electrur this morning. He will not name whom he gave the money to. He did not go to Montreal because he was informed that he was not wanted there. A further statement can be expected soon. Mr. Tom Chase Casgrain's signature is affixed this morning in the Canadien to the declaration signed by Mesers. Tailion, Flynn, Blanchet and Des-jardins denying having received money from

Pacaud or anybody else. MB. MERCIER HEARD FROM.

"Will you disavow Mr. Pacaud after the revelations made by Mr. Whelan under oath?" was asked Premier Mercier at St. Hyacinthe. "It is a very bad thing," replied the Premier, and I regret it very much. Personally I know no more about it than what I saw in the news-papers. When I heard of it I immediately sent for Mr. Pacand and seked him about it. He told me that he had indeed received the money from Mr. Whelen, but that he had not kept i or used to for himself. I asked him a second time whether he certainly did not have it. And he positively told me that he had not. I insisted on knowing who had it, and to whom he had given it. But he refused to give me the he should have given it out; because it is an ugly looking thing to think that members can be bought up with money. I read in the papers the disavowal of Hon. Messrs. Tailloo, Blanchet and Flynn. Of course I know that these gentlemen never reseived a cent of the money. With regard to Mr. Whelan's claim, I refused to pay it, but unfortunately Mr. Perrault, the arbitrator, decided against the Government and after consulting eminent lawyers I saw I could not appeal from the award and had to put the item in the estimates.

Mr. Pacaud," said an eminent friend of the Government, "cannot give the names of the money. If he be

Government, "cannot give the names of the parties to whom he gave the money. If he be forced he will be man enough to go to gack rather than divulge a secret of honor. But there are some friends of his who know the secret and they will then come to his aid and say what he

If Mr. Pacaud is not called as a witness, the Conservatives are at present discussing what legal process they can take to compel him to speak and say to whom the money was paid. Actions for libel on behalf of each member of the Opposition against Mr. Pacaud are spoken of.

Mr. C. A. Geofficon, Q. C., was the first witness. He know that since the award had been rendered by the arbitrator several attempts had been made to settle the difficulties existing between Mr. Ford and Mr. Whelan, An arrangement was suggested by which he was to settle the obligations of the parties and Mr. Sancer was to look into the figures. The suggestion fell through. Since the parties had gone into Court he had had nothing to do with the case. No books or other documents were sub-mitted to him. Having had no written com-

Whelan, said that he himself handed the \$10,000 to Mr. Ernest Pacaud at the Banque du Peuble on February 6

Mr. Doherty asked whether he knew for what Mr. Doberty saked whether he knew for what purpose the money was given to Mr. Pacaud and Mr. Beausoleil objected. But Mr. Doberty insisted that the question be answered, now that such a flourish of trump to had been made about Mr. Pacaud's coming nere buday.

Hon. R. Left some, Q.U. remark d that the money was probably given to have masses said.

The Court instructed the witness to answer as far as his own personal knowledge went. Mr. Lonioux replied: "Mr. Pacaut came here about February 15, and as I knew the intentions and plans of Mr. Whelen are Pacaut asked me to see Mr. Whelen and to tell him that for \$10,000 he would see that the nem in the attention and plans of the attention of the control of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the

the estimates would not be struck out."

Mr. Doberty: "How do you know that?"

"Because Mr. Paraud told me hinself that that was the purpose of the money?" replied

Mr Lemiux.
This closed the case and Mr. Doherty began This closed the case and mr. Lonerry began his argument to the effect that there was no secretion on the part of Mr. Whelan of the \$155,000 which could have justified the selected of the money by Mr. Ford.

### HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Tribute frem the Lower Provinces. Oa the 23rd of May last, on the occasion o the seventh anniversary of his assumption of the duties of Minister of Inland Revenue, the Hon. Mr. Costigan was the recipient of a number of addresses of felicitation from officers of his department from one end of the Dominion to the other; but the Province of Nova Scotia was absent. Yesterday, however, Mr. Costigan was the recipient of an address, accompanied by A taken of their esteem from his officers in that Province. The latter is in the shape of a massive virgin gold watch seal with a native rold sive virgin gold watch seal with a native gold bearing quartz setting, the whole the product of Nova Scotia's gold mines, while the manufacturer is also Nova Scotian, reflecting credit on Mr. J. Cornelious, of Halifax. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Hon. John Costigan by the officers of the Inland Kavenua Department, Nova Scotia, 1890."

The following drawners manufacturing this have The following a dress accompanied this beau

titul souvenir of all-ction and esteem : To the Hon. John Costigan, P.C., M.P.,

Minister of Inland Revenue : HON. AND DEAR SIE,—We, the undersigned, the several officers of the different branches of your department in the Province of Nova Scotia, have great pleasure on this occasion in expressing to you the continued favourable opinion entertained in this province of your uprightness and ability as Minister of Inland Revenue of the Deminion of Canada.

We have resson to know that in carrying out many of the requirements of the law in your department much odium must naturally be ex-perienced, because the faithful execution of its duties, in many cases, comes in direct contact with interests clandestinely, rather than legisimately, operated.

In the interests of the legitimate manufactur

ers, the trader and the public generally, every-thing discovered to be of an illegal nature has, under your direction, been impartially frowned down and thwarted as much as possible, and hence there may be some sounds of dissatisfaction from some unwavery quarters. But the law-abiding and the heps of the country express sa isfaction at prompt action in these matters, and trust that in the future, as in the past, faithfulness in this respect will characterise your administratio**n.** 

It is unnecessary for the undersigned to give utterance to the agreeable relations that have invertably existed between yourself and us for so long a period in carrying out the various instructions of your department, or to mention that we wish these relations to remain unbroken.

Though loyal Canadiars to the core, yet we are Nove Scotians, and as such we ask you to accept as a small earnest of our estimation of yourself, personally, this watch seal of Nova Scotia virgin gold, with native quartz setting, and we for her a-k you to believe that while using it, you can always remember that your faithful friends in N wa Scotia are wishing you, with good health and happiness, a long lite of usefulness among the patriotic and leading men

We remain yours, faithfully, J. B. Ryan, Edmd. Kelly, O. Hagarty,

John MacKay, J. J. Chisholm, Pictou. L. E. Tremain, M. A. McDonald, Sydney.

Charles Allicon, Hugh D. Munro, Yarmonth. C. E. Ratchford. Amherst. - Ottawa Citizen.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND.

Caught From the Columns of the Irish Press.

The Irish party will receive a valuable accession in Mr. John Ruche, of Woodford. No better selection could be made for the seat left vacant by pour Mate Harris. He will fill his room if any man can. Mr. Roche has fought and suffered for the cause this many a year. The Coercionists have spared neither calumny nor imprisonment. On his third or fourth term (it is hard to keep count) he was discharged from Galway jail in a dying condition. For six weeks he lay petween life and death; his recovery was a mirable. Mr. John Roche was a favorite target for the I.L P.U. calumny until he stepped into the witness box and confronted the Attorney General at the Forgery Commission. Never was there a more one-sided duel. The witness had it all his own way from start to finish; and when at the end of three hours he stepped down of the witness box he had, by the common confession of all in court, made emithereens of the clumsy calumpies with which he was assailed There will not be very many abler, there will be no more zealous and selfdevoted soldier in the ranks of the Irish Party than the new recruit from Woodford .- United Ireland.

All is nearly over now on the Ponsonby estate. The series of evictions which came to an end there last week have made the place the very next thing to a wilderness. Only forty five tenants remain now out of a total of 240, and these, it is expected, must soon follow the foot steps of the rest, as legal proceedings to that end have been taken. The total number of persons turned out must be over a couple of thousand, taking the average number to a family and the average number of sub-tenants to a holding. Mr. Smith Barry may wellibe proud of his work. It is no fault of his if these evections did not form a monument so his memory as hideous as the piles of skulls which used to mark the track of Tamerlane through conquered regions in the East. Thanks, however, to their tearless champions, their own impregable organisation, and the generous help of their fellow cauntrymen and other sympathisers, the vengeance which he has tried to wreak has has been an important one to a very large extent. His victims donot go to die in the noorhouse or in the disch but asset has fearless champions, their own impregable orin the poorhouse or in the ditch, but are shel-tered and taken care of pending the time when landlordiem shall have recognised its folly if not its inhumanity. Clanricarde the shameless is again on the

rampage. A big campaign against the Wood-ford and Portumus tenants was begun last week, and a couple of score of families were thrown out. Amongst those who were made to feel the lash of the infuriated miser was the father of the poor boy, Tom Lackin the proto-martyr of the Balfourian persecution. Poor old Larkin is indeed to be pitied. Robbed of his son, rebbed of his farm stock (which were seized and sold a little while ago at Portumna Castle by the agent, Tener), he is now flung out of his dwelling and his holding for a paltry sum of five pounds. These new atrocities of mitted to him. Having dad no written compromise, vouchers or other documents submitted to him he did not consider it his duty to act. Mr. Whelan seemed anxious that he, Mr. Geoffrion, should be put into possession of the boks. There was nothing to show that he was now willing to fulfil his obligations.

Mr. Alphonse Lemieux, gent for Mr. On either estate, but the people who were sub-



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, burning, bleeding, sealy, crusted, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of bair, either simple, scrofulcus, hereditary, or contagious, are specific, remaner the commically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifler, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Rlood and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Rem dies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fair. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daisy effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies c.m. biand Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER PRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Mass.
Seud for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin to

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rhea-matism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

jected to them met the oppressors with a quiet util nahing courage that told of an unconquerable spirit. No incident worth chronicling occurred during their progress, eave the reproof administered to one of the emergency men by the county inspector for his wanton destruction of some goods and chattels of one of the evidence of the new tenants. The members of the Woodford Tenants' Defence Committee watched the proceedings outside the military and police cordon, and evicted tenants profited by the preparation which the committee had made to render the vengeance of the landlord as nugatory as possible by providing shelter and succour for his victims.—United Ireland.

### OBITUARY.

Beath of a Veteran Fireman.

The city, which was already in mourning for the lamented death of the late Mr. J. F. D. Black, has lost another faithful servant by the sudden demise last Sunday morning of Mr. Frank McCulloch, the veteran sub-chief of the Fire brigade, which took placeunder very sad circumstances at the Wellington street fire station. Mr. McCulloch was preparing, as was his usual custom, to go to St Stephen's cource, when he complained to his wife of feeling unwell. She gave him some water in the hope of helping him, but this proving of no avail she rushed downstairs to summon her youngest son to fetch a dector, leaving her husband lying upon the sofa. When the returned a few moments the sofa. When she returned a lew imments later he was lying face foremost upon the flor. She raised him up but all was in yam. The spirit had flid and a beave life had ended. Mr. McCulloch leaves a wife and three childrentwo sons, one of whomisin the Fire brigade, and a daugiteer, who is married and living in Hamilton. Ex Chief Patton was early at the station and again what comfort he could to the hereaved and gave what comfort be could to the bereaved partner of his late friend, whose loss no one will deplora more than the exchief of the Fire brigade.

DIED.

COKELY-John Cokely, of Wadens, Minn., U.S.A., at West Superior, April 28th, 1890, at the age of 58.

the ago of 58.

Deceased was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1832. His parents moved to Tringwick, Canada, in 1834, when he was two years old. He was macred to Miss Bridget Carlin, at Richmond, Quebec, April 22nd, 1867. They moved to Vermont in the spring of 1882, but not being satisfied with the country, went to Wadana the same string, and have reguled. Not being satisfied with the country, went to Wadena the same string, and have resided there ever since. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss (four girls and five boys, the oldest 21 and the year-gest five. Decreased met his death white walking to his work in the flour sheds at Superior, where he had gone for the summer. The wind was blowing strong in his face and a train care up from the little the state of facts taken a box. pehind him at the rate of forty males an hour, atriking him, breaking one leg and killing him instantly. He was one of the most prosperous Malifax.

J. H. MacKay, George J. Campbell, farmers in that community, and respected by all for his many sterling qualities. The funeral ceremonies were held in St. Mary's Church. Watern, Rev. J. Tournzen officiating. May his soul rest in peace. Amen. [Boston papers blease copy.

# RAILWAY.

**OUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSIONS.** 

On May 23rd - First-Class Fareand one-third. On May 24th, 25th and 26th, First-Class Single Fare. All tickets good for return until TUESDAY'

May 27th. OTTERBURN PARK, ENCUR-SION ON 24 h MAY, 1890. Special train will leave Montreal, (Bonaventure Station) at 9 00 a.m., returning from St. Hilaire at 5.05 p.m., and Otherbarn Park Station 5.15 p.m., FARE, INCLUDING ADMISSION, 60c. For tickets and other information apply to the Company's Agents, 143 St, James street, Windoor and Balmoral Hotels and Bonaventure station. J. HICKSON.

General Manager.

Montreal, May 15th, 1890 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court. No. 2358. DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and District of Montreal, has to-day instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EUWARDO FERRERO, of the

same place, trader,
GIROUARD & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42.5

ASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dress ng for family. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. WANTED-FOUR R. C. TEACHERS. with first class Elementary Diplomas, able to teach and fluently speak both languages.
To commence duties on the 7th of July next.

State salary expected. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Sec. Treas. Calumet Island, County of Pontiac, 19 May. 1890. 42.6

WANTED - A FEMALE TEACHER for District No 5, Township of Lowe. A Catholic preferred. For further particulars apply to JAMES McCAFFREY, Sec. Treas., 42 1 Venceta P.O., Co. of Ottawa, P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOS. HYNES, late of Dublus, Ireland. Came to Montreal in 1884. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Peter Hynes, care of Jas. Somerville, Lephine Parist.

Lachine Rapids. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

1189年的新疆外的中华的新疆

A viliain, indeed, is the Grand Old Man
In the sight of his Tory foes—
As bad as they make 'em on Nature's plan,
From the top of his head to his toes;
He haen's the love of his Gracious Queen, There are dozens of reasons why;
But wicked as Will in the past has been, He hopes to be worse by-and by.

He granted a vote to the vulgar herd, Knocked over some ancient jobs, And floated a number of schemes absurd For clipping the wings of 'nobs.'
The Irish Church with a Bill he slew, Though the Bishops all yelled 'Fie!' He's a terrible fellow when in the one, And hopes to be worse by-and-by.

Army billets the lords can't purchase now (As our Hopetoun knows too well) And, all through William, they murmur how

The Service is going to H—;
Onld Erin the name of this wretch reveres,
For the day of Home Rule is nigh; Yet, ebony black as the fiend appears, He hopes to be worse by and by.

Ah ! worthy Professor, no doubt you're right The sinner to thus rebuke; Not one of his acts eer gave delight
To an orthodox noble duke.

As for V R and her friends—well, they Would like the Old Man to die;

Provided he lives, we are grieved to say He hopes to be worse by and by. Sudney Bulletin.

# CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

A Tale of the Irish Struggles of 1866 and of recent times. (By Ohristine Faber.)

SYNOPSIS AND CONCLUSION.

The following is a condensation of the incidents and the conclusion of this story, which, ewing to publisher's reasons, it is ne-

cessary to curtail in this manner: Captain Dannier meet : amyst :rieusetranger annd Carroll obtains Tighe's assistance in obtaining an interview with Ciare and Nora. Tighe's makes a confident of his mother. Toira, Tighe's sweet-heart, sees a strange ap paratien, saves Carroll from his pursuers, but he is finally captured. Oarter makes an enemy of Rick to whom he discloses his admiration for Nora. Kally reveals the secret of Cathleen's birth, and Father O'Connor learns of Carter's periody. The priest at the bed of the dying Fenian quells a riot. Tighe and his four footed Comrade Shaun enter the service of Captain Crawford. Carter taxed with treachery d nies it, and visits O Donoghus in prison. Captain Dannier resigns his commission. Lard Heathcots refusing to accept it. Captain Dennier rejects Clare's pleafor an interview with her brother, and Nors prevails on Rick to premise amendment of life. Tighe, by stratagem, seeks to obtain possession of a horse that is training for a race, and Mr. Maloney "the Miser of Dhrommacohol" comes upon the scene, whom Tighe terrorizes into accepting him as jeckey for the herse. Carter seeks an interview with Lord Heathcote, from whom he wrings favorall; terms in consideration of his possession of important family secrets. Eather Meagher, Clare and Nera visit Carroll in prison, Tighe in order to be avenged on Cart : who has an interestin the horse that is to appear in the race gets "Joe Canty" the displaced jockey out of the way for a time, and wins the race himself for an opponent. Joe Canty, maddened by his defeat files in a blind rage at Certir and a melés ensues, Canty, Carter and cli Maliney landing up in Tralee bridewall Tighe is about to be arrested but by assuming the disguise of a scull ary-maid escapes detection. Rick discovers himself to Nora McCarthy as her father, on learning this Nora releases O'Doroghue from their engagement, Carter, impatient to assume the possession of the O'Donoghue estates plots to remove Carrell from prison before his triat Rick saves Carroll by revealing the plot to Tighe. Tighe fill Carter by personating Carroll, is taken to prison but released on account of false arrest. Captain Dennier proposes to Clare and is refused. The English officer is accused of sympathy with Irish rebals, and declares to the general his love for Miss O'Donoghue. Carroll's friends by putt ng Carter in a state of stupor find a paper upon him intended to oriminate Carrell and conceal it. Dennier makes his peace with Clars. Father Meacher unveils the traitorous plot of Carter. Nora and Carroll are re-united, the latter still a prisoner. Father O'Connor visits Lord Heathcoth, and upon revealing certain incidents in Cartar's career, becomes aware of the fact that Nora instead of being the daughter of the outlast Rick is that nobleman's

The following are the two concluding chapters of the story :-

own child, and sister as the sequel

shows to Captain Dennier, and also to the

young priest Father O'Connor, his twin

brother. Carter's plots to secure the en-cumbered estates of the O'Denaghue family,

with Nora as a bride, are upset, by Lord Heathcote's act'ng on the precedent set by

the Queen of perfoning Fenian prisoners, and

setting Carroll O'Donoghue at liberty. Rick

next appears upon the scene with his true daughter this time—Cathleen—and is assured

of O'Donoghue's forgiveness the troubles he

had caused him, instigsted by Carter, Carter

himself, through whose machinations Lord

Heathcote continues to account his wife

Marie Dougherty faitbless, is self-convicted

at last and when dying confesses the slander he has been guilty of concerning the mether

A HAPPY RESTORATION.

The two funerals took place on the same day; but while Rick of the Hills was follewed to the grave by sincerely mourning hearts, Mortimer Carter was laid in the ground without a regret being passed above his coffin, and with only the prayer said over his remains that charity prompted. The money for which he had toiled and schemed, for which he had sacrificed his soul, having me one to claim it, reverted to that govern-ment whose app and informer he had been. His accomplice in the surreptitious entrance

to Father Meagher's house, who was no ether than Thade, Carter's paid apy, being teld of Carter's death, and hoping to obtain some mitigation of the punishment due to his own crime, made a frank confession. On that night which had resulted so disastrously for Carter, the latter, not knowing that Marie had gone to the home of Riok of the Hills, to be absent until morning, had stolen efter midnight to the pastoral residence, and noise Seesly outsing a pane from one of the kitchen winde ws. h. blinds of which Marie hab teally kept uniastened, he had feund it easy to insert his hand and loosen the class which companies waited without. His purpose had to have lost its identity in the gala place to have lost its identity in the gala place in the household.

The little village of Dhremmacchel seemed the dog, much to the animal's actorishment, place in the household.

One morning the whole village was elso to have lost its identity in the gala place in the household.

One morning the whole village was elso taken and gave to it the embrace had been found have which it had been stated in his bed, and gave to it the bed, much to the many agra, purp, we were niver in such had been found in his bed, and place in the household.

When the house, and then, with the insensible form. Its former stald, quiet self. Excitement its Sharm, agra, purp, we were niver in such had been found in his bed, and place in the household.

Its Sharm agra, purp, we were niver in such had been found in his bed, and place in the household.

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Its Sharm agra, purp, we were niver in such had been found be

to have berne her to a vehicle that, in the charge of another hired accemplice, waited a turning out to be the daughter of an English little distance up the read, and the driver of lord, and about to wed young Oarroll O Dominish, at the first sound of Tighe's voice oghue, the darling and idol of all his tended to his companion, had whipped up his herre and escaped; Thade gave his name with himself, though she was not noted for and description, but the efficient of the law and description, but the efficers of the law were unable to find him.

Thade's punishment was mitigated through the merciful interposition of Father Meagher, and the fellaw in his gratitude promised with apparent sincerity to reform his evil

WAYS. Father O'Conner was summoned Daronmacohol, and just as he had heard a full account of Carter's death a letter came from Walter Barkeley, he who had been so well knewn as Captain Dennier. The letter esutained an alarming account of Lord Heathcete's failing health, and Father Meagher, perceiving Marie's eyes fill with tears, and | Father O'Cennor look troubled, said, with his hand on the young priest's shoulder :

"Charlie-lorgive me-William, it is but just that you all, father and children, should his Master's steps. meet ence more; you and Marie be yourselves Both weddings were to take place on the the hearers to his lordship of this paper signed same day. Father Meagher, assisted by

leave his beloved parish for the sake of visit- to make their home during certain seasons of ing a parent who had even doubted the evi- the year. dence of his own heart, and Carroll looked with blank dismay at the prespect of a separ-

"No, Carroll; this affair comprises a time and a place upon which you must not intrude

Lord Heathcote's family must be alone until this dreadful business is finished."

Se the brether and sister departed, first Dhremmacohel, and that they bere important news. What was their suprise, on their arrival in London, to be met by a servant in livery who mentioned their names, asking respectfully if he was correct. Being snewered in the affirmative, he requested them to follow him; he led the way to an emblazaned carriage, drawn by two magnificent horses.

"Mr. Berkeley sent It for you," said the liveried servant; and with wendering looks dings, "it's a burnin' shame, aither all me at each other, the brother and sister took good behavior, that Father Meagher won't as at each other, the brother and sister took their seat: within the handsome vechicle.

Could that be their dest nation-that palatial edifice before which the carriage stepped ? It was, for Barkeley himself, too impatient to wait, at the first sound of the wheels grating on the space before the house had come forth, and was descending the broad stone steps. Another moment, and he if I haven't been as sober, an' as dutiful, an' was embracing his brother and sister. He as attintive for the past two months as you'd drew them within the house, so excited, so eager to tell them his news that he could thricks?" hardly wait to hear their tidings; and when he heard, when he held the paper and saw upon it that blotted mark—the hand had been so weak that made it—when he read the signatures of the witnesses, he fell upon his knees and said aloud :

" My God! I thank Thee."
Rising, he told them how on the receipt of their telegram he had acquainted his father with the facts, and the suff-ring noblemanalready strangely softened because of that very suffering, and yearning, as he felt his Walter that for the past few days he had been stauggling with himself to subdue his pride and send for them,

"I shall go to him now," said young Berkeley, "and tell him all; and in the meantime you can rest, and partake of some refreehment."

He rung for a servant to conduct his guests to separate suites of private apartments, and be repaired to Lord Heathcote. In a come estate, my faithful fellow! paratively short time, however, he rejoined his brother and slater-his face aglow, his form so violently trembling that his very voice quivered;

"Come," he said, seizing a hand of each ; yearns for you, he waits to clasp you thinks I'm not shteady enough to get her,

Yes, there he stood in the center of his private apartment, actually standing, though his feeble it; ength had not permitted him to assume that position for days before, his arms sutstretched, his stern face now softened to inimitable tenderness by suffering and the wild yearning of his long-pent heart, and his voice crying—"Come; my children—my children!" He encircled them both, he pressel each in turn to his heart, but it was to Marie his longest and fondest caress was given. "My dailing ! my darling !" he murmured; "It is as if my lost one had returned to me-my peor, injured, slandcred lost

one i' His sudden strength gave way, and he was borne te his bed, but with his children about him-Marie's hand performing for him the tender offices she had so often performed for

the sick and lenely poor. With the next day came a transient return of strength, and while it lasted the nobleman would work. Lawyers and friends whose friendsbip he had tested, and whom he wanted now to serve as witnesses, came in obedience to his summons, and the story of his Irish marriage, with the legitimacy of his three children, and their right and heirship to his property, were for the first time given to the English public; then the matter of his will was settled—his title, with the bulk of the property, would descend to Walter, who was the elder twin brother; the remainder of the estate, comprising a much larger pertion than Marie dreamed of, would be divided between her and Father O'Connor, now compelled to assume his true name of Berkeley. When all was completed Lord Heat roots laid his head on the pillow again

with an air of latenge relief. W I er wrote a faithful account of all to the anxious dear enes in Dhrommacohol, adding that, as his father's death seemed se near, his guests would remain until the end.

The end did take place, but not as the young priest and Marie had devoutly prayed and wished-Lord Heathoute did not die a Catholio; though expressing himself satisfied that his children should be of the faith of their mother, he persisted in his determiration to die in that creed in which he had been reared. So, even with his pricetly son at his bedside tenderly holding one of his hands, the Episcopal clergyman came and read the prayers prescribed by the Church, and the old nobleman breathed forth his soul

In one of his efforts to respond.

Carroll and Clare, new deeming it a duty to join their bereaved friends, arrived in London in time for the courtly funeral; and when the objection were over, and everying partaining to the strange events which had been made public regarding Lard Heathcote's early life was arranged, then all turned their faces once more to Ireland.

the front deer, which he, being within, would have little difficulty in epaning. He intended to have little difficulty in epaning. He intended to have borne her to a vehicle that, in the charge of another hired accomplice, walted a turning out to be the deighter of an English turning out to be the deighter of an English turning out to be the deighter of an even people dreamed little distance up the read, and the driver of which, at the first sound of Tighe's voice of her kindness to the poor, would free himself.

Had Carroll O'Donoghue his wish, he abode, and having no one to claim is to the Carroll O'Donoghue his wish, he Marie, - about to marry Marie's brother, now bearing a title, and possessor of a vast English estate, and better than all, reported to have become a Cataello in faith and prac-

tice. In addition to these startling facts, there was still another—that of Father O'Conner being now Father Berkeley, and the sen, also, of this great English lerd. People wondered somewhat if the wealth which report said was now his would make any favore; difference in his simple style of living. In a little while they were answered-the aid which poured into every improverished cabin, which provided for the sick and the ignorant, which lessened not a mite of the economy of his own household, told of one

Both weddings were to take place on the by Carter; I shall telegraph to the Blahep for leave of absence for you, and Father form the ce emony in the parish chapel of McShane will ge down to your place until his Dhrommacehol; immediately after, the grace sends a substitute."

Marie halled the proposition with frantic delight; the young priest, with some misgiving as to whether it was quite his duty to bridal parties were to start for London, in

So it was little wonder that the whole village of Dhrommacohol was aroused, and in ation from his affi moed, short though it such a state of joyous excitement that even might be; he would have accompanied her, but Father Meagher said quietly: general shop, was noticed by parties who entered his dingy place to be more gracious than usual—it might be owing to the stir given by approaching events to even the little business he conducted. Disgusted and alarmed by the deception practiced upon him regarding the first and only race in which he had ever engaged, he had, on recovering his horse, availed himself of the first opportunity to sell the animal, and to discharge the groom, Arty Meere.

The only visage that was somewhat lengthy was that of Tighe a Vohr.

"Faith Meira," he said one day, just a week before the eventful day of the wedmuch as tip me a wink to let me know that he's aware o' me impatience in this matther o' our coortship—he just purtinds to be noticin' nothin' ! an' the same toime sure the whole o' Dhrommacohol can see that I'm dyin' about you. Now it's hard to be thrated in this manner, an' I lave it to yersel, Moira, wish me to be-haven't I left off all me wild

"Indeed you have, Tighe !" said Morla warmly; "and I undertook to tell uncla something about it last night."

"Au' what did he say, darlin'?" And Tighe leaned forward with bated breath to estch her answer.

"Why, he said that you hadn't been tested enough yet—that I must walt until you were more settled down, and until he could be sure that you would abstain from liquor."

Tighe leaned back in his chair, disappointed and crest!allen. 'Well now, that's moighty death approaching, for another sight of his hard, wid me heart breakin' for you the way children—broke forth into joyful expressions it is i but niver moind; it's fur off God sinds, at the unexpected news, acknowledging to an' mebbe He'd sind a bit o' luck to us afore the wake is out.

His hope was realized, for on the evening of that same day, meeting Carroll und Clare together and unaccompanied—as on most other occasions they were,—by the young Lerd Hesthcole and Marie, Tighe stopped them to ask a favor.

"Granted before you ask it, Tighe," said

loike that I want; it's to ax you to get some thing for me that will make me happier than the whole o' year estate could do. You see, Maether Carroll, me heart is breakin' wid "he knows all, and he is convinced—he love o' Moria Moynahan, an' Father Meagher crocked lak this while back. Now, mebbe if you'd give Father Meagher this charaother o' me, an' at the same tolms puttin' in a coaxin' word to hilp the matther, an' mebbe if Miss O'Donaghue would do the same, things would come roight for poor Moira an' me."

Carroll laughed heartfly, and Clare joined him in the burst of merriment. did you not tell me this before ?" he anid.

"Baikase I thought his riverince, seein me efforts to do betther, an' me melanchely luks, would take pity on me, an' tell me from himself' that I moight have Moira."

"Well, well, Tighe, make yourself content I think I can manage it for you."

Thank you. Masther Carroll; you were niver yet wantin' in settlin' a difficulty!" And Tighe a Vohr departed, se light-hearted that his joyful spirits would find vent in a merry refrain. That evening he was summoned to Father Meagher's study.

"Now, Tighe," said the priest, assuming a severity to make his words the more impressive, "if I consent to your marriage with my neice Moira, remember that I shall be confiding to your care the only, and to me the dearest, relic of my family; she is young and guileless, and unfit to cope with the trouble which an unsteady husband would

bring upon her." "I know that, yer riverince, but mar-riage'll make a man e' me." And Tighe a Vohr straightened himself, and lecked with clear, frank eyes into the priest's face. "It will be the dearest, task o' me loife, yer riverince, to pretect lvery hair o' her head." Well. Tighe, if you will promise to be as

true to her interests as you have been to those of your young master, Carroll O'Donoghue, I shall be satisfied." "Oh, thin, I can shewar to that, yer riverince—you'll niver have cause to regret

givin' Moira Moynahan to Tighe a Vohr !" "Then God bless you, Tighe; may He ever keep you faitbful to Him." The priest's hand was raised in blessing.

which Tighe, deeply affected, knelt to receive. Then Father Meagher said : "Send Moira to me-I have something to say to her.'

With a light heart he sought the young girl, and in the exuberance of his jey, when he had told her the good news, fergetiling that he had not yet the right which alone would make Moira grant him the privilege, he would have caught her to him and promed a kiss upon her forehead; but she, with instintive delicacy, drew herself back :
"You forget, Tighe, we are not married

Thrue for you, darlin', an' I leike you the betther for yer medesty."

But when she was gene, and he was alone with Shaun, feeling that he must give vent samehew to his wild emetions, he caught up

Had Carroll O'Donoghue his wish, he abode, and having no one to claim it, it would have had the westding of Tighe a Veler reverted to the government.

We leave them at last—the friends whose

Father Meagher refused to have it so, saying tnut it would be better, and that the young couple themselves would prefer to have a very quiet ceremony when the ctuer bridal parties had gone to Lundon. So it was arranged; and the important day arrived on which four faithful hearts were to be

The ceremeny was quiet and simple, devoid of showy costumes and magnificent wedding farors; the ostentation consisted rather in munificent gitts to the poor, in lavish hospitality to the tenantry; and true blessings went up from simple, sarnest heart , and grateful God-speeds, which bore an omen of good in the very manner of their utterance, followed the wedded couples. who in wealth, as in poverty, would follow in

Never were there two more beautiful brides-the very simplicity of their costumes enchancing physical charms which derived not a little of their beauty from the love-

liness of the pure souls within.

Father Berkeley was the last to receive their adieus, and to his sister he turned for the final embrace. He held her to him; it was the first time his mertified heart would

permit him so fond a caress.
"Marie" he whispered, "to your noble sacrifices is due all our happiness. Heaven effort as much self-control is gained and as has well rewarded your devotion to duty. much efficiency of life secured as in the mest May He in whose footseteps you have sought to follow ever keep and gulde you !"

One kiss upon her forehead, one more touch of his belived hand, and he turned away, while she, weeping with joy and gratitude, stopped into the carriage in wait-

The quiet little wedding ceremony which Father Meagher desired for his niece was performed, and Tighe's "best man" had been Corny O'Tools, Tighe, however, had stipulated with Corny he must permit himself to be dressed in accordance with Tighe's trate, and the latter man, too happy in the prespect of an opportunity to be near Mrs. Uarmody, willingly assented. The result was that Corny appeared to better advantage than he ever had done before, although pretty Moira, excited as she was with joyful antidipation, could not help laughing at his odd little figure and wrinkled, Ill-featured face,

Oathleen Sullivan and Mrs. Kelly, with fragile Bart'sy Donovan—the latter growing more fragile, and at the same time more beautiful every day—were also present, with many of Tighe's old friends and acquaintances.

At the repast which followed the ceremony, Father Meagher presided, and a merrier party had never assembled. In the midst of a temporary lull which followed the shullition of mirth caused by one of Father Meagher's excellent witty stories, the company were anddenly and amusingly elect:ified by Corny O'Toole-who had contrived to be seated next to Mrs. Carmody-rising and saying with his hand on his heart :

"Understand me, Mrs. Carmody; I never meant to have you remove your affections from the cold grave of your haunted husband; if it is any satisfaction, ma'am, to have them remain there, Corny O'Toole is not the man, no, Mrs. Mollie Carmody, Corny O'Tools is not the man to ask you to remove them !"

The words, the look, the attitude of the little man, together with Mrs. Carmody's flushed and indignant taco, convulsed the assemblage. Roar after roar shook the table, in the midst of which Father Meagher's hearty laugh could be distinguished; he remembered the episode of Mrs. Carmody's love-latter, and it made his mirth the heartier, while Tighe a Vohr, laughing as loudly as the rest, thought within himbeli:

"Poor Cerny has proposed to me mother at last, an' I'm afeerd he's got his final

Quiet was restored at length, and Mr "No Mr. O'Donoghue, it isn't anything O'Toole humbly saying that, as he now was cenvinced of Mrs. Carmody's sertiments, he would no longer annoy her by an offer of himself, that indignant lady consented to pardon him; and when he explained further to the company how the unbounded admiration which, from his earliest manhood, he held though I've been on me good behavior so for Mistress Mollie Carmody, would descend so shtrict that I didn't as much as give one unchanged with him to the grave. she unchanged with him to the grave, she deigned to be exceedingly friendly, thus cheering the little man's heart, and the perfect peace and pleasure of the party were

restored. On their short wedding trip to Traise, Tighe, and his pretty young bride were one day confronted in the street by a comple whose faces were familiar to Tighe, and the sight of which brought back some of the amusing inclients of his life. they were Joe Canty, the sporting man, and the fair, stout Widow Moore. Evidently from their manner to each other they were husband and wite; and Tighe, looking at them with a roughish twinkle, was met by a

glance of haughty contempt from Canty. "I supposed he learned all adout the thrick I once played on him," said Tighe to Moirs, "an' that's the rayson he gev such a luk whin he passed." And thereupon T ghe told the whole story of the race which had resulted so disastrously for Mr. Canty, concluding with a humerous detail of the deception regarding the Widow Moore which he had practiced on the soldier Garfield, and Moria was as convulsed with laughter that she was obliged to lower her veil.

Weeks passed, marked by no sad event save the death of Bartley Denovan, and that was so like the end of some fair, youthful caint, that even those who loved him best could scarcely regret his demise. With his hand in Cathleen's, with his eyes fixed upon her face, he had said with one of his exquisite

O'Donoghue, and nothing now remained to keep the young girl, the latter gladly availed herself of the opportunity. Marie, or Mrs. O'Donohuge, on being told of Cathleen's desire, insisted on furnishing a munificent dewer.

Mrs. Carmody had taken the place of Molra in Father Meagher's household, and Corny O'Toels was quietly living his eld obsours life in Traise; but he sometimes cheered himself by a visit to his Dhrommscohol friends.

Tighe and Meria were the happy owners of a pretty little home on the O'Deneghue domain, and Shaun, faithful Shaun, as devoted

fortunes we have accompanied se leng-happy in the reward of that virtue which sacrificed no duty, and which never forgot its allegiance to Him who even in this world so lovingly rewards goodness, and so justly punishes crime.

THE END.

### A Point to be Recognized.

All experience shows us how soon too much of anything, however good, null fies itself and produces evil. This is a point to be recognized in all education. It is generally supposed that the versatility and changefulness of chilihood are qualities needing continual repression. Yet they centain within them a great safeguard against au unwise menotiny. What we need to do is not to the past ten ye orush them out, but to direct them in the right channels. While we rightly give the young the discipline of concentration, we should also give them the discipline of change—that is to accustom them not to fly aimlessly from one thing to another, but te observe natural limits-to find our whon it is wise to pause, to desist, to alter the ourrent of thought or speech or act a. In that much efficiency of life secured as in the mest persistent continuance.

### GOOD LUCK.

Charles H. Johnson, a driver for William Richardson of 102 Sudbury street, in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lettery was the happy helier of one-twentieth of ticket 8132, which drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000, and received as his share the neat tle fertune of \$15,000. Mr. Johnson is a quiet young fellow who intends to put his easily acquired money to a good use. - Boston (Mass.) Herald, March 27.



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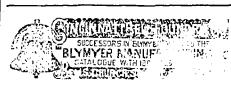
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hand in Cathleen's, with his eyes fixed upon her face, he had said with one of his exquisits and her face, he had said with one of his exquisits.

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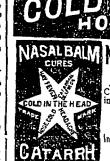
Father Meagher, hardly thinking that the end was so near and yet prompted by a singular impulse, had brought him the face, our impulse, had brought him the face, our impulse, had brought him the condition of the last the end was so near and yet prompted by a singular impulse, had brought him the face, our in the desire of her heart—te consecrate herself to God in religion; and as the good woman herself had been offered a permanent and herself had been offered a permanent and lucrative position in the home of Carroll O'Donoghue, and nothing now remained to not be sentenced in the without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$20." writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency."

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### SPRING PLANTING TIME.

What will you sow, little children, what will you sow? In your gasden you wish that sweet flowers would blossom and grow? Then be careful to choose from the myriads of wonderful seeds
The caskets that lock up delight, and beware of

If you sew nettles, alas, for the crop you will reap ! Stings and poison and pain, bitter tears for your eyes to weep.

If you plant lilies and roses and pinks and sweet pan, What beauty will charm you, what perfumes on every breeze.

Thus will it be, little folk. in the garden of life; Sow seeds of ill-nature, you'll reap only sorrow and strife;
But pleasant, kind words, gentle deeds, happy thoughts if you sow,
What roses and liles of love will spring round you and grow.

Smiles will respond to yours, brighter than marigolda are. And sweeter than fragrance of any sweet flower, by far;
From the blossoms of beautiful deeds with a

blessing arise, And a welcome at sight of you kindle in every

Then what will you sow, my dear children, what will you sow?
Seeds of kindness, of sweetness, of patience, drop softly, and lo ! Love shall blossom around you in joy and in beauty, and make

A garden of daradise here upon earth for your \_Oelia Thaxter, in Harper's Young Folke.

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### How to Dress Children.

The maternal paide that prompts all mothers to dress their children as well as pessible under adverse diroumstances, says a sensible writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, else induces them to spend many an hour over their clothes without, begrudging either the labor or time. Fortunately, the mest apprepriately dressed girls are the plainest clothed just at present; but by being plain in style, it does color upon a sad faced child; neither have all around eashes on a stort little figure, which requires tapering effects. A lit le thought will soon settle this part of the task, which is the simplest. Blouse suits of the cottons imitating flannel; lawn-tonnis fliannot, which is part oction; and all-wool blueand white fishnel, and serge are the most comfortable of play dresses, and for lit-ils ones at the seaside nothing can replace them. If trimmed in any manner, let it be with cotton or woolen braid, according to the material of the dress. Sew the gathered skirt, which is amyly full and hemmed to a silenia under-waist, and have a sailor blouse, with the regular sailor or liar and coat or shirt sleeves, with a round neck or tiny band as preferred. Misses wear the blouse suits made in a similar style, and their half-worn skirts may be entirely wern-out with two or three old llouses made in this fashion, er, as belied waists of wash surah or striped tennis fiannel.

Nainsook for guimps may be had ready tucked, or the white embroidery can be used. Separate guimpes are advocated, as they are easier to wash. White frocks are of plain naisoek or emyroidered flouncing, 27 inches wide. Those of last season may be remodeled by asding a waist-belt of intertion, vett of the same and revers of edging over a tucked guimpe. If the skirt is too short, laughten it with a row of insert on let in. Plaid and striped ginghams are always nest with accessories of embroidery, and small figured sateens are frequently made over for little ones and worn with the inevitable guimpe, which is called an " American Idea," though it origins ted in France.

Any dress to made over for a young girl can have new sleeves, yoke and skirt border of tartan plaid woolen goods, out blas. This may be used for any plain, dark woolen goods, and if the renovated dress is of striped meterial, the extra portions added are of plain cashmere. Their sleeves are full, col- flavoring to suit the taste, and flour enough lars high, or pleated and turned over, and the ekirte are usually full and gathered. Round waitt, jacket bodies and pointed barques having full fronts, are worn by young girls, with full vests, girdles, half-belts and cuffs similar to those wern by older girls. The only silk addition made to their tolicites is of surah or India silk in small figures.

### How to Destroy Moths.

Close all the windows and all doors leading from the room about to undergo treatment, open wide each drawer and closet, and hang the contents over chairs or upon a clotheshorse brought into the room for the eccasion. Take a piece of gum-campuor, as large as a haz: l-nut for an ordinary room (as large as a walnut for a room 20 by 16), put it in an iron ful of seda, one-half teacupful of butter, or not and place the latter in another iron pot or upon an iron stand. Set fire to the came of ginger, one traspoonful of cinnamon, onepher. It burns very fleroely, so set it at a safe distance from furniture or hangings; the middle of the room is the best place for it, unless this be directly under a chandeller, in which case it can be placed more toward the side, as the heat is apt to injure the gilding or bronzs. The dense smoke soon perms ates every nock and corner and authocates every insect that inhales it. Canary birds or goldfish are to be carried from the room before beginning operations, and as soon as the camphor begins to burn the operator may Pour into hot, well-greased muffin pans, and leave the room, as, provided she has taken the above precautions, there will be ne danger of the fire apreading. The camphor will burn from a quarter to half an hour, but it can be extinguished at any more than the control of the spreading. extinguished at any moment by placing ever it a stove lid or the cover of the pet. Let the smoke remain in the room about half an hour, then open the windows wide, leaving them so all day. After a few hours airing succession or all at once, a care being taken to guard against fire, —Harper's Bazar,

### Care of the Complexion.

It is not generally known that ene of the best balms for a skin that has been irritated by excessive expessive to the sun or Spring winds is pure, sweet cream, rubbed gently into the skin at night. The face and hands should first be washed with a slik sponge or any cloth kept for the purpose in water as hot you can bear it. De not add seap, as all toap by the nature of its manufacture contains alkali. There are persons who can use soap freely on their faces, but others have more delicate akins, which become irritated and chafed with one application of even the finest soap. No weman who has ence used soap on her face and reduced herself to the appearance of a victim of salt pheum or the liquer habit, and who has therefore gene veiled till her skin hesled, is likely to repeat the experiment. Ortmer! a teacupini of cold water; add a rounding way there stopped to light a cigar. The rubbed freely on the face at first, and a teaspecially specially specially

better than sesp. After the skin is theroughy clean apply the cream, rubbing it gently in with a soft linen cleth just before going to bed. Wipe off any excess of cream on the face not absorbed by the peres. In the morn-ing wash the face in warm water, then in clear, cold water, to make the muscles firm. -New York Tribune.

### Bread with Pish.

Apropos of this subject, Sir Morell Mac-kenzie says that bread should never be eaten with fish, because the presence of the former during mastication often prevents the detection of benes in the food until one is fairly lodged in the throat. Bread is never served with fish at his ewn table, nor does he allow the members of his family ever to eat them together. In eight cases cut of ten of death from the lodgment of bones in the threat, he declares, the accident has been made possible by the presence of bread in the mouth while the fish was eaten.

### Mints to Housekeepers.

Fruit stains may be removed from linen by vashing in very hot water, with a little soda. If they are very obstinate stretch the stained part over a cup of boiling water until ther oughly saturated with steam, and while so appears; the leave it soaking in the hot water for a time, which will usually permanent's offace a'l trace of it. In case this should fail, there is left, as a last resort, dipping the cloth in a weak solution of chloride of lime which has has been strained through muelin. The danger in this less not so much in the strength of the sciution as in the length of time the maierial is left in it, and after using the stained part should be washed theroughly in cold water.

Benzine is one of the best articles for cleaning all fabrice, but it must be used with great care, as it is most inflammable. Where spots occur from discoloration, it is citen difficult

It often happens eggs get frozen and burst before being gathered. If kept frozen till used, they can be taken into a warm room and scalding water poured over them, then left to cool, when the egg will be left uninjured for use. They will then beat as nicely as if they had never been chilled. They should be used at once after being thawed.

In[making full dress sleeves, cut the lining not follow that the little freck is not to be of of strong sliests, a common coat sleeve, and a dainty material, testefully made and in a full the cutside as desired to it. Where becoming manner. Do not put too sombre a plains or gathers occur put a lay of cotton wadding three inches deep on the inner side of the cloth, to hold the fulness from hanging slatternly.

> Whenever eggs are used in baking, it is better to best them thoroughly before any other ingredients are added. This is especially true when baking powder is used, as too much beating after the powder is added seems to kill its essential qualities.

A pinch of cooking sods in the water where peas are to be cooked makes them very tender, and gives them a brilliant green color,

Cemmon gasoline is far superior to lucine er benzine for cleaning silk, woollen and kid, besides being cheaper, and the eder leaves the garment in one-third the time,

Do you find that your glassware, dishes, tumblers and the like, are too prene to crack and break? Here is a well-tested preventive. Pat your glass into a kettle, cover it entirely with cold water, and place the kettle on a part of the stove where it will soon come to a boil. Allow it to boil brickly a few seconds, then cover closely, set aside and allow it to cool gradually. When the water has become quite cold take out the glass.

Dalicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs can be set by soaking for ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, seme of them baving knobs and ich les half in which a dessert spoonful of turper time has been well stirred.

In cleansing black steckings, it is not necessary to wash the entire stocking every time w are done up. By a little care the feet only may be washed, and thus the celer may be retained much longer. Stockings should never be put into the suds until they are turned wrong side out.

### Domestic Bints. COOKIEA.

Two oups agar, one cup buiter, one cup aweet milk, one teaspoonful of sods,

powder.

l to roll. JELLY CARE. Two cups sugar, one cup milk, two and one-half cups flour, one tablispoon butter, one egg, two teaspoons baking

egless fruit caer.

One cup sour milk, one cup sugar, one half cup butter, two cups flower, one cup chopped raisins, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamen, one-half teaspoon nutmeg.

GINCRE CARE. Beat one egg with one heaping teaspoonful of augar, add one teacup of melasses, enc-hall teacup of butter milk, with one teaspoonany good shortening, one heaping teaspoonful half teaspoonful cloves, 21 cups of flour, bake

in a gradually heated even, for molasses burns

QUICK BISCUITS.

One plat of flour, batter about the size of an egg, one half cup of milk, one-half cup of water, one teaspoonful of baking powders, pinch of sait. Rub the flour and butter and salt tegether thoroughly. Toss the baking pewder quickly and lightly into the flour, and then add water and milk. bake about twenty minutes in a very hot

Put one pint of flower into a bowl, and rub into it two ounces of butter, add a teaspoonful of baking powder, mix well, and add sufficient celd milk, about a gill, to make a the traces of smoke will be scarcely noticeable. All the room can be treated thus in succession or all at ence, a care being taken to guard anging the control of the contr the centre of each, pinch up the dough, and make into a dumiling. Stand these on a plate and place in a steamer, and steam for fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

CAROLINA QUEEN GARES. Work a quarter of a pound of butter to a

eream, dredge to it half a pound of flour, add a quarter of a pound of silted sugar and a quarter of a pound of currents; whisk two eggs, and mix with half a teacupful of thin oream and a tew drops of lemon essence; stir this to the flour, and then add a teaspeenful of baking powder. Beat the parts well for ten minutes, then bake in small buttered tine for frem a quarter to half an hour. The mixture should be stiff and doughy. This amount is enough to make a dezen cakes.

INDIAN MRAL MUSH. Put a teacupful of sifted meal (the white preferable) into a large bewl; moisten it with beiling point, then set it on the top of the stove, where it will bubble steadily for threequarters of an hour, This process is a perfect safeguard against lumps (if directions are followed.) It also does away with the tadious process of sifting the dry meal through the fingers; herides, there is no danger of getting it too thick, which is the main cause of the raw, "chicken-food" taste complained of so much. Where there is too much meal for the quantity of water, it prevents the full expansion of the granules and their thorough cooking. This form of much is delicious served with cream of rich milk. If wanted for frying, pour it into square pans, let it son in the population. The pill consumption stand over night, and cut it to slices helf inch for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would think for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would thick. Fry in very sweet lard and butter (half of each), or in lard and beef dripegaia.

MAKING TEA.

Where tea is required strong, one teaspoonful to each person and one for the pot will net be too much. An earthen or agate iron tespot la best. See that it is perfectly clean and dry, and make it as het as possible before putting in the tea. Be sure your kettle bells, and use selt water if you can get it. Put the required amount of tea in the pet, aid enough more water to make what tea inches of rain yearly, you desire, and in three minutes more it is ready for use.

### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

FORMATION OF HAIL STONES,

Meteorologists are not a unit in agreement apon the manner of formation of hall stones. The theory of Dove has been given most oredence. He believed that the hall-stones past rapidly from the cold air to the warm, to restore them. Slightly moistening with moist air, and again from the warm air into ammonia water will sometimes have the desired effect. moisture and freezing it around the nuclues or heart. The fermation of the nucleus itself, it is conceded, is from the snow-flake in the cold cloud, which being whirled about forms a small ball, about which subsequent layers congeal as the ball is tossed about into the atmosphere of different temperatures. The hall-stone, from its varying shapes and angularities, shows that it has had a wild and irregular career in the sky, sometimes melting into crooked shaper, then being tossed upward and congealed rapidly. It takes but ten minutes, so the meteorologists say, to ferm the largest hail-stones known.

The most remarkable hallstorm on record was that of July 13, 1788, which passed from Toursio, France, to Belgium. It travelled in bands of separate belts. While the western band nad a width of ten miles and a length of 420 miles, the eastern band had a width of five miles and a length of 500 miles. A band of rain twelve miles wide was but ween them. Over 1000 communes suffered, and property valued at \$5,000,000 was destroyed. most fatal it irm of the kind was that of April 30, 1888, at Moradabad, India, in which over 280 lives were lost. John Eliot, meteorological reporter to the government of India, says of this storm: "Verandas were blown away, and the massive Pucca portico was blown down. It was nearly dark. Hail was on the ground two feet deep. Persons caught in the open were simply bounded to death. The area of this storm was only about six or seven miles around Morada-

Probably the worst hallsorm that ever Inwa. For thirteen 1882, et Dabagae, minutes, beginning at 2 35 p.m., hall-stones fell, some of which were seventeen inches in circumference. The largest weighed 14 pounds. They exhibited diverse formations, an inch in length. Others were surrounded by rings of different or lored los with gravel and blades of grass imbedded within. The erials. that he had melted two which had living frogs within them. This report comes from the Monthly Weather Review, issued by the Goverament.

A Dabuque newspaper report accompanying the plature states that hall-stones as large as coceanute were thrown down, and some ladies cooled a pitcher of lemonade with them, and wrete to Eastern friends that they had made the drink palatable with ice frezen in that city on June 16. In falling the stones went through the recis of street cars, - Balti-

When mines are lighted by incandescent light it is claimed that dangers from fire damp and explosive gases will be minimized.

The soldest medical work, an Egyptian papyrus dating from 1500 years or more be-fore Christ, and containing prescriptions then old, has been transalated by George Ebers, the German novelist, A remarkable feature of the large coal

mine at St. André du Poirise, France, which is over 3000 feet in depth, is the comparatively low temperature experienced, which is seldom more than 75° F. The thistle at the antipodes seems to at tain

a most vigorous growth. Its root penetrates to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and this root, even when cut into small pieces, retains vitality, each piece producing a new plant. An Englishman has invented a means of

utilizing the principle of stilts with wheels. The wheels are fastened to the feet as stilt? are, and each acts as a sort of independent bicycle. They go very fast when one has learned to walk on them.

An inquisitive goat in Jersey City, while prowling the streets in search of prevender, saw an electric light wire which had fallen to the ground. He looked at it, smelled it, then touched his tengue to it. A shock passed through his frame, and he fell dead.

It is said that no less than 7769 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain betanical museums and bee hives.

A curious fact is noticed in connection with the formation of barnacles on ship's bottams. In the majerity of cases there is a much heavler growth of grass and barnacles on one elde than the other, and in numerous in-stances one side will be almost entirely free from marine grewths, while the other is as feul as possible.

The use of nitro-glycerine in cases of emergency, instead of alcohol, is recommended by an English physician. A drop on the tengue arcuses a fainting man, and is may restore life in the case of apparent death, as from drowning. It has quickly relieved headache, heart pains and asthma, and strengthened weak pulses in fevers. It should only be used under the advice of a physician.

One of the most remarkable cases of absent mindedness ecourred net long since in Fend du Lac, Wis. A man started from home for his place of business, and when about half-

kettle, and stir steadily until it reaches the then jegged along continted by without not colling point, then set it on the top of the ing the change in direction until he brought up at his own residence.

When the average man or woman comes te be fitted with the first pair of glasser, some curious discoveries are made. out of ten have stronger eight in one eye than the other. In two cases out of five one eye is out of line. Nearly one-half the peo-ple are color blind to some extent, and only one pair of eyes out of every fifteen are all right in all respects.

Recent investigs tion has shown that the peorls of Great Britain swallow over 5.500 fill thirty six freight cars which it would take two powerful locomotives to pull. Placed in a row the pills would reach nearly 6,500 miles, or from Liverpool to New York and back again.

About a fifth of the globe's land surface according to Prof. Loomis, has an annual rainfell of less than ten inches, and considerably larger part has too little water for agricultural purposes, except in the limited als tricts where irrigation is practicable. In North America an almost rainless region exbolding it wish one hand, rub salts of lemen pour the bolling water upon it, enough to late in southern California and Arizona, and into it with the other notif the stain discover the tea, let it stand four minutes, then a large area about Salve Lake has only ten ists in southern California and Arizona, and

The city of Rome's engines have six cylinders, three of more than seven feet in diameter, and they indicate 11,590 horse power. The Eururia and Umbria each have three cylinders, two of nine feet and one of six feet, and develop 15,321 horse power. The City of New York and City of Paris each have triple expansion engines of 20,000 horse power Two vessels of the Italian navy have engines of 18 000-horse power, and two have engines of 19 500-horse power. The most wonderful engines yet designed, however, are those of the Sardegna, with twelve main oylinders, to develop 22,800 horse power.

The disease known as the grippe, or epidemic influenza, which has generally prevailed the past Winter, has had few good words said for it. Just as everybody was preparing to congratulate the country on being well rid of it, the discovery is reported that it has proven efficacions in ouring insanity. N. E Paine of the State asylum at Westboro, Mass., reports that four female patients, two of whom were hope lassly demented, have recovered their reason after experiencing an attack of the grippe. Three men, also insane, have received the same benefit and are about to be discharged. Perhaps when the grippe germ is discovered it may be thought better to preserve than to destroy it,

As a possible theory of the origin of the Mississippi, Mesars. Robert Bates and John A. Keyes suggest that its eresion was accomplished by means of a mighty of taract, which began far down the river near its original mouth, and by gradual retrocession dug out the valley-like gerge which is so marked a feature in the upper past of its course, and left the high bluff walls on either hand. This view makes St. Anthony's Falls the ever deoreasing and receding remnants of the once most stopendous cataract the world over saw. having a perpendicular descent of perhaps 600 feet. The time required to cut the entire channel is placed at 400,000 years.

The cutile-fish, which among other strange things always walks with its head downward, does not chew its food at all, but masticates with its gizzard. So do geere, fowls, ducke, and, indeed, all modern birds. Solzing their food in their beaks, they swallow it whele it grain or seed, and in large pieces if .t be fruit occurred in this country was that of June 16, or bread. In that condition it goes into the glzzard, a powerful muscle with a very tough, herny lining, which acts as a mill, being sufficiently powerful to pulverize uncooked corp. To assist in the milling process, all grain eating birds swallow little pieces cf gravel, glass, crockery, metal, etc, the horny in terior of the gizzard being sufficiently tough to escape cutting by these mat-

### FARM AND GARDEN.

BOW TO KEEP HONEY.

All surplus should be removed from bives at the close of the honey season; if lift it will soon become dark and have a solid appearance, and bees cannot protect a large surplus so well, unless the hives are very close, robbers will find their way to the honey. Comb-honey should be carefully stored in a close building, so that bees cannot find it : not in or llars or underground repositories of any kind, but above ground, and have plenty of light and air, and at the same time prevent bees from entering. Comt. heney can be kept free from ante and other insects by placing it on tables the feet of which may set in basins of water and kerosens. Ants are very destructive to combhoney; they puncture the cappings and destroy its appearance. Extracted honey should not, as yet, be kept in air tight ves-sels, as it is still in process of ripening, and if the gas that is produced cannot escape it will burst the packages; hence, they should boney may be kept together in any quartity if pretty well ripened; if not, it should be in the sudden light. You know how painful in small quantities. Earthenware and tin it is to yourself, then why have your horse are probably but for keeping extracted honey in, although kegs and barrels can be used, but should first receive a coating of beeswax inside. This can easily be done by pouring in melted beeswax and running it over the surface .- [ Oity and Country.

THE FLAVOR OF EGGS.

When a great deal of chandler's greaves of a rank and musty quality has been fed fowls the flavor is perceptible not only in the flesh but in the eggs. Also the odor of garlic and some other strong flavored things may be found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten a grart deal of such substances. Ordinarily the flavor of the egg is not affected enough by a change of diet to make any noticeable difference. When hens are ied very largely on milk the yelk is lighter in celor and the white is less firm in texture. The more con-centrated and nutritious the food the richer and better the eggs. Also the eggs from thrifty fowls at the beginning of the laying before the fowls' strength is reduced, are richer and more capable of producing chick-ens than near the close of the laying. The reason why fowls fed on "slope, etc." are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because you demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Ourd cost sins all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable qualities. But the true feed for laying formla is one-half or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or etherwise, and cats and wheat, tegether with milk and what ever soraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetat le feed as they will eat; and with these combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp when the cock's fire has refined them and prepared tham as a relish for your breakfast table.—Poultry

. PRACTICAL NOTES,

World.

# THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

How Lost! How Regained,

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation, Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, roval Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D. received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, conf-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

ont by weeds, but when established it will produce crops for years. It thrives well on ght land, endures drouth and yields largely; ut wer land is not appropriate for it. It hould be given a trial on amill plants by farmers, in order to observe its growth, before lowing fields of it.

It is claimed that Japan buckwheat has a larger kern l, ripens earlier, and ordures drought hetter than the well-known silverhull varieties.

When a hog loses appetite it may be that all he requires is a lump of charcoal. Charcoal should always be kert where the hogs can eat it at will.

Pin up two facts to be considered when you are discouraged: There are fewer business failures among farmers than among any other class; more men begin without capital and become owners of good business in farming than in any other vocation .- [American Agriculturist.

The following is giving as a retation which gives six creps in four years : I, clover and timethy, cut about the lst cr July; 2, cabbage set out after the grass is cut; 3, potatoes, dug in July; 4, rye, sown after the polatoes are dug; 5, potatoes again; 6, clover and timethy. The rotation may then be reposted.

Do not transplant tomate plants until the weather is warm and danger of frost over, Osel nights will cause them to be stunned which retards their growth to each an exter that plants from seeds sown in summer will overtake them. It is a mistake eften made to transplant early. As longue the early plants are growing well in the hot-hed they can be transplanted at any time. One or two cold nights may cause a loss of time and labor to transplanted plants.

When planting corn for ensilage do not depend on such a crop as the exclusive ford for next season. Enalings is invaluable to all who raise exit's but its value consists in providing encoulent food at a season when such food is source. Grow grain and roots also in order to provide a variety. Earlings is the cheapest of all foods when properly used in connection with hay and grain. Its effects are largely dietary and it invariably increases the appetite and promotes dige, tlop,

A writer in Farmer's Review says that " a sheep's stomach is not an economical place of melt snow "-a truism that is we I worthy of consideration. Sheep do not, as a rule, require much drinking water when they are well supplied with roots, but unless these are to be had the sheep should have access to fresh water, or they will ent snow. If they do so a great deal of extra food will be necessary to keep up sufficient combustion to melt the enow and maintain healthy olrculation. Arguing in the same way, it is apparent that ice cold water would have the same effect as snow in the sheep's stomach.

The pupil of a horse's eye is enlarged by being kept in a dark stable. He has a har ness put on him and is sudderly brought out into giving sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and lijudicions, as well as ernel practice, the nerve of the eve becomes impaired, and if continued long enough loss of sight will ensue. To see how painful it is to tace a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time till the eyes become used to the darkness, then drop and have a small opening at least. Extracted | denly into some well lighted room, and you will soarcely be able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful to repeatedly bear such unnecessary pain ! asks Field and Farm. When the asparagus hed is new it requires

the same cultivation to keep down weeds and grass as other crops, but when ence fairly ertabilahed, its vigorous growth serves to keep weeds in subjection, and while it will endure a good deal of neglect it pays to keep the grass cut of it and protect the rlant with a good coating of manure through the winter. My plan is to rake and level the manure early in the spring without disturbing the seil very deeply. By this time the raise bave leached the strength of the manure into the set! within reach of the plants, and what remains on the surface acts as a mulch, serving to keep down weeds until the outling it ever, when the plants, by their rapid growth, shade the whole ground and prevent the growth of any-thing else. I think this much better than to put off menuring until spring -[A. H. B. Rahway, N. J.

In disposing of the massers, the crebard should not be forgetten. The prevailing talence in growing trult are due to neglect in this way more than to anything she. fruit can only be grown from well neurlahed. vigorous trees, and a fair allowance of man-ure apread around the trees, not too sless to the stame, but under the bremehes so far as they reach, will be returned in abundant yield, and the quality will be much improved. The constant growth of reet and branch of a bree will exhaust the sell very quickly, and the first evidence of it will be given in the failure of the Luit. After this will come general weakness of the tree, stoppage of growth of wood, a crowd of suckers from the roots and decay of the stem. A tree must be considered in the same light as a crop, and, sa no crop is expected without manuse, so the thrifs of an erchard cannot reasonably be there was no hurry, as it's about an appoint-looked for unless it is manured at least as ment for next week."

often as a cropped field is. Experience has proved abundantly that measure is indispense-

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CRONIN-O'DONOVAN-April 15, at the residence of the bride, Daniel J., eldest son of Jeremiah Oronin, Great Br tain et., Cork, to Blv. daughter of Edward O Dinovan late of Cork.

HAGARTY-JENNINGS-April 16, at' St. Alexander's Catholic churce, Bootle Liverpool, Michael Hagerty, Dundalk, to Maria, elder daughter of Captain Jennings, of Bootle,
McManus-Lynch-April 16, at the pro-

cet nedrel, Mariborough et., Dablin, F. Mo-Manue, merchart, Duille, to Mary Lynch, also of Dablin.

MORAN—HAYES—April 16, at the Do-minica church, Limerick, William Moran, merchant, Tipperary, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hayes, Scallaheen, Tipperary.

### DIED

AHERN-April 21, at her residence, the Hotel, Crosshaven, co. Cork, Hanna Lonisa, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ahorn, Crosshaven Hill, aged 23 years.

BERGIN-Anril 21, at his residence, Main street, Touries, John Bergin, sged 76 years. BOYLAN-April 20, at his residence, 2 Howth

View, Bitanie road, Glatnevin, Dailin, John Boyler, aged 64 years. ERENNAN-April 20, at Maganey, co. Kildare, Miss Bridget Brennan, aged 71 years. CARBERY—April 20. at her residence, 3 Tivelt

terrace, East, Kingthown, co. Dublin, Mary, wife of Richard Carbery. CLARKE—April 26, at his residence, Trinity street, Drogheds, Mr. Patrick Clarke, formerly of Carrickmacross,

Connoy-April 22, at the residence of her rev, No. 8 Chapelized, county Dablin, Mrs. Mary Conroy, at the advanced age of 85 yerra.

DOLLARD-April 15, at Rahony Park, county Dahlin, Joseph Dollard, aged 57 years. Durry-At his residence, Corteber, Gowne county Cavan, Mr. Fellx Duffy, aged 72

Years, DEASY-April 21, at Aberlamore, co. Cork, Denis Deasy, aged 60 years.
D'Anov-April 25, at Preston gate, Athy,

fermerly of Ardgelgh, Mary D'Arcy, aged 82 years. LERINGTON-April 21, at 54 Blessington etreet, Dublin, Stephen Nelan Birington, Assistant Librarian, King's Inna Library,

BARON-April 22, at Dandrum, county Dublic, Lydia, wife of Robert Fearon. Balleborough, county Cavan, aged 30 уевге.

aged 70 years.

GROOM—And 1 18, at Whylam, Newbridge, county K Hare, Mrs. Bridget Groom, mether of the Rev. Patrick D Hoo, D.D., New GRIFFIN--April 18, at her residence, 41 Temple road, Black.cok, Julia Griffin, in ber 66th

year, after a tedieus illness. FOGHYGAN-April 20, at his residence, Kilheggan, Peter Googhegan, aged 75

HART-April 24, at Port Royal, Dromard, onunty Sligo, Francis Hart, E.q., aged 51 VAN-April 16 at Ballyhaunie, county

Mayo, Mary Josephine, aged 10 years, second cliest daughter, of Michael and Susan Lavan. AVERY-April 19, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mount Anville, from hemorrhage of the Lunge, Mary, youngest daugh-

ter of Dr. Lavery, of Armagh, aged 19 VERTE. MAGUIRE-April 21, at his residence, Kilmskenny, co. Lehrim, John Maguire, aged 82 years.

eEnnery-April 24, at his residence, 16 Clydo street, Dablin, James McEnnery, aged 50 years. 123, James Moore, Kilnacari

English, Dangannon, county Tyrone, aged 69 years. O'NEIL-Apr 125, at his residence, O'Connell st., Athlone, P. ter O'Neil, T C., morchant

aged 39 years. O'Connor.—April 18 at Cloyne, Mary, young-eit daughter of the late James O'Connor,

Eq, RN., MD. O'CONNELL-Of your charity pray for the

repose of the soul of Thomas O'Connell, of Charleville, County Limerick, who departed this life, fortified with the rites of the Church, at his residence, 35, Aldermanbury, E. C., on April 26th, 1820, aged 53 years, on whose soul, sweet Jeaus, have mercy. HELAN-April 26, at the residence of his

son, 87 Lewer Gerdiner street, Dublin, John Phelan, aged 79 years, late of D.M.P. URCELL-Apr | 24, Mary, relict of the late John J. Parcell, for many year's an employe in the office of the Dablin Freeman's Journal.

QUIRK — April 18, at Ballykeating, Glan-worth, county Cork, Ellen, wife of Michael Quirke, after a long and painful Mass. OBERTSON-April 21, at 7 Killarney avenue, Dublin, of wooping cough, William Mc-

Kirley, only son of Samuel Robertson, aged YAR-April 20, at his parents' residence, I Castle Dawson avenue, Blackrock, Dublin, John, youngest son of John and Ann

STURDY-April 20, at 3 Brighton vale, Monkstown, the residence of her father, Mary Margaret, widow of the late John Oswald Sturdy, of Durbin, South Africa, aged 28 Vests.

MITHSON-April 20, at Kensington, Terenure, Maggle, second daughter of the late Theman W. Smithson, of Cloragh, Whitechurch, ec. Dublia, aged 20 years. LAVIN-At the Hospice for the Dying.

Haroldseress, Dublin, Andrew Slavin, late of Portarington. Inouas-April 21, at his residence, Athenry, Very Bev. Canen Thomas, P.P., V.F., the 50:h year of his age and 32nd of his

sacred ministry. [AAJJE—April 23, John Taaffe, D.L., Smarware Carle, Ardee, co. Louth.
WALEE—April 18, at Ballymouge, Ballon, county Carlow, Eliza, daughter of Michael

and Eliza Walsh, aged 13 years.

THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT OF THE BED, JOLIET, Ill., Nov. '88.

I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking three bottles of Pastor Koenig,s Nerve Tonic I was able to get up and tend to my household. MRS. DOLL.

"Why, Pipelet, this letter must have arrived yesterday. How is it you only bring it me now?" Clerk: "You see, sir I thought:

Perhaps the bardent test a man can give Alfalfa can be grown. The most impersant | ble for the preduction of trult, and the best | his self-respect is to sit down and read one point is fresh seed, which should not be ever | kind of it is insured by adequate feeding of ci his own leve letters when it is five years old.

### OUR OWN AGE.

CANAL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

A Notable Pronouncement by Cardinal Gibbons.

Reason, Education, tiberty and Materia Improvement of the Masses.

Oardinal Gibbons, in a recent article.

writes : "The watchwords of the age are reason, education, liberty, the material improvement of the masses. Nor are these watchwords empty seconds. They represent solid real ties, for which the age deserves praise. Despite its defeats and mistakes, I love my age. I leve its aspirations and resolves. I reveal in its feats of valer, lits industries and its discoveries, I thank it for its many benefactions to my fellow-men, to the people rather than princes end rulers. I seek no backward voyage across the sea of time. I will even press

"In our American parlance, let us go ahead. What if we do at times blunder? If we never venture, we shall never gain. The censervatism which is resolved to be ever safe ls dry ret. Do not fear the novel, provided principles are well guarded. It is a time of novelties—and religious action, to accord with the age, must take new forms and new directions. Let there be individual action. Layman need no: wait for priest or bishop, ner bishop for Pope. The timid move in crowds, the brave in single file. When com bined efforts are called for be ready, and at all times be prompt to obey when orders are given ; but, with all this, there is vast room for individual action and vast good to be done by it.
"The strength of the Church to-day in all

countries, particularly in America, is the people. Tals is essect ally the age of democracy. The days of princes and of fendal lords are gone; monarchs hold their thrones te execute the will of the people. Woe to religion where this fact is not understood. He who holds the masses, reigns. The masses are held by their intellect and their heart. No power centrols them save that which touches their own free souls. We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain much care that nene remain for others. The time has come for 'salvation armies' to penetrate the wildest thicket of thorns and briers, and bring God's word to the ear of the most vile, the most ignorant and the most godless. Saving those who insist on being saved, as we are satisfied in doing, is not the mission of the Church-"Compel them to come in"-the command of the Master! This is not the religion we need to-day—to sing lovely anthems in cathedral stalls, and wear copes of broidered gold, while no multitude throng nave or aisle, and the world outside is dying of spiritual and moral (tarvation. Seek out men; speak to them not in stilted phrase or seventeenth century sermon style, but in burning words that go to their hearts as well as their minds."

### GRAND RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Rev. Father Blais, Chaplain of the Bon Pasteur Convent, Consecrated Bishop.

Sixteen Bishops and Two Hundred and Twenty Priests Attend.

Telegraph.)

Last Sunday Mgr. Blass, Doctor of Common was consecrated to the high derical dignity by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, at the Basilica, in the presence of seventeen strange bishops and two hundred and twenty priests.

The religious ceremony took place at the Basilica at nigh mass yester lay morning, commencing at nine o'clock, which was attended with all the rich splender of the Holy Catholic Church. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was the celebrant of a high Pontifical mass at the main alter, assisted by Rev. Father Laugris, Oure of Isle Verte, as deacon, and Father Rain-ville. Curé of St. Valier, as sub deacon. Mgr. Marois, Vicar-General, acted as assistant priest to His Eminence the Cardinal. Rev. Father C. O. Gagnon, acted as master of ceremonies. At the same time Mgr. Blais, celebrated mass at a side altar erected within the main sanctuary rails on the left of the main altar facing the Cardinal's throne. He was assisted at the mass by Mgr. Laurin, Bishop of the diocese of Pontiac, and Mgr. Bagin, Bishop of Chicontimi. The Rev. Father Garneau, of the Cardinal's household, acted as master of ceremonies.

The following are the names of the Bishops who occupied seats within the Sanctuary rails relegraph and their dioceses: -Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop The Te and their dioceses:—Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal; Mgr. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa; Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski; Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Three Bivers; Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet; Mgr. Laurin, Bishop of Pontise; Mgr. Begin. Bishop of Chicoutimi; Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke; Mgr. Marquis, Mgr. Hamel, Mgr. Tetu, Mgr. Tanguay. Mgr. Guay, Mgr. Paquet, and Mgr. Marois, besides priests from all dioceses in the Province, ecclesiastical students and pupils of the Seminary. His Honor Lieu-Governor A. the Seminary. His Honor Lieu-Governor A. B Angers was present, and a very large congregation. It was, in fact, next to impossible to obtain standing room.

Mr. Langevin, to whom Mgr. Blais has been

appointed coadjutor, preached the sermon, a most eloquent and pathetic one.

CHREMONIAL OF CONSECRATION.

At nine o'clock His Eminence the Cardinal, consecrating prelate, with the two assisting prelates and the Bishop elect as also the other bishops and clergy, entered in procession. His Eminence them ascended the throne, the Bishop elect being seated on the opposite side rate. of the sanctuary. Both then assumed the Pontificial vestments. His Eminence then seated himself with his back to the altar, the elect ed himself with his back to the altar, the elect being seated in front of him between the assistant prelates. After the production and reading of the Apostolic brief by the Vicar General, the Bishop-elect approached His Eminence and kneeling before him, his hand laid on the open Geopels, took the solemn cath which binds him to submission to the Holy See and solemnly promised to fulfil all the duties incumbent on his exalted position. The Cardinal then put the usual question as to his profession of faith, after which mass began, the officiating prelate officiating at the high after and the elect prelate officiating at the high altar and the elect

at a side altar.

Just before the reading of the Gospel, the Cardinal being again seated with his tack to

# **BAKING POWDER** IS PURE,

Will do MORE WORK for SAM E COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE,

were recited, His Eminence pronouncing the usual blessing. He then placed the Gospal upon the shoulders of the prelate elect. Then the Cardinal and assistant prelates proceeded with the imposition of hands, saying "Receive the Holy Ghost," &c., with the prayer that accompanies that a r mony. Then followed the samointing with holy oil of the head and hands of the elect, the choir in the meantime singing the hymn Veni creator spiritu. After this cerethe hymn Veni creator spiritu. After this ceremony the pastoral staff was placed in the hands of the newly consecrated Bishop and the mitre on his head, the ring put on a finger of the right hand and then followed the kiss of peace.

Mass was resumed and continued to the

offertory, when the newly consecrated again approached the officiating prelate and presented him with the usual offerings, two lighted tapers, two small loaves of bread and two small barrels of wine. Both then repaired to the same altar, where both continued the Mas; consecrating together and receiving the precious blood out of the same chalice.

Mass being over, the newly consecrated was conducted to a throne prepared for him. Then followed the *Te Deum*, during the singing of which Mgr. Blais, passing through the aieles of the Basilica, gave his first pontifical blessing to all present.

THE MUSICAL portion of the service was very grand. Haydn's which touches their own free send. We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain European countries, in which, frem weight of tradition, the Church clings to thrones and classes, and less her grasp upon the people. Let us not make this mistake. We have here no princes, no hereditary classes. Still there is the danger that there be in religion a favored aristocracy, upon whom we lavish so much care that none remain for others. The

> THE DINNER. At one o'clock His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau entertained the Bishop elect, and all the other bishops and priests who attended the consecration, to dinner, which was served in the large dining hall of the Grand Seminary. Upwards of two hundred covers were laid for the guests. After dinner the Cardinal, the Bishop elect, Mgr. Blais, D.C.L., adjourned to the drawing room in the Cardinal's passes, where

a reception was held. PRESENTATION.

During the afternoon the members of the Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society, numbering 200, waited on Bishop Blais and presented him with an illuminated address. The address was read by the president, Mr. Alphonse Pouliot, advocate Mgr. Blais, the new Coadjutor Bishop of Rimouski, was the recipient of numberous other presents from various sources. all of erous other presents from various sources, all of them rich and costly.

MAD AT GLADSTONE.

Mypecritical Politicians Expesed.

LONDON, May 19.-As was to have been expected, very many of the occupants of the British "Glass House" are angry with one of their janitors for having denied them the de-lightful, but somewhat precarious, amusement somewhat strange, however, that one of these should be the Liberal London Telegraph. That newspaper attempts to ridicule Mr Gladstone's Law, and formerly chaplain of the Bon Pasteur Convent in this city, and recently named bishop and co-adjutor bishop of Rimouski, with Mgr. Langevin, who, through feebleness of health, has been obliged to ask for a co-adjutor, health, has been obliged to ask for a co-adjutor, in the few days past attempted to hurl over in the few days past attempted to hurl over the shoulders of a Tory administration a diplo-matic stone at the head of the Czar anent the ill-treatment by that potent to of the Siberian exiles. These chernbic, if senile champions of the oppressed of all lands save British lands, innocently wrote to Mr. Gladstone neviting him to place himself on record in the matter of the Russian penal system. This the astute reformer most thoroughly did by saying in effect that a people who could tranquilly and complacently view the antecedent and con-temporaneous history of the English Govern-ment of Ireland were hardly in a position to adversely criticize the law of might as exercised by Russia in Siberia. As an Irlah commoner said last evening, "Gladstone has been rather hard on the autocrat," Stranger still, the EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Telegraph accuses Mr. Gladetone of manufac-turing history in order to enforce upon the liberal mand the trenchant incisiveness of the astirical criticisms of the ex-Premier. Nothing. perhaps, better illustrates the present transi-tional state of English politics than does this most unexpected ebullition on the part of the The Telegraph is not the only Liberal paper

which is exasperated at Mr. Gladatone's com-parison of Irish troubles with Russian atrocities in connection with the proposition that formal representations should be made to Russia by the British Government on the subject of the

Siberian outrages.
The Pall Mail Gazette says that England is a land of constitutional liberty where, happily, the unjust shedding of the blood of a single citizen is exough to damn the Government. Mr. Gladatone's reference to the Mitchellatown affair, the Gazzife says, has no weight with men like Stepnia, the noted Russian agitator, who is unable to see what more we want in free England than we have already got. The standard [Conservative] says it cannot find language to adequately express its dirgust at the parallel drawn by Mr. Gladstone. What can be thought of a man who is trying to per-

suade his comparymen to believe that a street riot can be classed with the deliberate flogging of naked women and kindred barbarisms. It shocks moral sense to find that a party leader has reached a state of rancor where truth, decency and self-respect are oblite-

The St James Gazette [Tory] says that in making such a comparison Gladstone showed bimself an adventurer sticking at nothing.

Wipe Out the Separate Schools. If any Catholic had a doubt of Mr. Meredith's policy on the Separate School question, the following statement made by uim, in his speech at the Pavillon, Toronto, ought to fully satisfy them. Mr. Meredith is not like Mr Metoalfe, an equivocator; he boldly says :- " My position is this :- We have Separate Schools under the constitution. It is to be regretted our Reman Catholic Cardinal being again season the mitre, the star and having assumed the mitre, the altar and having assumed the mitre, the elect again approached him, accompanied by the amatant prelates, when His Eminence reminded him of the great responsibility he was minded him of the great responsibility he was minded him of these words: "The duty of a samming in these words: "The duty of a friends that are looking for Gevernment contracts or Government efficient will try to extend the same of the same of the contract of the same of the contract of the same of the contract of the c friends cannot do without them. But if these schools are to exist only under the ideas pro-Then riving he called upon those present to pray "that for the greater good of His church the Almighty might in his goodness confer upon the elect his most abundant graces."

All then knelt and the Litanies of the saints

'wiping out' sentiment met with the appreval of his audience, for it was received with ories of "You have got my vote, my bey." That Mr. Meredith expects only the support of his "Protestant friends" may be interred from the resolution passed as the close of the met ting, as there is no provision made for any Oatholio-not even Mr. Claudy or Sol White. The following is what took place at the close e the meeting.

The state of the s

Mr. J. H. Morrill, Q C., then came forward and read the following motion, which was se-conded by Mr. J. H. Ferguson: Resolved,—"That this meeting having heard Mr. Meredith's able declaration of the policy of

himself and the Opposition in the Local Legis-lature, especially in regard to the question of Separate Schools and the trading of funds in the public schools, hereby express their cordial approval of the same and pledge themselves to

and his Protestant friends to power."

Mr. Worrall requested all who were in favor of the resolution to rise, and it is no exaggeration to say not a single individual in the ball remained seated. The vast multitude rose in a body and actually stood on the chairs, and the enshusiasm and cheering was so great that the rafters of the building shook.—Kingston Free-

THE POOR OF TUAM.

A Teaching Appeal for Help. The following letter, sent to the TRUE WITNESS for publication, speaks for itself. We commend it to the attention of the

CONVERT OF OUR LADY OF MERCY,

TUAM, CO. GALWAY, IRELAND. DEAR FRIENDS,—I cannot say how truly grateful I will test if, in your kind charity, you graveful I will teal if, in your kind charity, you will send us a little help, so as to enable us, even in a small way, to relieve the poor, the sick and the dying in Tuam and its neighborhood. For its size, Tuam is one of the poorest towns in the West of Ireland, principally owing to the fact that during the trying times of the great Irish famine, and during the numberless inhuman evictions which followed in its wake, numbers of the evicted came in and settled down in Thom and since hoth themselves and their Tuam, and since both themselves and their children have been a great incubus on the rates of the union. Another great cause of the general poverty is the want of employment.

It is heartrending to see many of them lying

on the cold, damp earthen floor, with nothing under them but a handful of straw, often no covering but the few rags worn by day, and when it rains it is a very common thing to have it pouring through the decayed thatch.

We have also a House of Mercy in which there are a number of young girls and children, some of whom are orphaus, ethers whose parents are unable to support them, where they are clothed, supported, and taught domestic work, so as to enable them afterwards to

mestic work, so as so enable them afterwards to provide for themselves.

With the exception of the little realized by the laundry, the House of Mercy depends en tirely on the assistance of the good Archbishop, and the charity of the benevolent public, on whom we now call for their sympathy and sup-

port.
We also strive to give clothes to about 200 children every year to enable them to attend school, and a piece of bread each day to a large number of them; and a little money, clothes and nourishment to the old, sick and dying visited by the slaters during the year, which sharity cannot be continued unless supported by the generous public.

We promise in return the prayers of the poor, and the united prayers of the community, which are daily offered through the year for all the benefactors of the institute, both living and dasd, with a novem of masses when our bazaar is over for all who assist the charity.

Believe me, dear friends,
Respectfully yours in Christ,
SINTER M. DE V. STOKES.



Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8, p. m. Cleard on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that for nearly a week I suffered from swelling of band, which wassuperinduced by a whitlow between my thumb and index finger. At that time I felt a peculiar sensation in nerves, and also endured horrible sufferings. After consulting private physicians I was informed I was confident that it would take six or seven weeks before I would be able to work, and this discouraged me not a little. I then went to see Mms. Desmarais-Lacroix and it is with considerable astonishment that I now announce the complete extraction of the white low, as well as the complete reduction in the swelling of my hand and the thorough cossation of my sufferings. And all this was done after four days' use of the ointments reduced from herbs and sold by Mms. Desmarxis-Lacinix. This is without doubt a marvellous cure, and it is with pleasure that I permit the publication of this certificate, espacially as I desire to give justice to whom it is due. JOSEPH G. SAVARD.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1884.

E. LACROIX FILS,
Successor to Man. Successor to MOME. DESMARAIS.

1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth. The old wooden house, typical of the Indian, in imitation of whom we treat.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode.

All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better eatisfied. Beware of imitators.

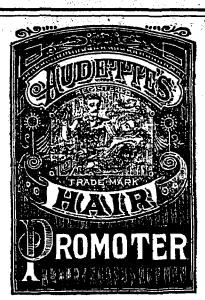
We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of cintments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicines.

Bourget college, Rigaud, P. Q.

(NEAR THE OTTAWA MIVER.)

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and English Departments. The best Authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by Competent Professors. Most experin attention is paid to the Eusiness Training of yearing men. Plane, Telegraphy, Steacyrephy and Type writing are optional. Board Tuition, Bed, Walning, etc., \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. Srd, 1890. Diplomas awarded.

Bor Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the DD-42



### Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTP'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the SCALP and removes DANDRUFF; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTP'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as advessing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

The AUDETTP'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Drawarists, 50 see, war hottle.

Sold by Druggists, 50 etc. per bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and **HYPOPHOSPHITES** 

Of Lime and Soda-It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian,

PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON'WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2582

\_\_\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Receipts during the week were 31.542 bble against 17.105 bbls for the week pre ported at \$5.25 to \$5.50 as to brand. Spring patents are firm with sales at \$5.00 to \$5.90, and one sale is reported as high \$6. In straight rollers there have been transactions at \$5 to 55.10. Ontario patents having realized \$5.25 to \$5.50 the latter figure being readily obtained for high grades. Extra has been placed at \$4.70, out some holders refuse to sell under \$4.80. Bakers are still agitating the question of doing away with the credit system and adopting cash terms instead.

Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring \$5 75 to \$5 90; Straight roller, \$5 00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.70 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50;

Exra, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Ontario bags—superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags—fine, \$1.65 to \$1.90; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.85 to \$2.35.

OATMEAL, &o.—Market firm with higher, Standard in bbls \$4.30 to \$4.40, and in bags \$2.10 to \$2.20. Rolled oats \$4.25 to \$.50 per bbl, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Mill, Feed.—Bran remains quiet at \$15.00 to MIL FEED.—Bran remains quiet at \$15.00 to

\$15.50 per ton. Shorts \$15 to \$18 as to quality, and moullie as \$20 to \$21 for best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds.

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 28,832 bushels, against 23,445 bushels for the week previous. There is a marked scarcity of Manitoba wheat, and sales on No. 1 hard have transpired at \$1.18 to \$1.20 in Toronto, and a report from Port Arthur says that a lot of No. 1 hard was there at \$1 20. We quote prices here firm but nominal at \$1.20 for No. 1 bard and \$1.18 for No. 2. The Ohicago market closes firmer at 92% to 9% for July, and on the curb sales were made at 93c CORN-Receipts during the past week were

385,617 bushels, against 679,879 bushels for the week previous. Prices remain steady at 420 so 430 in bond for round lots at 510 so 5110

to 43c in bond for round 10ts at 51c to 51cd duty paid.

PEAS — Receipts during the past week were 44,477 oushels, sgainst 21,847 bushels for the week previous.

Prices quoted steady to 71c to 72c in store and 75c aflost.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 34,160 bushels, against 30,671 bushels for the week previous. Market steade. Sales of car lots at 36c to 37c per 32 lbs for Eastern and Ontario hold steady at 40c.

BUOKWHEAT.—Te quoted at 40c to 42c per 48

BUCKWHEAT.—Is quoted at 40c to42c per 48 Ibs. Market quiet.

Ryz.—Market dull at 550 affoat and 530 in

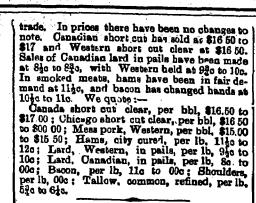
BARLEY .- There has been some enquiry from the States and sales have been effected west for Buffalo at 60c to 65c delivered there. Market here is quiet, little business doing; 52c to 57c for malt and 45c for feed.

MALT.—Market quiet. Ontario at 68c to 70e per bushel delivered here. The price of malt has

per bushel delivered ners, the price of mais has seldom been as cheap as at present.

SEEDS.—Market quite; Canadian timothy \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bush, American at \$1.50 to \$1.75 as to quality. Red clover \$4.50 to \$5.25 per bus. Alsike 10s to 12s per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 50s to \$75. 75e.

PROVISIONS.



### DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.—All arrivals of choice new dairy butter are readily disposed of as soon as landed at 170 to 18c. The sale is reported of a lot of new creamery at 20c, and we quote 19c to 20c. In old butter the sale of 100 tubs of Western was made this week at 7c, and two round lots of Passars Townships at 9c to 10c. In the case was made this week at 7c, and two round lots of Eastern Townships at 9c to 10c. In the case of the sale of Western above referred to, the buyer insisted upon having net weight, and the butter in each tub had to be stripped. The following telegram received from Halifax a few days ago shows the condition of affairs there:—
"Advertised butter at anction, but never a lad came near to bid, not a soul being in attendance save the auctioneer. A baker subsequently offered 8c. Will await further instructions."

The answer to this was:—"Do as you think best." We understand that several shousand packages of cleaners. packages of eleomargarine have been bought in Chicago for shipment to Newfoundland. It seems that one or two Montreal buyers are try-ing to get up a little excitement in the Eastern Townships, about 100 subs being picked up by them in the Bedford district at 170, which is 1c higher than was previously paid. We quote new butter as follows:—Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c

CHEESE, -- Receipts during the week were 1,382 ORERGE.—Receipts during me week were 1,0cs boxes, against 800 boxes for the same period last year, The market is fairly steady, and all offerings of new white choose are readily absorbed at 9½0 to 9½0. In fact the bulk of the shipments shis week were bought upon that has a Sales in the Brockville section were made year. terday at 82c to 82c. The New York market was firmer to-day and he higher on better advices from England. The season is very backward, and dealers do not look for shipments of grass choses to any extent before the first week in June. Sales were made at Woodstock yesterday at 8gc to 8gc. The Liverpool cable dropped snother 6d to-day to 52s 6d. At the Brockville market to day 1,450 boxes were offered; and sales were made of 800 boxes at 82c to 9c, ruling price 82c. At Listowell only 400 boxes were offered, the season being very backward, and all sold at 81c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-Market dull and quotations merely nominal. Fine russets \$4 to \$5 per bbl. good to fancy red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl. poor stock \$2 to \$3,

DRIED APPLES. There is a fair demand at 52c

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Steady demand, at 120 to 12tc per lb PINE APPIOS. - Fair supply; market brisk at 10g to 25c each.

COCCANUIS.—Market firm at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

BANANAS.—Market active, good supply coming to hand. Good yellows have been sold in car loss at \$1.25. We quote smaller quantities at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

STRAWBERBIES—Good supply of New York berries. Sales active at from 20c to 25c per quert. POTATORS.—Three cars of potatoes were sold

this week at 63c per bag f.o.b. in the West for this market with a 13c fright. They consisted of Early Rose and Hebron mixed. In this market sales have taken place at 85c to 90c in cor lots on track, and at 98c to \$1 in broken lots. The market is firm. In Scotland they are selling at to per lb, whilst here they are over lo

VEGSTABLES.—A good supply of Southern vegetables is now arriving Cocumbers at \$7.00 per crate, cabbage \$7.00 per crate, string beans at \$3.00 per box, onions 5e per lb for Egyptian in bags, which are scarce. Asparagus \$4.00 to \$4.00 per dozen bunches. THE FEUIT SALE—At the second auction sale mons and oranges from the Mediterranea: vious. The market during the past week far from being active, although a fair volume of dance. Mr. T. J. Potter conducted the sale business has been effected. The tone is unaud very high prices were realized. In fact

from being active, although a fair volume of business has been effected. The tone is unquestionably strong, but buyers have evidently had their ardor checked by the advance in prices. There is quite a lot of American flour brought on here in bond for Newfoundland shipment, which stays here instead of being sout forward promptly, which shows that Newfoundland receivers are not as eager for the stuff as they were expected to be. The local trade is quiet, sales of strong bakers' being reported at \$5.25 to \$5.50 as to brand. Spring roll \$1 50 85 5,000 per fox. A few fancy fruit selling up to \$6. The oranges solu at 50c up to \$3 87½ to \$4 per box. An aget the principal houses represented were:—Mesers Hart & Tuckwell, Vipond, McBride & C., McBride, Harris & Co., J. J. V. pond & Co., U & E. Hart, John Barry, Bowes & McWilliams, Joseph Brown, R. J. Clugg & Co., E. Boucher, and others. and others.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos.-Between here and Toronto Bostor buyers have been picking up all the late they could find and shipping them to the latter city. West of Toronto Canadian dealers have been buying lively at 95 and shipping them to Buffalo where they are storing them, in expectation of the McKinley bill being passed with its 5c per dozenduty on eggs.

Brans—Jobbing, lots \$1.60 to \$1.80 old lots
\$1.50. Market firm. Supply small.

Honey.—Little doing. Market quiet. Quota-

tions nominally unchanged, but concessions might be made to shift old stock 9c to 10c per lb. comb; white clover in 1 lb. sections, 130 to 14c per lb. BEESWAX.-Market quiet, under small demand

Quotations unchanged 240 to 25c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—There is a fair steady demand for Western shipments and sales of sugar have been made at 7c to 75c per lb. round loss. Quotations here at 7c to 8c. Syrup 60c to 75c per tin, and 51c to 51c per lb. in wood. Hops.—Fine to choice Canadian steady at 17c to 18c per lb., fair to good at 18c to 16c. Old hops unchanged as 50 to 10c. Market

gaiet. HAY.-Enquiry is a little brisk and a good quantity is still coming to market. Good timothy on track is quoted \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50. Fancy \$9.50 to \$10.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 15th, 1890, were as follows :--

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 2731 89 348 431 Over from last week. 165 ...
Total for week..... 2396 89
Left on hand..... 966 ... 89 348 451

Receipts at these Yards continue heavy, largely for Export. Little change in values during the week, remaining about the same as previous week all round. The Butchers market had a fairly large attendance and a brisk tone, quieting down toward close of week.

Hogs:-Pork men seem pretty well filled and Hogs closed rather weaker. We quote the following as being fair values:
Castle expert, 5e to 5½c; Butchera' good, 4½c
to 5c; Butchera' med., 4c to 4½c; Butchera'
culls, 3½c to 3½c; Sheep, 4½c to 5c; Hogs, \$5.50
to \$5.75; Calves, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of borses at these stables for weak ending May 16th were 267; left over from previous week 48; total for week 315; shipped during week 177; left for city 34; sales 45; on band 59.

For the season the week's trade at these Stables has been fair, few American buyers were PORK, Fiard, &c.—The market remains firm and steady, with a fair business doing during the sales being largely among local parties. 59 good workers and drivers on hand, two the week and prospects indicating a firmer

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GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS at S. Caraley's sale of White Underwear. GREAT RUSH at S. Careley's cheap sale of White Cotton Underwear.

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BOYS' SUITS (3 PIECES) BOYS' SUITS (3 PIECES)

IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX YOUTH'S SUITS, LONG PANTS YOUTH'S SUITS, LONG PANTS YOUTH'S SUITS, LONG PANTS

IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX IN TWEED, SERGE, HALIFAX

FROM \$3 40 FROM \$3.40

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S NAVAL SUITS CHILDREN'S NAVAL SUITS CHILDREN'S NAVAL SUITS CHILDREN'S DRILL SUITS CHILDREN'S DRILL SUITS CHILDREN'S DRILL SUITS

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS

Two thousand Suits to select from. The largest stock in Canada. The best value ever offered.

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CHILDREN'S TWEED SUITS CHILDREN'S TWEED SUITS CHILDREN'S HALIFAX SUITS CHILDREN'S HALIFAX SUITS CHILDREN'S SERGE SUITS CHILDREN'S SERGE SUITS CHILDREN'S DIAGONAL SUITS CHILDREN'S DIAGONAL SUITS CHILDREN'S VELVET SUITS CHILDREN'S VELVET SUITS

> CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS S. CARSLEY.

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See our Dress Goods Window. S. CARSLEY.

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Just received a beautiful lot of Handsome

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New lot of Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths just pus in stock.

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TWEED EFFECTS

50 pieces Tweed effects 810 per yard.

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TON'S is not, On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden speel

The best of Thread you find. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTOX.

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