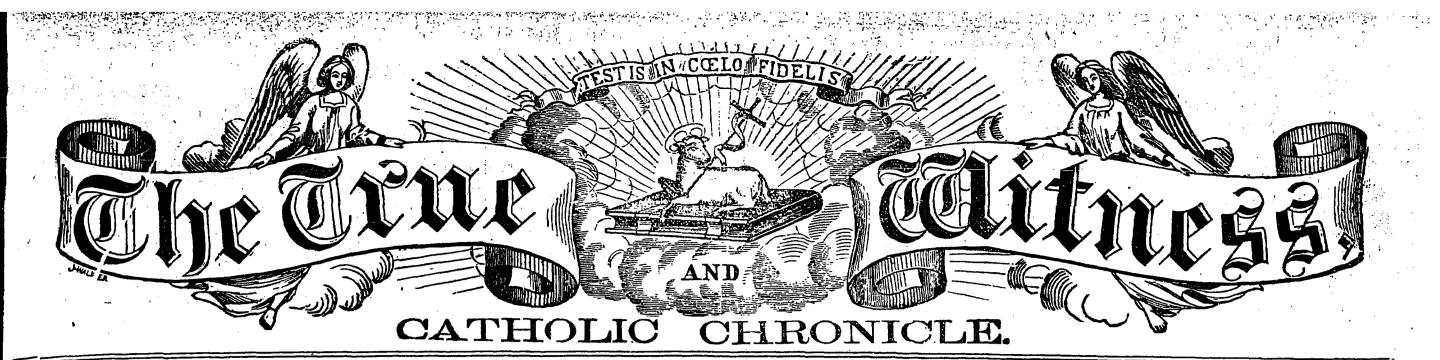
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



# VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 42.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

# ONCE UPON A TIME.

My little child comes to my knea And, tugging, plaads that he may climb Into my lap to hear me tell The Christmas tale he loves so well— A tale my mother told to me, Beginning, "Once upon a time."

It is a tale of skies that rang It is a tate or excess trang With angel rhapsodies sublime; Of that great Host screene and white, The shepherdess saw one winter night— And of the glorious stars that sang An anthem, once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years Tells of the sacrifice sublime, Of One who prayed alone and wept While his awaaris followers slept-And how His blood and Mary's tears Commingled, once upon a time.

And now, my derling's at my side, And echoes of the distant chime And echoes of the distant chime Brings that sweet story back to nie-Of Buthlehem and Calvary, And of the genule Christ that died For sinners, once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that men have told In ponderous tones or fluentrhyme, Like mis y shadows fade away-But this sweet story "bides for age," And, like the stars that sang of old, We sing of "Once upon a time."

# THE STATUE QUESTION.

To the Edutor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR,-Now that His Grace, Mgr. Fabre, "in orier not to disturb the good feeling that hap-pily exists between Catholics and Protestants in Montreal"-a good feeling which certain Pro-testants, headed by "Right Reverends" and "Reverends" of all hues and colors, are deter-mined shall continue only so long as they shall have everything their own way; and that Oatholics, "for fear of disturbing the good feel-ing," shall submit to their blind, senseless, fanatical dictation,-has for the present with-drawn his approbation from the projected erec-tion of the statue of Our Blessed Lady on Mount Royal, it may be permitted to ask, calmly and quietly, those amiable, peace-loving sitizens-reverend and non-reversid their measured tones, to the Catholic desire to render honor to the Mother of God. Is not the statue of the Riessed Virgin Mary as worthy, to say the very least, of a place on Mount Royal as is the statue of the Queen of a place in the square named after Her Majesty? And if not, why not? To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

place in the square named after Her Majesty? And if not, why not? Catholics, and none know it better than those

same reverend and non-reverend fanatics, no more adore the glorious Mother of God than

the image and likeness of God; as we got from them our blood, and fleeh and bones, we should refuse them the endearing name of mother, and a mother's right upon her son? In a sermon preached on Christmas day (A.D. 423), the Arch-heretic Nestorius said, "that to call the Virgin the Mother of God, Thestokos, would justify the pagan folly of giving mothers to the Gods." These blasphenies shocked the Catholic mind of Constantinople. St. Celestin then sat in the chair of St. Peter. In obedience to the Pope's instructions, St. Cyril of Alexandria called a conneil of the Ecyptian Biabons. The error instructions, St. Cyril of Alexandria camea a council of the Egyptian Bishops The errors of Nestorious were anathematized. In June, A.D. 431, the third general council met at Ephesus. St. Cyril presided as Papal Legate. Two hundred Bishops were present. The Ephesus. St. Cyril presided as Papal Legate. Two hundred Bishops were present. The writings of Nestorius were examined. They had no sconer been read than the assembled Bishops with one voice exclaimed : "Anathema to such impious teaching !" "Anathema to whoever holds such opinions !" "They are contrary to sacred Scripture and to the tradi-tion of the Fathers !" Pope St. Celestius" latter (it, may this Pone that sent tion of the Fathers!" Pope St. Celestus' leater (it was this Pope that sent St. Patrick to Ireland) was read, and inserted in full in the acts of the Council. Nestorius was cut off from the Church. Ephesus was illuminated ; and the smoke of precious incense going up from before the statues of Mary filled the atmosphere with a rich fragrance."-(Dana's Gen. Hist. of the Church.) At that council, over eleven hundred years before protestantism was dreamt of, St. Cyril spoke these words : "Hail, O' Mother of God ! O' Mary ! rich treasure of the universe, ever-burning lamp, light of the Church, crown of virginity, sceptre of erthodogy, imperishable temple, Mother and Virgin, through whom He is that cometh blessed in the name of the Lord ! We hall thee who didst in the same of the Lott i We hall thee who didst in thy virginal womb contain Him who is immense, incomprehensible ! Thee, through whom the Holy Trinity is adored and glorified, the cross honored and venerated throughout the universe; in whom heaven triumphs, the angels and archangels rejoice, the demons are put to flight; thee, through whom the whole world, when crushed under the yoke of idolatory, was brought to the light of truth; through thee brought to the light of truth; through thee Holy Baptism and the unction of spiritual joy are imparted to the faithful; through thee all the churches of the world were founded, and nations brought to penance. Through thee, in fine, the only Son of God, the Orient from on High had visited us, to enlighten them that sit in darkness, and in death; by that the Desubate forested and the Average are chosed

the image and likeness of God ; as we got from

the Prophets foretold and the Apostles preached salvation to the nations ; through them the dead arise again, and Kings reign in the name of the Blessed Trinity." One word more and I have done. In Paradise.

God put enmity between the duvil and the seed of the woman. "She was to crosh his head, and he was to lie in wait for her beel." Then the he was to he in wat for her bear. Loss the hatred began; it continuous to this day. Let those who hate Mary, and who would destroy her, were it possible, bethink themselves with whom they are leagued, consciously or un-consciously, whether they be of the spirit of God, or of the spirit that ruined our first parents.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. A PLEA FOR MERCIER.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : SIR, — On opening my paper (THE POST of May 9th) my attention was arrested by the topic "Irish Catholic Representation," in connection with which the following reflections occurred to me : But first I ought to say I am an Irish Roman Catholic, the author of an article in the TRUE WITNESS of January 20th, '86, page 6, entitled "The Voice of the People" — with some complimentary sub-captions by the editor—and signed "A Non-Partisan," in which the following sentence occurs in the exordium, which has a remarkable personification in the eminant individual named at the head of this letter, as well as a striking verification in the present transformed political status of this province :-- "The pres-ent is one of those politice-social tides that rarely occur more than once in a lifetime, which, if taken at the flow, yield stapendous advantage to those who wisely sail upon the crest. It is in crises like the present that potential geniuses, qualified to lead the masses and mould a nation's destinies, are driven to the front ; such crises are prolific in the birth of powerful statesmen, matchless orators, incomparable writers and journal-ists." You will correctly infer the "orlsis" referred to was the execution of the lamentable Metis Chief and the consequent political burricane in this Province, which, with its profound and far-reaching political consequencer, together with the men it has invested with a shining political panoply, was correct ly epitomised in the above extract. Let us examine "Irish Catholic Representation" practically under the lens of history and recent experience.

For nearly two years the Irish Catholic minority have enjoyed competent and acceptable representation in the Quebec Provincial Gov-ernment. Unring the same period the Protestant minority had no accredited representative ; still they exist, move, and have their being ; and they divide evenly with us overy constitutional privilege, especially those of labor, suffering and privation. There has not only been no infringement of their privileges, but I believe it is generally admitted the Protestant minority nave received more liberal treatment from the Mercier Government in the absence of Ministerial representation than formerly under Conservative administration. This ap-parent paradox will become a veritable truism, when we truly appreciate the nature of our present so-called Irish Catholic representa-tion (?) in the Ottawa Cabinet. Was ever a more Whence then the sense of their indignation at the thought of the honor intended for her "Hail, full of grace." Must it not be that they do not believe in Jacus Christ-do not believe that He was the God, why do they hate His Mother? He was Not God : but whom we all acknowledge to be Our "Him whom we all acknowledge to be Our Savior, remembering that in spite of earth and and bell, of wicked men and demons, God's words thall be fulfilled, Mary must be honored. The Holy Ghost has declared it by His lips : "Be-bold 1 from henceforth all generations shall call me bleshed." (St. Luke, 1 chap. 48 verse). The spite of the sense to the was the struly for was not God ; but whom we all acknowledge to be Our Him whom we all acknowledge to be Our Savior, remembering that in spite of earth and ant barlseque, pure and simple. With a few bold 1 from henceforth all generations shall call me bleshed." (St. Luke, 1 chap. 48 verse). ridiculous travesty perpetrated ? To affirm that of the vicious demoralizing effects of Government by party. The true representativo of the Irish Catholic in this country to day, are ontside of all cabinets : they are the Blaker, Anglins, O'Donahoes, McShanes, Clorans and Ryans. Under the present system, to install an Irishman as a representative is merely labelling a candidate for a political "tomb-stone." fate of Costigan and McShane is only history repeating itself. It were ever thus; and thus it will remain till political party is obliterated. When the eminent men I have mentioned have failed in the role of representatives, how can lesser man succeed ? When cedars fall. how can oziers stand ? Even were we a unit politically, we have not sufficient strength in the electorate to maintain a cabinet representative by ourselves, in case of a contest; it is not when to claim what we are not able to maintain. Again, why should an Irish Catholic be apprehensive of a French Catholic government? In what respect do political interests of French and Irish fail to coincide ! In what sense do they fail to be identical? Why should we presume at the very outset that Mercier will be a less faithful or a less potent defender of Irish than French Catho-The Irish and French llos ? 870 identical in everything except kindred; but they are fast becoming identified even in kinship. Behold the dozens upon dozens of Irish and French united in marriage in every congregation. The great body of our people in this province are agricultural. ists : Mr. Mercler has assumed the Department of Agriculture, and we cannot deprived of being sharers in any beneficial results of his competent administration of that department. Of necessity, there will be frequent occasions of mutual intercourse between him and us, which we could not expeot from an Irish representative administering a different portfolio. For these consider-ations, I would advise the withdrawal of the of Irish representation in the claim Cabinet. The Irish of this province will act both safely and prudently in in giving carte blanche to Marder at strongly the appointment of a committee of least, for a reasonable time. By any clamor experts entirely independent of party politics. in giving carte blanche to Merdier at strongly the appointment of a committee of least, for a reasonable time. By any olamor about assured rights, at the present time, we who should decide upon a fixed standard of efficiency in the numbers and accountements, his and our enemies. Give him perfect freedom to arrange his house according to his own model. He deserves both our confidence and forbearance. Jos. P. SCAREY. JOS. P. SCARRY. Melbourne, Que., May 14th, 1888.

that the rescript was only a moral doctrine. I ranks, and the town is being scoured to make He said that the Vatican would treat no other country in Europe in the same way. The Irish would neither submit nor dow to Rome. They would show the world that they wore

able to discern between its spiritual and political domaine. Mr. O'Brien said that the present ordeal was worse than twenty years of Balfourian section. The Irish had enemies enough coercion, without taking blows from hands from which they least deserved them. It was heartbreaking to think that such a resoript in the name of Rome should be thrown into the teeth of the Irish people. A courageons, re speciful, firm protest was necessary, crowd dispersed in an orderly manner. The

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON. May 15.-Two new metrical pieces were produced at the Comedia Francaise last evening, which made an immediate hit and are likely to be noticeable hereafter in the reper-"oire of the House Moliere. The chief of these a three act comedy, by Bichessin, entitled "La Filloustier." The plot of this is after the fashion of "Enoch Arden," and similar issbion of "Enoch Arden," and similar stories, and turns upon the appearance of a stranger instead of a grandson, who is suprosed, in the person of the stranger, to have returned to the home of his grandfather. The old man entertains no doubt of the man's identity, who, as a matter of course, is received with affection and falls in love with the fair cousin of the ab-sent grandson. The real grandson of course re-turns later only to find his comin partice at the turns later, only to find his consin of course re-turns later, only to find his consin passionately in love with the stranger, whom she finally marries. The chief attraction of the play lies in its poetry, which breathes intense and pas-sionate love. Messrs, Got and Worms and Mme. Worms had the chief roles of the piece and interpreted that with keen sympathy and striking effect. The success was preceded by an exquisite trifle "Le Baiser," written by. Theodore De Banville.

Various reports are current concerning the Duke of Marlborough's matrimonial intentions on his present trip through America, but a distinct impression exists in London society that the Duke will be reconciled to his divorced wife, who will become, after all, the Duchess of Marlborough. It is presty freely stated that the decision rests entirely with the lady, His Grace being anxious to establish a respectable condition of domestic affairs.

LONDON. May 16 .- John Morley asked the

Inquiry has been ordered into the over-crowding of lodging-houses in Liverpool, which is due to the enormous influx of immigrants on their way to America.

LONDON, May 18 .- Marshals MacMahon and Conrobert, of France, have been interviewed on the subject of England's defences in view of the the subject of England's defences in view of the present agitation concerning them. They both laughed to scorn the notion of foreign hostile attempts on the coast of Great Britain. Marshal MacMahon even paid the highest compliment to the officers and men of the British army. He says one of the principle portions of his memoirs, which will be published after his death, will be a narrative of the feats of valor performed by the English army in the Orimean death, will be a narrative of the feats of valor performed by the Enclish army in the Crimean, and compared them with the Turks in their dogged valor. The impelling cause of their bravery is not the doctrine of fatalism which dominates the Moslem, but they have the same contempt for death, accompanied with extraordinary martial spirit and dashing courage. Marshal MacMahon is confident this is the secret of England's greates, courded as it is with strict England's greatness, coupled as it is with strict attention to the progress of other nations in the perfection of arms and materials of war. Mar-

perfection of arms and materials of war. Mar-shal Canrobert said it was difficult to imagine any combination of circumstances which could bring about an invasion of England by any European power. They were both sure Great Britain is well enough defended as it is. The drams, written by Louise Michel, will be performed for the first time at the Batignolles Theatre to-morrow evening. It was written in Lyons during the trial of the dynamitards, and was read in public for the hanging of the dynamitards. order. was read in public for the benefit of the Anarch-ists. The title of the piece is "Le Coq Rouge," Louise Michel walks all the way from a distant suburb, where she lives, to attend the rehearsuburb, where she lives, to attend the rehear-sals, because she lacks even the necessary cop-per coins to pay her way in an omnibus, having given away every sou she made by her recent lectures. The idea the drama is intended to demonstrate is the impossibility of ameliorating the condition of the lower classes without a vast upheaval of the lower classes without a vast upheaval of the other structure of modern acceety. Mr. Charles Wyndham has offered a loan of the Griterion Theatre for a special performance, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family

of Wales and other members of the royal family and the aristocracy, for the benefit of the suf ferers from the floods in Germany.

LONDON, May 19.-Warfare in Parliament has obtained so long that the people are losing interest in the Homo Rale question. The Gladatonians are a little disconcorted by the spathy of the public about Irish grievances, and begin to feel the necessity of abandoning the parsive policy and beginning to fight. Their abstinence from obstructive tactics in Government yesterday in the House of Com-mons for returns from the Irish courts giving full details of all cases decided by them under the Crimes Act. This, it is intended, will form the basis of the wholesale attack the Opposition by demonstrating that the Irish members are the House of Commons roally served by demonstrating that the Irish members are are going to make on the Salisbury-Balfour ad-ministration, in relation to the bungling and criminal mismanagement of affairs in Ireland, soon after the Whitsuntide recess. The exact is generally concluded that a change of de-land of operations has not been definitely demeanor is now in order. The conference of the leaders was convened at the request of the council of the Liberal Radical Union, which could determine nothing beyond demanding that the chiefs of the combined parties should reconsider their position of continued inertness and decide whether it might not better be given up. The chiefs on Thursday agreed upon the necessity of reviving public interest in matters they have at heart, and partly fixed upon the desirable methods of doing this. As a result mass meetings and popular demonstrations will be held at the end of the Whitsuntide holidays, and Mr. Morley will present a motion in Parliament for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged excesses of the Dublin executive in the administration of the Crimes act. The motion can hardly fail of a majority for the Unionists, who evidently are in a mood to interrogate the Cabinet. A committee once appointed, some very interetting developments are looked for to manifest the prejudice of the Salisbury-Balfour treatment of tenants and politicians in Ireland. The Parnellites are ready with proofs that hundreds of men are now lying in prison by the wrongful action of the Government. condemned for the most trivial acts that are not held to be criminal in any other country in the world save Ireland, under tyraphical coercion rule. The Parnellites are also prepared to prove that the resident magistrates in Ireland are ignorant of the scope and limits of the Crimes Act, and that they are simply the willing tools of the Balfour clique and rely altogether upon the guidance of the Castle officials in determining the alleged criminal nature of the trifling offences and imposing extravagant sentences upon innocent men. There is no doubt that the Ministry appre ciate the danger of such revelations, but if the Government should refuse to asnation the appointment of a committee, the Gladthey dread the publication of the truth. In this case the Liberals will protract the debate on Morley's motion in order to enlighten the country in spite of the Govern-ment as to the extent of the wilful persecution of Irishmen carried on by the Balfour administration under the cover of the coercion policy. In any event things are going to be made mighty uncomfortable for Salisbury and the Conservatives.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS -

adden relapse does not come to destroy the benefit he is now experiencing. This is, of course, feared all the time. Although in the midst of their dread of a fatal turn to his dis-ease the family and attendants are greatly pleased at his increasing exhibition of vitality. Among the notable presents to the Princess Irene on her wedding is a valuable allyer bread baskettore the Furtness Furgencie basketfrom the Empress Engenic. It has been decided that Hobart, who lied

Mr. Dupuis in a duel, and the fourse who lied Mr. Dupuis in a duel, and the four seconds con nected with the aflar, shall be tried at the Paris assizes. The trial will probably take place towards the end of June.

Louise Michel's anarchist drama, "Lecoq Rouge," is a failure. The Jeuncsu Dorce, of the French capital, went to the first performance, to French capital, went to the first performance to hiss it down, and it turned out a success in numbers. The prices of places in the pit rows from a florin to eight shillings. The young mea had filled their pockets with cooked snails with which to pelt the players. The actors, in consequence of the delay of the Government censorship to return the play in its expurgated shape until late in the afternoon, wereall at sixes and sevens in their lines and business. The first act was over in 3 minutes. Louise Michel her-self was heard to exclaim behind the scenes, "They are idiots to cut away two of the very best acts, one of which occurred in a disceputbest acts, one of which occurred in a disreput-able house and contained the central idea of my work." The abominable character of the whole thing may be judged from this, and it very pro-perly failed completely. The poet, Deputy Clovis-Hughes, had a box and applauded vigorously and most unreasonably, but the whole evening was a pandemonium of noise and dis-

COLONIZA'FION SOCIETY. PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AT THE CHURCH OF THE

SACRED HEART. The Colonization society of the archdiocese of

The Colonization society of the srchdiocese of Montreal held their annual meeting Sunday. The Sacred Heart church, corner of Ontario and Pleasis street, where the ceremony was held, was beautifully decorated. His Lordship Archbishop Fabre officiated pontifically, having as assistant the Rev. Mr. Sentenne, P.P., while the Rev. Meesrs. Lemire, S.J., and Paquin, S.J., acted respec-tively as deacon and sub-descon of honor. The Rev. Mr. Faubert was the deacon of office and tively as deacon and sub-descon of honor. The Rev. Mr. Faubert was the deacon of office and the Rev. Mr. Dubure, sub-deacon. His Lord-ship Archbishop Fabre was also accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Mr. Martin. Arch-bish p Fabre delivered the sermon during the Mass, which was followed by a collection taken-up by the Rev. Measure. Labelle, P.P of St. Jerome, and Vaillant, of the Archbishop's Palace. The collection was for the benefit of colonization and realized a large amount. After Mass, the Colonization Society held

colonization and realized a large amount. After Mass, the Colonization Society held their annual meeting, when the Hon. H. Mer-cier, M. P. P., was called to the chair, and Major Huguet Latour acted as secretary pro-tem. The treasurer, the Rev. Mr. Vaillant, submitted his annual report, which showed that the receipts for the past year had been \$23,411.46. The report was passed, and the following officers elected for the enauing year — President, His Grace Archbishop Fabre ; secretary. Rev. Abbó F. Hamel ; trea-surer Rev. Abbó Vaillant; committe, Hon Judge A. C. Papineau, Major Huguet Latour, H. J. Cloran, A. Larceque, jr., E. Lefebyre de Belle A. C. Fapineau, Major Hugues Lavour, H. J. Cloran, A. Larocque, jr., E. Lefebvre de Belle-feurille, Dr. Brisson, Rev. Messra, L. D. A. Maréchal, Catulle, Rousselot, Sentenne, D. La-porte, Larocque, and Lieut.-Col. Audet. The usual votes of thanks having been passed, the meeting djourned.

God? If they really believe that He is truly God, why do they hate His Mother? He was or was not God; but whoever He was, the Blessed Virgin Mary was His mother. Why in-sult Him by dishonoring her? If the Son of Mary be not God, how could He redeem them h How could His atonement be of infinite value in the sight of the Eternal Father ? What is Obristianity, to say nothing of the thousand phases of Protestantism, with its changes more wonderful than the kaleidoscope, if its author-Jesus, the Son of Mary-be only another Moses, Elies, prophet, or some other singularly en-dowed personage 1 The fact is, and to a certain extent it may excuse them, neither the reverends nor their followers believe in the mystery of the Incarnation. They cannot realize it ; they

the incarnation. They cannot realize it; they know not what it means. From the diabolical hatred they manifest towards the holicss, the purest, the greatest of God's creatures—the master-piece of the Most High—one cannot help concluding that not one Protestant in ten thousand honestly believes that Jesus Christ was "God of God." "Light of Light," "True God of True God"; or that He was conceived in any more miraculous manner 'Tis true, among them are those who, having

"Is true, among them are those who, having retained the Apostles Creed, repeat the words "Conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary." But come down to a fine thing, analize their belief, and they will tell you, like the man up West—"Oh ! that's too thin." Did they sincerely and truly believe—not with thier lips, but in their heart and very soul, as Catholice do, and as the Catholic Church has believed and they the the mathematical and the set and the believed and the weath for weath of the mathematical and the mathematical and the set an

believed and taught for well nigh nineteen Delived and taught for well nigh nineteen hundred years, that Jesus Christwas and is really and truly the Son of God from all eternity, and the Son of Mary in time, would they, again I ask, invariably and upon all oc-casious, seek to dishonor the Mother, as if seeking thereby to please the Son who drew from her immaculate heart His, life's blood; that Son, who amidat the thunders of Sinai commanded us to honor our fathers and our mothers, adding to the observance of this commandment a reward promised to no other-That thy days may be long in this land." course, among Protestants there is no theology, no strictly religious education. Now could

there be, where could they get it ? "Do men gather grapes off thorns, or figs off God or His Divinity, never had a beginning, God, or His Divinity. never had a beginning, and consequently had no progenitor, nothing was before it. God was always, and Christ was always God; but "He was man only from the time of His conception or incarna-tion. Mary was not then the Mother of the Divinity. From her Jeuns took His humanity; and as in Ohrist there was only one person (per-har Broateneric believer with proge engine the haps Protestants believe, with more ancient he-retics, that there were two persons in Ohrist),-

# ARCHBISHOP LYNCH BURIED.

# FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OVER THE DISTINGUISHED PRELATE-OLERGY AND LAITY DO HONOB TO HIS MEMORY-BISHOP BYAN'S

### ELOQUENT PANEGYBIC. TOBONTO, May 16 .- St. Michael's Cathedral

was crowded from an early hour this morning and hundreds could not gain admittance, the occasion being the funeral services of the late Archbishop Lynch. At ten o'clock Requiem Mass for the dead was celebrated, His Emin-ence Cardinal Taschereau officiating, ex-Vicar-General Rooney assistant priest, Rev. Father Laurent and Mgr. Gleeson, of Buffalo, assistant deacons; Dean O'Connor, of Barrie, deacon; Arch-deacon Cassidy, sub-deacon; Father Hand, master of ceremonies; Father Hand, master of ceremonies; Father Ing, book bearer; Fathers Tray-ling, book bearer; Fathers Cruse and Mo-Phillips, acolytes; Father McBride, thuriter, and Father Ohalamdord musical director. In ccasion being the funeral service of the late and Father Ohalemdard, musical director. In the procession there were Cardinal Taschereau, 8 archbishops and bishops 94 priests. Mayor Clarke and the City Council attended in a body. The service was most solem and impressive, the choir of St. Michael's loing sapplemented by the choirs of St. Basil's and St. Michael's college, The sermon was preached by Bishon Ryan, of Buffalc, who passed a most eloquent eulogy upon the deceased prelate. After referring to the martyrs of the Church, he spoke of Arobbishop Lynch's self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, briefly sketching his life, and closing with the following percration :--- "We only now wish to unite with his brobher prelates and with his devoted pricets and faithful people in paying him that tribute which his great soul would best wish for this occasion. We offer up our united suffrages and our fervent prayers for the everlasting rest of ood; our fervent prayers for the everlasting rest of linai his immortal soul. He has passed away, this pulpit will no longer re-echo his voice. We will no longer see his priestly form stand-ler-ing at that altar. He has passed away, of but far be it from us to suppose that the earthly tenement of the immortal is all. He lives-he still lives-and, as we hope and trust, looks down on those he loved during his life, and we hope that the tie that binds us together will ever remain unbroken. Let the rich, let the great build up their grand sepulch-ral monuments. Let the proud and the mighty "Do men gather grapes off thorns, or figs off thisties "All think and believe as they please. Each one claims for himself infallibility, the outcome of his right to interpret God's holy word. Probably, when they hear Catholics call Mary "Mother of God," they imagine, if they imagine anything at all about it, that Catholics believe her to be the mother of the Divine nature. There is no Catholic so ignor-ant: not the youngest child that has learned they imagine at the youngest child that has learned ant: not the youngest child that has learned people. His memory will ever remain green, and the example of his life will ever tend to and the example of his inte will ever bend to promote greater earnestness in the service of God, and God's holy spirit, and when the day comes and the trumpet of God sounds, as sound it will, he will come forth and stand with his brother bishops and priests and his good, large-minded, faithful people before his God.

At the conclusion of the service the Libra was chanted, after which the body was removed

# was immediately ordered home."

# THAT PAPAL RESORIPT

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### WORSE THAN TWENTY YEARS' BALFOURIAN CORRCION

DUBLIN, May 20.-Six thousand persons

bill of open thus far. But it is probable that Mr. Morley will move for the appointment by the House of a special committee of inquiry by the investigate the subject. Still, the form of the attack is 'yet to be settled, and I cannot speak authoritatively concerning it.

Col. King-Harmon's salary was equin the subject of a lengthy discussion in Parliament yesterday. This renewed debate of the mater arose from the Government charging the Opposition with resorting to obstructive tactics in their fight against the bill. Mr. Hencage took up the defence of the Liberals and denied the assertion, stating that the Liberals had had ample opportunity to take a division on the question at an earlier stage of the debate, but had avoided doing so because They they knew they were in the minority. have waited until they could be pretty sure of squeezing through by a bare majority, and in contradiction to the well-known sentiment of the House. Mr. Morley added to these rethe House. Mr. Moreage, and stated that it was a notorious fact, familiar to everybody, that if a hotoriode fact, familiar to every body, that if a division had been taken earlier, the Govern-ment would infallibly have been defeated. He now wished, he said, that they had done so. He intended, he announced, to fully argue every point of the bill, and hoped he and his colleagues would be able to drive the Govern-

ment into still closer quarters. DUBLIN. May 16.—Another Parnellite vote has been restored to Parliament. J. R. Cox, M. P. for Clare, was to day released from jail, his term of imprisonment having expired.

LONDON, May 17.—The recent scare with re-gard to the palpable inferiority of England to the continental powers' national armanent and means of defense has raised renewed interest in the evidence of the condition of the British army, which Lord Wolseley gave before the Ordinance Inquiry Commission of 1886-7. Lord Wolseley then complained that there was no proper standard of efficiency for the coun-try's defense. Whenever he declared political exigencies made it necessary as a matter of policy for the party in power to effect a reduction of the financial estimates the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer simply intimated to the Minister of War that he wanted a million or so steeling cut off from the millitary part of the budget, and this could be done only by ceasing to purchase stores and reducing the number of men and horace in ser-vice. Thus the army establishment was rendered inefficient and England was brought to a dangerous pass in point of readiness for war. Lord Wolseley at that time advocated very Lord Wolesley's plan to be submitted to the nation at large, and the rejection or endorse-ment of them to be guided by the force of public opinion. In his experience, he declared Parliament very seldom interfered with the estimates proposed by the Government for im-perial defences. All these things are now being talked over again, and the general idea is that Wolesley is right and that the Cakinet ought to be informed by the independent

he influenced by the judgment. An extraordinary incident connected with the

# MR. FITZGERALD'S DENIAL.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The Freeman's Journa publishes a cablegram from New York signed by Mr. Fitzgerald, denying the report that Catholio journals in the United States approve of the Papal rescript, and declaring that the Irish Americans resent it.

LONDON, May 21.-The progress of the Em. peror Frederick's strength has been so good it is quite probable he will be allowed to drive to Berlin to-day, toward which city his thoughts constantly revert in his enforced exile at Char-

# MISSING ENTHUSIASM. (Toronto Labor Reformer.)

We are glad to note that in some places in Canada at least the servility and flunkcylsm, too often witnessed in connection with viceregal visits, are at a discount. The Mail's account of Lord Lanedowne's cool reception at Montreal last week shows that the great bulk of the population of that city have no desire to pay homage to the representative of a worthless and oppressive aristocracy. The correspondent remarks that the farewell reception given by the landlord of Luggacurran "cannot truthfully be said to have been in point of numbers an enthuelastic success. . . . Notwithstanding the public invitation issued by command of His Excellency, the attendance was comparatixely slim, not more than three or four hun-

dred persons putting in an appearance. . . It was a noticeable fact that most of those who stiended the reception were prominent society people, which has made other similar receptions notable." The correspondent con-cludes his account of the affair by comment-ing on the "remarkable apathy" shown by the oitizens.

We heartily congratulate the "general public" of Montreal on their good seque and manliness in abstaining from doing honor to one in no way entitled, eithor by his morel or intellectual qualities, to their admiration. William O'Brien's campaign exposing the inlouitles of Landowne's dealings with the unfortunate tenantry appears to have borne fruit siter all; and, looking at the matter from a purely Canadian etaudpoint, why should the hardworking, "plain people of" of this country wax enthusiastic over a thirdclass Old Country nobleman simply because they are taxed to pay him and his satellites about \$120,000 a year for doing nothing ?

# A' PREACHER WITH A HISTORY.

Says the London correspondent of a leading American daily : A celebrated event in the modern history of the church is called to mind by the appearance in Madrid of Father Mortars, a delicate looking man 37 years of age, who has created a farore by his thoughttul, worn face, eloquent preaching and mar-velious knowledge of languages. He speaks and writes thoroughly twenty-two tongues. Madrid has gone wild over him, and his sermons have to moved the Queen, princesses and ladies of the court that more funds than he can well dispose of have been subscribed for a convent chapel which he is building at Onate, in the Basques highlands (the Asturias). This young priest is the same Edgar Mortars, a Jewish child, born in the states of the church, whose education and alleged forgible abduction from his parents caused such a sensation 30 years ago. The French government attempted to obtain the oustody of the child. The Archbishop of Canterbury and a host of English clergy and inity signed a protest against his removal from his parents; and Sir Moses Montellore went appeolally to Rome on his behalf, but all to no avail. His profound theologian attracts great attention. un

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

blame.

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### SOME DAY.

and the state of the

Some day, some coming day, perhaps not far

away, I shall be deaf to your impassioned call. Some day your words of love will have no power to move

Mine hears to rapture as by me they fall. Some day, oh, my beloved, and you alone shall

And list but all in vain, my feet that will not come. Some day, ob, dearest heart, whene'er I think

of it,

Mine eyes are filled with tears, my lips are stricken dumb.

Some day—some coming—it may be in the May— And you will come to my low curtained bed, And, bringing daisies with you, there shall, sob-

bing say: "She loved them so, and she, alas ! is dead." Some day-some coming day, and you will turn

away From that low Meeca of your troubled years ; And e'en the sky so blue that shines o'er

you, You will not see because of many tears.

Some day-some coming day-thank God! thank God I say, The one that here is left with yearning soul

shallgo

To where the other is. Dear heart, you will not mige Me long before you come. You'll come to

me, I know. 

[WRITTEN FOR "THE POST."]

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

# RAINY DAYS.

"In the Blues"-A Disappointed Child-When a Bainy Day is Enderable-Popular Superstitions Concerning Rain-An Echo from "Voices of the Night."

"IN THE BLUES." " Into our lives some rain must fall,

Some days must be dark and dreary." So sings the post, and so human hearts felt I ong before the post sang. Rainy days are the eremiads of the calendar. Happy; indeed, is he temperament that can resist their de-

pressing effect. Some rainy days are easier to be borne with than others. Understand, a smart pelting shower, or even a succession of such, with stray glimpses of sunshine and twitterings of birds between, and after down-patterings of drops from weighted branches, a day filled up with shades and gleams comes not amiss sometimes to vary the sad monotony of life.

### "Spring showers bring May flowers."

The old ryhme comes to mind as we look out through blurred windows upon the slanting lines of rain with the sun shining upon them as they fall, and the earth taking on a softer and tenderer green at their light touch.

Rain in autumn is a different thing. The sky is dull and leaden, the earth brown and bare. Instead of vivifying, the moisture soaks into stalk and root, and lies there, an agent not of resuscitation but decay. Over me such scene of desolation must Jean Ingelow have glanced when she wrote :--

• We shall meet no more in the sodden fields, with the faded bent o'erhead; Ent perhaps I shall meet the sand know thee again, When the grave gives up its dead."

# A DISAPPOINTED CHILD.

One sight is so common that to the unthinking looker on it has almost ceased to be pathetio-s grieving child whose promised pleasure trip has been spolled by the rain. It is very often the first disappointment of a life-time, and, as such, dwells in memory long after things better worthy of remembradce are forgotten. The grief is very real while it lasts. Happily its first wild polgnancy is soon past, but the dread of disappointment, to steal away some of the charm

from future enjoyment, is left behind. WHEN A RAINY DAY IS ENDURABLE. Sometimes a rainy day comes as a god-send. When it relieves one from the fulfilment of a promise hastily given, from the intrusion of tiresome visitors, from some one of the in-numerable obligations and necessities that hedge our lives around with the thorny thickets of custom and conventionality, then, at least, it is quite possible to look out resignedly, if not gaily, upon the drizzling down-pour, and wish it in turn a torrent and the torrent a flood.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.] 182 -BY LADIES PRIZED.

SPHINX ECHOES.

The animals go on all fours, But we go on all fives; We go on where we live no more, Olose bound to other lives.

We once clung to a quadruped, And with it played and ran, But now we nestle close instead Around the hand of man.

And sometimes when we're dressed quite fine Believe this if you can-Some people take us as the sign Of the true gentleman.

# But careless youth and sturdy men Do not in us delight ; And often when abruad with them

They leave us out of sight. But all the ladies prize us much.

Though much their time we tax ; And handle us with tender touch, And softly stroke our backs.

O

183,-AN ANAGRAM. The stale of whole Confounds the soul, The senses seem to reel; Naught but alarm, A sense of harm, The faculties can feel.

# "ONE CANNOT STIE."

All is a blur, The energies are dazed ; With great surprise, The affrighted eyes Are fixed—with terror glazed. ANISE LANG.

185.-A CHARAD ...

If we define the first t. ansparent, And nonsensa if we call the second. Then whole, as seems to be apparent, Transparent nonsense should be reckoned ; But some words in their meanings vary, With definitions qui: . a number, And whole (see Webster's dictionary), nd whole (see Webser, 5 distribution). Means a good quality of lumber. NELSONIAN.

184 -ROBERT W. NTS TO KNOW. 1. How ten pins, or eachs of equal length, may be laid upon the table so as to spell out the name of a great making establish-

ment. 2. How nine of the pins or sticks may be so rearranged as to name a manufactory of money making material.

2. How the directions in which four of these pines or sticks point may be slightly changed, and cause the nine to indicate an important money-conveying document. ROBEST.

# 186.-CURTAILMENT.

Open I am, and public too, Conspicuous and plain to you.

When curtailed, I am a small plate,

To be used at the Eucharist is my fate. Again of my tail deprived, a strange perador,

I'm the top of the head of a man or a .ox.

Curtailed again, I'm ready, fit, There's a mc of butter, and I'm to tap it.

Again curtailed. I'm often heard, To shorten a paternal word.

Curtailing me now is to cut me in two, A pair of letters will look at you. A. B. GIMNER.

187.-- A STAR.

1. A letter. 2. An exclamation of joy, etc. 3. A traversing frame, along which the carriage 3. A traversing trame, slong which the carriage of a heavy gun in barbette movee. 4. A Turk-ish silver coin. 5. Marshes flooded by the tides. (Prov. Eng.) 6. The beginning of a contrac-tion in a tube. 7. Small green and yellow finches. 8. A measure. 9. A letter. R. K. NUS.

# 188.-TRIPLE LETTER ENIGMA.

In "common fare," In "fruit to spare." In "sh yrp" and keen, In "halting" mien. An old-fashioned dainty I bring, I bring, The praises of total I sing, I sing, Come gather the prival with song and laughter.

# A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

**OHAPTER XXVIII.**—Continued.

"Darling," he said gently, "be candid with me. Even supposing you have done some little action not quite prudent, I could not be angry. I know how sweet, and gentle, and pure my little wife is. Do not make me so unhappy, love. Tell me what it is." His gentle tone and kind face touched her

more than anger could have done, and she laid her head on his breast, like a wearied child who

has cried itself to sleep. "Claude," she said gently, "I cannot tell you. I wish I could die here in your arms, while your face looks kind and you smile on me. It would be easier for me to die than answer your ques-tions."

"I say it in sorrow, not in anger, Hilds," he replied, kissing her pale brow, 'that the secret you own exists, but which you refuse to tell me, I shall find out for myself."

He unclasped her arms as he spoke, and rising from her side he slowly quitted the room.

# CHAPTER XXIX.

When her husband left her Lady Hilds sat incapable of connected thought, conscious only of deep, unuterable arguish; that dulled her brain and seemed to paralyze her a mind. She never remembered in after years how the hours passed after her father left her. It was like a dream of pain, full of sad and miserable pictures. The long night brought her no rest and no caim. She tried to pray, but her no rest-less heart and restless lips could not be con-trolled. She tried to think, but thought was impossible. All around her, in letters of fire, read that she was an impostor, a convict's daughter who had no business there.

On some such trouble would have fallen lightly; but to that sensitive, loving, truthful nature it was martyrdom. If she could have gone and thrown herself at, her husband's feet and told him all, confessing her unworthiness to be the mistress of the proud home where he had placed her, unworthy of the name and love of one whose race had never known the taint of shame, her sorrow would have been light in comparison. The worst that could have befallen her would have been that her husband would nave sent have been time From her height of pride Lady Bayneham would scorn her, and Barbara Earle would lock on with sorrow and wonder. Yet all that was far easier to bear than the consciousness of her secret. The knowledge that she was the child of one who had broken the law, and suffered the fate of a convict-the knowledge that she, al-though Lacy Hutton's heiress and adopted daughter, was after all an impostor-there was something even harder than that, and it was the necessity of keeping a secret from her hus-band, the noble, upright man, who had trusted

her so deeply and loved her so well. Life had been all sorrow for Lady Hilds since this barrier had arisen between them-since she had lost the power of looking with clear truthful eyes in his face; and she would have suf-fered anything willingly if she might have told

As she sat there, white and still as a marble statue, the impulse was strong upon her to go after him and tell him all; but three things prevented her, three reasons held her bound in chains of iron. That first was his words, that "such a one" should be sent back to her own friends If she contided her secret to her husband he would send her to live with the terrible father whose conduct had so fatally blighted her life. second, the oath her dying mother asked her to take-and an oath was a sacred and solemn

discover the fact of her presence in the Lady's Walk that night. If he did so, and knew she had been there with Mr. Fulton, there was no belp for her ; she must then tell him all. Hour after hour passed, and Lady Hilda still

ant where her husband had left her. From the confused mist of her thoughts one idea gradual ly grew upon her. It was that she must keep her secret, and learn to endure in silence all that it brought upon her. The fair young child, for she was little else,

and Hilds is shielding some one else from

Lord Bayneham. "Perhaps she fears your anger for the rea culprit," said Miss Earle. "I do not think so," replied her cousin, 4 ah

talks so tragically to me, poor child, that I am sfraid there is something not quite straight-forward. She tells me she cannot explain." "Then," replied Barbara with generous "Then," replied Barbara with gauge so spirit, "if she says so, Claude, never seek to know the rest. When a pure, guileless woman know the rest. When a pure, guileless woman like Hilda wishes to keep a secret, be noble and allow her to do so. Rely upon it, her motive He had completely forgotten the conversation that was ever in her mind. "Did you mean it ?" she repeated in a low justifies her to do so. Rely upon it, her motive

justifies her. "You love my wife, Barbara?" said Lord

voice. "I always mean every word I say," replied Lord Bayneham ; " and Hilda, it has come to Bayneham. "That I do, replied Barbara," truly and warmly. I have implicit faith in her, Why, Claude, remember that sweet face. What could is hide I no sin, no error, no wrong, I am sure. Depend upon it, this little affair of the brace-lation perversely magnified. is nothing after all. Host probably Pauline has been careless, and Hilda shields her from blame."

to be kept waiting, and Lord Baynebam went into the library wishing his visitor in any other have the normal withing his viewor in any other place. For one hour and a half he patiently endured the martyrdom. His grace was vitally interested in some county business and wanted his young neighbor's support. Lord Bayneham tried honestly to give his at-tention to every word, but he failed in the at-Lord Bayneham kissed his cousin's hand, lov-ing her better in that moment than he had ever done before. She smiled as she quitted the li-brary, leaving the sunkine of her brave, gener-ous words behind her. No one loved or believed in Lady Hilds more

strongly than her husband. He wanted to make his mother share that faith. For himself, sonal influence," occasionally sounded familiar-ly in his ear. But it was Hilda's voice he heard, not his Grace of Laleban's-Hilda's voice, asking if she must go. What did the child mean? Go where !--and for what? There must be some stupid misunderstanding. It would be all closed and if the most more head Barbara's words almost satisfied him. If he could but convince Lady Bayneham ! He resolved to see the maid herself, and question her. He did so-and she looked very pretty and

"Tam thinking of ordering a jewel-case for Lady Baynebam," he said. "I wish to surprise her with it. Give me the size of the one she **US<u>e</u>s**. With smiling, coquettish grace the maid com-

plied ; and there was nothing like even a shadow of fear on her face.

"I am afraid the case in use is not a secure one," continued Lord Bayneham ; "and I have some reasons for believing her ladyship s jewels length his grace rose, "I think," he said to Lord Bayneham, "that are not well kept.

if you are not engaged, you would ride over with me to Oulton. I think the matter in question Pauline ventured respectfully to deny the asshould be attended to without delay." Lord Bayneham consented, simply because he sertion, asking, as was natural, what the reason could invent no ercouse. In after years he railed bitterly at his folly; for if instead of going with the Duke of Lalebam to Oulton he had sought his wife and the unhappy mistake had been ex-

was. "I found a bracelet in the park this morn-ing," said Lord Bayneham, "which had evi-dently been diopped yeaterday." "If a bracelet was found there," said Pauline, who did not seem dismayed, "my lady must have dropped it. I believe she walked out for a few minutes last night; she has done so once or twice before." or twice before." Lord Bayneham made no comment,

that yearned for one more look at his face, one more word from his lips-watched him Lord Baynenam made no comment, and Pauline, proud of the young earl's attention to hew words, chattered on gaily. "I believe my lady walked in the garden a few minutes," she continued, "she eent me away early, and I saw her afterward going down the north staircase. Perhaps she dropped with a passion of prief so wild and bitter that she would gladly have died ; she did not think During that one hour and a half, which had seemed years to Lady Hilds, she resolved upon a step which she afterward bitterly repented.

it there. "Perhaps so," said Lord Bayneham, with well-acted indifference; "but do not mention it, as I intend the jewel-case for a surprise." Believing her husband meant that he knew all her secrets, and that he meant those words so carelessly uttered, she resolved not to wait until he should send her from him, but go at once.

Pauline promised obedience and tripped away, thinking what a handsome, devoted hus-band Lord Bayneham was, and how happy her

lady must be.

Lady must be. CHAPTER XXX. Lord Baynebam was bewildered. If his wife chose to walk out at any hour, or in any place, she was perfectly free to do so; he could imagine no reason why but should endes vor to keep so trivial a circumstance secret from him. He even remembered that be lightly broken. The third, and perhaps the most binding, was her father's determination if the secret became known to kill himself. He passed in the excitement of conversation or would never withstand the shock; he would kill himself, and she would be answerable for his life. There was no alternative; she must bear her husband's anger as best she could, endure his sweet look of wondering sorrow. She did not fear that Lord Bavraham and the shore and the source and here he praw and there which she did not wish him to know? Think as he would, Lord Bayneham was no nearer solving the mystery; so he went into the park, wondering if the fresh air would give

him any inspiration. As he strolled listlessly along, Simpson, the head gamekeeper, saw him, and drew near, as though desirous of speaking dearly than life? She thought of Brynmar woods-of the handsome, kindly face that had smiled into her own. She could not wait for the to him. sun of her love to set. Better one sudden wrench than to die by inches. She looked on "What is it, Simpson ?" asked Lord Bayne-

ham, listlesely, annoyed at the interruption. "I am afraid we shall have some trouble, my lord," replied the man. "I have seen one or

Lord Bayneham quitted the room, equally angry at Barbara Earle's easy nonchalance and the stately home where her husband's love had placed her; should she wait for the time when he sent from th would 040 0 orthy of their shelter.

but no Lady Bayneham came again. Night came on, chill and dark, but there was no sign of her. The man was uncertain how to act. She was punctuality itself, and the dinner-hour at the castle was gast. He did not like to re-turn withous her, but the bours speed on, and she did not appear. The landlord suggested friend's carriage, but all conjectures were cut abort by the appearance of Lord Bayneham, riding as one riding for his life. UHAPTER XXVII. The Duke of Laleham found his young neigh-bor a very dull and wearisome companion. He could neither excite his interest nor elicit his attention. Every now and then he seemed to awake from a reverie and utter a few irrelevant words. The ride to Oulton, the interview with the person concerned—the whole business, in "I fear," said Lord Bayneham to his eldeale upon it, Claude, there is some little mystery, innew all her secrets, and that she had nothing more to conceal from him. Often and often have the events of a lifetime hinged upon a

the person coacerned—the whole business, in fact, was a complete failure. "I fear," said Lord Baynsham to his elderly friend, "that I have been a poor companion; the fact is, and I should have explained it to your grace before, I am not myself to-day. I have some little unpleasant affair on hand, and it has teased and troubled me." "I began to think so," said the duke warmly. "Why did you not tell me? This business can easily be deferred. I wish you had not stood

upon ceremony with me. He would take no further excuse, but insisted

He would take no further excuse, but insisted upon Lord Bayneham's returning home at once. He was impatient to be there. During all that long, dreary ride his wife's aweet, pale face had been before him—the sad eyes filled with tears. He felt convinced there was some strange mistake, that if only explained, would clear away all mystery. On the very face of it there was the impress of something bewildering. He asked his wife how she came to loso her brace-let—with whom she had been speaking in the

asked his wire now she came to loso her brace-let-with whom she had been speaking in the Lady's Walk-and she replied by passionate weeping, and asking, "Must she go?" Go where ?--and what for ?. He longed to be with

her. The memory of her sorrow smote him

He had been brusque and unkind. Let her

He had been brusque and unkind. Let her keep her little secrets. Barbara spoke truly; she was as pure as she was fair; even his own jealous thoughts fell abashed before her sweet innocence. So he urged his horse along the high-road, impatient to be with his wife again, impatient to class her once more in his arms

high-road, impatient to be with his wite again, impatient to clasp her once more in his arms, and drive the sorrowful, hunted, despairing look from her bright face. When Lord Bayneham reached the castle

when Lord Daynenam reached the cashe gates his horse was covered with foam, and the groom who came to attend him wondered why his master, usually so careful, had rid-

des so madly. But Lord Bayneham calmed humself befose seeing any member of the family, almost smiling at the excitement which

had urged him on. He went direct to his wife's room and knocked at the door. No one replied; there was no sound within - a pro-found, unbroken silence reigned over the sump-

found, unbroken mience reigned over the sump-tuous suite of rooms. He opened the door gent-ly, thinking it probable that his wife slept, and went in; but the fair young face that ever greeted him with a smile, was absent. "Ah!" he said to himself, "she is better, then and has some down to the drawing room

then, and has gone down to the drawing room.

Yet as he stood looking upon the elegant dis-

array of the room, a cold, strange fear crept into his heart, and numbed it; he could not ex-

Into his nears, and numbed it; he could not ex-plain why or what—a presentiment of coming evil. A little watch, richly jewelled, lay tick-ing upon the table; in the vases fragrant helio-tropes—his wife's favorite flower—gave out a rich perfume; a volume she had been reading lay with the leaves still open, and everything bore the trace of her presence. But where was she?

Lord Bayneham hastily descended to the

drawing-room, where the ladies of his family generally sat. Barbara was there reading, but

"I do not know," replied Miss Earle, looking at him in some surprise. "I have not seen her

since this morning." Just then Lady Bayneham entered, with a

cold, proud expression on her face that her son

cold, proud expression on ner lace that her son knew well. "Where is Hilds, mother," he asked impa-tiently. "I thought she was with you." "Your wife does not honor me with her soci-ety," was the reply, most haughtily given. "I went this morning to her room, but was decid-edly refused admission. I certainly shall not trouble her again."

"But where is she?" again demanded the

earl, secretly admiring his wife's spirit. "You had better summon her maid and in-

quire," replied the countess, indifferently; "I

no golden head was raised at his entrance. "Where is Hilda ?" he asked abruptly.

with pain.

am glad.'

she ?

Barbara

MAY 23, 1888

"She ought at least to confide in me," said mistake less grave than this. His words, spoken jestingly so long ago, flash-"Perhaps she fears your anger for the real ed across her when she had asked him it he were deceived in his wife what would he do, and his answer had been, "Such a one must return to her friends. I should know how to find a remedy for the misake." "Claude, you know all," she said, looking at

He did not understand to what she alluded.

His sentence was never completed, for just at

His grace was far too important a personage

that moment Pauline knocked at the door. " The Duke of Laleham is waiting to see you

tempt. "Landed interest," " county votes,"

would be all cleared up if that good man had

The poor Duke tried hard to make his young

neighbor understand all he meant. He thought

Lord Bayneham singularly absent, and won-dered that he did not show more interest in

what seemed to him a momentous question. At

plained, years of sorrow and misery would have been spared to them. From the window of her

own room the unhappy young wife watched her husband ride away-watched him with a heart

As she stood by the window watching the

surlight upon the trees, the sweet, smiling heavens, the glory of flower and tree, she pictured to herself many scenes. How would the proud and stately counters, who had valued

nothing on earth so highly as noble blood, tolerate the knowledge that her son's wife was

a convict's daughter? Hilds pictured the haughty face. She knew the few scornful words in which Lady Bayneham would deplore her son's mistake, each word searing her heart

as with a hot iron; the bland, contemptuous manner, the half-patronizing pity. Ab ! no; better go at once, since she must go, than suffer

She pictured Barbara's wonder-Barbara, on

whom there rested no stain of another's sin. Better for her husband had he trampled his

Earle. There was something harder than all that-her husband's last words to her. The cold, cruel words in which

her. The cold, cruel words in which he would send her from him-the cold,

cruel pride with which he would "remedy has mistake"-how could she bear it and live? How could she look upon him and know they

must be as strangers-be whom she loved more

love under foot and married

this.

my lord." said the maid."

deferred his visit.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING RAIN.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines This is an old and often quoted saying ; but, like other fair sayings, it has its reverse aide. But little attention is paid to it, fortunately, and many a bride whose smilles make the only sunshine of her marriage day has langhed the gloomy prophecy to score. It seems a fitting thing that the dead should

be borne away from the place that shall know them no more, amid falling rain, so like the tears of those left behind, who keep them in loving memory.

In fact, we are so much the creatures of impulse and circumstance that we expect Nature to sympathize with us in our sorrows and joys, and rail at her if she seems not to mind us.

Bayard Taylor expresses this feeling well in these words :--

"The cruel sun was shining In the cold and windy sky, And life, with it's mocking voices Looked in to see thes die."

And Mrs. Hervey, in her poem concerning St. Swithin, who is acarcely mentioned without a reference to rain, says, in the person of the saint :---

\* Each sailing cloud, like a gray-winged dove, Stoops down, in very ruth; For, like it, I have known what it is to love The green wolds from my youth."

AN ECHO FROM "VOICES OF THE NIGHT,"

Longfellow has expressed the tender melancholy that stirs thoughtful and sympathetic nature most deeply when evening comes down wrapped in clouds of rain and gloom. In his "Voices of the Night" he says :---

" I see the lights of the village, Gleam through the salu and the mist, And a feeling of saluess comes o'er me, That my heart cannot resist

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, But resembles sorrow only, As the mist resembles rain."

With the musical tones of this long-silent voice that so long southed and charmed a restless world, now soothing our own unquiet thoughts, let us turn away from streaming pane and blurred landscape, to find that one more rainy day has gone out of our lives as suddenly as it came.

# MARIANA,

# A GREAT OFFER.

No matter in what part you live, you had No matter in what part you live, you had batter write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will and you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. A number have esrned over \$50 in a day. Both sexes: All man named Kennedy interfered and Sweeney hot him also, the bulks entering the hear; Both sexes: All Capital not needed - Every worker who Carlial not needed - Every worker who Oarlial not needed - Every worker who needed - Every worker who hold at doine is absolutely sure of a enug little fortune. Now is the t m in.

The next well-conditioned will soon follow after, The final will sputter and dance in the kettle. Its votaries claim it the truest of mettle. TRANZA

# 189.—A NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Those fond of vegetable food, Eat 1 to 4 and call them good ; 5. 6. 7 must surely mean An insect we have often seen ; 1 to 7 is one whose toil Gets its reward from well-tilled soil. NELSONIAN,

# THE CLOSING COMPETITION.

Favors in competition for the puzzle-making prizes-one hundred, twenty, ten and five dollars-must now be sent at once, in order to be received by the 25th inst. The awards will be made as early as possible, though some delay may be necessary to ensure a thorough examina-tion of the manuscripts submitted.

NSWERS.

SPEAK ALTERNA		
174.—But (t). 175.—Sweet-brier. 176.—Sloth, lion, monkey, beaver, bison, deer, tapir, leopard. 177.—At-ben-u-ate. 178.—Metoposcopy.	fox,	bear,
179	,	
LA	-	
WIT		
SHEATHED		
HAMSTER		
EDITED		
DETER		
180.—Sickneas.		
181		
ARAT <sup>•</sup>		
RATA		
<b>ATAR</b>		

A MODEST, SENSITIVE WOMAN

often shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangement, and prefers to suffer in silence. This may be a mistaken feeling, but it is one which is largely prevalent. To all such women we would say that one of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of inestimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by drugglats, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

# A MURDEROUS BAILIFF.

ber. Only a few months since, and har happi-ness was perfect, without a flaw; now her trouble seemed greater than she could bear. What had she done that she should be thus ounished?

No great or grievous sin marred or stained the course of that fair, tranquil life. She had done her duty as far as she knew it, both to God and man. She had never wronged another, and the poor and the sorrowing rose up to bless her. Why was she punished so heavily? all her. her sorrows came from the sins and follies of others. The weight upon her, crushing the brightness from her life, bending the golden head low in humble shame. "Why was it ?" Reason gave no answer.

She remembered her mother's words, that all would clear in another world-she would know and understand why she had suffered in this. Then over the fair, sad face there stole a look of sweet, humble resignation. The wild tem-pest of sorrow became caim, and the beating, rebellious heart grew still.

"I must bear it," said Lady Hilds to her-self; and many others, by the bare utterance of these words, have learned to endure heavy sor-

rows in silence. Lord Bayneham was ill at ease. He loved Lord Dayneuan was in at ease. He loved his beautiful young wife with a devotion that knew no limits. He could not, in his wildest dreame, imagine her capable of even an impru-dence; and he wondered, until wonder became pain, what she was keeping from him He did not see how it was possible for Lady Hilda to have any secrets; the simple story of her life was an open book, in which he had read every charming, innocent page. As for any love nonsense, he would sconer have suspected a bright-winged angel of mercy than his pure, loving, gentle wife. He would have discussed the whole affair as nonsense bus for her own words-her own admis-sion, that she had a secret which she could not share with him.

He stood in the library ; a mass of papers lay

to meet her. There was no mystery, no con-cealment here, nothing but clear, glorious truth in the dark eyes raised to his face. "What is the matter, Olaude," she asked

gayly, "you look as uninteresting as possible— almost cross, in fact. Surely you are not think-ing of this nonsense about Hilda's bracelet? Lady Baynebam has just been telling me where ren found is " you found it."

"And how do you imagine it came there?"

"And how do you imagine it came there?" asked the earl of his cousin. "I should never try to discover," replied Barbara. "Perhaps Hilds's maid took it to be cleaned or repaired, or something else, and droppedit; or verhaps Hilds walked in her sleep. I tell you what, Claude, I should imagine every combination of strange and singular cir-cumstances before I dared to think even the alightest wrong of one so pure and couple ar lightest wrong of one so pure and gentle as

"But it seems strange," said Lord Bayne ham. The thing that puzzles me most is, that she s so frightened—she trembles at the ver ya : ion of the word."

and a second second

wo notoriou sure they have been at their old tricks. I was sure they have been at their old tricks. I was in the park all last night, and I wanted to tell your lordship, but I saw you here walking with my lady, and I would not interrupt you." "Saw me here!" said the young earl; "where, and what time?" "It would be after ten," replied the man. "You were in the Lady's Walk with my lady. I not be for the two norms my lards. I

Not by one word or look did Lord Bayneham

will have no poaching." Simpson then entered into details, of which Lord Bayneham never heard one word. His again. wife had been there, and not alone-wh: was with her? Ah, that was why she fainted with fear. Could that pure, sweet face hide deceit or guilt? Barbara's words rose before him, but what would Barbara say if she knew what he

had heard? The gamekeeper spoke in entire good faith, He had passed near the Lady's Walk on the previous evening and seen two figures there, When Lady Hilds turned to look in Paul Fulton's face Simpson saw her plainly, and natu-rally supposed she was with her busband. The man thought nothing of the circumstance, merely naming it in a gossiping way-partly to prolong his interview, and partly to show his

al. "I will attend to it, Simpson ; we will have no poaching," said Lord Bayneham, suddenly interructing the astonished gamekeeper in the midst of a brilliant description of the poaching affray at Hulsmeer. But not one word be had uttered was heard by his young master, who was all imnationce to find himself once more

with his young wife. All the way home Lord Baynebam was pon-dering on the one question---who was walking with his wife after ten at night, when she was He stood in the library ; a mass of papers lay in a confused heap upon a table, all awaiting his attention, but he had none to spare for them. It was seldom the young lord of Bayneham bore so disturbed an expression on his comely face. He was at a standstill, and knew not what to do. If for a moment he felt angry with his young wife the remembrance of her words—her pale, wistful to a be in her own room? Could it have been Mr. Fulton?—no, the idea was sim-ply ridiculous. Mr. Fulton might have ad-some complimentary verses to her; but under the Earl of Bayneham's own roaf he would not dare to solicit an interview with he would not dare to solicit an interview with the remembrance of her words—her pale, wistful face lying on his breast—came over him, and all anger melted away. As he was pondering over what to do and perplexed by many thoughts, Barbara Earle mitared the room—Barbara, whose noble, soul-

within his own gates. The mystery must be solved; she had re-fused to tell him the contents of the notes; but let that pass-most likely they con-tained little but nonsense. Say would not explain the finding of the brace'et; that, too, might pass, but she must tell h.m with whom she walked and talked at night and alone. When Lord Baynebam entered his wife's room she was sitting just as he had left her, still

and calm as a statue. "I must learn to bear it," she had said to

have no more to conceal." Ab, never again did he are on mortal face

those two lives. "I know all," said Lord B syneham.

The proof of their shelter. = No-she would leave it all. The proud castle she called her home, title, rank, position-what right had she to them? Who was she \*-a con-vict's daughter, a broken-hearted woman, the sun of whose life had set in utter darkness. She said to herself that she could not blame "You were in the Lady's Walk with my lady." the dead, but that she had been better left to I saw her face, but not yours, my lord; I did not like to intrude." Not by one word or look did Lord Bayneham more would she take the gold that had purchased her; never more would she enter that fair domain of Brynmar. Her mother's love betray his wife. "Quite right," he said hastily; "but what about those poachers? I do not believe in the Game Laws, as some of my neighbors do, but I there life no more—she would co from them, her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would co from them, her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would co from them, her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would she enter that her life no more—she would co from them, her life no more—she would she enter that her life

her life no more-she would go from them, where none who ever knew her should see her Poor child ! she was half mad with wounded

love and pride--with the shock of that inter view still upon her, her nerves overwrought, her heart and brain in a tumult of sorrow and excitement.

Then she grew superstitious. Why should abe have dropped her bracelet? She never re-membered to have unfastened it; but for the finding of that jewel her secret would have remained secret still. With a cold, deadly fear gathering round her heart, she asked her-selt could it be that Heaven itself was angry with her? She was half mad, and that was the only excuse that could be made for her rash act. From the chaos of thought one idea stood out boldly-she would go at once, before they

had time to reproach her with her father's fault and sead her away. No passionate weeping, no wild burst of sorrow came to the relief of that burning brain. She moved about the sumpof what she was going to do, but nothing more. Like an electric shock came the sound of

Lady Bayneham's voice, esking for admittance. She supposed that by this time the whole matter was made clear, and she came to see how Hilda was.

"Can I come in ?" she said, "I wish to speak to you, Hilda."

"She has come to tame me," thought the poor child, "come to exult over my fail, and tell me she always thought me proud or something of the kind.

the kind,' "No, not now," answered a strange, broken voice, "I am engaged ; you cannot come in." Deeply offended, the countess walked haught-ily away, and so lady Hilda destroyed her last

If Lady Bayneham had seen the changed young face for only one minute, she would have known that the brain was overtasked. But it was not so, and the young lady of Bayneham went on to her fate. She wrote a faw lines to her husband, and covered them with passionate kisses, she took from her writing desk all the money it contained, never stopping to count it, but filling her pocket book with notes and gold.

Then she rang the bell. "Will you say I want the carriage, Pauline?" she said to the maid, who gazed in surprise at her mistress.

Are you going out, my lady?" asked the

"Are you going out, my lady?" asked the girl; "you look cold." "I am going," said Lady Hilda, with a sirange smile, "for a very long drive." She dressed herself in silence, placing the let-ter she had written on the desk. She never once looked round the room where so many, happy hours had been spent. Long afterward her maid spoke of the strange, fixed, uncarbly look on her ladys fixed as a guided the

in the Ludy's Walk, and pot slow that statistic Bayneham arms and wait," in the Ludy's Walk, and pot slow that statistic Bayneham arms and wait," idea 18 a. correct one. Rely

trouble her again."

krow nothing of her."

"Where is your lady ?" he inquired of Paul-"Where is your lady " he inquired of Pau-ine, who began to flatter herself that the young lord liked talking to her. "My lady is out," she replied. "The car-riage was ordered some hours since, and has

not yet returned." Lord Bayneham gave a sigh of mingled relief

and impatience, "Did she-did your lady say where she was

going ?' he inquired. "'No," was the reply; "my lady only said she was going for a long drive. She looked very ill, my lord, and quite unfit to be out long.

ill, my lord, and quite unfit to be out long." Lord Bayneham stamped his foct impatient-ly. Why had he gone to Oulton? Why had he allowed anything or any one to come be-tween him and his fair, gentle wife? He was ashamed to ask any more questions, or people would surely think him childish. But he could not remain in the house; he went out and walked again, where he could see the high-road, aud catch the first glimpse of the carriage. One hour past-ed, and there was no sign of the car-

hour pasted, and there was no sign of the car-risge. The evening began to set in, the sun satk in the golden west, and the dew fell upon the flowers, and the birds "called all warderers home to their nests;" but still Lord Bayneham paced the walk alone, until he heard the dressing bell ring.

"She must be here soon," said the young hus? band to himself,

Among his wife's qualites he had always admired the one of punctuality. He never remen-cered to have been kept waiting or to have seen her late. This comforted him. She knew the dinner hour and would not remain beyond it.

dinner hout and would not remain beyond it. Lord Bayneham never dreased so quickly, but when he descended, the carriage had not arrived. The first and second bell rang, and dinner was announced, but the young mistress of Bayneham was not in her accustomed place. "What can have delayed Hilds?" inquired Miss Earle, anxiously. "She went out early this afternoon, intending to take a long drive. Surely no accident can have happened?" Lord Bayneham's face blanched at the thought.

thought. "Accidents are not so common. Barbara," Accidents are not so common. Barbara, said Lady Bayneham; "if anything of that kind had occurred we should have beard of it before this. Lady Hilds has been absent many hours; I presume she has met with some of our friends or neighbors, who have persuaded her to raturn with them."

"She is too thoughtful and considerate to have done such a thing," said Barbara warmly, "knowing we should be anxious." The countess saw that her son sent plate after

plate away untouched, and drunk wine eagerly, as though wishing either to drown thought or acquire strength. The dinner passed in a most acquire strength. The dinner passed in a most uncomfortable state of silence, but no Lady Hilda returned.

"I cannot bear this," said Lord Bayneham,

rising hastily from his chair. "Mother-Barbara, I am seriously alarmed. Pauline says my poor wife looked very ill when she left her house. Mother, be pitiful ; she is young and has no mother. Barbara, what can we do?

we do?" Both ladies ross and tried to calm him, for his wild words started them. "You had better enquire if aby one over-heard what orders were given about the car-riage," said the countess to her son- "Do not be alarmed, Olauds. Hilda is safe, I am sure. Barbara, go to her room. She may have left a

Long to by choice is a new any many many and only a construction of the second state of the second state of the

such a look of agony as hers worre then; never dd human voice sound so despairingly. "You know all ?" she said, rising and stand-ing with clasped, hands before him. Lou gnow all : She said, rising and stand-ng with clasped, hands before him. Now came the error which for years wrecked hose two lives. 'I know all,''s said Lord Byneham. 'I know all,''s said Lord Byneham. He meant to say that he knew she had been 'String' To Oniton,'' she replied ;: '' go as usual to 'to Oniton,' and he was to wait for her as usual hough by those few words he meant to say hat he meant to say that he meant to say that he knew she had been 'String' and be 'to Oniton,'' she replied ;: '' go as usual to 'to Oniton,'' and he was to wait for her as usual hough by those few words he meant to say het set of the string and wait.''

herself, when his voice at the door started her. When he entered the room Lady Hilda's heart sunk at the expression of bis face. "Hilda," he said hearsely, "I know all. You

# MAX 23, 1888- 1. ±

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

haps, after all, she was only gone shopping, and had been detained; there might be no accident, nothing but forgetfulness of time, the resolved, however, to ride over to Oulton at the resolved, however, to till the counters of his ence. He returned to 'tell the counters of his intention; she stood in the dining room, hold-ing a folded paper in her hand; and Barbara Earle, with a white, wondering face, stood S ing a tolden paper in utr nand; and Barbara Earle, with a white, wondering face, stood mear her. Lady Bayneham went up to her near her saw that her face was full of strange n; he saw that the spoke in a low, pained

"In shient wonder, Lord Daynenam 101-lowed the stately lady, and Barbara Earle went with them. His mother closed the door and locked it; she then held out to him the

folded paper. "Barbara found this on the floor of your "Barbara found this on the floor of your wife's room," she said gently; it had slipped from her desk, and it is addressed to you." He took the letter from her in silence and led it. They who watched him saw his face grow deadly white as he did so, and he stagger-ged like a man who had received a sudden mor-d like a man who had received a sudden mored like a mail who have received a sudden mor-tal blow. Through a red, blinding mist he read words that burned themselves upon his heart,

words that burned the mean of the second state of the second state of the second secon

"You means what you said, Claude, and I must go. I cannot write my farewell—there are no tears in my eyes, yet they have gazed upon you for the last time. In my heart there is deep, burning sorrow, like a sharp, piercing deep, burning sorrow, like a sharp, piercing ain ; there is despair and death. You were a deep, but my lot of the source of the sour word as I write it. My darling, forgive me. Good by.

Lord Bayneham read the letter again and again, never understanding one of the sad, piti-ful words in it. He realized but one thing—she was gone from him, and he should see her 'never

A cry that Lady Bayneham never forgot came from his white lips. Strong man though he was, the earl trembled like a child.

'Read that, mother," he said, "and tell me what it means. what it means. Word by word the countees read the sad letter, her face growing white, as her son's had done. "What can it mean ?" she said ; "what

can be done ?" can be done ?" "I must find her !" cried Lord Bayneham. "Call all the servants, mother, rouse the whole

place-we must go after her."

Then his mother, going up to him, placed one arm lovingly around him. "Hush, Claude," she said. "Your wife has

left you; let us, however, save the honor of our house; cost what it may, this secret must be kept. The Baynehams have never known disgrace; let us keep their name untainted. What say you, Barbara ?

You are right, aunt," she replied; "for "You are right, and," she replied; for Hilds's own sake we must keep all knowledge of this from the world. Do not be angry with me, Claude; but from this letter, which you evidently do not understand, I should imagine poor Hilds to have been seized with something ke sudden insanity. No same person ever wrote this. Have you any idea to what she

"No more than yourself," said Lord Bayne ". "I had better tell you all, and perhaps you can help me. Hilds would not tell me how bracelet came to be in the Lady's Walk and I discovered quite accidentally that she had been walking there with some one. I went to her and told her I knew all-

"Well," said Barbara, for he stopped abrupt-

ly, "what then ?" "She cried out passionately, 'Do you mean what you said ? Must I go ?' Not under-standing in the least what she meant, I replied that I always said exactly what I meant. She wied out sgain, "Must I go?" Just then I was fetched away for the duke, and have not

seen her since." "It is the strangest thing I ever heard," said the counters. "I can only imagine the poor child to be insane."

"Who was with her in the Lady's Walk?" asked Miss Earle. "You do not know?" she continued; "then believe me, Claude, she is seither Itsane nor anything else, but the victim of some mystery. I am certain of it. If all the world blames her, I keep my faith. But some-

was a new porter who did not know his there Didship, and to this man the young earl ad-dressed himselfi The parter had been on the platform all

the afternoon, and remembered the Lion-don train, and that four passengers left Onlion by it, but that only two went by the Scotch express. There were perhaps twenty for the New Town train, but among them he did not remember to have seen a lady in a did nov remember av and did you say, sir ?" "A dark waterproof cloak, did you say, sir ?"

"A dark waterproof cloak, did you say, sir ?" "Olaude," she said, "come with me to my "Olaude," she said, "come word—the ser-dressing-room. Hush! not one word—the ser-sents will hear you." "In silent wonder, Lord Bayneham fol-"In silent wonder, Lord Bayneham fol-end the stately lady, and Barbara Earle" the platform and spoke in a low voice as though she were ill. I did not see her face clearly, be cause she wore a veil, but I thought I saw that she was very pale and had golden hair. I bought her ticket and saw her get into a first-class carriage for London."

Class carriage for London." The porter looked astonished when Lord Bayneham alipped a sovereign into his hand; and like a wise man he saw that there was some-thing in it, and resolved to keep his thoughts to himself. "I am sorry, too, if he is in trouble," thought

the man, "for a nicer or more liberal gentleman I never did see."

yet were all a myster, "I shall not wait "(Clande," the letter began, "I shall not wait for you to send me from you. I go now. You how all-you say you know all Ab, then, you know all-you say you know all Ab, then, you must despise me. You must look upon me with loathing and contempt; but it was not my fault. I suffer for Myhasband, ib was not my fault. I suffer for the sins of others. "You meant what you said, Clande, and I work go. I cannot write my farewell-there The London express started in half an hour him. Why, only last week they had been at the station together. Now she was a fugitiveflying, he knew not what from-and he, trying set to shield her and keep her name from

about six o'clock ; two other trains had come in at the same time, and the station for some minutes was one grand scene of confusion; no one remembered a lady in a waterproof cloak there were several ladies, first-class passengers, but no porter remembered to have procured either cab or carriage for any tall lady in a waterproof cloak.

The ticket collector was found and closely examined by Lord Bayneham. He had taken a ticket from a lady in a first-class carriage, a ticket marked from Oulton to London; he not noticed her dress; he remembered that her hand was very white and she wore several cost-

ly rings. Lord Bayneham's heart beat quickly; with out doubt that was Hilda, but where had she gone? No one had seen her leave the carriage or quit the station. In spite of the collector's mony he was as much lost as before.

He spent some long hours at Euston Square, but discovered no more. He had traced his wife to London, but there she vanished completely, and he knew not what to do.

Then he went to Scotland Yard, for he had heard wonders of the sagacity of an officer who was sail to be the cleverest private detective in England, and he told him the whole facts of the case and offered him a large reward for any in-formation he could promy the the sector of the young lady of twenty-two, and whose voice was to be the cleverest private detective in was to be taking politics, because he case and offered him a large reward for any in-your grandmother, and she used to say that the sector of the young lady of twenty-two, and whose voice and manners are quite as charming as her ap-pearance, said: "I held one-twentieth of ticket No. 82,114 which drew \$50,000 in the was sail to be the cleverest private detective in England, and he told him the whole facts of the case and offered him a large reward for any in-formation he could procure. There was no more to be done. The detective told him to leave the matter in his hands and promised to do his best. Tired and depressed Lord Bayneham went to his house in Grosvenor Square. Although taken by surprise at his sudden appearance, the housekeeper soon sent up a *reckerche* little sup per, which she was much disappointed at find-ing the next morning untouched upon the table. During the day following he had one long in-terview with the detective, and the rest of his time was spent in writing. On the Thursday morning the chief papers contained an adverto be done. The detective told him to leave the morning the chief papers contained an adver-tisement wherein "Blue Bell"-the pet name he the ment wherein "Bite Bell"--she pet name he had given her in Brynmar woods--was entreat-ed to send her address, as there had been some terrible mistake; but no reply came to them---no news came to Lord Bayneham of his fair young wife. All at once an idea struck him. Of course

she was gone to Brynmar-where else shuld she seek refuge. It was past ten o'clock on Thursday night when the thought came to him, and he never rested again until he saw once more the bonuy woods of Brynmar. He had hoped strongly, he had believed his search ended, but the hall looked lonely and deserted; he knew by old Elosie's face when she admitted him that his lost wife was not there. No. nothing had been seen or heard of the young lady of Bayneham. She had not been

# BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

INTEREST TRACK FROM A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOP OF THE TABLE OF

A Word About the Centor—A Simple Prob-lem—The Elevation of the stage—What's in a Name?—Ready with the Weeds— Rich and Bare—So Acquisitive—Very High-Strung—The Naked Truth.

# (Copyrighted, 1888.)

Don't worry, my son, don't worry. Don't worry about something that you think may happen to-morrow, because you may die to night, and to-morrow will find you beyond the reach of worry. Don't worry over a thing that happened yesterday, because yesterday is a hundred years away. If you don't be-lieve it, just try to reach after it and bring it back. Don't worry about anything that is happening to-day, because to-day will only last fifteen or twenty minutes. If you don't believe it, tell your creditors you'll be ready to settle in full with them at sunset. Don't worry about things you can't help, because worry only makes them worse. Don't worry about things you can help, because then there's no need to worry. Don't worry at all. If you want to be penitent now and then, it won't hurt you a bit to go into the sackcloth and ashes business a little. It will do you good. If you want to cry a little once in a long while, that isn't a bad thing. If you feel like going out and clubbing yourself oc-casionally, I think you need it and will lend you a helping hand at it, and put a plaster on you afterward. All these things will do you good. But worry, worry, worry, fret, fret, fret-why, there's neither sorrow, penitence, strength, penanco, reformation, hope nor resolution in it. It's just worry.

# A WORD ABOUT THE CENSOR.

Going out for a little recreation, my son ? Well, that's right. I like to see you enjoy yonrself. I was just talking with your old Uncle George about boys. "I don't know but one place for boys," said your Uncle George, "and that is work. Put 'em to George, "and that is work. Put 'em to work and keep 'em at it, for idleness is the parent of all vice. Don't map out any partioular trade or calling, but just keep 'em at work and it'll map out itself. Keep 'em at work, and a habit of work will grow on 'em. That's the way I was brought up." Thus wisely speaks your old-fashioned Uncle George. Now before you hurry on to the baseball grounds I want to say a word about your Uncle George. I knew him when I was America. His clothes used to mildew before he had moved about in them enough to wear them out. He could sit longer on a store box, his hat pulled over his eyes, blinking at your grandmother, and she used to say that the sun stood still every time it saw George go to the woodpile and pick up the axe. If he did any work at all in his life it was long before your grandmother knew him, for she often said that your Uncle George was born that way and she couldn't whip it out of him. Now, I have frequently noticed that men who talk that way-but I am keeping you here and you'll miss your train. I just wanted to tell you this, because your Uncle George has gone to see the baseball game, and I know he will see you there, and I don't want you to feel discouraged when he tells you how hard he had to work when he was a boy. Well, yes; I don't mind if I do go along with you. I'm pretty fond of labor myself, and I don't know of any harder work than trying to understand a modern game of baseball and the umpire's decisions. Come along.

### A SIMPLE PROBLEM.

"Young Freethinker" writes to say that 'in many instances the words of the Bible are untrue as applied to our own times," and he says, "Take the passage, 'Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?' I say they are not." Ob, well, I agree with Young Freethinker that the passage quoted may not ap-

butter out of dead cattle, and when their

children asked for bread would give them a

preparation of alum, and would catch im-ported sardines off the coast of Maine, and

would sell " bob yeal" in the public markets.

and would mix split peas in the coffee and

sand in the sugar. I suppose it was the in-tention to burn the old globe up before a gen-

eration arose that was capable of doing such

things. Of course you can't make the Bible

THE RLEVATION OF THE STAGE,

Dramatist bared his head and bowed low

throb of any other sort of Purity in the whole

Five Acts, and we can make it ourselves,

Moral.-The Race is not Always to the

WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

READY WITH THE WEEDS.

₩87."

she said.

A Scene-Painter's Outfit and a Carpenter's

they said haughtily as the Toiling

haven't paid for that drink !" " True," replied the gentleman, who was modestly re-thring through the door edgewise, "true, I THE HUMORIST'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE WHO WORRY. in my advancing years. It is the first in-firmity of noble and acquisitive minds to and acquisitive minds to absorb more than they give out." So saying, he gently but hastily closed the door just in he gently but hastily closed the door just in time to receive upon its resounding panels a bung starter, lemon-squeezer, ice-plok, two beer glasses and a decenter. "What prompt-ness and what unanimity," said the gentle-man, pausing to dry his lips with an absent cuff. "That bartender must be a human Carling" Gatling."

· 法法律律师的问题,在此时间的问题,这些时候还是有关于自己的问题,如此的问题,如此不是一个正常,如此不是个人的问题。

BICH AND BARR.

No wonder the features of Andrew Jackson are so unfamiliar to the American people. His portrait is engraved upon the \$10,000 bills. Why, we wouldn't know the blessed old man if we were to meet him .-- P.S. Ethel tells us it is also on the \$2 notes. Can't help it ; we've nothing to take back ; he's just as great a stranger as ever.

### VERY HIGH-STRUNG

"My paper," proudly boasted the independ ent'editor, "is not an organ." "No," replied his partisan contemporary, "it's a mandolin ; has to repeat every note twenty times before anybody can make out the tune." So saying, he went out and tuned himself up to the third finger above the bar.

### YES, INDRED.

"It is fortunate for the East," remarks a wise writer," that there is a West." Now we never thought of that before, but really it seems reasonable. If there were no West reckon it would be East all the way round and the Eastern bank of the Mississippi would be on both sides, like an American politician in a doubtful district. Yes, indeed, it is a most fortunate thing for the East that there is a West. Otherwise, when people got tired of Boston they would be compelled to go to Heaven. Now, you see, they can go West, which is a much greater change.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"Is this an undress rehearsal, Uncle Jack ?" asked Minnie, at the opera. "Land, no," replied Uncle Jack, gluing his face to the opera-glass. " The undress rehearsal is when they have their clothes on."

A SWEET OPERA SINGER STRIKES A HIGH NOTE.

Hearing that a member of the Carleton Op a Company, which delighted Chloago aumences with comic opera, held one-two stitutes of ticket No. 82,114, which drew a boy. He was a young man then and the two ticket No. 82,114, which drew laziest white man, I think, in the State of \$50,000 in the March drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, a Traveler representative was informed that Miss Clara Wisdom was the fortunate person. Calling at her hotel, Miss Clara Wisdom, who is a very attractive March 13:h drawing of the Louisiana State Loitery Co. The Carleton Opera Company was en route to Denver, and at Ogden a vender came into our car, and remembering a five dollar gold piece which I had found in Los Angeles, I thought I would invest. Well, it didn't win the largest prize, but it has brought me \$2,500, which will assist my memory wonderfully. - Chicago (111.) Arkansaw Traveler, April 7.

# What we call our despair is often only the

painful eagerness of useful hope.-George Eliot. THE WELL KNOWN STRENGTHENING proper-

ties of IBON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

# There is nothing that needs to be said in an unkindly manner.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it в trial.

Eavy is the sunshine of another s life.

# UP IN ARMS. THE WAR OF THE AUSTRALIANS AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

SYDNET, N.S.W., May 18.—An application for write of habeas corpus in behalf of the Chinese immigrants now in quarantine on board of the steamers Afghan and Tsinam was dis oussed in court to day. The write were granted Last evening the Premier in an impassioned speech introduced in the Colonial Assembly a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. All stand ing orders were suspended without a word of dissent, and at 7 o'clock this morning, amid loud cheers, the bill passed the third reading with only verbal amendments. The bill, which oper-ates from the 1st of May, indemnified the Government for past acts; prohibits the natural-ization of Chinamen; allows vessels to bring one Chinaman to every 300 tons (instead of one to 100 tons, as heretofore), raises the poll tax from £10 to £100, and fixes the penalty for an from £10 to £100, and nices the penalty for an evasion of the law at from £10 to £66. China-men will be permitted to trade in defined screas, but the number in each of these districts must not exceed five. The bill also imposes restric-tions as to residence and trading. Travelling Chinese with passports will not be allowed to engage in mining operations, except by permission of the Government. The bill does not affect Chinese who are British subjects. All Chinese must report themselves and take out an annual license, which shall cost ten shillings, and the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations relative thereto. All Chinese will be preserved in their civil rights. The police have received strict orders to prevent any molestation of the Chinese.

### IRRITATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 19.—Despatches from China say that much irritation has been caused at Pekin in consequence of the belief that the action of the Australian Government in the matter of Chinese immigration is a deliberate attempt to force Lord Salisbury's hand and to compell the negotiation of a treaty similar to the Chinese-American treaty. The attempt, it is thought, will probably have the opposite effect, and will certainly handicap any negotiations. It is argued that it will be impossible to compel China to enter into negotiations; that the likelihood is that England will be forced to approach China as a suppliant, and that China will only negotiate on the basis of England's siving compensation as the United States did. Finally, the Foreign Board of Pekin complains that Australia ought to endeavor to educate, rather than to rouse public sentiment, and that it would have been more judicious to admit Chinese immigrants en route than to have tele-graphed to Hong Kong and other ports against Chinese immigrants. The London press has hitherto shown a languid interest in the matter.

# AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county z the United States "and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MBRITS. Au'article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no com retition, and on which the agont is protocted in the exclusive sale by doed given for each and every county he the cross-bearer and a number of may secure from us. With all those advantages to our young boys who serve at the altar, bear agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold ing lighted candles, followed by the St. to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make Mary's Brass Brad, the members of which "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER " to secure good agents at wore mourning scarfs and hatbands. During once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not the time occupied by the removal of the remains' only our confidence in the me'rits of our invention, but to the chapel the band played "The Dead March in its salability by any agent that will handle it with in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 amonth clear, and this fact makes it sate for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we would us if we did not know that we have agents uow making more than double this smount. Our large de-scriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will seen us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address, at once, NATIONAL NOYSLIT CO. [38-13]

# A PINKERTON GUARD AT PLATTS-MOUTH SHOOTS THREE MEN.

OMAHA, Neb., May 18.-At Plattamouth last night two men got into a fight on Lower Main street. A policeman called one of the Pinker-Railroad Company to his assistance. While the two officers were walking up the street with their prisoners they met two Brotherhood engineers named Frank Dills and Peter Rogers, who enquired what the men were arrested for. akerton man answered gruffly and a

# DEATH OF VERY REV. JOHN CANON KIRWIN, P.P., V.F., NEW ROSS.

- अन्न्रज्ञान् जन्म स्वयं स

3

The New Koss Standard has the following : "With feelings of deep regret we record today the death of the beloved and cultured pastor of New Hoss, the Very Rev. John Canon Kirwin, P.P., V.F., which took place early on Sunday morning at Priory street. The sad intelligence, which was conveyed to the parishioners at the early Masses on Sunday, came upon them like a thunderbolt. For some weeks past it was known that he was dangerously ill, but yet no one apprehended that this dissolu-tion was so mear. From the first development of his sickness, the many changes in his condi-tion was sufficient to raise hope in the eminent medical men who were constantly at his bed-side, and who attended him with the most assidious care. When told of his danger the ever-prudent and holy priest set his worldly affairs protects and holy priest set his worldly affairs to order, and prepared for death with all that solicitude and Ubristian fortitude which char-acterizes the choice souls of the vineyard of Our Lord, and he departed from this world surrounded by all the consolations of the Catholic Church. Throughout a most trying illness he bore his sufferings with patience and resignation. Canon Kirwin was how at and resignation. Canon Kirwin was born at Kilpipe, County Wicklow, between 60 and 70 years ago, where he lived with his parents until he was sent to begin his studies in St. Peter's College, Wexford. After a few years he was sent to Maynooth, where he read his theological course with marked ability and success. After his ordination he was appointed in Succession to the curacies of Tomacork, Kürane, Taghmon, and Kilmore. On the 9th of May, 1858, he was appointed to New Ross as curate. Here he remained till or new rest and the point of the remained till appointed parish priest of Tagnat in 1869, whence he was in 1875 transferred to the impor-tant pastoral charge of New Ross, where he worked uncessingly and zealously for the welfare of those committed to his care. On his appointment as parish priest of Tagoat in 1869 the Oatholics of New Ross presented him with an address, the words of which faithfully portray his priestly character to the last moments of his life. The great res-pect and esteem in which he was held was forcibly and touchingly manifested by his flock as well as many outside the Catholic Uhurch, and this feeling was expressed on Monday when the remains of the late pastor were being brought from his residence to the parish of the chapel. The shopkeepers and traders of the town, Protestant and Catholic alike, closed their places of business about three o'clock, shorely before the hour appointed for the

removal of the remains. Several houses in town displayed emblems of mourn-ing. The door of St. Thomas's Catholic Young Men's Association, of which Canon Kirwin was the spiritual director, was draped in sable. About three o'clock the inhabitants began wending their way towards Newtown, outside New Ross, where, under the manage-ment of Father M. E. Oreav, C.C., a proces-sion—the like of which was not witnessed for years-was formed to accompany the remains to the chapel. The procession was headed by in Saul." After the band came the children of the different rale and female schools in the

town. The female pupils of the Carmelite con-vent, numbering close on 200, carrying about 7 banners, and in charge of Miss Watters, took the lead, followed by the children of the Sisters of Mercy (St. Mary's) schools, numbering 50, and about one hundred female pupils of the and about one hundred female pupils of the female national schools, managed also by the Sisters of Mercy. Then followed the children of the schools of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Convent, number-ing about 50, and in charge of one of the Sis-ters. Then came the female children of the Workhouse in charge of their teacher, Miss Brabazon. The children of the Michael street Brabazon. The children of the Michael street Male National School then came, numbering about 100, in charge of Mr. W. H. Howard, their teacher, and were followed in succession by the boys of the Workhouse, in charge of the male teacher, Mr. Cahill, and the boys of t! & Christian Brothers' Schools, numbering 250, in charge of Brothers Kelly and Cregan. After the boys came the members of the New Ross Commercial Club, numbering about 50, wearing scarfs. Then came the mombers of St. Thomas' Catholic Young Men's Association, numbering something over 100, wearing mourn-ing mentions. ing rosettes. At the head of this association was carried a banner bearing the inscription, "St. Thomas' Association." Then followed the different sections of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, the members wearing their rib-bons and medals, and the banners of the dif-ferent sections being carried. After the Confraternity came the New Ross Town Commissioners, the members of the com-mission wearing mourning hat bands. Af-ter the Corporation walked the mem-bers of the medical profession, who were follow-ed by the Catholic clergymen present. Then came the hearze bearing the coffin, and it was followed by a large number of carriages and cars. An immense concourse of people, many followed by a large number of carriages and cars. An immense concourse of people, many of them from the country districts, brought up the reat. Arrived at the Chapel, the offin-which is a splendid piece of workmanship, sup-plied by Mr. O'Connor, Mary-street-was car-ried in, and placed on a catafalque in the Chapel, where, surrounded by a number of lights, the vespers of the dead were sung by the olarge presided over the Yawa Par. Canon Furlong, P.P., Cushinstown. On Tuesday the remains of the late pastor of New Ross were interred in the parish chapel amidst the mournful sight of the late priest's flock. The chapel, which was draped in mouraing, was crowded from the top to the bottom with people from town and country districts who, from early morning, were crowding towards the parish church to pay the last mark of respect towards the dead pricet. At 11 o'clock High Mass was celebrated, and the office for the dead was sung by a choir of about 70 priests, after which the interment took place-the large coffin being laid in the newly built vault opposite the altar of St. Joseph—the flags and clay were turned in, and the eyes of the world were closed for ever upon all that remained of Father Kirwin. At the all that remained of Father Kirwin. At the High Mass Rev. M. E. Creane was celebrant; Rev. J. Walsh, Ballykelly, deacon; Rev. N. Roche, C.C., New Rots, sub-deacon, and Rev. J. F. Doyle was master of ceremonies. Rev. Br. M. McDouald, Superior of the Christian Brothers, Water-ford; and Brs. Kelly and Oregan, New Ross, were also present, and also the inhabitants of the torum and a layse number of persons from were also present, and also the inhabitants of the town and a large number of persons from the surrounding country. A very large number of fioral wreaths were laid on the coffin, pre-sented by the principal Protestant and Catholic families in and around New Ross. Business was partially suspended in town until the fun-eral was over, and Dr. Darley, Q. C., adjourned the Quarter Sessions for some hours as a mark of screet of respect.

must be do I will go to Oulton," said Lord Bayneham ; and in less than ten minutes he was once more galloping along the high-road.

# OHAPTER XXXII.

"What has detained you so long ?" said Lord Bayneham to the coachman, as he dismounted at the Bayneham Arms. "I am waiting for my lady," replied the man;

"she desired me to do so." Barbara Earle had said, "At any cost, we

must keep the secret;" and Lord Bayneham remembered the words.

'It is all right," he replied, hastily ; you can go home. I am sorry you have been kept waiting so long. Lady Bayneham will not return with you this evening." The landlord, who had shared the coachman's

wonder, re-entered the house perfectly satisfied, and Lord Bayneham followed the man, who had been for more than thirty years a valuable

servant to his family. "My lady stopped at the corner of Hill street," replied Dickson; she went down to-ward the Old Cross, and I drove on to the hotel.

hotal." "Did Ludy Bayneham say anything about returning?" asked the earl. "No," said Dickson. "Her ladyship never spoke to me after she entered the carriage. She locked very ill, my lord." "And you have no idea where she went?" in-

"And you have no idea where she went?" in-terrarbed Lord Bayneham. "None," said the man. "I have been wait-ing in much surprise, for her ladyship has al-ways been so punctual."

Dickson, said Lord Beynebam, "I shall want one man to help me in what I have to do; we have some reason to fear that Lady Bayne-ham is ill—is not quite herself. She has left

her home and gone, no one knows where. Can you keep this secret and help me to trace her?" "I can, my lord," said Dickson quietly. He made no protestations, but the young earl un-derstood the good faith and strong reliance of those words.

"She went down toward the Old Cross you say," continued Lord Bayneham : "that is the road to the station—can she have gone there?" He went into the hotel to look at the Railway Guide which lay upon the table. His wife left her home some few minutes past two o'clock; at twenty minutes past three there was a train for London ; at four, the express for Scotland ; later on, the train for New Town, the largest junction on the line. His only resource was to go to the station and make all the inquiries pos-

"How was Lady Bayneham dressed ?" he

"How was Lady Baynenam dressed " ne asked Dickson. "I did not notice, my lord," he replied. "I remember nothing that her ladyship wore, ex-cept a thick waterproof cloak." "Take the carriage home," said Lord Bayne-ham, "and mind, Dickson, I have trusted you."

You will be the only servant in the house who knows the secret of your lady's flight; guard it as you would your life. Say what you like to the rest to allay their suspicions, if they have any; and stay-take this note to Lady Bayne-

He wrote a few lines just to say what he had done-that he was now going to the station, and if he found any trace of his wife he should follow it np, therefore they need not feel any uneasiness at his absence. Dickson-he told Lady Bayneham-knew the must trush to him. In the meantime they must shield Hilda as best they could, for he hoped to

The earl did not wait for either sleep or refreshment, but hurried back again, sick at heart, and more disappointed than he cared to

own. • At London he found strange letters awaiting him from Dr. Greyson, the trustee and guardian of his wife. He had received a letter from Lady Hilds, saying that she repounded all fur-ther claim upon the Brynmar estates, or any of \$1.85 for a spring chicken no bigger than a robin, or \$2 for a squab three days out of the shell, and would make the money bequeathed her by Lady Hutton, and should never receive more, nor apply to him again. Lord Bayneham, she said, would understand why, and he was to decide what should be done with the fortune she thus renounced.

More bewildered than ever, Lord Bayneham could only agree with his mother that Hilda must be insane. He understood nothing whatever of the motives which actuated her. He telegraphed for Lr. Greyson to join him, but when they took counsel together neither one nor the other could suggest any solution of the mystery. He then took Bertie Carlyon into his confi-

fit our day, my son. Omnipctence couldn't dence. The young member had found himself famous and his speeches were eagerly listened to and easerly read. He was considered, and just-ly too, as one of the most gifted and elo quent speakers of the day, and his career was do that without making a hopeless wreck of the Bible. But you can make our day and generation fit the Bible. Suppose you try generation at the biole. Suppose you try that. Commence at the other end of the Bridge, and by the time you get Wall street fitted to the Sermon on the Mount you will be gratified to see, that you have landed the country safely on the old "two sparrows quent speakers or the day, and his career was now one of great and incessant labor, rewarded by well-earned auccess. But Bertie, his old friend, and confidant, could render him no as-assistance. He could throw no light upon the for alfarthing " basis. subiect.

The post-mark upon Lady Hilda's letter was

London; but from that all agreed it was foolish to believe that she was in the great city. The constant anxiety of such a search began Tool Chest were hurrying down street when they met a Toiling Dramatist. "Out of the The constant anxiety of such a search began to tell heavily upon Lord Bayneham. He had been for several nights without sleep and for several days with but little food. One morning as, with Bertie Carlyon, he was coming from Scotland Yard, the two friends met Mr. Fulton. At the first glimpse of him Lord 3 Bayneham clinched his hands tightly. After all, what he had heard of those prosenticel notes had been the first course "We are going down to the Lumber Yard to get a New American Play." "Bat," pleaded the Toiling Dramatist, "there is one pleaded the Tolling Dramatist, "here is one I have just written. The Heroine is a pure young girl-" "That settles it," they said harahly. "What we want is an American Play that is Purely English, and hasn't a those nonsensical notes had been the first cause of his present sorrow. But Mr. Fulton hurried up to him with a smile of welcome playing over his face, holding out his hard with a few words of cordial greebing. There was something so prenial and kindly in his manner that Lord Bayneham's half-formed suspicions died away once.

ber and Canvas in twenty-four hours, sawed out a play which they filled with Circas How are all at Bavneham ?" said Mr. Ful-"How is Lady Hilda ? Is she here with ton. you ?"

He evidently knew nothing of what had han-

pened at Bayneham. "You look extremely ill," he continued. "I hardly knew you at first. When are you re-

Jurning ?" Lord Bayneham replied briefly and then

Lord Bayneham replied briefly and usen hurried on. Only ten days since and this man was an honored guess under his roof. What had happened since then ? That morning he met several of his friends, who were all pleased and surprised to see him, but grieved at his changed appearance. There seemed to be only one topic of conversation, the engagement of the fair and fashionable Lady

engagement of the fair and fashionable Lady Grahame to Mr. Fulton. On the morning following the detective called again. He had little progress to report; he also had traced Lady Hilda to Euston square, but no further, and then she vanished complet ly and he had no clue to her whereabouts.

(To be Continued.)

thield Hilds as best they could, for he hoped to bing her back with him. "I swear by those tall elms in yonder Hord Baynoham was notions in reaching the him." "Swear not by them," the said, im-bind. "See here," called out the barkceper, "you able taste." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you ball the state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said, simply." "See here," called out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the barkceper, "you back at a state of the legal profession? The said out the bark at a state of the legal profession? The said out the bark at a state of the said out the bark at a state of the said out the bark at a sta

ply to this day and his generation. But that ing the shadow of our own deeper. is the fault of this generation : the Bible is all right. It is only we who are all wrong. Corps cause intolerable pair. Holloway's Two sparrows were sold for a farthing then, Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and and I don't suppose inspiration itself could see what an amount of pain is saved. foresee that, in the year 1884, in the United

A good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a States of America, a race of human beings would wring from a starving neighbor brightness over everything.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seeking medicinal ald when what are foolishly called "minor aliments" manifest themselves. There are no "minor" aliments. Every sympton is the herald of a disease, every apse from a state of health should be remelied at once, or disastrous consequences are likely to follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costiveness, a tendency to biliousness, should be promptly counteracted with Northrop & Vegetable Discovery and great yman's Blood Purifier, and the system thus shielded from worse consequences.

There is nothing to be gained by useless conversations, it makes us lose time, and with time the spirit of devotion.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes :- " For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil told me about it. I be gan using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radi cally cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises,

it has no equal. Whan faith grows weak all virtues are weakened; when faith is lost all virtues are lost.—St. Alphonsus.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Con-sumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy Five Acts, and we can make it ourselves, and air passages, and is a source in the local and any passages, and is a source in the vanced in consumption.

Posters and run every night for Two Years. Wight beneath the standard of the cross and remember that the blood of the martyrs is ever before God invoking assistance for

> The Horse-noblest of the brute creationwhen suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master in a like predicament, from the healing, southing ac-tion of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by

Throw life into a method, that every hour may bring its employment, and every em-

"Smoking," said the dector, "blackens the langs." "I know it," said the patient, " but then there is no color more durable er more Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Par-melee's Pills the best medicine for these disthen there is no color more durable or more generally useful than black." "Bat," per-sisted the doctor, "you'll smoke yourself to death." "Oh, well then," calmly replied t slok man, "I'll have my lungs already in mourning." cases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic

quarrel followed, during which blows were ex-changed between the Pinkerton man and Rogers, and the former, drawing a revolver, shot Rogers. A crowd immediately gathered and Rogers. A crowd immediately gathered and the Pinkerton man ran away, closely pursued. He had gone about a block when he was stopped by a crowd of strikers, one of whom ran into a store and returned with a rope. There were cries of "Hang him !" The Pinker-ton man, drawing his revolver, began fring again. One shot brought down Frank Dills with a wound in the thigh, and the other struck with a wound in the bing, and the other struck a special officer named Cane in the leg. The Pinkerton man then escaped to the Perkins House, which was soon surrounded by a large crowd who threatened lynching. A thorough search of the house failed to discover the Pinksearch of the house failed to discover the Fink-erton man, and it is thought he escaped from the rear of the building and left the city. Rog-ers is in the most serious condition of the three wounded men, having been shot in the jaw, the ball passing out through the chin. Capt. Pinneo, of the Pinkertons, brought 20 extra men into Plattemouth early this morning.

With groans and sighs, and dizzied eyes, He seeks the couch and down he lies; Nausea and faintness in him rise, Brow-racking pains assall him,

Sick headache ! But ere long comes case, His stomach settles into peace, Within his head the throbbings cause.

Pierce's Pellets never fail him ! Nor will they fail anyone in such dire pre-

dicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilions, and the constipated, they are alike "a friend in need and a friend indeed."

A poet wants to know "where the fleecy clouds are woven." In the air-loom, of course.

# EAT AND BE MERRY.

But there are thousands of poor sufferers who cannot do this. They are dyspeptics. Let them use Paine's Celery Compound. It restores perfect digestion, so that the dyspep-tic can "eat and be merry" like other folks.

"Death's door" is opened with a skeleton key.

### FREE READING FOR MOTHERS. We will send to any mother giving us her address, a valuable book that tells how to keep the bables fat and healthy. It also con-tains many letters from mothers whose bables owe their lives to our Lactated Food. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P.Q.

Evolution-Tight boots make a corn ; corn makes whiskey ; whiskey makes a man tight in his boots.

everybody with your offensive breath, bu use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

FITE : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Bestorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Flit cases. Send-to Dr. Kline, 981 Areh St., Phila. Fa.

Holloway's Pills .- Weak Stomach .- The wisest cannot enumerate one-quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be relieved by these admirable Pills. They re-move cankery taste from the mouth, flatulency and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the salest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thousands miserable indeed. These Pills are approved by all.

pleyment its hour. Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes; I have been afflicted for some time with

Swift, but sometimes to the Fellow who Cuts across the Course and Gets There. thee.

"Why do they call this place Shark Monntain ?" asked Laura, after they had been in the new summer resort about two weeks: there are no sharks in the mountains.

"No," said Vincent, " but there are hotels there." And Laura sighed. They had only been married six weeks, and here was Vincent answering her questions at random and it. not paying the slightest attention to anything

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust

A correspondent asks about the buris place of Ham. There is a town called Sand wich. Perhaps that is the place.

# MATTER TRUE WIDNESS AND CATHORIORCHRONLOLE.

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• THE TRUE WITNESS

to THE DAILY POST or **TRUE WITNESSwill receive,** one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone. Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

WHAT the Toronto World doesn't know about politics in Quebec fills considerable space in that frisky paper.

WE read that the Equal Rights party has, at its national convention, held at Des Moines, Iowa, nominated Belva A. Lockwood, of the United States of America, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for Vice-President. We expect to be in a position to congratulate Belva on having been elected-to stay at home with her Love in a woman's proper sphere.

How does Sir Charles Tupper reconcile his duty as Minister of Finance with his duty as trustee for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? Then there is the Hon. Mr. Abbott, a Such is government of the Combine, by the member of the Government and a C. P. R. director. These things may account for the milk in the railway cocoanut, but they are not estisfactory to the people, who would rather the Government and the railway were not too iden. tical.

BOTH Commercial Unionists and Imperia rederationists should bear in mind that the true Canadian idea is national independence, not submission to or dependence on any other nation, British or American. Those who imagine that because Canada has been a colony se far, she must always be dependent mistake the genius of our people. Alliance with England or the United States or both is possible, but dependence on either we do not want.

WE hope the copyright bill, introduced as a Government measure at Ottawa, will not be sllowed to pass this session. Canadian anthors and publishers are protesting against it, and certainly they have a right to be heard, especially as this Government pretends to give protection to native industries.

BOODLE is still king at Oltawa. With exemplary docility our gerrymander representatives have voted to borrow twenty-five million dollars and guarantee another fifteen millions to the C. P. Railway. What a

like him learn that Canada is not to be scared ments. When Sir John Macdonald, lost his by any alleged displeasure of a people who have never hesitated to sacrifice the rights and interests of Canada to the exigencies of ernment, held the Indian title to the land, British politics ? On the question of Imperial and on it those who were given grants of Federation Lansdowne's remarks at Ottawa were more in accord with popular sentiment. If there is one thing our people will resent with all their might, it is the subordination of the Federal Parliament to any power outside of the Dominion.

WHILE the bill amending the law of libel. as regards newspapers, does not go as far as it should, it abolishes one great grievance. Every paid up subscriber Under the old act the editor of a newspaper, for alleged libel, might be brought to any part of Canada for trial, as in the legal view his paper was published wherever circulated. This bill provides that the strict sense of the place of publication should be the interpretation of the law on the subject, and that the town or district where the paper was published or the editor resided should be the place of trial. This will prevent men being dragged from one province to another. It does not, however, affect cases now before the

> MB. WALLACE'S bill for the suppression of 'combines" of manufacturers and merchants to raise unduly the price of the necessaries of life was brought in too late this session. Sir John Macdonald said, to pass into law. When we remember with what indecent haste boodling bills have been rushed through parliament by the Tories at the close of former sessions, we must decline to regard the Premier's excuse for delay as insincere. If there ever was a measure that should be passed without delay, after the revelations that have been made, it is the bill for the suppression of "combines" and the punishment of the cambiners. But Sir John has a tender regard to those to whom he gave the power to fleece the consumers of Canada, and is anxious to let t em have another year wherein to recoup them .. lves for their subscrip-

courts.

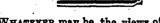
tions to his last general disction corruption fund. Combine, for the Combine !

WE have received from the author a copy of "Johnson's Graphic Statistics." The work is an effort, as he says in his preface, to collect statistics suggestive of the changes, and illustrative of the development, in Canada during the period of Confederation. The first instalment is given in the book before us "to the Canadian people, in the hope that, encouraged by the substantial progress which marks the years of the childhood of the Dominion. they will be strengthened in their determination to make the manhood of their country even

better in fulfilment of its destiny than the early period has been bountiful in promise." In the sense here presented, the work, if faithfully executed, will be of great value for reference and verification, and we have no reason to suppose Mr. Johnson will go astray in any important particular. His ability and ndustry are undoubted. It is observable, bowever, that some of the tables are defectvo, inasmuch as they fail to present the statistics for the twenty years. Thus we find tables 27 and 274 are blank from 1868 to 1872 inclusive. They relate to overdue notes and debts in chartered banks

dangerous ground. When will Englishmen | provincial rights against federal enoroachcase in regard to the disputed territory, he trumped up the plea that the Dominion Govmines, land, timber limits, etc., resisted the authority of the Ontario Government. Hence the present suit. What force there may be in the federal claim based on the Indian title remains to be seen ; but, if it should be admitted, the whole fabric of provincial autonomy falls. The Indian title being the first, conquest, purchase, possession, royal charter.

statutory enactments, are all afterolaps that may be set aside if it be recognized as valid in law.



WHATEVER may be the views of opposing politicians on the questions involved in the resolutions of the Quebec conference, all who read the report of the debate in the Legislative Assembly must admit the ability with which those views were presented. Mr. Mercier made out a strong case by arguments with which we have already been made familiar, but whose strength cannot be impaired until all chance of federal encroachment has been removed by constitutional amendment. Mr. Flynn's reply was a splendid presentation of the views of the

Conservative party. In the absence of Mr. Taillon he was called upon to follow the Premier, and proved himsell perfectly able to take the place of his leader in a most Important and critical occasion. His arguments were consecutively arranged and submitted gracefully as well as forcibly-a very difficult thing to do in political speaking when the speaker has to cut to the quick in order to do justico to his subject. It is a matter for public congratulation that the Opposition possess among their leaders a man so able and well fitted to present their views before the legislature and the country as Mr. Flynn.

# THE GREAT PROBLEM OF LABOR.

Statistics which have not been successfully

disputed have been cited by American economists to show that the condition of the laboring classes has vastly improved within the last 20 years. The discoveries and mechanical inventions of the age have so increased the productive capacity of labor that conditions have been evolved which deeply affect the moral and material progress of society. It has been shown by able writers that much of the social disquiet and unrest which of late years have become very marked characteristics of our time, are largely owing to the rapid increase of machinery and the discovery of new methods of employing the forces of the material world of human, manual la-

bor. They have totally changed the conditions of ruit, the "combine" and the "trust" springing from the blundering efforts of legislators to fix conditions for the unconthe number of persons who have no distinct | to-morrow. occupations and are not engaged in any reguand business failures. Was this done to lar work. They have increased, too, the difficulty of obtaining work, so that willingness and ability to work efficiently are no longer ensured remunerative employment. Owing to this the number of unemployed per- or the public apathetic concerning the revelato work, but because there are more persons what expressions of popular feeling were work that is to be done.

4.84 per cent., while the average length of working day was reduced 12 per cent." The conclusion arrived at from these statistics is that their increased power of production has socured to the world better wages, better hours, better food and clothing, better education and better food of every kind. But before adopting it we must look at other conditions by the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, which certain kinds of labor, but, for a number of even conceding that the wages of all kinds of of rehabilitation or even of resuscitation.

labor have been increased, the advantage arising accrues only to those who can earh wages by obtaining work, and does not

benefit in any way the, vast number of persons who are willing to work and able to do work, but who cannot obtain employment. So, too, the cheapening of the price of food and clothing and the improvement of their quality are a great advantage to those who can earn money by work. But they are of very little or no advantage to those who cannot. And the number of this latter class has vastly increased of late years

and is still rapidly increasing. The new applications of steam, water, elec tricity, etc., and the improvements that are constantly made in machinery, by which the work of one person or of a certain number of persons accomplishes what only a few years ago it required five, ten, or twenty times more persons to do, is causing a glut in the labor market and is filling the countries which are most advanced in the use of machinery with multitudes of persons who are unable to work. The time seems to have gone by when strong arms and willing hands, united with economy and sobriety, would ensure their possessor employment by which he could earn a decent living. The army of tramps and idlers is daily growing larger, and its ranks are constantly increased by recruits from those who are willing and anxious to work, but who cannot find any one to hire them.

These people cannot starve, and will not starve. They have a natural right to life and to what is necessary to sustain life, a right to live by work if they can obtain work and if they cannot obtain work, they still retain the right to life and to the bread necessary to life. The law of Christian justice, not to speak of Christian charity, comes in to confirm and sustain the law of nature.

# THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament which ended on 22nd inst, in is a fair averagespecimen of the sort of Parliamentary rule Tory Government vouchsafes to give the country. Every question of real moment was studiously avoided ;

no attempt was made to reform any one of the abuses in government and administration production, and have had, as their latest which have become notorious, and. if it were not for the persistent activity of the Opposition, retrogression would have been the order of the day. Two things of paramount imditional by tariffs. They have greatly affected portance should have claimed the most the relations of the employers and employes, earnest attention of our legislators; namely, and they have done this in such a way as to the protection of the hands engaged in occasion, if not to cause, a great diminution factorics and suppression of combines. of the harmony which ought to exist between Nothing was done in regard to the first. and these two classes, and array them against | the proposed bill to deal with the second reeach other. They have also greatly increased mains among the innocents to be slaughtered Here may be found a curlous comment on

he conditions of Parliamentary government as they now exist, and also on the moral, as well as the political, state of the people. It cannot be said that the press has been silent sons is constantly increasing, not because of | tions made before the Labor Commission or the increasing number of persons unwilling the Wallace Committee on "Combines," but seeking work than are needed to perform the made appear to have lacked the force neces sary to compel action on the part of the min. istry. A ruling cause of this flagrant failure piled by Dr. Theodore Barth, an eminent f of those entrusted with the power of initiating legislation is to be found in the influence exercised by those who have lost their sense of moral obligation in their eagerness to accumulate wealth.

s' already felt from the removal of the dutics; and justice, be not adopted now the time is not on fruit and other imports have given the far distant when its acceptance will be compelled people data sufficient wherewith to measure as an alternative in a moment of suprema the extent to which they have been robbed under the specious pretext of protection.

The tide having thus set in the direction of reform and commercial freedom cannot be turned aside. Sir John is no doubt satisfied relating to labor. These are presented ably that he has been able to put off the evil day for another year. But much may happen in observes that better wages are now paid for a year, and we are content that the system. which has been fully, fairly tried, shall conother kinds of labor, less wages are paid. But i tinue till its utter collapse will leave no hone

# GOOD BYE, LANSDOWNE.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22ad inst. by the Marquis of Lansdowne. who thereupon closed his official career in Canada, and will sail from Quebec for England on the 24th. We wish him good bye, and hope he will be the last Governor-General of whom it shall be written that his leaving the country was the greatest favor he conferred upon it. It is the desire of THE POST and the people it represents to uphold the dignity and honor of the representative of the Crown in Canada, but we demand that the person selected to fill that exalted position will be one worthy of our esteem. Lord Stanley, who is about to assume the functions of Governor-General, is, we believe, a gentleman every way deserving our respect. There is nothing that we know of in his past career to render his coming unacceptable to any class of the Canadian people. We shall therefore welcome him with all proper respect, and endeavor to prove that the unpopularity of his immediate predecessor does not attach to the office. He has his own way to win in the confidence and esteem of the people of Canada, and the loyalty we all cherish for the institutions under which we live will be a guarantee of our good will towards him. In the progress of human affairs, when masses of men are struggling for the attain-

ment of definite objects on which the happi ness of themselves and those dear to them depends, it is the lot of those who take a foremost part in that struggle to be compelled to endure insult, persecution and suffering. No great cause was ever won without large sacrifices. Even in common things, as Froude observes, the law of sacrifice takes the form of positive duty.

In standing up for what we believed to be the right we have suffered, but that we count as nothing, since we know that in unmasking the wrong and showing up the wrong-doer we have made such conduct as we condemned more difficult to those who may be inclined to repeat it. We have nothing to regret nor retract, and we simply say to him who is leaving up, in the words of Prior :

# "The sum of duty let two words contain (O may they graven in thy heart remain), Be humble and be just."

### ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

Invasion scares are not uncommon in England, and that which has been raised by Lord Wolseley differs but little from former sim. ilar panics. The position held by England in relation to the powers of Europe is such that. however disinclined her people may be to war, she must keep poce with her military neighbors in matters of armaments and military science. Being an industrial nation, the only real industrial nation in Europe, her policy is essentially one of peace and non-intervention in European complications, save in so far as her influence may go in preventing catastrophes inimical to commerce. All her recent wars have been undertaken and prosecuted with the sole object of extending or preserving her trade. The prosecution of these undertakings, however, has brought her into opposition with other nations desirous of emulating her success as a commercial power, and imposes upon her the necessity of strengthening the defences of an empire so scattered and wealthy. But it is plain that the men who now control the destinies of England do not possess those qualities of statesmanship which would enable them to penetrate the future and prepare the nation for events of great magnitude. No student of history will deny that England has a mission to fulfil as a civilizer. She has developed to a high, but not to the highest, degree the idea that underlay the mercantile republics of Italy, and, like them, she has reached a period when wealth, luxury and arrogance within herself are more dangerous enemies than armed foes without. Certainly it cannot be alleged that her soldiers or sailors have lost those virtues of courage and endurance which made them masters on land and sea. It is not among them that England's weakness is to be found. Under any and all circumstances the British people can rely upon them. We must look to the directing minds of the nation for the real source of the dangers apprehended by Lord Wolseley. When we see statesmen busying themselves in extending the territory of the empire, and concocting schemes of aggression abroad and defence at home, while to the nation itself, torn and distracted internally, the most ordinary measures dictated by prudence are denied, we can only feel regret that better, abler men are not at the helm of state. A crisis is approaching, perhaps the greatest that has ever been known since the fall of Bonaparte. A truly great statesman would prepare for it by remov ing every possible cause of discontent from among the peoples of the three kingdoms. Most assuredly he would not encourage the idea among possible enemies that the nation was weak with internal dissentions, by pursuing a policy of exasperation towards one of the kingdoms. Here it is that the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone shines resplendent in contrast to the purblind narrowness of Salisbury. He sees with the eye of a true statesman that England can never ba strong and respected as she should be abroad until her people are all united and contented at home. The first thing to be done to secure that unity and contentment he plainly perceives is to abolish those laws and institutions which pernetuate injustice. He finds, however, that the walls of Tory prejudice, the heredltary stupidies, are too strong for him, but he knows, as all men know whose hearts are not petrified by long mmerson in the stagnant pool of Toryism, that

anxiety. Irishmen have been taunted by flunkey loyal.

ists-creatures who worship even the stamp of the broad arrow on the rump of a commissariat mule-with being rebels, Fenians and all sorte of bad things because they insist on the privileges of British subjects being extended to their countrymen. They are sneered at and insulted because they demand what every man has a right to enjoy, protection for life and property, and the deadly sore in England's body politic, thus irritated, is inflamed by legislation which can only make it deeper and more dead. ly, But Irishmen claim an equal share with Englishmen in the right to uphold and defend the principles of British liberty. All they ask is that the application of those principles shall not be denied to them. The Government may go on building ironclads, arm soldiers with magazine rifles and cast great guns, but till the Irish question is settled on lines agreeable to the Irish people, that Government must remain weak, defective and apprehensive. But let the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone be adopted and faithfully carried out, and Eng. land may bid defiance to the world in arms.

# THE TRUE THEORY IN POLITICS.

Perhaps the bitterness of party politics was never so marked as in Canadian news. papers of the present time. Our French Tory contemporaries are particularly acrimonious in their personal allusions to political opponente. This regrettable picture in current journalism has suggested some reflections.

The extreme partisan in politics must necessarily sometimes be downcast. The clouds of party defeat are to him the carriers of storms of thunder-stones to flail the life out of the nation. To him there can be but one motive behind the opposition, if, indeed, he grants it the calibre necessary to entertain motives; and this motive is the desire for power, for place, for possession of the reins of government at whatever cost or sacrifice to the interests of the country. But the ex. treme partisan is by no means a putrescence. If he be honest and intellectual, there must he some truth in him, and his mission thea partakes somewhat of that of the prophet and also of the captair, to divine disaster and to promote warlike preparations.

The only true theory in politics, as in statesmanship, is promotion of the general welfare. All men and all parties are agreed upon this. When the pyramids were built. is it not probable that the Egyptian monarcha conceived it to be a wise and honorable disnosition of the labor of the vast multitudes of men and women who bred upon the Nile like the vines in the forests of the equatoial zone. Perhaps the idleness of the people. who had, as it were, come up out of the earth, had much to do with the original scheme of building the heaps ! For in those days leisure meant enervation and licentions. ness. And to-day, in many countries, the practice is a common one of projecting vast public works, though of practical utility, to furnish employment to armies of idle menof course at the expense of that other army of producers and taxpayers, who look for reimbursement in lessened cost of transportation or in the increased security of the commonwealth. The question, then, always recurs, What is for the general welfare? And waves upon this rock split all the oceans of time.

dismal reckcning there will be when this saturnalia of extravagance has to be paid for by the unfortunate taxpayers ?

SHEFFORD has elected Dr. De Grosbois (Liberal) by 150 majority over Mr. Savaria (Conservative). This result is highly satisfactory, in view of the tremendous efforts put forth by the Conservatives to wreat the county from the Government. The Doctor is an old-time Liberal, broad and tolerant in his views, a capital speaker and well informed on public questions. Shefford has done well in thus sustaining Mr. Mercier and the national programme, despite the false cries and sinister influences brought to bear in the contest.

By electing an Ulster Presbyterian for the Stephen's Green division of Dublin the Nationalists have again given proof that they have no fear of committing their cause to the hands of Protestants. As a matter of fact, the Nationalists are only too glad when onportunity offers to elect Home Rulers who are not Catholics. They believe in representation of all classes of the Irish people in Parliament.

they must find some other way of exercising in Lower Canada as they have to-day. Mr their benevelent instincts than by transporting their criminals and paupers to Canada. Canadians have no desire to repeat the experience of the army of the Constable of Bourbon, which became rotten from its accessions of vagabonds of both sexes.

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CANADIAN Tories have no desire, apparent ly, to enjoy what Burns calls

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"The glorious privilege of being independent." They remind us of Darwin's description of his probable progenitor of the human race-"An animal of arboreal habits aud prehensile attachments." We are not quite sure of the exactness of the quotation ; but that is the meaning. They hang on with hands. feet, teeth and eyelids to the coat-tail of John Bull, and will neither be kicked off nor shaken.

LANSDOWNE'S parting speech was a sad proof of how little he really knows of the people over whose destinies he has presided for the last few years. Had he given even passing attention to what has been transpir ing about him he would not have signalized they Empire should have warned him off bering Company. This is really a fight for increase of wages of from 2.62 per cent, to for release from monopoly and the benefits lunless his policy of union, founded on freedom 

show the Mackenzie Government in an unfavorable light ? Certainly we should have the whole twenty years' facts if we are to form a judgment and dismiss the suspicion of partisanship in the compilation of the statistics. Otherwise the work is one of great utility. The marks of careful la-

bor is evident, and it will be acceptable to the public as showing the great material progress of the country during the two decades of confederation.

the Quebec Cabinet, the Ottawa Free Press 88.78 :---

It is stated that Mr. Dennis Barry, of Mon-treal, is likely to be appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council and made a member of the Provincial Government, as the representative of Provincial Government, as the representative of the Irish Catholics. Such an appointment would give general satisfaction. Mr. Barry is well qualified in every respect to fill the position for which his name has been suggested. He is a good speaker, thoroughly well informed upon all public questions, a man of sound judgment and is bely senseted by the members of his and is highly respected by the members of his profession. Mr. Barry stood bravely by his party during those dark days when it was the habit of the Tory boodlers and their subsidized organs to stigmatize every man who refused to BRITISH PHILANTROPISTS must be told that bow before the Chapleau faction as an atheist, an enemy of the Church, etc., and when the Liberal leaders had not nearly so many friends Barry, it will be remembered, took an active part in the election campaign in Ottawa county last autumn, and by his earnest and forcible addresses contributed largely to Mr. Rochon's victory on that occasion. His appointment to the Legislative Council and the executive would be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of the Mercier Government throughout Quebec.

> TORY ideas of loyalty have again been illustrated in the historic fashion. This time in Scotland. The Prince and Princess of Wales, for presuming to lodge with a Liberal nobleman, Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell, were boycotted by the Tory Dukes of Abercorn and Buccleuch. It was always thus with those people who arrogate to themselves a superlative quality of loyalty. Whenever the Queen, members of the Royal family or representatives of the Crown fail to become Tory partisans or show any desire to be just to non-Tories, those "trooly loial" gents insult and revile them. Sometimer. as once Montreal Tories did, they attack them with filthy violence, are ready to kick over the throne, and raise the flag of annexation.

MB. MOWAT, Premier of Ontario, sails for his departure with a blunder. The criticisms | England on Thursday to represent his proevoked in the Canadian press by the remarks vince before the Privy Council in the case attributed to Lord Stanley on federation of sgainst the St. Catherine's Milling and Lum. 6.77 per cent. to 3.31 per cent., and an in- price the country has been called upon to pay

According to the statistics carefully com-American authority upon social statistics, the WITH REFERENCE to Irish representation in labor of ten men for one year is sufficient to supply bread for one thousand people for one year. On the great wheat farms of Dakota

one man's average yearly labor will raise 5.500 bushels of wheat. Deducting 500 bushels for expenses, leaves 5,000 for consumption or shipment. The labor of one man for a year, in one of the great flour mills of felt at election times by the amount of their the West, converts these 5,000 bushels of wheat into 1,000 barrels of flour. The cost of one or two men's labor for a year carries this flour to our Atlantic seaboard. The cost of a year's labor of three men converts this flour into bread. To this is to be added the cost of the labor of three and a half men, for repairs of machinery, fuel, handling, etc.

in making furniture, two men can do what, ten years ago, would have required four or five men. In hat making one man can now do what three then could. In wagon making twelve men can now do what extend the long finger of procrastination, but formerly it required thirty-five to accomplish. In making brooms, nine men can now do what ten years ago it required forty-one means repugnant to the principles of represenmen to do. In weaving, one person to-day | tative government, it may continue as a diswith the use of machinery can do as much as penser of patronage for a time, but its decafrom forty to fifty hand weavers could do in former times.

The mechanical industries of the United | ought to do. States, in 1880, employed the forces of steam and water to the extent of 3,500,000 horsepower, equivalent to the strength of six times that number of men. In other words, 21,000,000 men would have been needed to do the work which 4,000,000 persons did with the aid of machinery. The railroads did their resisted till resistance threat and to end in work with 250,000 men, but to do that rebellion in Manitoba and rets liation on the work without locomotives would have part of the United States. Sir John Macrequired 54,000,000 horses and 13.000.000 men. To do all the work which was done by steam and horse-power would have required, if done by human power, a population of 230.-000.000. The effect of this upon prices of production and labor is shown by the fact two most important particulars. that between 1828 and 1880 there was a saving of labor in common cotton goods of from cannot be fully calculated at present, but the

Not what is right, but what is expedient. is the rule at Ottawa.

Perhaps if the women and children who labor in factories could make their influence subscriptions to the Tory election fund, Sir John Macdonald would be less forgettul of them in Parliament.

As to the other question of capitalistic combinations for enhancing the price of the necessaries of life, we are cheered by the result of the recent elections. The five seate carried by the Opposition in succession indicate the strength of popular feeling against monopolistic combinations in trade and artificial restrictions in commerce.

The Ottawa cabinet may shirk the issue and walled about with hostile provincial governments and only maintaining its majority by dence may be measured by the increasing distance between what it does and what it

During the session, however, the Opposition won two great victories. Rilway monopoly in Manitoba and the North-West has been abolished and the Government forced to implement the "standing offer" in the Customs Act. On both questions the Ministry donald's policy of making Canada a close market, where only those who paid toll to him in the shape of subscriptions to election funds and political support could buy and sell at their own figures, has thus broken down in

This break involves a loss of power which

The fortunes of Saul and of David were the ortunes of Israel. Yet Saul went up to Jerusalem at the behest of a mere hermit. without a token from the people. Men at. tach themselves to the cause of Pompey or of Cæsar, inasmuch as they were the heroes of opinion, of a policy for government. And in the utmost decrepitude of the wealthy republics of Italy, trailing through all the intricacles of family greatnesses and connections and interests, there ran the general discus-

sion of the extent to which this faction or that interest represented the ultimate preservation of the broadest and greatest welfare of the republics.

Napoleon said that war made him, and by war must he be maintained. But he said also that he was the product of his time. The times demanded such a man, and he came. Yet what age will want another such "scourger of God ?" But his work was that of a cyclone. What was old. and revered. and oppressive, and stagnated, and intolerable, was swept into the hell-trough of the revolution; and although Napoleon left France bleeding, lacerated. the evils of 1700 years of kingship in government had been well-nigh emasculated, and the rights of man had received a brighter illumination among the nations of Europe.

The campaigns of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are much the same. The protectionist ories out for the preservation of home markets for home industries, and the free trader for the markets of the world and a merchant marine. The laborer ories out against the tyranny of employers, and employers against the tyranny of trades unions; the farmer against the extortions of monopoly, and the railroads against the folly and stupidity of the farmer. And the radical denounces the selfishness and greed of the conservative, who in turn retaliates by calling names, "anarchist," "hair-brained enthualasts."

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Yet who doubts that "through it all one uncessing purpose runs," and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns ?"

The failure of party, the dropping out of men, the dissolution of party theories and doctrines, the swerving from the path of reotitude of a people's planetary system of statesmen and politicians, can all go on year after year, but the centuries heed it not. And when mankind have finally admitted that the ornoible of all things political is not which party is triumphant, what man i M.P., or premier, but rather, which party it in barmony with the truth, with wisdom, 

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يېت دون . پېښې پارمې د . . . «پړ پېښې د . د . د . د . .

with the solvent chemicals of progressive selves in Canada is the strongest possible conor prosupe international of the celestial orbits complain of British misrule than Scotland of the higher motives of men? These supreme. 

THE PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

Moderate in expression, temperate in tone, but unflinchingly firm, the manifesto issued by the Parnellites at Dublin yesterday commands the respectful attention of the world. The circumstances under which the Papal resoript was issued, its effect on the struggle for Irish liberty, the spirit in which it has been received, the results likely to flow from it, all combine to give it the character of an international question which must be studied on its merits in relation to affairs purely

No one questions the authority of the Pope haman. in matters of faith and morals, and Protestants as well as Catholics will readily admit the moral soundness of the principles jaid down by His Holiness. But position of Ireland in relation to England and the sort of legislation which the stronger nation imposes on the weaker must be taken into consideration. These do not relate to faith and morals except in the abstract. Were the two nations on an equality in matters of faith, were the English people and Government amenable in the same sense as the Irish people and the National League to the authority of the Pope, there would be some hope of a rescript from Rome modifying and finally adjusting existing difficulties.

Bat when we see a powerful nation, which refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Pope, trampling upon the liberties of a defenceless people, whose submission to the Holy Father is undoubted, and when these people are driven to the extreme point where they have to make a final stand for self-preservation, the whole aspect of the morality of the means they must employ becomes changed. The commandment says "Thou shalt not kill," but there are circumstances under which the taking of life is justifiable and neceasary.

The same rule applies in the conflict of nations deprived of the means and the hope of winning redress for their wrongs by force. and having failed to soften the hearts of their oppressors by laying bare the evils from which they are suffering, having not only failed to obtain pity or mercy, but, by their own weakness, only inviting more grinding and exasperating tyranny, the people of Ireland adopted measures to obtain justice which may not be defensible on grounds of abstract morality but which, as weapons of self defence in circumstances of extreme peril, are righteous and absolutely in accordance with the higher law. This point is well put by Mr. John P. Sutton in a letter to the Lincoln, Nob., Jes, wherein he writes -

"The plan of campaign and boycotting were adopted by the Irish people as weapons to de-fend themselves against a Government which the Irish nation claims is an alien and usurping Government, and, did they have a prospect of success, the people of Ireland have a perfect right to take up arms and drive their enemies into the sec. Unable to take up arms, they adopt other and less violent means. If the Pope could condemn the lesser, he could also the greater, and, if Ireland acknowledged the Pope's interference to be right, then she surren-

with us and what man among the sons of demnation of the policy it has so long pursued manhood, and where the infinite abysees of in Ireland in matters of emigration, and an- THE CLAIMS OF ANGLIGANISM, being an exmen has been actually will to stay abuse other forcible contradiction of the stupid society, and has no will best work in statement that Ireland has no more reason to has. There is no similarity whatever between of the must always be uppermost and the treatment England bestows upon the in- ten in review of the absurd claim set up by certain leaders of the Auglican communion at habitants of the two countries.

# A ROMAN VIEW.

We are glad to learn from so excellent an authority as the correspondent at Rome of ity is the Anglican claim. the Liverpool Catholic Times that Irish ecclestastics in position there have not shared in the spirit of trepidation that has been so prevalent, but have calmly held that the of Levis College. The contents of the curdecree will and must, when understood and properly applied, be an advantage, and that the Irish people will listen to and obey their Bishops when the Brief is issued. It is said, and with truth, that the Holy Office is not a contumacious tribunal, but simply a tribunal which judges on the morality of certain acts. It judges, consequently, on the act in a general way, without taking notice when and by whom it has been committed. The decision does not interfere with the rights of the people, their politics or national aspirations, but only declares such and such a thing, right or wrong, gives the answer accordingly as the case is stated. The Irish people have in Rome as their proxy the learned and clear-headed Archbishop of Dublin, whose thorough grasp of every question he handles makes him a master of the position. He has already placed a summary of his report before the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolls, and will have the opportunity of stating fully the Irish queetion in all its bearings. This brief will strengthen his hand, and enable him, in the name of the Bishops, clergy, and Irish people, to disclaim those excesses and that injustice which have been practised in many cases, which were no part of the national programme or the Plan of Campaign, and which all true Nationalists condemn as strongly as the Holy Office. There is a very general opinion in Rome among the friends of Ireland that solid good will spring out of this decree, though they do not agree as to the means that have been used to force the Holy Office to speak, or the agencies that have been brought into action. Still, they have no fear as to the issue.

# THE MONGOLIAN SWARM.

Imperial Federationists will find solid food for reflection in the despatches by cable from Australia to-day. The action of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in rushing through the House a bill for the exclusion the Westminster Review, is very curious; of Chinese immigrants from that colony will Snowed-up in Arcady, by Rev. Dr. Jessopp, is rudely awaken the dreamers of a United Empire to the immensity of the practical difficulties that stand in the way of the realization and worth universal reading; the oritique of their scheme. They must now see that upon Mr. Froude's West Indies is sound and the many widely-separated, rapidly developing young nations which have sprung from and owe allegiance to the British Isles, have the "Education of the Emotions," and opens

with the interests of the mother land. Yet the loyalty of the colonies cannot be

doubted. In the event of England being interesting. The issue contains 196 pages, fn forced into a foreign war there is not one of large type; an extraordinary amount of her many dependencies but would espouse high-class interature for the price of Si a year, her quarrel and furnish men and means for 393 Pearl street, New York, 218 Clark street, her defence. Nevertheless, it is plain that Chicago. the colonies have destinies of their own to fulfil and, whatever may be the exigencies of shall continue till the Government of Eugland Imperial politics, the care of themselves concedes liberty and justice to Ireland. The must, as time advances and their power inoreases, predominate over all other consider-

# LITERARY REVIEW

amination of the articles of the Church of England. By Thomas Davis, Pt., Toronto, 1888.

The series of papers in this work were written in review of the absurd claim set up by Toronto " that the Church of England is the original Catholic Church in its purity." The reverend author takes each of the 39 articles in turn and submits it to scriptural and logical examination, showing conclusively how spurious and contrary to history and author-

ANNALS OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPEE. Vol. II. No. 1. Levis, May, 1888.

This publication is issued by the directors rent number are :-- Introductory .-- Letter of approbation of His Eminence the Card. Archbishop of Quebec.-Oar Publication.-Saint Anne de Beaupré (poetry) -- Pastoral Letter of His Eminance Cardinal Taschereau concerning the archconfraternity of St. Anne de Beaupré...." He ascended into Heaven."... The worship and patronage of Saint Anne; Legend of St. Anne and St. Joachim,-St. Anne de Beaupré.-Conditions.

### "LITERATURE,"

Alden's new illustrated weekly magazine is certainly one of the brightest, handsomest and most readable of the literary papers-of course it is the cheapest, for Alden publishes it; \$1.00 a year; specimen copy free. Especially interesting papers in the lest issue are : Lew Vanderpoole on Romance in Fiction; Frederick Hastings on John Ruskin's Forge, and Edmund Gosse on Henrick Ibsep. the Scandinavian poet, which is accompanied by a fine portrait. It is a good peper for every home library. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York ; 218 Clark street, Chicago,

### "THE NOVELIST."

Alden's new weekly Magazine, which is devoted entirely to American fiction, is a remarkably attractive and popular enterprise. Every reader interested in high-class fiction should send to the publisher for a free specimen copy. The first completed story is Robert Timsol's, A Pessimist, an uncommonly bright, readable story, making about 200 pages, which is sold in paper for 15 cents, or in cloth, 36 cents, post-paid. It would not be easy to name a novel in which the conversation has so much wit, humor and clever badinage, sustained throughout with such unflagging vivacity. There is not a single dull page in the book. Moreover, it has-what was so much desiderated by Charles Darwin -a good ending. The hero is thoroughly cured of his pessimism. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York and Chicago.

### ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

Among the notable articles in the Library Magazine for May, are the following :- The Negro Question in the United States, by George W. Cable; the concluding paper on the Constitution of the United States, by Hon. B. J. Phelps, U.S. Minister to Great Britain : the fourth of a series of scholarly articles on Post-Talmudic Hebrew Literature, by Dr. Bernhard Pick ; the article on Hans Sache, the cobbler poet of Nuremberg, from one of the most enjoyable papers found in last month's English magazines ; Cardinal Man-ning's Plea for the Worthless, is very timely, appreciative; the Earl of Meath gives a enial accout of "A Model Factory" in Englond : Miss Frances Power Cobbe discusses interests antagonistic to and irreconcilable up a suggestive train of thought, as also does the paper on "Domestic Service and Democracy." The editorial miscellany, entiled "Current Thought," is unusually full and high-class literature for the price of Sl a year.

MACMULLAN'S SUMMER READING LIBE

# THE LEGISLATURE.

The Debate on the Inter-Provincial Conference Opened-Talented Review of the Resolutions by the Gifted Premier-Provincial Autonomy and Provincial Rights Upheld-An Intercating Debate - General

# Business in the House. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The Legislature has now got to work in decided the case in its own favor, the Province having no voice in the matter at all. By the power of disallowance the Imperial authorities earnest after the adjournment. The Premier opened the session to day by an eloquent ad-dress on the Inter-Provincial resolutions, which asted several hours, and was listened to with clearly showed the danger of leaving the power of disallowance in the hands of the Federal great interest. The debate promises to be one i the most interesting for many years. The Opposition are preparing to resist; but Mr. Mercier's telling speech has disconcerted them to sacrifice the autonomy of the Province to uphold a moral bargain with a railway company. (Cheers ) On all sides be was satisfied that full considerably, and it will be impossible for them to destroy its effects. justice could be obtained in England on dis-

Mr. Mercier was in fine condition and voice when he rose at 4.20 o'clock this afternoon to move the House into committee on the resolu-tions adopted at the Interprovincial Conference respecting amendments of the British North America Act. Owing to the adjournment, quite resolution as framed, so as to carry them to England, where this point could be finally a large number of members had not yet arrived. For the purpose of saving time, he suggested that one or two speeches should be made on the general motion before the House went into committee, and that the separate resolutions could did not represent the provinces. Many persons be discussed in committee. Mr. Taillon was, however, in favor of any

member wishing to speak on the general tend ency of the resolutions being given the opportunity of doing so. Mr. Mercier therefore began his address, and

to abould represent both parties. Did this state of things exist? Not at all. If the Conservative party did not con-sent to have half of the Serate chosen invited the House to discuss the resolutions with calmuess and moderation. The considerahe could assure it that the day was fast aption of these resolutions were of the most vital Houses would be seriously endangered. He did not demand the abolition of the Upper Houses, importance to the country as they related to the constitution itself. The resolutions of the conbut only that they should be so remodelled as to be really representative of the divers interests ference were not those of a party and were not intended to benefit a party. The conference, he began by saying, had not been called for the of the country. purpose of embarrassing the Federal Governpurpose of embarrassing the return pro-ment in the slightest degree. The Premier prothat there could be but one opinion on this point. In 1883 the Conservatives had asked for ceeded to illustrate this statement by rea the remarks be had made at the opening of the

conference as follows : "The government which has taken the initia tive in connection with this conference deems i its duty to declare at once that the conference must not be considered in the light of a hostil move against the Federal authorities, but its sole object is to endeavor to solve, in the general interest of Canada, such difficulties as experience has shown to exist in the relation between the General and the Provincial Govern ments. "The Government of Quebec desires that our

Federal institutions be maintained, and in order that their maintenance and proper working may be secured, it asks you to adopt means to remove all possibility of conflict between the General Government and those of the Pro vinces.

largely increased, still the Province only had "In meeting to day for the purpose of dis cussing the general interests of the Confedera the same amount. In 1883-'84 the Conservative party wished to obtain an increase. In tion and of the Provinces, and of ascertaining 1883 only S0c per head was asked : the speaker the defects and omissions in the working of ou was himself favorable to \$1 per head. The Pre-Constitution, we must admit that we but imi mier and his friends were precisely adhering to what the Conservatives had proposed in 1883, tate the example given by the most distin guished statesmen of confederated countries in They could not, in view of this fact, refuse to which, at various periods of their history, it has grant him what he was asking. been found necessary to do what we are doing I can give you no more convincing proof that the feeling which prompted the idea of this con After recess Mr. Mercier continued his ad-dress and commenced by dealing with the sub-sidy question. If his proposal was accepted, ference was devoid of all hostility against the Fed eral power, than by reminding you that, following sidy question. If his proposal was accepted, the subsidy of the province would be increased by nearly \$300,000, which, with the \$250,-000 to be saved in the consolidation of the to the letter the declaration made by the head of the executive of this province, specially invited the Federal authorities to take part in our deliberations, in order to assist us debt, would be supplying the treasury with an increased revenue of over \$500,000. In the with their experience and their good will. It is increased revenue of over \$500,000. In the discussions of the conference, the dele-gates had agreed to grant Quebec an additional amount of \$10,000 for printing in both languages. The resolutions stipulated that Quebec should receive 80 cents per head subsidy until its population reaches 2,500,000, when the subsidy for the population in excess with sincere regret that I am compelled to inform you that those authorities have declined the friend y invitation we tendered them.

"I may safely say that the results of this conference will establish the sincerity of this declaration and that our labors, inspired by the when the subsidy for the population m excess of that figure would be 60 cents per head. The most enlightened patriotism and guided by the experience of the distinguished men whom I see about me, will be beneficial to the general in-terests of Canada and specially further those of the provinces which we respectively repre sent

Ontario, and then accusing Mr. Mowat of having been fooled by Mr. Mercier. Then he pointed out the great advantages which would accrue to the Province with such an increased revenue, which would permit the He was as earnest now as he was then. They did not wish to smash confederation. Far from that. They wanted to consolidate confedera tion. It was the province by its Legislature which had convened this conference, and, there-fore, its bonor was at stake now. He appealed Government to assist agriculture, further the interests of education and assist charitable into mean of both parties to consider this impor-tant matter in the light that it should. Four

The Premier rapidly referred to other resolutions, which asked that the Lieut. Governor be agreed upon at the opening of the present year, given the powers he had before Confederation ; between Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries and that the Province should secure control of rail those of the United States, to which I have ways ; that municipal councils should prepare given the Queen's assent, will, I believe, be electoral lists ; to judicial fees ; to remove all voted with satisfaction by the people of the electoral lists; to judicial fees; to remove all doubts as to power of Lieut. Governors; immunities of the House, Crown property, insolvency laws, power of pardoning criminals having broken the Provincial laws, settling the bundary question, etc. Incident-ally, when speaking of the powers of the Pro-vince to dispose of certain property, he stated that the time would scon come when they would that the time would soon come when they would have to dispose of Spencerwood, as it was much too far removed from the city, especially in the winter season. He announced that the Di minion Government had accepted a conference with Quebec and Ontario to settle the limits of the Provinces at an early date. The following bills were introduced this afternoon :---'An Act to smend certain Articles of the

stitutions.

not customary in that country to take away what had been once granted. The people of Guebec cannot forget that England had given maining 15 counties is being pushed as fast a possible. up its last desire of interfering with the affairs of the Oanadian people in the Letellier affair. A principle once acknowledged in England re-

celved the fullest rspect. At Othawa, party feeling ran too high, and whether disallowance

or constitutionality was concerned, the interests of a party were unfortunately too often placed

before these of the country. The federal and pro-

vincia ante orities were parties to a contract. When

could give an impartial judgment after having

heard both parties. The case of Manitoba

allowance and constitutionality of the laws.

Some might probably believe that something better than this could be done. Perhaps,

However, it would be better now to adopt the

Referring to the resolution concerning the Senate, the Premier declared that the Senate

who had favored an electivel Legislative Council

consented only to a Senate on the condition that

Coming to the subsidy question, he thought

was variable, and had, in face, varied. If the

specific subsidy had been granted for legislation

surely it must be in proportion to the expenditure. The expenditure for legislation now reached \$300,000 and the subsidy still re-

mained at \$70,000. This was the plainest argu-ment that could be brought forward. With

regard to the per capita population, it was based

It being six o'clock, the House took recess.

speaker then proceeded to dwell upon the great inconsistency of the hostile press, which had

accused him of selling over the Province to

cost of administering Federal laws

This was an injus-

to \$70,000 for Quebec.

on the population of 1861

settled.

# MOTIONS.

Mr. Desjarding moved for documents respecting the issue of provincial debentures, authorized by the Act 80 Victoria, chapter 2. Mr. Flynn moved for all documents respect-

-5

ing the building of iron bridges, and added that he would not express an opinion on the policy of the Government before being in full possession

Mr. Trudel moved for a statement of the sums a law was disallowed by the Dominion, it was expended for colonisation in the county of Champlain in 1886. Mr. Lafontaine moved for a statement, by the Federal Government alone which spoke and

counties, of the different amounts paid since Confederation for railroads, colonization, education, &c. Mr. Uwens moved for correspondence with re-

ference to the distribution of colonization money in the county of Argenteuil since last session. AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Mr. Mercier introduced the following resolution respecting agriculture :- Resolved, that any balance which, after the 15th of September of each year, shall remain available out of the \$50,000 appropriated for the payment of the grants in favor of agricultural societies, shall be wholly or in part applied towards the estab-hishment of an experimental station, with a laboratory of agricultural chemistry attached; which institution, before being recognized and sabsidized, must have established, to the satis-faction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that it is in a position to advantageously carry out the object of its foundation, and the surplus, if any, of the said balance, shall be expended in encouraging such accieties or undertakings, whose operations are of a nature to encourage the advancement of agricultural interests which the Lieutenant-Governor shall, upon the recom-mendation of the Minister of Agriculture, indi-

proaching when the existence of the Upper The House went into committee, Dr. Rinfret in the chair, and reported progress, and a bill was introduced based on the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Shehyn moved that the House form itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration certain resolutions respecting the Primary Schools Fund. Carried.

### LANSDOWNE AND QUEBEC.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League took place Sunday afternoon in the rooms of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, in St. Louis an increase and obtained it. The subsidy was of a dual character. The specific subsidy was to cover expenses and legislation. It amounted to \$70,000 for Quebec. The per capita subsidy was based upon population. To Quebec and Ontario it was based on the population of 1861 street. The following resolutions were unanimously passed : and was unchangeable. In other provinces it

Proposed by Dr. John C. How e and seconded by P. Lynet:

That inasmuch as the Marquis of Eansdowne lentlessly rackrenting his tenants and ruthlessly robbing them of their improvements, as can be amply proven by the records of the Land Courts

And inasmuch as his name has become odious to all humane men by the midwinter barshness tice. The population of Quebec in 1861 was 1,100,000; now it was over 1,350,000. The of his evictions-thus evincing the extreme blindness of filial obedience to the miserable greed of an evicting house. And furthermore inasmuch as the Marquis of Lansdowno's visit had to Toronto. during the heat of the O'Brien con-flict, -- when the wrath of the wolfish bigutry of that city was let loose against one unarmed and defenceless man-proved him to be utterly de-void of the spirit of fair play, and entire wanting in the respect due to the constitutional spirit of his office

Be it Resolved-That the members of Branch 393 of the Irish National League of America tender the sincere and heartfeit expression of their thanks to the members of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec-Irish Protestant and Irish Catholic alike—the representatives of 10,000 of their race—tax-habitants of this city for their action in refusing to attach their sign

And be it furthermore Resolved --That a copy of this resolution ibe forwarded to each of the aforesaid members, viz, Councillors Carrel, McGreevy, Kaine, O'Connell, Foley and Hon. Alderman Hearn.

# PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

### THE SPERCH BROM THE THBONE.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22 .- At three o'clock this afternoon the Governor-General afternoon the Governor-General entered the House and prorogued Parliament with the usual ceremonies. The following is the speech from the throne :

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

In terminating the present session of Parliament I desire to record my appreciation of thecarnestness and zeal which you have shown in. the performance of your public duties. The measure on the ratification of the fisheries treaty, whole Dominion as affording a crowning proof of Canada's constant desire to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of all questions arising out of the interpretation of the convention of 1878. I venture with some degree of confidence to hope that the several authorities whose sanction of the treaty is necessary to its operation may not be insensible to the great advantages to both countries, which the removal of so fruitful a source of ill-feeling is calculated to entail. The arrangement under which the Canadian Paoific Railway Company has relinquished the extensive privileges passed by it in virtue of article 15 of the original agreement between Her Ma-jesty and the company will, I anticipate, meet with general acceptance, and, by increasing its financial strength, enable the company to keep paces with the over-growing requirements of the vast region which the railway serves, The extension to the people of the Northwest of a larger measure of self-gov-erument than they have hitherto en-joyed is estisfacuory evidence of the rapid development of that important portion of the Dominion, and will, I trust, be attended The prospects for a large immigration this

dered her first privileg

 $\nabla$  lewed in this way, the struggle must and Irish people ask no more than that they shall enjoy the ordinary rights and privileges of ations. British subjects. One great party in England is willing and anxious that they should, and it is but a question of time till they will. a happy close for all concerned.

### BRITISH TREATMENT OF IRISH AND SCOTCH EMIGRANTS.

The Boston Republic makes some pertinent comments on the very notable difference between the manner in which the British Government expatriates the individuals whom its tyrannical laws have rendered paupers in Ireland, and that in which it now proposes to send out of their own country the Scotch crofters who have recently been creating trouble for it in the Highlands. When an Irish pauper is to be sent out of Ireland by state emigration, he is given a steerage passage in an overcrowded steamer, handed a shilling or two and told to look out for himself when the vessel lands him at his destinatior. The Scotch crofter is to get far better treatment than this. A bill was introduced in the Commons the other day by Advocate McDonald, of Scotland, providing for an appropriation of £10,000 to promote crofter emigration from the Highlands, in addition to the sum raised by private subscriptions. Under the provisions of this bill each family of crofters, whose members consent to emigrate, will receive from the Government £120, with the privilege of twelve years in which to ropay it, while land, free of all cost, will be given it by the Canadian Government, Emigration under such conditions may easily be prefcrable to remaining in the congested districts of the Scotch Highlands, where there seems to be but little question but what the population is too dense. But why, it will naturally be asked, does not the British Government treat its Irish subjects, when it compels these to emigrate, in the same manner that is now proposes to use the Scotch crofters? There is no reason why it should disoriminate between the two classes, and yet for years and years it has been shipping Irish men and women out of Ireland without making the slightest provision for them in the land to which aiding the Sootch crofters to establish them. I play. 

England, by reason of the great strides Russia is making in Asia, has the strongest reasons for conciliating the Government of The struggle of centuries is thus drawing to China, and though the people of Australia may be and doubtless are anxious to fall in with the ideas of Imperial policy, they cannot in doing so go the length of submitting their country to be overrun by the Chinese.

The Mongolian hive is swarming.

The hordes now being let loose on what we term western civilization contain in themselves qualities of thrift, industry, ingenuity, and steadfastness, supplemented by a philosophy and social system at variance with and in many respects abhorrent to Christian ideas of religion and morality. They cannot he assimilated by the white race, and whereever the two races come into direct contact the whites find themselves unable to cope with them, because they can live, thrive and grow wealthy under conditions that would be misery and starvation to white men. Thus it will be seen that there is a problem of the first magnitude in the question put by Nye :--

"Is civilization a failure, and is the Caucasian

Self-preservation, however, is still the first law of nature, and Chinese immigration simply presents to the colonists the question whether the white race or the Mongolian shall possess the vast new countries which they have discovered, copquered and are settling? We are all familiar with the oftrepeated boast of English writers that the "Anglo-Saxon", race and language are destined to rule throughout the world, but here comes John Chinaman to dispute the claim. He swarms as the Norway rat swarmed after the black rat, and unless the white man keeps him out he will eat him out by force of illimitable fecundity and capacity for thriving on garbage.

Such being the elements of the problem, Imperial interests must give way to an undeniable necessity. This may not suit British objects just now, but is it not better even that England should lose India than that she should see her colonies converted from dependencies of the British lion to dependencies of the yellow dragon



Simplicity is the ornament of a great mind. it which it now declares its intention of character of beauty is destroyed by ornate dis-News

ا به میل کاری ا ا ام را تاریخ در در ا

We have received from the publishers, Mesars. MacMillan & Co., of New York, the first three numbers of the above series of uniform price of 50 cents a number, and, if we may judge of what is coming by those before us, we can confidently recommand the series to lovers of sound, healthy, high class fiction, "Ismsy's Children," an Irish etory in which Father Paul Conroy, a good, noble priset figures prominently, and in which much that is beautiful in life is finally portraved, held our attention absorbed till we finished the tale. The others are all good in their way, their principal claim being the development of the highest ideals in English life and character. The style in which these books are got up is particularly attractive, the paper being of extra good quality, the type large and clear, and the typographical execution excellent in all respects. We predict for this Library a brilliant auccess.

### THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets, and who have not as yet returned the Juplicates, are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in 39-5 Ontario.

### LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

Croup is a disease which strikes quickly and severely. To be prepared for this danger-ous disease a bottle of Hagyara's Yellow Oil should be kept in the house; it is a prompt and sure remedy.

# WHERE DIVORCES ARE SCARCE.

Chicago girl-You have been engaged three years? How primitive ! Why, in Chicago long engagements are very unfashionable. Three years ! Time thrown away.

Omaha girl-Oh, a year or so, more or less, doesn't matter here. When we get married we stay married.

# THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS.

The four cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood: any failure of their action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Burdook Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

A YARD WILL DO.

Oh, only enough to buy cloth for a bathing Of course, my dear, of course. Here is a quarter."

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provinces had responded to the invitation of Quebec-Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick Premier baving Manitoba. The read the invitations sent to the provinces, stated that he regretted that Sir John A. Macdonald had not taken part, stating in his answer " that it appears to us that it would answer no good purpose to send representatives to this conference." The delegates present were authorized representatives of the immense majority of the Canadian people. The Legisla tive Council of Prince Edward Island blamed the Government of the Island for not having taken part in the conference. The Govern-ment of the Island was now applying to the Dominion to secure the increase subsidy which the conference itself declared was justly due to the provinces. Proceeding to discuss the intrinsic merits of the resolution he declared that the primary object of the con Forence was to preserve the autonomy of the Provinces and do all in its power to save the country from Legislative Union and to protec Provincial institutions from attacks from Of awa as well as from Downing street. Mr Morgier then took up the three resolutions re Mercier then book up the three resolutions re-ferring to disallowance and the constitutionality of laws. Had the conference taken place in other circumstances it would have been possible that the Dominion Government would have been represented. He would not blame Si John for not being represented, but he believed that it was only reasonable to expect that he

would have come to the conference and have done his best to do away with all misunderstandings in the future. Mr. Mercier declared that he hoped that the Dominion Government would meet the representa tives of the Provinces shortly in Eogla the resolutions would be submitted to the Im perial authorities. On the disallowance and autonomy of Provinces he had no doubt that they could come to an understanding. The power of disallowance which the resolutions first dealt with was probably the most important one granted by the constitution of the country. It was a power which gave a higher authority the right of disallowing p gave a

land constitutionally adopted by all the branches of the Legislature of a country. Incidentally Mr. Mercier held that the Licut. Gov ernor represented the Queen, and not another power, as had been claimed, and he insisted particularly on this point. In discussing the particularly on this point. In information the operation of disallowance, he would be prepared to accept any suggestions which he might consider proper. In asking that the power of disallowance be given to the Imperial Government, they wanted that it should be exercised as previous to confederation. It was well known hat the Imperial authorities never disallowed h law from the colories, except when it clashed with Imperial interests, except the bill intro-duced by the late Mr. Holton to reduce the salary of the Governor-General. This law had been di allowed because, as the Imperial Government had stated, Canada was too important a colony to have it represented by an inferior man, and no good man could be obtained for less than \$50,000. England had declared that no laws would be disallowed unless they were directly opposed to British interests. Ottawa did not complain of the disallowance powers of England on Federal laws. England had the land on liederal laws. England had the same power to disallow Provincial as it had to disallow Federal laws. Only this power was, by the B. N. A. Act, con-ceded to Ottawa. As a matter of fact, however, the Imperial authorities still had power to cause provincial laws to be disallowed if they charged conjust the welfore of the sempire. These managements against the welfare of the empire. There was no eason to believe that England would be more

Municipal Code."-Hon. Mr. Gagnon, "An Act to declare that territories erected

into parishes under the Act 34 Victoria, Chapter 3, are School Municipalities and to remove all doubts on the subject. -Hon. Mr. Gagnon. Mr. Lafontaine-"The Medical Act of Que

He explained that this bill was to conbec." solidate the different laws relating to the medical profession at the request of the College of Physicians itself. No radical changes are intended.

'An act respecting the clerk of the Circuit Court

Mr. Lafontaine explained that his object was that the clerk should be ex-officio a justice of the peace, as in certain districts it was difficult to secure qualified men. "An act to amend article 258 of the Munici-

pal Code," by Mr. Dechene (L'Islet). Mr. Lareau introduced a bill giving religious,

national and benefit associations power to seek incorporation by letter patent so as to reduce

"An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure," by Mr. Lareau. "An Act to amend the laws respecting Public

the Iostruction," by Hon. Mr. Gagnon. He explain-inci- ed that his intention was to correct certain clerical errors. No fundamental principles wers to be changed.

"An Act respecting Public Health" by Mr. Gagnon. This bill was drafted by the Provincial Board and is intended to give that body more power to compel municipalities to form boards of health, etc., and to improve the sani-

"An act respecting procedure in certain com-mercial and other matters requiring despatch." -Hon. Mr. Mercier.

'An act to amend and consolidate the Fishery Laws in this province."-Hon. Mr. Du-

### QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.

Hon, Mr. Flynn-Does the Government intend to submit, during this session, a bill to re-peal the provisions of the act 48 Vict., chap. 34, which imposes one half of the cost of the main tenance of lunatics upon municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Shehyn-The question is under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Flynn-Has the Government, since the 29th January, 1887, settled any claims re-lating to the Quebec. Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway; if so, what are such claims and what are the amounts paid in each case? Hon. Mr. Shehyn—Answer later. Hon. Mr- Flynn—Has the Government dis-

tributed to municipal councils the copies of the Municipal Code, as proposed last session ? If not, when will such distribution be made ? Hon, Mr. Gagnon-It has been distributed in severe now than it had been in the past in disal. iwing laws. England had granted the people Hon. Mr. Gagnon-It has been distributed in of Canada the fullest political rights, and it was 50 counties ; the work of distribution in the re- you know.

میدگان ما میکند و الملاک مانها مان کار با میں وروالمان مان کار کا اور کا میں دور از معلمان میں میں میں جار کار محمد مربقہ المحکوم الملاک مان مان المان المان المان المان کار کار کار کار مان کا سیار کا محمد مار محمد اور مع ال

desirable class of settlers are, I am year of clad to believe, exceptionally good. The various amendments to the laws relating

to the inland revenue, railways, the civil service, and to other acts affecting the public interests, which you have passed, seem well adapted to meet the circumstances which have rendered them necessary.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have readily granted for the carrying on of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the Louise of Commons:

I cannot take leave of you for the last time without placing on record my deep regret that. my official connection with your country-should be at an end. It is a source of no slight. satiafaction to me to call to mind under three. circumstances the fact that within the last fow hours you have been pleased to assure me of you have regarded my enthe favor with which deavors to discharge the task committed to me. by Her Majesty. My interest in the Dominion will not cease

with my departure from its shores, and I praythat in years to come its people may enjoy in abundance every blessing which is is in the power of Providence to bestow.

### REMOVE THE CAUSE.

To remedy an evil the cause must be removed. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and thus removing the impure poisonous and worn out matter which is the cause of disease that B. B. B. is so uniformly successful in overcoming all diceases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

### THE PROPER THING.

Mrs. Smith-Isn't that Mrs. Brown going down the street ? Mrs. Jones-Yes.

Mrs. S .- Why, I thought her husband did

Last week. Mrs. J.-So he did. Mrs. S.-But she's in second mourning. Mrs. J.-Well, he was her second busband, 

. . . . .

· -- -

# Brown-How much do you want, child.

Miss Brown-Can't you spare me a little more money this week, pa? That's a dear, good father !

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# MANITOBA'S SENSATION.

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10 8 ....

Another Scene in the Legislative Assembly-Norquay Answers Greenway.

6

WINNIPEG, May 15. - Another scene ocourred in the Legislature to day. Rising to a question of privileg, Mr. Norquay referred to the accusation made, with threats of arrest, by Mr. Greenway against him. He en-guired of Mr. Greenway if he would reiterate oharges made by him in the press, or if he was incorrectly reported.

Mr. Greenway said he would reiterate some, but did not distinctly affirm, or deny, all the charges he made.

Mr. Norquay denied the Premier's charges, and moved for the appointment of a commission to investigate all sconsations made by

Mr. Greenway against him. Mr. Martin (Attorney-General) moved an additional clause to the motion, to include charges against Lariviere.

Messrs. Acton, Burrows Harrison, and other members of the Oppos tion, claimed that it was only justice to Mr. Norquay that the Government should give him the fullest op-portunity of vindicating himself. Mr. Norquay ably defended himself, and

demanded that he should be either proven guilty or his innocence proven, and it was unfair to implicate him in others' misdeeds. Supporters of the Government contend that Norquay is responsible for the delinquencies in the different departments, but he held this as ridiculous and absurd.

After recess Mr. Norquay repeated Mr. Greenway's charges, and claimed that he had made every effort to meet them publicly. He charged that Mr. Greenway acted in a cowardly manner in refusing him the commission of enquiry he demanded.

Mr. Kirchoffer dared Attorney-General Martin to take out oriminal information and proceed against Norquay, and moved an amendment to that effect.

The Attorney-General charged that Norquay was also privy to the printing steal. Mr. Norquay indignantly denied this, and a hot scene followed, a dozen members speak-ing at once, and the efforts of the Speaker to

restore order being fatile. Mr. Norquey defied the Speaker. Continuing, Mr. Martin said the object in

making the commission general was to get at the whole facts, as all the late Government were involved in the scandals. He would assume the responsibility for the wrong doing of his colleagues, and feel equally guilty with them in any misdeeds they committed. He preferred a commission to a criminal prosecuion, as he knew from personal experience the

difficulty of securing facts in the latter. Mr. Harrison said the Government accuses Mr. Norquay of crime. Specifically he challenged them to investigate the charges. They didn't accept his challenge and refused him a fair tribunal. It was, first, his personal con-nection with the boodling of the Hudson's Bay Railway bonds; now it was printing steals. His first challenge being unaccepted, he challenged them to prove the latter charge. Still they refused. He said there should be a Royal Commission to investigate into what became of the \$75,000, which was the discrepancy in the amount secured for the loan and the proceeds of it, intimating that Moffatt, one of the Government's auditors, being a member of the firm which floated the loan, divided up the boodle, a portion of which went to the election fund. He accused the Government of cowardice, and charged that they wanted not only to make Norquay responsible for the sins of others, but to keep charges hanging over him till after the elections. Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to be

Included with Norquay, Burrows and Lariviere, and his connection with the loan thoroughly investigated by a royal commission.

Mr. Douglas accused Mr. Greenway of cowardice, and, in a long speech, pleaded for

fair play for Norquey. Mr. Martin having given notice of a new bill to dismiss the Provincial Auditor, he petitioned the House to be heard and was

and the Montreal Car Wheel company are applying for incorporation letters-patent. Letters patent have been issued incorporat ing Lionel H Shirley, of Montreal ; William Wilford, of Buckingham ; John H. Wood, Alexander Bremuer and James Howley, of Montreal, under the name of the "Buckingham Brick and Tile company," for the manu-

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facture of bricks, tiles, drains, &c., with a capital stock of \$30,000. Letters-patent have been issued incorporating Hugh McLennan, W. W. Ogilvie, William Johnston, James Robertson, Francis McLennan, advocate, of Montreal, under the name of "The Johnson Magnetic Iron Company," for mining, manufacturing and sale of magne tic iron ore and other substances used to produce paints and colors, with a capital of \$60,000.

# SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE DIS-CUSSED IN THE COMMONS-EMIGRA-TION TO CANADA-CAVALRY

# BEMOUNTS WANTED. TORONTO, May 16 .- The following special

cable appears in this morning's Mail :-LONDON, May 15.-The question of na-tional defence formed the chief debote in the Commons to-night. Answering questions, Mr. Stanhope, the war minister, declined to give details. of the coaling station fortificacations and a description of the guns, but said these would be mounted on disappearing carriages. All auxiliary forms would be utilized on these works. Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty, also declined to state the system to be employed for the replenishing of the stations in the event of hostilities, but he said ample precautions were taken to preserve the stocks of coal. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, proposed a ratification of the agreement relative to the Australasian fleet. Several Radicals opposed it, but Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Childers supported the motion, which was carried by 85 to 37. On the resolution to borrow £850,000 to construct the Australian squadron, Mr. Childers said it was a pity to borrow such a small amount, but the resolution was passed by 92 to 48. The resolution authorizing the raising of £260,-000 for the defence of ports and coaling stations and making further provision for imperial defence was also opposed by the back Opposition benches. The war minister stated, in reference to Lord Hartington's commission, that it would be restricted to enable the Government to get an early and useful report. Guns would be issued shortly and the supply would not again be defective. The debate then adjourned.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe :

LONDON, May 15 .- The protest of the Toronto press against immigration, of which brief news has been received by cable, attracts attention here. The recent rush of emigration to Canada is much commented on. and the result is awaited with interest, in view of the renewed attention to emigration in connection with the Crofters and the evils of the "sweat-

ing system." Veterinary Surgeon Matthews, of the Royal Horse Guards, leaves Liverpoel to day to join Col. Goldie to assist in the purchase of cavalry romounts in Canada on behalf of the War Office.

# NO PROTECTION WANTED.

MEMBER FROM MISSOURI DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ROBBING NINE MEN TO ENBICH ONE.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Cariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hatch of Missouri.

duty to the people, faithless to his constitu-ents and dialoyal to the agricultural interests abead at the next general election. Only of the country, if he neglected to speak ear-nestly and plainly in what he considered a legislative crisis in the history of the country. He extolled the industry of agriculture as the most honorable occupation of man, and he described as more intolerable than the 6967, 26451, 37217, 47147, 57646, contended that that industry had borne more than its just share of the burdens of government. No system of taxation could be devised to benefit one class of people that would not bear with harshness on some other class. The protective tariff had inured to the benefit of the manufacturer alone, and the farmers and the consuming masses had no shore in their benefits. A tax that enriched the vote. manufacturer impoverished the farmer : and the claim made by the protectionists that the tariff duty did not increase the cost of the article he regarded as too ridiculous to discuse. He was opposed to the present system of protection, and he regretted that the pending bill preserved every single feature of that system. The measure was simply a proposition of modification and reduction. It did not touch the principle involved in the Morrill Tariff Act. He wished that there was a bill before the House based on a principle of equality and fairness broader and deeper than was involved in the pending proposition. But the principles of protection were fastened on the country, and all that could be hoped for to-day, and all that the bill sought to accomplish, was the reduction of the amount of taxation collected by the Government and put into the Treasury. He read from a table giving the receipts and expenditures of the various nations of Europe, and asserted that not one of them was strong enough to dare to do what the United States was doing to-day --collecting \$100,000,000 from taxation in excess of the needs of the Government for the benefit of a favored class. The protective eystem had been conceived in greed and avarice and had been kept up by corruption and fraud. If the gentlemen on the other side would learn a lesson from the past legis-lative history of the country, they would not only accept the bill now presented to them, but they would be glad to get it; for if the measure was rejected in less than twelve months the protectionists would give millions of dollars to get as moderate a reduction of taxation. The protective system, merciless as death liself, robbed alike the neighbor and the stranger. Gentlemen from the west were asked why that section did not diversify its interests and become rich like New England. same statute George Isidore Barthe, district magistrate of Three Rivers, is appointed a fustice of the peace, with jurisdiction over rejected with scorn and contempt the proposition that it should rob nine men in order to

NOTES FROM "UNITED IRELAND.'

The mill of coercion moves steadily on, grinding its innocent victime, Men go to jail regularly for free speech and for legal combination as before, but we have had some new samples of coercion during the last week. A number of men in Westmeath have been sent to juil for tilling the farm of a neighbor who was in prison under the a neighbor who was in prior and the Coercion Act. A number have been sent to jail at Ennis for wearing Land League tickets in their hats. How long will the peo-ple of England shut their eyes to this mean and malignant tyranny? How long will they tolerate that these shameful atrocities should be committed by their authority and in their name? To us is the suffering, but to them is the shame. Our comfort is, if they are slow to light they are fierce to burn. The day of reckoning for the Ceercionists will come.

A neat little bit of judicial blackguardism was attempted at Loughrea. Along with Mr. O'Brien a number of other persons were prosecuted for participation in the demonstration. Mr. O'Brien's case was tried first by Messrs. Paul and Hodder, sitting as a Coercion Court. When Mr. O'Brien's case was adjourned, Mr. Bodkin, who ap-peared for the other defendants, asked if their cases had also been adjourned, and received what seems to be intended as a deliberately evasive answer, that "the Court was adjourned generally." When counsel were safe out of town Mr. Tynte, Removable, suddenly formed a Court of his own, called on the cases in the absence of the accused (who were kept out of Court by the police), and in the absence of their professional representatives, and in five minates sentenced them to two months' imprisonment apiece. Luckily the infamous proceed-ing wes brought to the knowledge of their counsel, and on his indignant protest in open court against this shameful outrage on "law and justice," for shame sake the centences were cancelled.

Mr. Balfour is sustaining his reputation as the first liar in Europe. His excuses are generally more false than the original falsehood. He impudently declared in the House of Commons he considered that the sentence of Mr. Blane, M.P., had been diminished instead of increased, because, though the time was doubled, hard labor, which had been added to the sentence in the court below, had been removed on ap-Everyone who knows anything peal. about it knows that hard labor or no hard labor makes scarcely a pin's point of difference. The plank-bed and the skilly, and the solitary confinement, and the degrading garb appertain to both forms of imprisonment alike. Prisoners frequently ask to have hard labor added to their sentence for the sake of the better food and exercise it entails. All these circumstances were known to Mr. Balfour. If the fact had been as he stated his comment was deliberately misleading. But his statement itself was false. Being hard pressed by questions he was compelled to confess that in neither court 10000 was hard labor added to the sentence of Mr. Blane.

Police blackguardism has reached its zenith. Some young ladies of the convent school had the audacity on Tuesday morning to present a bouquet and address to Mr. O'Brien, at the bishop's residence in Loughres. That evening, a number of them were hustled and insulted in the public street by a number of the ruffians in uniform who were "in charge of the peace of the town." If there is one spark of self-respect remaining in the force, the cowardly blackguards will they have disgraced.

Missouri. He said that he would be derelict in his he reproaches them with broken pledges and ahead at the next general election. Only

the House could not 'ummurily dismiss him, but must first make specific charges and furnish them to him, and afford him the fullest opportunity of meeting them. The correct-ness of this was admitted, and Martin, feel-ing that it was impossible to secure a committee of members, owing to the latences of the season; moved for a royal commission to investigate the condition of affairs and the conduct of the auditor. The motion was car-

ried. The budget debate was resumed to-night. Leacock defended several officials against the attacks of the Provincial Tressurer. Hon. Mr. Smart dwelt on the extravagance of the late Government, and charged that they spent 40,000 dollars more on Selkirk asylum than was necessary. Brown made explanations of transactions in the department over which he presided, and the debate is still going on. Prorogation takes place on Friday.

A mass meeting of Conservatives to-night decided to contest the three divisions in Winnipeg. Meetings will be held on Friday to choose condidates.

Hon. J. Norquay's name is mentioned for North Winnipeg, but it is not probable he will accept.

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS.

The monthly drawing in connection with Rev. Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonization, which was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Seminary Hall, in presence of Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Lapalme and numerous other spectators, was brought to a close last evening. Following is the official list of winning numbers for the month of May :---1st series, or \$1 tickets-One real estate, at \$5,000, No. 62497 ; real estate, at \$2,000, 6227

Building lots in Montreal, at \$300-2002, 5999. 19196, 27990, 36854, 41196, 45429, 82690, 5360, 18209.

Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$200 -6531, 20029, 20714, 30628, 36415, 66288, 90678, 98507, 19043, 20429, 29767, 32290, 51812, 66881, 91034. Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$100

-7629, 19006, 35634, 43038, 58439, 70464, 71507, 81125, 11054, 23056, 39600, 45849, 66236, 70871, 76959, 99387, 14774, 32147, 39784, 47508.

Gold watches valued at \$50.-1056, 18130 28322, 36970, 45957, 55750, 68829, 83288 1978, 21127, 28324, 37714, 46228, 68905, 85349, 2632, 21581, 29307, 56739 38134 46638, 69324, 85650, 3727, 56757. 21587, 30214, 38191, 48038, 57103, 70592, 86758 4377, 21781, 31193, 38219, 48105, 57724, 71238, 88229, 5390, 23362, 31627, 38401, 48915, 59156, 72712, 89383, 7505, 24266, 32239, 39053, 49002, 60558, 73336, 92784, 7742, 25741, 32244, 39060, 73442, 93121, 8627, 25906, 39060, 49497, 63702, 32800, 40683, 49935, 64878, 78696, 93916, 12680, 26726, 41519, 53666, 66195, 79463, 97301, 27247, 34833, 42109, 55282, 67617, 80682. 98142, 13306, 27614, 36658, 43197, 55425. 68776, 82743, 99360, 14408, 28139,

36715, 43355. Silver watches at \$20.-Number 62,497 having drawn capital prize \$5,000 all tickets ending by 97 have drawn each a \$20 watch. Silver watches at \$10.—Number 76,327 having drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 27 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

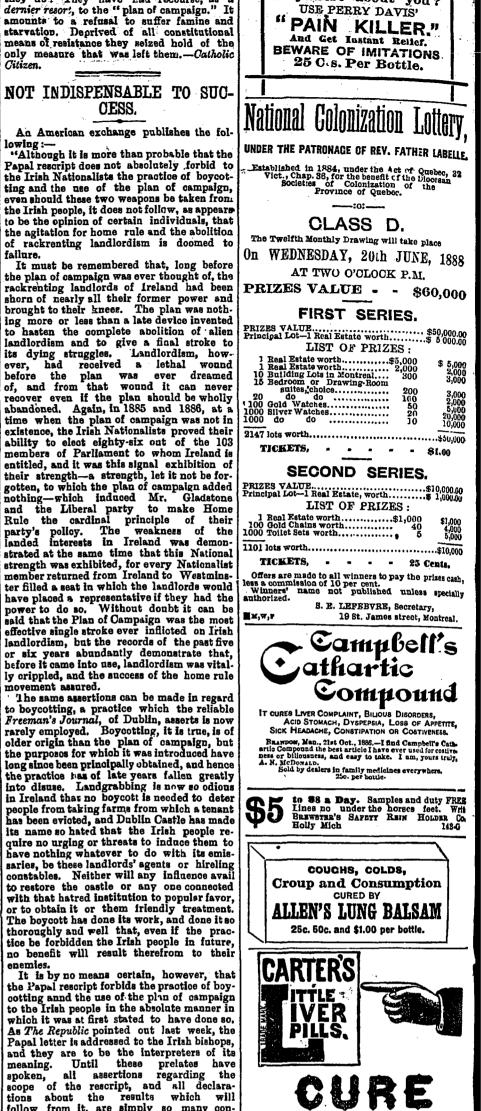
Second series, or 25c tickets-One real estate at \$1,000, 9387.

Gold chains, valued at forty dollars-60771 4066, 18031, 32220, 41536, 48546, 73867, 87235, 4090, 21985, 32673, 42302 48738, 61496, 75206, 87804, 4330, 22046 33997, 44529, 49976, 61738, 77258, 89706. 62011

ments in the budget speech. Nursey, with Counsel Howell and Casidy appeared at the bar of the House and outed from Todd that papers are suppressed. Their constitutional representatives are dungeoned. What can they do? They have had recourse, as a dernier resor:, to the "plan of campaign." It amounts to a refusal to suffer famine and starvation. Deprived of all constitutional means of resistance they seized hold of the only measure that was left them.—Catholic Citizen.

> NOT INDISPENSABLE TO SUC-CESS.

An American exchange publishes the following :--



MAX 23, 1898

1 :.

HAVE YOU A PAIN

Anywhere about you?

"Although it is more than probable that the Papal rescript does not absolutely forbid to the Irish Nationalists the practice of boycotting and the use of the plan of campaign, even should these two weapons be taken from the Irish people, it does not follow, as appears to be the opinion of certain individuals, that the agitation for home rule and the abolition of rackrenting landlordism is doomed to failure.

present with his solicitor; but opportunity did not offer to hear his explanations. The galleries were jammed and the greatest

excitement prevailed. The Law Amendments' Committee this

morning exempted from seizure one month's wages of workmen's earnings. Members' indemnity was reduced by fifty

dollars.

An amendment was made to the act by which shareholders of any incorporated companies having contracts with the Government are not disqualified from seats in the House. This covers Luxton's case.

Ex-Prothonotaries Usrey and MacDonald. in letters to the press, demy the statements made by Treasurer Jones in the budget speech respecting them. The former contradicts the assertion that in vacating office he (Carey) carried off books on the ground of being private property. He says they were there

two years ago. Gilbert McMicken is mentioned as the Conservative candidate in South Winnipeg and Alfred Pearson in Centre.

D. MoArthur, M.P.P., has been elected president of the Manitoba Central railway.

Col. Houghton, who leaves for Montreal in a few days, was banqueted last night at the Manitoba Club.

In a drunken row at St. Boniface last night an Indian was seriously stabled about the head and his nose nearly separated from his face.

### GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS AND FACTORY IN-SPECTORS APPOINTED-OTHER NOTES.

The Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the appointment of the following to be Legislative Councillors : Wilfrid Prévost, for the Rigaud division ; Louis Tourville, for the Alma division, and Louis Phillippe Pelletier, for the Lazon division. Benj. Sicotte, sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, is

appointed a justice of the peace under authority of the act 33 Victoria, chapter 12, with jurisdiction over the district of Saint Hyacinthe, Iberville and Bedford. Under the

he whole province. Mr. Joseph Cyprien Dupuis, teacher, of Montreal, is appointed inspector of common schools, vice Mr. Jos eph Napoleon Mille:, called to another office., Mr. Joseph McGown is appointed inspector o common schools, vice Dr. S. F. McMahon, deceased,

Gustave Grenier, clerk of the executive council of this province, is appointed a com missioner per dedimus potestatem.

The appointment is announced of Charle. T. Coté, of Quebec, Louis Guyon and Jame Mitchell, of Montreal, to be factory inspect ors under authority of act 48 Victoria, chap ter 32.

Application will be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate "The Saint Chrysos tome Railway," with power to build a rail-way connecting the parish of S int Jean Chrysostome with Oughnawaga and with the township of Hinchinbrooke, passing through the same as far as the frontier line -"the vern Carada and the United States.

. .

Ty and Avorin American Phosphate compan

make one man rich. Mr. Mille, of Texas, from the Committee on Rules, reported, and the House adopted without discussion or division a resolution Tariff bill shall close on Saturday next. The principal speakers on the Tariff bill

during the remainder of the week will be Mr. Butterworth on Tuesday, Mr. Randall on Wednesday, Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas on Thursday, Messre. McKinley and Breckin-ridge of Kentucky on Friday, and Mr. Read and Speaker Carlisle on Saturday.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

In order to judge of another's feeling re member your OWD.

described as more intolerable than the despotism of the Czar.

The Coercionists affect a terrible indignation because a number of people left the chapel as a Boycott entered. We are not aware that any influential person openly defended and condoned this exact form of boycotting except Lord Salisbury in his famous speech in Newport when he was begging for the Irish

It is a novel thing, truly, for Catholics to be lectured by the Times on the dogma of the Papal infallibility.

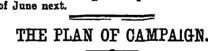
# THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION WITH MORE LIVELY AND EXCITING SCENES.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 16 .- It was a quar ter past seven when the Legislature rose this population had fallen to 6,514,000, a loss in morning after an all night's exciting sossion, four years of 2,500,000 people—or more than which was characterized by some of the liveliest scenes ever witnessed in a deliberative body. Charges and counter-charges were hurled across the House. Members shock fists at each other and "liar," "scoundrel," and other pet names were amongst the pleasantries of the evening. At one time Gaelic, French and English were spoker. Several times pandemonium was let loose. At another time the House was Speakerless. The Upposition was apparently determined that the Government's motion should not be substituted for Norquay's, asking for a Royal Commission to investigate Greenway's charges against him, and, as the Government wouldn't accept Norquay's motion, the talking match commenced. It was confined pretty nearly to the Opposition members who taunted the Government with cowardice in not accepting the gauntlet Norquay had thrown down. Norquay himself made several elequent speeches, and for the first time this session rallied the whole strength of the Opposition around him. He appealed for the same British justice that the meanest criminal in the land would receive, and denounced the Government for cowardice in trying to implicate him with others. Both sides asserted they would fight it out if it took all summer. Shortly after one o'clock while a substitute for the Speaker was presiding, he, being an Oppositionist, discovered there was no quorum, and left the chamber, the mace following. A hurried consultation was held by the Government, and A, F. Martin soon reappeared with the mace. Speaker Glass refused to occupy the seat, and A. F. Martin was elected Speaker for the day. The debate then continued until 3 o'clock, when, there being no signs of surrender on either sides of the House, efforts were made to effect a compromise. The Attorney-Goneral stated that the Government had not decided to criminally prosecute Norquay, nor did they intend to. The Opposition demanded if there was a prima facie case against him, but the Government would make no further statements, Several members of the Opposition accepted the explanation as satisfactory, as Norquay did shortly after, and all motions on the question were withdrawn. This afternoon the Attorney General moved that W. R. Nursey, Provincial Auditor, should be dismissed courts is freeely admitted, even in on account of the state of affairs London. The people cannot resort to public shown to calot in his effice by state mattings to petition for a redrass of griev-

6967, 26451, 37217, 47147, 57646, 64568, 81975, 96855, 8394, 27132, 37921, 47437, 58725, 64939, 82101, 97825, 9810, 27390, 38596, 47464, 58993, 67296, 83876, 98178, 10476, 29371, 38763, 48055. Number 9,387 having drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 8,887 up to No.

9,887 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5.00. The next drawing takes place on the 20th



In 1841 the official census showed that 8,175,124 people resided in Ireland. By 1847 the population, preserving the same rate of increase, was estimated at 9,000,000. In 1851 the official cansus showed that the half the present population of Ireland.

The people fell dead of famine as if on a battle field. Men were designated in distriots to go about and pick up those who had died over night. The bodies were thrown, uncoffined and unshrouded, into adjacent ditches.

There is no parallel to this famine in modern European history. Whole families died together and the neighbors buried them by levelling their huts over them.

Veracious history tells us that at this very time, when a million people were dying of starvation, great cargoes of provisions were being borne away in ships from the Irish shore. The people had sold the produce of the soil to pay their rent. Since that time the numerical strength of

the Irish has been on the wane. The horror of the famine has been spread forward for years and decades. To depopulate the island and to exterminate the people has seemed the settled policy of an inveterate foe,

English landlordism fought a battle with the Irish people in 1847, and a million Irish-Catholics lay dead on the battle field, while two million more were forced into exile. Landlordism won. Vested interests were victorious. The saored rights of property were vindicated-but at what a fearful ex-

pense to humanity, The same kind of warfare is going on to-day and the decrease in the population of Ireland tells the story. Landlordism has behind it all the forces of the British government and all the machinery of courts and legislations. Naturally a spirit of resistance is born within the Irish people,

What can they do?

They cannot rise in rebellion. That would be folly-four millions of unarmed people against thirty millions armed. They cannot resort to reoret societies like Fenianism. Their religion denies them that. They can-not shoot their landlords. That would he wrong. They cannot explode dynamite. That is plainly ruled out. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are as likely to raise as to lower their built of the lance. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are as likely to raise as to lower their the lance. They cannot resort to the land courts. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are so likely to raise as to lower their the land courts. They cannot resort to the land courts. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are so likely to raise as to lower their the land courts. They cannot resort to lower their the land courts. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are so likely to raise as to lower their the lance. They cannot resort to the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot resort the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot resort there will remain the land courts. They cannot court the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot court the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot there there will remain the land courts. They cannot the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot the laws of previation the land courts. They cannot the laws of previation the laws of t against thirty millions armed. They cannot are as likely to raise as to lower their rents. The process of litigation with the landlords has proven ruinously expensive and the inutility of these

and they are to be the interpreters of its meaning. Until these prelates have spoken, all assertions regarding the scope of the rescript, and all declara-tions about the results which will follow from it, are simply so many con-

movement assured.

enemies.

46855,

25813. 95796,

> jectures and idle guesses. It is undeniable that the opinion of the Irish people is decidedly averae to the abandonment of the plan of campaign, and, if the cable reports matters truly, there is a very general dis-position to ignore all orders that command such an abandonment. It may yet appear that no such sacrifice has been asked by the Vatican, and until the Papal rescript

is authoritatively interpreted denunciation of the Holy See's interference and all similar talk is not only premature but stupidly silly. There is an old adage about the folly of jumping before you come to the brook, and the hot heads who are fustianizing against the Pope and accusing him of meddling in matters that are none of his concern, would do well to ponder on it and wait and see if His Holiness has done anything like what

they accuse him of before condemning him. Nothing would please the British coercionists better than to see the National League and the Irish people disrupted and divided by the Papal order, but that is something they are not going to witness. The lrish leaders will show their good sense by deliberating with and taking good counsel from

the Irish prelates, and the outcome will be united action on the part of the Irish people. There will be no hostility shown towards Rome, for Catholic Ireland will always re-main properly respectful to the Holy See; but, on the other hand, there will be no let up in the warfare on alien landlordism and no weakening in the demand for Home



Rule.

PROPOSING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"Yes," said the young man, as he threw him-self at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you and would go to the world's end for

you." "You could not go to the end of the world or the earth, as it for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the ars. One of the first lessons in elemen-

at the ~'ss. One of the first lessons in elemen-tarygeo g sphy is devoted to the shape of the globe. tmust have studied it when you were a boy." "O1 urse I did, but----" "And it is no longer a theory. Circum-navigators have established the fact." "I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, Minerva, if you knew the aching void----" "There is no such thing as void, James. Na-ture abbors a vacuum : but admitting that there

ture above a vacuum; but admitting that here could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?" "I meant to say that my life will be lonely

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance in the savings bank and I want you to be my wife. There," "Well, James, since you put it in that light, I---

Let the curtain fail. - Boston Courier.

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsinces, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, sc. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillsarc equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but form-nately their goodness does not cud here, and those who once try them will flud these little pills val-sole in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Carter's Little Liver Fills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action plesse all who use thom. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. fold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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

# **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant

# IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Modical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKEES who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find & sure remedy in this Balsam. Losenges and wafers some times give roller, but this Balsam taken a few times will ensure a permanent cure.

Prices, 25 cts, 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Prices, 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1.00 per points.
Itease you. Ah, Minerva, if ing void—".
Ch thing as void, James. Nature is admitting that there is the period in the void you.
If there was an ache in it?"
ay that my life will be longly to you are my daily thought eam. I would go anywhere in Australia or at ould fly to you. I—"
be another century before men her the laws of gravitation overcome there will remain to authority, the difficulty of your soft gravitation overcome there will remain, is authority, the difficulty of your over one there will remain, is authority, the difficulty of your overcome there will remain, is authority, the difficulty of your before men her the laws of gravitation overcome there will remain, is authority, the difficulty of your the conditioner and show to those who will keep in your home and show to those who will you home and show to those who will you home and show to those who will you to be my wife. There."
Since you put it in that light, fail.— Boston Courier.
Prices, 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1.00 per bottled.

# MAY 23, 1888 AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE LIGHT THAT NEVER SHONE A REPLY TO THE RESORIPT. ON LAND OR SEA."

There is something in the sunlight There is something in the sunlight Which I never saw before; There's a note within the robin's song I did not hear of yore; There's something --ah, I know not what! But something everywhere That makes the world this motining seem Most marvellously fair !

I swakened vary early And I watched the sun arise, And it seemed to me that Heaven Must be dawning in the skies; For a glory and a gladness, Passing words of mine to show, Flashed from out the eastern portals On the waking world below.

All the water gleamed like gladness, Every streamer in the sky Seemed the arms of little children Flung in joyousness on high ; All the birds on all the bushes Joined their melody to pour-Surely never was a morning Ushered in like this before !

Is it fact or is it fancy ? Does the secret in my heart Unto everything it shines on Spurious joyousness impart? Or shall all the world grow gladder As it seems to me to day? Is it true or is it seeming? Who shall tell? I cannot say.

Ah. I care not ! Does it matter? Tis enough for me to know That the world to me is gladder Than it was a year sgo. That on earth and sky and water Lies a radiance, false or true, That shall never fade or falter, Never he less strange and new !

If my glad heart gilds creation Well it may, for it is glad, Past the power of shade or shining Any more to make it sad ; Never yet on earth or Heaven, Never yes on land or sea, Shone the light of that great gladness Which my God has given me.

CANADA'S GOVERNORS GENERAL. In view of the fact that Lord Lansdowne

Roque, Sieur de Roberval; 1998, Marquis is supposed by the Holy See. Moreover, par-de la Roohe; 1612, Samuel de Champlain; 1635, Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chatsaufort; 1636. Chevalier de Mont-many; 1648 and 1857, Chevalier d'Aillebout Norther 1651 Torm de La Champlain ; That no provision is made for reduction in de Voyer d'Argenson : 1001, Baron du Bois enable lan d'Avangour ; 1663, Chevalier de Saffray prevent tei Mesy ; 1663, Alex. de Proville Tracy ; 1665, Chevalier de Courcelles ; 1672 and 1689, Count de Frontenac ; 1682, Sieur de la Barre ; 1655, Marquis de Denonville ; 1699, have been vanareus; 1/20, Marquis de Desanarnois; 1747, Count de Galissonniere; 1749, Marquis de la Jonquiere; 1752, Marquis du Quesne de Menneville; 1755, Marquis de Vaudreuil

Cavagual. What is known as the old Province of Sir Chas. Metcalfe; 1845, Earl Cathcart; 1847, Earl of Elgin; 1855, Sir Edmund Walker Head ; 1861, Lord Monck. In 1841 the Legislative Union, for many years advocated between Upper and Lower Canada was effected, and it continued in existence until July, 1867, when the Imperial Act establishing the Dominion of Canada, (thereafter called Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, went into force. The Governors since Confederation have been: 1867. Viscount Monck ; 1868, Lord Lisgar (Sir John Young); 1872, Lord Dufferin ; 1878, the Marquis of Lorne; 1883, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was appointed on the 18th August, 1883, and assumed the duties of the office on the 23rd of October, following. As the term of office is for five years, Lord Lansdowne's term would not have expired until October next. His appointment to the Governor Generalship of India necessitates his leaving for England at an earlier date to parture for that country.

PARNELLITES SEND & MANIFESO TO ROME.

### An Outspoken Defense of the Plan of Campaign-The Greatest Respect Expressed for the Holy See, but no Politics Wanted from Rome.

DUBLIN, May 17 .- Forty Parnellites, including Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, sat nine hours in the Mansion house to-day discussing the Papal rescript. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Mesers, D. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, O'Brien, Redmond, Healy and Harrington, with Messrs. Kenny and Clancy as secretaries, to draw up resolutions of the principles agreed to. The meeting prepared a manifesto to the following effect: Being aware that the Papal resoript is being used by enemies of the Holy See and of the Irish people to the prejudice of the Irish cause, to estrange the people and their spiritual guides and to increase the dangers which threaten the people, and being mind-ful of our obligations to the Holy See and of our duty as constitutionally elected representatives, we have deliberated together and adopted these resolutions :---

That the allegations of fact put forth in the circular are to our knowledge unfounded, and could not, we venture to affirm, have been promulgated under the authority of the Holy Office if statements so prejudicial to the Irish people had been tested by reference to the Irish prelates and the elected representatives of the people.

That the assertion that freedom of centract prevails as to the letting of land in Ireland, except in an insignificant minority of cases, in unfounded and unwarrantable, and is dis-proved by the fact that the whole course of agrarian legislation for Ireland for at least eighteen years has proceeded upon the nonexistence of free contracts. Furthermore, since the inception of the movement known as the "plan of campaign" the present Tory Government has been obliged to enact a statute for the purpose of breaking over a hundred thousand contracts of tenancy on the ground that they were one-sided.

That the constitution and adjudication of In view of the fact the parture from our the rent fixing courts afford inadequate midst, the publication of a list of his predeminst, the publication of the proventies of the grant of the second of t Roque, Sieur de Roberval ; 1598, Marquis is supposed by the Holy See. Moreover, par-

magny; 1040 and 1007, Ontorin a database of reduction in de Conlonge; 1651, Jean de Lauzon; 1656, Charles de Lauson Charny; 1658, Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson : 1661, Baron du Bois enable landlords by threats of eviction to prevent tenants from applying to the courts from which large numbers of tenants are still

With regard to the statement that rents have been extorted and deposited with un-Chevaller de Callieres; 1703, Marquis de Enown persons, we affirm that the tenants for John's bald pow, in less than a fortnight had Vaudreuil; 1726, Marquis de Beauharnols; 1747, Count de Galissonniere; 1749, Marquis they knew, to be held as an insurance fund o the village." against eviction, and they were invariably returned without deduction at the request of the tenants.

That the unjust and cruel exercise of the Canada, extending from Lake Superior to Labrador, in length about \$1,400 miles, and have blighted the lives of the Irish people in breadth from 200 to 400 miles, was ceded and banished millions of the frish people to Great Britan in 1763. The following is a list of the Governors-General under the is armed with new facilities by an act passed British regime from that time to Confedera- in 1887 in a legislature controlled by land tion: 1765, Gen. James Murray; 1766 and 1785, Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dor-to the destruction of thousands of families, chester); 1773, General Frederick Haldi-to gether with the appropriation of their legal mand; 1797, Major-General Prescott; 1808, interests in the ownership of the soil, we Sir James Craig; 1811, Sir George Pre- solemnly declare that the merciless exercise vost; 1813, Sir Gordon Drummond; 1816, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke; 1818, Duke of Richmond; 1819, Sir Pereprine Maitland; in Ireland, and that the public faeling which Richmond; 1819, Sir Feregrine Maitland; in Ireland, and that the public issuing which 1820, Earl of Dalhousie; 1828, Sir James Kempt; 1830, Lord Aylmer; 1835, Lord Gos-ford; 1838, Sir John Coldorne (Lord Ssaton); 1839, Hon Chas. Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham); 1842, Sir Charles Bagot; 1843, Si Charles Jack State S the relations of life. Second, that we repudiate the assumption that the status of Irish farmers is that of mere t nants at will and assert that not only in equity but in law the dominant interest in holdings belongs to the tenant who has executed improvements ; and we attribute much of the prevailing discontent to disregard of our constant protests against the imposition of rents on improvements. Third-We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that the Holy Office is silent regarding the source of provocation of the evila and disorder affecting the Irish people. Fourth-This silence is the more to be de-plored in the interests of religion and of our mutual cause, because it has enabled enemies to misuse the name of the, Holv See and because the admonition of the rescript was against the systematic violation of justice and charity committed by way of attack upon our homes and the property of our people. Fifth-That the demand of the Irish people for agrarian reform and political liberty is make the necessary arrangements for his de-parture for that country. diotated by necessity, sustained by natural justice and conducted by modes of action and methods of organization prescribed or allowed by the constitution to which the Irish people owe whatever they have won of civil and re-ligions freedom, that the force of this national movement against unconstitutional coercion and organized calumny will continue to be excited until we shall have achieved 8000068. Sixth-While unreservedly acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, we, as guardians of those civil liberties which our Catholic forefathers resolutely detended, feel bound to solemnly reassers that the Irish Catholics can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.



# for Infants and Children.

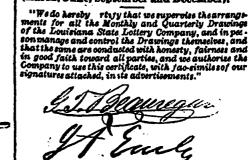
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gestion. Without injurious medication.

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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 51888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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11	PRIZE	OF \$3	300,000	18		\$300.000
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2	PRIZE	S OF	10,000	8.00		20,000
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360	PRIZE	S OF	500	BTD		50,000
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Buenos Ayr	X00 b. man		Tomas Needd
Canadian.	0.000		James Scott,
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Carthaginia			A. Maonicol.
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Newfoundi	and 919	 U	O T Malles
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Pomerania	a	R	W. Dalziel,
Prussian	8,030	μ.	James Ambury.
Rosarian		н	D. McKillop,
Sardinian.			J. Ritchie.
Sarmation			W. INICAIO,
Scandinari			W. Richardson,
Condumavi	an 3,068		A ANA T 9L2'
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1			

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURBDATS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebocat B am. on THURBDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengurs to and from Ireland and Sociland, are intended to be despatched as on board an Ireland and

under .		
Steamships.	Prom Montreal.	From Quebec.
Parmatian,	HAV 16	May 17
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Parisian		15
from Montreal or	by steamers of Liver	poor mail Line
from Montress of	Quebeo:	, 570 and \$80.

(according to acco. Steerage, \$20. modation). Intermediate, \$80. LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be observed to be a superior of the set of the set of the Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, call-ing at Leuch Foyle to receive passengers from ireland and Scotland on estiward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under: Steamships. From Montreal. From One bee

Circassian	May 11
Polynesian	June 1
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PolynesianOct. 18	Oct. 19
CircassianNov. 1	Nov. 9
Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra	Steamers from
Montreal or Quebec are :- Cabin, \$50, \$6	u ana \$70. In-
termediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.	

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Balti-more Mail Service.-From Halifax via St. John's, Nfid., to Liverpool:

va Scotian	May	1
TUVIAD	. "	ŝ
aplan	June.	1
ve Scotian	66	i

the running expenses of the home, with such assistance as will be given by the Working Girls' Aid Society, an organization recently formed. One of the primary objects of the institution is to give poor and respectable working girls, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, a home where they can get board and lodgings at a price within their means, and where they can have a secure retreat from the temptations which ordinarily beset them Archbishop Williams and the sisters have hope that the institution will gradually be developed to embrace other important features, such as a training school for practical work in the various departments of female labor, an intelligence office, etc., etc., but no definite plans have been determined upon. At present there will be accommodation for about twenty-five girls. The home

will be formally opened in about a month, "Man Peter," said a Scotch quack dector to

his apprentice, "ye maun aye be awfu' cautious in pharmacy. Even I ance made a terrible mistak'. I was attending to M s, Kitlebody, wha was sair lashed wi' tickdolaroo, an' I was called upon by John M'Fikeit, wha's croin was sae thin o' hair—as well as sense—that he was ashamed o't especially as he was coortin' a strapin young widow that had a fine public house; an' I mixed up both portions at the same time, an'losh sake, man. I happened to gie them ilk ither's medicine ! "So puir John, rubbing Mrs. Kittlebody's preparation for her tickdularoo on tap c' his head, declares he's had a bee in his bonnet ever since ; an' Mrs. Kittlebody, rubbin' her jaws wi'the ointment intended for John's bald pow, in less than a fortnight had

Professor Schmidt, of Gatz University, has hit upon the plan of cutting off pieces of living sponge and planting them in a suitable place in the aca, as if they were willow twige. In this way he has succeeded at the end of three years in producing 4,000 sponges at a cost o \$45.



and two assistants, have arrived from Montreal. The Archbishop has guaranteed PARNELL AND CARNARVON. LONDON, May 15.—Mr. Parnell says that he never heard of the alternative plans for a Grown colony and the present system until he read Lord Carnarvon's letter. He does not recollec Lord Caroarvon's mentioning a limitation with reference to the Crown's appointing the judi-ciary. He finds no fault with the general tone of Lord Carnarvon's rejoinder, which, he says, is the first distinct admission from him. Mr. Parcell denies that the intervew was held in

Lord Carnarvon's house.

GENTS WANTED-LOCAL AND GENERAL A GENTS WANTED-LOCAL AND GENEBAL United States and Canada ; for an entirely newly patented Novelty (visible day and night), already selling extensively. Large + ales positive. Exclusive Territory. Circulars Free. R. D. WARNER, 27 Union Square, New York. 42

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parliaments of this Province will be petitioned, on behalf of FELIX LAROCHE, of Montreal, to authorize him to demand and obtain from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec a license. In virtue of which he will be parmitted to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in the said Province.

Montreal, May 12th, 1818. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Bolicitors for Petitioner, 1608 Notro Dame street. 42-5

NOTICE IS GIVEN that amongst other notice of demand of amendments, "L'Associ atien St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal" will pray during its next Session, the Parliament of this Province, for being authorized to issue hypo thecary bonds for the purpose of erecting a

National Building, Montreal, 12th way, 1988. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, tolicitors for Petitioners. 1608 Notre Dame street. 42-5

FINE



Surries, &c. GOOD! CHEAP! NICE !

110-TUEP-tf

THE O'DONNELL LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, May 16 .- The Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin has declined to allow the application of the *Times* for permission to have the banking accounts of the Land League and National League inspected. The Times wished to use the information thus obtained in its defence against the action brought by Mr. O'Donnell for libel. The Court also refused the application of Mr. O'Donnell to allow the inspection in his behalf of the accounts of the Land and National Lesgues for the purposes connected with his suit.

Paines elery ombound For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged URBS Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves. AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood. AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but Turely, on the Bowels. AS A DIURETIC, It Begulates the Kidteys and Cures their Diseases. Recommended by professional and businessmen. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors Montreal, P. Q. Plant and a set of the set of the

A HOME FOR GIRLS.

The Boston Globe publishes the following : There are thousands of working girls in Boston whose weekly salary is not more than \$3 and whose character is above reproach. Heaven only knows how they are able to exist on such a wretched pittance and what lives of uninterrupted misery they lead. Shut up eight or ten hours a day in rooms with vitiated atmosphere, sleeping at night in attics or crowded rooms and subsisting on unwholesome food, what wonder that hundreds of them fall. It seems strange that, although vast wealth is yearly given in Bos-ton for charitable and benevolent purposes, ton for charitable and benevolent purposes, steps have not until recently been taken to establish some sort of home for poor and respectable working girls, for those who slave in stores, offices and manufacturing establishments. The "heathen," the redman and the Indian are looked after, but, save in individual cases, the needs of strugging girls at home have the needs of struggling girls at home have been neglected. It was left for the Catholio church, which is ever awake to the interests of the poor, to take the initiative in establishing a home for working girls in Boston. Some time ago a gentleman, who does not wish his name to be published, gave Archbishop Wil-liams \$1,000 to aid in founding such a home. His Grace, after long search, succeeded in se-ouring dwellings, which are being fitted up and will be ready shortly to receive occupants. The institution has been put in charge of the Grey Nuns, three of whom, Sister Cavanagh |

The treatment of many thousands of cas of those chronic weaknesses and distressi aliments peculiar to females, at the Invali Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. has afforded a vast experience in nicely ada ing and thoroughly testing remedies for to cure of woman's peculiar maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti is the outgrowth, or result, of this great a valuable experience. Thousands of testin nials, received from patients and from phy dans who have tested it in the more agg vated and obstinate cases which had balf their skill, prove it to be the most wonder remedy ever devised for the relief and cure suffering women. It is not recommended a "our-all," but as a most perfect Specific woman's peculiar ailments. As a powerTul, invigorating ton it imparts strength to the whole syst and to the womb and its appendages particular. For overworked, "worn-ou "run-down," debilitated teachers, millin dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-gins," hou san a specialing mothers, and feeble wor generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti is the greatest earthly boon, being uneque as an appetizing cordial and restorative to As a soothing and strengthen nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is u qualed and is invaluable in allaying and a duing nervous excitability, irritability, haustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms other distressing, nervous symptoms o monly attendant upon functional and orgr disease of the womb. It induces refresh alsep and relieves mental anxiety and spondency. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti

monly attendant upon functional and orga-disease of the womb. It induces refresh-sleep and relieves mental anxiety and spondency. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescripti is a legitimate medicine, careful compounded by an experienced and skill physician, and adapted to woman's delic organization. It is purely vegetable in composition and perfectly harmless in effects in any condition of the system. morning sickness, or nausea, from what cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, of pepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in an doses, will prove very beneficial. "Favorite Prescription" is a po tive cure for the most complicated and slinate cases of leucorrhes, excessive flow' painful menstruation, unnatural suppressi prolapsus, or failing of the womb, weak be female weakness," anteversion, retroversh bearing-down sensations, chronic congest infammation and ulceration of the womb, flammation, pain and tenderness in ovar accompanied with "internal heat." As a regulator and promoter of fur tional action, at that critical period of chas from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite I scription" is a perfectly safe remedial age and can produce only good results. If equally effectious and valuable in its effe when taken for those disorders and deran ments incident to that later and most crit period, known as "The Change of Life." "Favorite Prescription," when tak in connection with the use of Dr. Pier Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxat doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pelets [Lif liver Fills], cures Liver, Kliney and Blad diseases. Their combined use also remo blood taints, and abolishes cancerous a scroticus humors from the system. "Favorite Prescription" is the o medicine for women, sold by druggista, und a positive guarantee, from the mai facturers, that if will give satisfaction in ev case, or money will be refunded. This guar tee has been printed on the bottle-wrapp and faithfully carried out for many yet Large bottles (100 dosea) \$1.00, or t bottles for \$5.00.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Disease Women (160 pages, paper-covered), and cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispansary Medical Association

663 Main Sty BUFFALO,

	The Grey Nuns of Montreal	CURES RHEUMATISM
	Will petition the Provincial Legislature at their	FREEMAN'S
	next Session, to be authorized to sell a cortain	WORM POWDERS
	portion o land situate in the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly.	Arc pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual
	39-4 SISTER FILIATRAULT.	destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.
cases ssing alids		BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
N. Y., dapt-	Marvell'sus success.	Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Bechools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARBANTED. Catalegue sent Free.
r the	Insano Persons Bestered. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT	VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cinclanati. O.
tion t and timo-	for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only	S SCHOLING STREET STREET
physi- ggra-	sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, elc. INFALIDELE if taken as directed. No Pils arise fort Jay's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit pa'lents, they	SUCCESSORS IN BLIMYER BELLS TO THE
affied lerful	Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Fend	CATALOGUE WITH 1600 TESTIMONIALS.
d as a lo for	paying express charges on box when leesived. Send names, P. O: and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Ps. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.	NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. 43-G
onio,	For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.	THE DUPLEX CORSET.
es in out,"		(Double Bones, Steels, and Seams.) These Corsts give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to
iners,	TO WEAK MEN.	ing in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the
iption	TO WHAR MINN.	most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset SLOU English Sateen, S200. (By
tonic. ning	Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will	Most durable Corset made. Alterns I REMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, SLOD: English Sateen, SLOD. (By Express.) - Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register letter. Catalogues free. Agonte Wanted. Name this paper.
une- 1 sub-	send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full	J NO. #10 OLD AVC., NOW TOPK.
s and com-	particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every	88-A25, M9,23, J6
ganic	man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus. ('onn.	AN PARAABUSA
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efuily	HEALTH FOR ALL	SPEUL SI
in its	HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.	BA SAW
in its For atever	This Great Household Medicine Rank	
1, dys-	Amongst the Leading Necessa- ries of Life.	
posi- id ob-	I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and	WIRGINIA and exchanged #rest Statutes
wing,	most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS	LAILL'STANLEJE.B. OHAFFIN&Co.Bichmond, Ve
back, rsion,	Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi	OPTITM Merphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured
ib, in-	dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what	UL I U LVL Br. J. Stephens, Lebannov, O 82-15
funo-	ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments	OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U. S. 100 Scrap Pic-
hange Pro-	incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse	prices, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. CLINTON BROS., 34-13 Clinton Ville, Con.
it is affects	HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT	
ange- ritical		GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
taken erce's	Its Searching and H-aling Properties are Known Throughout the World.	EPPS'S COCOA.
Little	FOR THE OURE OF	
adder noves and	Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!	BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws
only	It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub- bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meab, it	which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of
nder nanu-	Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma, For Glandular Swellings	well-selected Cocces, Mr. Epps has provided our break- fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may says a many heavy doctory bills. It is by the
every laran-	Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never	may save us many heavy doctors' bills: It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist
years.	been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo	dies are floating around us ready t) attack wherever
ses of	Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 14d., 2s. 6d.	there is a weak point. We may ecospe many a fatel ahaft by keyping ourselves well fortified with pure
d ten	4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each; and by al medi- cine vendor throughout the civilized world.	blood and a properly nourshad frame," - Cool Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling was for milk. Sold
100,		outy in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:
N• ¥•	aily between then ours of ard17, or by letter,	22-G
	and the stand of t	and the second sec

Hates of passage from Halifar to St. John's, Nfd., and sice versa, are :--Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15. Steerage \$6.00.

PomersnianJune 1 NestorianJune 1 Those steamers do not carry passengers (n voyage to Europe.
Giasgow and Boston ServiceFrom Boston on or

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appiy to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleane, Havre : Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris : Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Ant-werp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam : C. Hugo, Ham-burg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikorb No. 8, Bremen : Charles Foy, Belfast ; James Scott & Co., Queenstown ; Monigomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London ; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow ; Allan Brothere, James street, Liverpool ; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec ; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Ohi-cago ; H. Bourlier, Thornto ; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin-son, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Law-rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN,

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

NOTION IS HERED GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legisla-ture of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Œuvre des Ames du Purgatoire et de la Conversion des Infidèles." LOUIS RIOARD, for the Petitioners. 89-5

CHURCH ORGANISTS, SEE HERE 1 PALMER'S Book. f 516 short and interesting Inter-pinges and Mod.: Attors in all keys. Ready Marc. 20. \$1.50 nst. H. .. PALMER, LOOF J. x 2841, b. X. City



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8

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



This Fowuer Lorentzes. \_\_are economical than rength and wholesomences. \_\_are economical than as codimary sinds, and case . A be sold in competition with the multitude of low exit, short weight, alum or the the mortages. S' at wells in case. BOYAL phosphato powdars. S' a only in cans. BAKING POWDER CC., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

### "YES," OF YORE.

A maid of yore had suitors seven, Of low and high degree, And of them all she loved but one; This maid, oh ! sly was she.

A task she set them all to do-A garment each to frame Of equal size and numbered seams. To work they joyous came.

The flying needles she would thread, Thus aid alike the band ; And whose finished first his robe Should claim by right her hand.

Thus in and out the fabric wove The shining points of steel, Each bearing well its linen load As long as it could reeL

But one there was whose bodkin oft She slyly filled the while Of threads as long by only half As were the rest in guile.

Thus soon triumphantly arose, This youth, and proudly laid The garment fashioned thus complete, And won the wily maid.

So life continues to this day, Men duped by woman's arts, Ne'er dream that she bereaslf, not they, Finesse the trump of hearts.

# JOTTINGS FROM QUEBEC.

How the News of the Shefford Election was Beceived-The Government's Majority-A Ministerial Majority in the Ligislative Council-The Agricultural Commission.

QUEBIC, May 19.-The victory in Shefford county has completely demoralized the opposition here who firmly expected to carry the county up to the last moment. They had hoped that Mr. Noyes' withdrawal from the contest would have had the eff-ot of in-ducing a considerable number of English Liberals from voting. Their hopes were disappointed. The news was awaited with great interest and when it came it caused great, because to the Government and their finde pleasure to the Government and their friends. They are greatly satisfied that the Englishspeaking electors have ralled to the support of Dr. DeGrosbois and thus set at naught the attempt of the Tories to raise national prejudices.

told, however, that the Government will cor-As it seems about certain that Mr. Johnson will be unseated for Megantic, the Government candidate will be Mr. John Whyte, ex.M.P.P., the former representative. Knowing ones here say that he will have no difficulty in carrying the constituency, as it is quite probable that he may do so as a minister of the Crown, Mr. May do so as a minister of the Crown, Mr. Mercier being desirous of having the Protestant minority in the Cabinet. Megantic is represent-ed by a French Canadian Liberal at Ottawa, The report of the Commission on Agricultrare has been printed and circulated. The rerjon-mendations made are :--

1. The establishment at the Gov mment's expense of an agricultural school free the whole

Province with all necessary equip ment. 2. Complete independence of this school of all other teaching bodies and ane placing of it un-der the exclusive con rol of the Minister of Asciculture.

years, and no student will be admitted gratui-tously to the school nuless he has attained the age of 16 and possesses a sound elementary educat-

5th. Annexation to this school for practical education, of a farm divided in two parts: One Oducation, of a farm divided in two parts: One l for practical farming according to the teachings of science, and the other for experiments on new agricultural methods and the showing of quali-ties and defects of cattle. 6th. Annexation to this school of a complete corrse for the teaching of the dairy industry. 7th. Annexation to this school of one of the existing vetorinary schools.

7th. Annexation to this soncol of one of such existing reterinary schools. 8th. Establishment of such a school, if r sible, in a locality removed from cities and in a good climatic centre for sgricultural pur cases. 9th. A sufficient allowance to ensure the pro-

9th. A sufficient allowance to ensure the pro-per working of such an institution. 10th.—The Journal of Agricul Are to be edited by the professors of this Sr\_mool. 11th.—Each and every student will have a diploma, and each student obtaining such diploma will be entitled to rate hundred acres of land from the Crown subjects the professors of land from the Grown subj det to the regulations relating to settlers. 12th.—The chair of reterinary medicine will

have the right of grr sting diplomas for practice in the Province of Juebec.

before his door. The doctor angrily remon-atra' cd with an Irish laborer, who asked wh are he was to put them. "Take them to b all out of that." "May be l'd better take them to heaven, they would be more out of your honor's way," said the Irishman.

A man who for years had carried an old and cherished watch about him, one day called upon its maker and told him it was no longer useful, for it would not keep time correctly. "Let me examine it," said the maker ; and

taking a powerful glass, he looked carefully and steadily into the works, until he espied just one little grain of sand.

"I have it," he said; "I can get over your difficulty. There is a grain of sand here." "Why, sir," said the man who stood by while the watchmaker removed the atom! and noticed that it was so small that it could only be seen through the magnifier, "how can such a little thing disturb the whole machinery? May it not be that the works

"No; I am quite sure there is nothing else wrong. That little grain did all the mis-chief; and it is the more troublesome that it is small, for it can work itself into places otherwise proof against disturbance, and where it is hard to be discovered or dis-

Thus it is in the home. One cross feeling, one hasty word, one angry look, may mar and hinder the running of the perfect machin-ery. We may begin well with God and care-Dr. DeGrosbois is well known by many here, fully set the time-place, but if we do not trust in His keeping power, how soon the old I lively appearance, it being crowded with enemy is on hand to thrust in again the little grain which will impair the works, and hinder the wheels, and present a false face to all who are around. keep the home watch running perfectly.

st each other for some time, but glaring does \$1 48 very little. I am sure the French people do not want any useless bloodshed on that point any more than on the other. The real danger of war, \$150 t lies in the East."

You refer to the Russian question ?" "Ye, they are trying very hard not to he va a war, but it's very doubtful whether they will succeed or not."

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR. -- The grain, market was quiet on account of the continued weakness rolis, 18 to 20 ; butter, crocks 17 to 18 ; but in the West, where there has been a heavy in the West, where there has been a heavy decline during the past f aw days, consequent-ly buyers did not 'scel inclined to take hold so freely. Prices, hewever, were steady, We quote: --Canada red winter wheat, 962 to 9712; Canada white, 965 to 9712; Canada sprig, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.04 'so \$1.05; No. 2 do., \$1 0114 to \$1.02; No. 1 N sorthern, \$1 to \$1.50; Fass, 89s to 90c; cats, 44s to 45s; barley, 55c decline during the past f .... days, consequent. 89a to 90c; oats, 44c to 45c; barley, 55c FRUIT\_Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, to 60c; co \_\_\_\_\_72c to 75c duty paid. to 60c; co' a, 72s to 75c duty paid.

LOCAL PROVISIONS .- A fair amount of business was done in local provisions the market was more active. and We quote :--Canada short cut, per brl, \$1800 to \$1850; mess pork, western, per brl. \$1700 to \$1750; short cut, western, per brl, :000 to \$1850; In repair' og the street in which the cele-brated D A Abernetby resided, it happened that a G antity of paving stones accumulated before his door. The doctor angrily remon-strat a partity is a paving stones accumulated before his door. The doctor angrily remon-strat a partity is a paving stones accumulated before his door. The doctor angrily remonto 000; flanks, green, per ib, 000 to 000; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 104 to 104; lard, Canadian, in pails, Der lb, 104 to 104; lard, 104c to 11c; shouldors, 000 to Sc; tallow, com. refined, per lb, 53c to Go.

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

### **ONLY A GRAIN OF SAND**

are defective in some way ?"

lodged,'

Asues .- The receipts of ashes continue light and the market was quist with little business dolog at steady prices. The ship-ments of ashes for last wack were 28 barrols. We quote pearls \$7 to \$8.10, first pots \$3.85 to \$3.90, and second do. \$3 40 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs .- There was a good demand for eggs and the market was active with a good business doing and sales were made freely at 150 per dozen

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.-There was more enquiry for maple syrup, and a fair amount of business was done at 65 to 640 per lb in tin, and 6c in wood. The demand for maple sugar was quict at S1 to S2: per ib. BUTTER-The outlet for butter has con-BOTTER-The outlet for butter has con-tinued limited. Prices have had a fairly steady tone. We quote: Creamers, 21c to 23c; Townships, 19c to 20; Morrisburg, 18c to 19c, and Western 18: to 19; with old at 13c to 15c. CHEESE.-There was no business worthy of

week were run up to 20,000 boxes.

The market this morning presented a very

\$1 48, do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$0 00 to \$1 25; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, buahel, \$150 to \$2 25; buokwheat, cental, 950 to \$1. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 00 to \$1 25; turnipe, per bag, 30c to 40. paranipe, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; bests, per bag, 50c to 75c; onione, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; it tuce, bunch, on to 5 a radiable 5 a cabbyers per deren on to 5c; radiahes, 5c; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to \$1 00; spinach, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, 0c to 3c; artichok; bush, 00c to \$1; asparagus bunch, 0c to 5c; PRODUCE-Eggs, fresh 10e to 130; eggs packed, 00 ; butter, best roll, 18 to 20 ; butter, large ter, tub dairy 00 to 00 ; butter, store packed Busin and flour has been restricted owing to lig of offerings. The market, therefore, was. quiet, but values were firm and f ally sustained. We quote: Patent winter, and the state of the dily suatained. We quote: Patent winter, S4 90 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 90
to \$5 00; straight roller, \$4 00 to \$5 00; straight roller, \$4 00 to \$5 00; straight roller, \$4 00 to \$5 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 55.
to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 55.
Ontarlo bags-Extra, \$0 00 to \$2 00; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$0 00 to \$4 70; cathers, \$1 to \$150. Fism-White oatmeal, graulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 45; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00.
LOCAL PROVISIONS.-A fair amount of 250; nite 00; strong dates and and balance of the strong bakers of the strong bakers, and the strong bakers of the strong bake 25c; pike, 0c; mackerol, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelts, lb, 10c; muilet, lb, 4c. POULTEY (dressed)-Chickens, muller, 10, 40. FOULTEY (areased) — Unlowens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1; gesse, each, 50 to 70c; gesse, per lb, 6 to 7c; tur-keys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTEY (undressed) —Chickens, 45 to 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb, Miloh cows, \$42 to \$75; live hogs, owt, \$4 50 to \$6 00; pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3 50 to \$5; spring lambs, \$4. HALIFAX, May 21.—The market is active. Retail prices are quoted as follows :-- Apples,

\$250 to \$4 40; butter, large packages, 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per lb by the quarter, 6c to 7c; carrots, \$1 25; d ried apples, 7c to 00c eggs, per dozan, wholesale, fresh, 12; to 125; fresh nogs, 71c; gecse feathers, 35c to 45c; geese, 00c to 00c; hams and bacon, per lb, 10c to I2c; hay, per ton, S14 to \$16; Iamb by the carcass, Sc to 90; mutton by the carcass, Sc to 90; mutton by the carcass, Sc to 90; per bushel, 45c; parsnips, \$1 25; potatoes, \$1 40 per brl; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 14c to 15c; turnips, 85c; yeal by carcass, 4c to 5c per lb.

CATTLE MARKETS.

TOBONTO MARKET.

markets, where, they asserted, prices could only be obtained at which it was impossible

to trade, and so they preferred to stay here.

While, no doubt, this feeling is exaggerated, there is something in it, and dealers sending offerings here should bear this in mind, as in

the present temper of the market anything

like a large run will cause a sharp break in

# BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE Its superior excellence proven in millions of Ats superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a contury. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsod by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cara in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. \$5,000 a year to agents ; new goods. Outfit free. Address, STAPLES, Portland, Mich. National Colonization Lottery,

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FULL WEIGHT PURE

Tickets, 1st Series, \$1.00. Tickets, 2nd Series, 25c. Drawing third WEDNESDAY of every month. Next Drawing, WEDNESDAY, June 20.

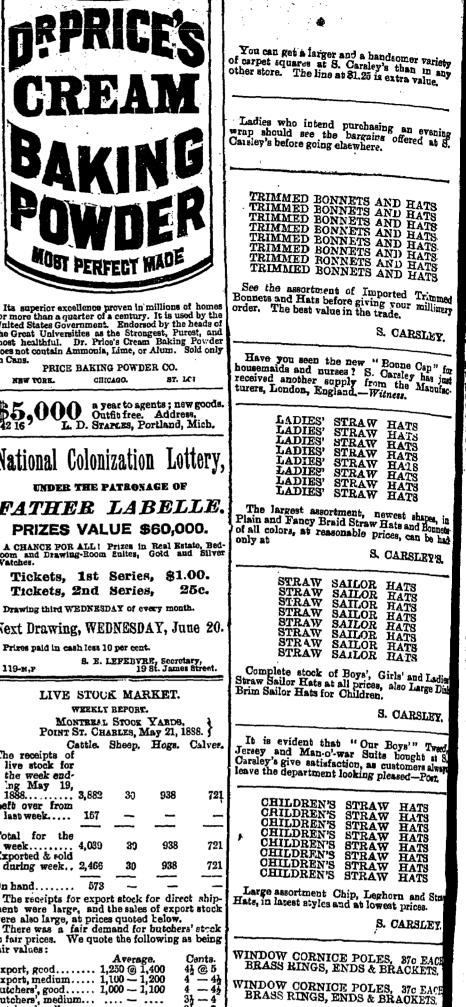
Prizes paid in cash less 10 per cent.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street. 119-M.P

LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY BEPORT. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. } POINT ST. CHABLES, May 21, 1888. } Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calver. The receipts of 30 938 TORONTO, May 22.-There is but little last week..... 157 Total for the week...... 4,039 Exported & sold were well maintained, but reports of the 30 938 during week. 2,468 30 938 The total demand was very fair and On hand..... 573 the quality good. Saveral dealers were com-plaining of the stagnation in the Montreal

The receipts for export stock for direct shipment were large, and the sales of export stock were also large, at prices quoted telow. There was a fair demand for butchers' stock at fair prices. We quote the following as being

fair values: 



S. CARSLEY.

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S. CARSLEY.

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PLAIN AND FANCY SURIM PLAIN AND FANCY SURIM PLAIN AND FANCY SURIM PLAIN AND FANCY SURIM

A full line of Cotton and Linen Scrim,

MUSLIN D'ART MUSLIN D'ART MUSLIN D'ART

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PORTIERES AND WINDOW CURTAIN

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A magnificent line of heavy Portieres at Window Curtains in Plush, Tapestry, Spo Silk, Raw Silk, Chenille, &c., &c. Splend

The Bead Trimming used for Dresses as Mantles is having a great demand at S.Carsley

MADRAS OURTAINS MADRAS CURTAINS MADRAS OURTAINS MADRAS OURTAINS MADRAS OURTAINS MADRAS OURTAINS

A superb line of fancy colored Madras ( tains, in all the various qualities, at extreme

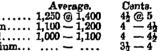
ABOUT SPOOL COTTON

MONTREAL, May 23rd, 1888.

The fact that so many Shirtmakers and othe who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spoul preference to other makes goes to prove that is the best thread in this market.

MAY 23, 1888

CARSLEY'S COLUMN



change to record in the live stock trade since our last report. We had to day the ample run of 26 loads. Generally speaking prices

dull and depressed condition of the mar-ket at Montreal reacted on us here.

mention and the market may be called quiet and steady, with bayers apparently not will-ing to exceed Sic. We quote nominally Sic to 9c. The spipments from New York last

RETAIL MARKETS.

who feel that he will make an excellent member. He has considerable experience in public affairs, and is a fluent French and English mem-ber. Mr. DeGrosbois is expected to take his ber. seat in three or four days.

The parties now stand as follows:--Minis-terialists-Bazinet, Bernatchez, Biason, Bour-bonnais, Boyer, Degrosbois, Cameron, Cardin, Uhampagne, David, Dechene (L'Islet), Du-hamel, Forest, Gagnon, Girouard, Gladu, La-fontaine, Lalibetté, Lireau, Larochelle, Le-mieux, Legris, Lussier, Martin (Rimouski), McShane, Mercier, Morin, Murphy, Pilon, Rinfret, Kobidoux, Rocheleu, Rochon, Shehyn, Sylvestre, Tessier, Trudel.--37. Vacant seats-Three Rivers, Chicoutimi, 2. Speaker-Hon, Mr. Marchand, 1.

Speaker-Hon. Mr. Marchand, 1. Opposition-Baldwin, Beauchamp, Blanchet, Casgrain, Desjardins, Dorais, Faucher de St. Maurice, Flynn, Hall, Johnson, Lapointe, Le-Blanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventure), McIntosh, Nantel, Owens, Picard, Poupore, Robertson, Spencer, Taillon, 22. Doubtful-Mr. Deschenes, of Temiscousta.

The first vote to be taken will probably be on the resolutions of the interprovincial conjority of 14 if Mr. Deschanes will have a ma-jority of 14 if Mr. Deschanes votes with the Opposition and 16 if he votes with the Government.

Rumors were flying thick and fast yesterday concerning the contest in Three Rivers, and telegrams were even received to the effect that Mr. Olivier had withdrawn in favor of the Hon. Mr. Turcotte, but it appears that the former intends going to the polls. Gentlemen who are well acquainted with the constituency, claim that he will be returned by from 75 to 100 majority. Mr. Turcotto's majority at last election was 14.

was 14. The Legislative Councillors have taken their seats as follows :-Speaker, Hon. Mr. de la Bruere, To the right, 1st row-Hon. Messre. Garneau, D. A. Ross, Wood, Pacaud, Bresse. 2nd row-Hon. Messre. Archambault, Gilman, Provost, Belledie Tourille Berson

Hon. Messrs. Archambault, Gilman, Provost, Pelletier, Tourville, Bryson. To the left, lat row-Hon. Messrs. DeBou-cherville, Ferrier, J. J. Ross, Starnes, Hearn, Dionne. 2nd row-Hon. Messrs. Laviolette, Larne, Champagne, Dionne and Methot. Ministernal-Hon. Messrs. Archambault, Bresse, Bryson, Garneau, Gilman, Hearn, Pacaud, Pelletier, Provost, D. A. Ross, Tour-ville-11.

ville-11.

Opposition-Hon. Messrs, de La Bruere, de Opposition-iton. Messre, de La Bruere, de Boucherville, Champagne Dionne, Dorion, Fer-rier, Larde, Lavallee, Laviolette, Methot, J. J. Ross, Starnes, Wood-13. It is more than probable that Mr. Lavallee

will be compelled to vacato his seat. Mr. Ferrier, who is sick, is not expected back

this session, and it is confidently expected that Mr. deBoucherville will support the administration, so that it may be taken for granted that the Government now have the majority in the Upper as they have in the Lower House. A judgment was expected yeaterday in the

Nicolet election case, but will not now be ren-dered before the end of the month at the sittings of the Court of Raview. A judgment is also expected in the Megantic election case. Both set is are held by Conservatives, and legal men declare that there is sufficient evidence ad men declare that there is sufficient evidence ad-duced to annul both elections. As Nicolet is vacant for the Commons, it is therefore probable that there will be a dual context in that constituency. It is claimed here that Sir Hector Langevin would be very much bleazed to see his son in-law, Mr. Thomas Dhapais, of *Le Courier du Canada*, elected, but you the other hand the Opposition here would you the other hand the Opposition here would mush prefer that Me. Dorais, the local member, Boon arriu, for County and that Me. Chapair Boom martun for Occawa and that Mr. Chapain should contest the seat for the local Honse. If Mr. Ohapais was elected he would be a valuable acquisition to; the Opposition as he is a finent applier and a well "educated goutleman" I am 

# BLAINE WILL NOT RUN.

HE WANTS SOME OTHER REPUBLICAN TO FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, May 21.-In an interview, Minis-

prospect of the people's happiness and prosperity in the future, the maintenance of peace being the almost universal desire of the mass of the French people." "You have no apprehension of the Boulauger

excitement causing blockhod then?" "Certainly not. Boulanger is a very clever politician, that's all. He is not a revolutionist, not by any means. I never expect to see him assume control of the French Government by

not be proper for me to touch on. Popular ? Oh, unquestionably, he is a popular politician." "Do you mean to be understood that any hind of European to be understood that any

kind of a European war is improbable "" "Not at all. I was speaking of France

only.". "How about the German question i" :

choice quality. The numerous farmors found no difficulty in selling off their produce, and "keep us from falling," and trust Him as the God who will deliver in temptation and butter were coming in for big enquire but keep the home watch running potentiation. inside the market meat was being sold the supply was equal to the demand. Poultry, too, was being sold in large quan-titles, and on the whole a more lively market has not been seen for some time. We quote

# prices as follows :---

### RETAIL MARKET.

ER WANTS SOME OTHER REPUBLICAN TO FIGHT FOR<br/>INFORMATIONprices au follows :--brief as a form of the second at the secon

### TORONTO MARKEIS,

NEW YORK, May 21.—In an interview, Minis-ter McLane, just from Paris, said: "There is no likelihood of such a thing as a civil war in France. The French people do not want it. Contrary to a belief which may be more or less general, they are not constantly acting for internal dissention. My experience clearly shows me that they are a sober, economical and intelligent people, and they enjoy the operation of universal suffrage and free institutions quite as much as we do. Moreover, there is every prospect of the people's happinees and prosperity Wheat, fall, per bushel, 902 to 93c : goose, per bush, 750 to 77c; barley, per bush, 50c to 58c; oats, per bush, 49c to 50c; peas, per bush, 00s to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 1bs, \$8 25 to \$8 50; chickens, per pair, 60c to 750; batter, per 1b rolls, 20c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 13o to 14o; potatoes per "Or in any other way?" "Oh, I cannot speak or that point. It comes within the limit of political affairs that would the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular? Oh, by the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on. Popular is the proper for me to touch on the pro bag, \$1 10 to \$1 20; apples, per barrel, \$3 50 to hay, \$11 to \$16.00; straw, \$7 to \$10.00.

LONDON, Ont. May 20. — Business is quiet. We quote: GRAIN-Red Winter, \$1 45 to \$1 50; white, \$1 45 to \$1 50; There is nothing new in this; I mean of arrive, \$1 45 to \$1 50; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 30; any impurtance. Both nations have been glaring i rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, mait, \$1 25 to

liko a large ran war and some good buying considerable enquiry and some good buying for the English markets. There was a de-oided improvement in the quality, and the Now purchasers and the stocks were largo and of cided improvement in the quality, and the was manifest, but as the stock was all round of a superior class this did not become very pronounced, and in the end stock was cleared off well at last Tuesday's fig-ures. Among the sales were one lot of 25 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, sold at \$54 each ; a lot of ten, averaging 375 lbs, sold at \$38 each; a lot of 21 head, averaging 975 lbs, sold at \$41 each; a lot of 22 head, aver-aging 1,150 lbs, sold at \$51.50 each; a lot of each; a lot of 20, averaging 950 lbs, sold at \$40 each; a mixed lot of 18 sold at \$33.50 each, and a lot of 22 head, averaging 1,025 and good general purpose horses.

skips and pigs, \$2 50 to \$4. Sheep-Receipts, 1,810; steady for good muttons; good to choice, \$4 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$2.30 to \$3.25.

### OHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 21.-Hogs-Receipts, 14, CHICAGO, May 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 14.-000; quality good; market active; light grades, \$5.35 to \$5.60; rough packing, \$5.40 to \$5.55; mixed lots, \$5.50 to \$5.70; heavy patient and shipping, \$5.60 to \$5.80. Cattle —Receipts, 8.000; market steady; beeves, poor to prime, \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4; cows, \$1.80 to \$3.60. Sheep-Receipts, 4,000; market steady; spring lambs, \$1 to \$4.25 per head,

NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, May 21.-Beeves-Receipts 55 carloads for a beef exporter, and 14 carloads for slaughterers direct ; nothing doing in cattle ; dressed beef slow, at 620 for sides. Sheep-Receipts, 9,000; no important changes in the early trading, but the market closed earlier, and a fraction lower for common to medium ; clipped sheep sold at \$4.75 to \$6.85 per 100 lbz. ; two carloads of choice clipped yearlings at \$7.75, and spring lambs at \$8.50

to \$9 75 per 100 lbs. ; unshorn sheep and yearlings nearly nominal. Hogs-Receipts, 2,400; none offered alive; nominally uncnanged, at \$0.40 to \$0.

# WEEKLY REPORT.

The receipts for the week ending May 19th at the Exchange stables were 354; shipped, 170; salee, 20, including 7 thoroughbred stal-lions ex. SS. Aloides, also 16 thoroughbred Per-cheron stallions ex. SS. Obock, and consigned The whole family join in exclaiming the nothing is too good for baby. S. Carsley has splendid assortment of baby clothing at more rate prices.-Graphic. to Hon. L. Beaubien. The latter lot will be at the stables for inspection until the latter los will be at the stables for inspection until the 26th inst., when they will be offered for sale at auction. Trade during the week has been generally dull, buyers being scarce. Messes. F. Restorick and J. Lowery have just arrived with a car load

# WITHOUT A DOUBT.

Sash Curtains and Fancy Work. There is no doubt that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best remely for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Colds, Rheumatism, Croup and all Aches, Pains, Lameness and Sorenes 88. It is used externally and internally, and should always be kept in the house. A very choice line of Muelin D'Art, in single and double widths, at low prices.

"Father, is the new Emperor of Germany an editor ? I see when he speaks of himself he says 'we.'" No, my son. That is a word the Emperors have stolen from the editors without oredit."

# HIGH PRAISE.

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

"What is the most religious portion of the body ?" asked a little girl the other day, and no one guessing the answer, she told it : "The head, because it is between two temples,"

### HIS FRIENDS CAN TESTIFY.

Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterbore, Ont. says that his friends can testify to his being oured of Indigestion, Constigation and Torpid Liver by using two and a half bottles of B. B. B. "It seems to act like magic, and I heartily recommend it," are the closing words of his letter.

An Irishman, having been tood that the price of bread had fallen, exclaimed "This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend,"

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

"John," asid an Irish landlord to his tenant, "I am going to raise your rent." "Thank you, sir," said John. "I cannot raise is myself."

同時に使う感じた CARSLEY'S OOLUMN Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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value.

-Copicd.

low prices,

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria. 

