## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIX.--NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Miss Kate Drexel, the Heiress, in Her Convent Home.

A Sad Parling from Sisters and Relatives-Her Entrance Into the Convent-Her Immense Fortune and How it May be Disposed of.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8 —Miss Kate Drevel, the heiress worth \$6,000,000, is in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy. When she convent of the Sisters of Mercy. When she alighted from the train yesterday she was driven quietly to the home of the Sisters. The doors were opened, she entered and that is all that can be said about Miss Drexel or her

movements. Stories innumerable are being told and written of what Miss Drexel did and of the robes she donned when she passed the doors of the convent. They are only the fanciful tales of irresponsible and silly writers. Miss Drexel said she entered the convent to retire from the world. She has retired, and the veil which shields her cannot be plerced by the eyes of the people of the world.

There is nothing special, so far as the outside world knows, involved in the reception of a candidate. It is safe to say that Miss Drevel to day appeared with the other members of the Order in the chapel of the mother-house, made her professions and went through the oustomary devotional exercises. During the coming six months she will be required to conform to the routine and discipline of the Order, but her attire will be largely optional. She will be put to many "tests," however, to proveher faithfulness, and the conventual life will be very different from that which she has been leading. The habit of the Sisters of Mercy is the most picturesque and dignified of all the orders of the Catholic sisterhoods and religious ladies. They wear trains and a deep collar that entirely covers the breast, and small, close-fitting caps that come under the

Unless at the end of the probationary period of six months Miss Drexel concludes to renounce her intention and profession, one of the greatest heiresses in America will henceforth be "dead to the world," and the circles of Walnut street, where she has been so familiar, will know her no more. No was atterly unexpected and until now has teen absolutely unknown outside of her family.

The parting between Miss Kate Drexel and her slater was very sad. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell after their marriage started on their bridal tour, and up to the time they returned, a wee or two ago, had travelled ten thousand miles. It was a part of the programme that they ebould on their return go to Europe, joining Mrs. Morrell's uncle, A. J. Drexel in his annual trip to Carlebad. Miss Ligzie Drexel had not contemplated going, but upon the determination of Miss Kate becoming known to the sister she determined to go and did so, salling with the others on the Labn from New

York to-day. She did not desire to be left alone at San Michael, near Torresdale, the extensive country place where all three of the sisters have spent most of their lives ; where every tree and flower and nook has some family association, and in sight of which their father and mother are interred in a grand sarcophagus, over which a memorial church adjoining the Convent of the Sacred Heart has been erected. So the country place was closed and the family town house was closed, and Mrs. Morrell also shut up the new country place and residence of Ritten house Square, both purchased since her wedding. There was something very pathetic about this closing up and separation of sisters so long in-separable—one married and going to a foreign land, another going with her uncle elsewhere

fact that she is one of the three sisters who inherit a fortune of about \$17,000.000 which is said to have increased to about \$21,000,000, since their father's death. This fortune is invested not only in real estate all over Philadelphia and in securities and bends of various organizations and industries in and out of Philadelphia, but in the great banking house of which her father was a member. the way in which it was left also has an important bearing. In case either of the three daughters should marry and have an heir the heir inherits the whole fortune after the daughters' deaths. If neither should leave an heir the entire fortune goes to the Catholio Church. Miss Kate Drexel, who entered the convent yesterday, has quite a large fortune independently inherited from her mother, who died before her father, but should she remain in the order her income from her interest in her father's estate and probably her share of the principal, amounting to \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, will be relinquished to the Church.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9. -It can be announced on unquestionable ecclesiastical authority that Miss Drexel's entrance into a

If she enters on the new undertaking she will probably group around her a number of young ladies who are similarly impressed with the possibilities of the field. Their influence will be thrown out all through the southern and Western States and Territories. Schoolhouses and missions will be built and the cause of the Cathelic Church will be given a great impetus.

#### THE LEPER PRIEST DEAD

Father Damien Ends His Borolc Life in the Molokai Settlement.

San Francisco, May 9, Rev Father Damien the leper priest of Molokai, died at Kalawa, Hawaii, on April 10. The barkentine W. H. Dimond, which arrived yesterday from Hono-lulu, brought the news.

Father Damien was born in Belglum in 1846: In 1873 he went to Hawaii to labor in the leper settlement at Molokai. This is one of the smallest of the group, whither all persons afficted with leprosy are sent under the most strict and vigilant supervision of the Government. For-merly their condition, physical, moral and spiri-tual, was simply horrible, but Father Damien— the Rev. J. Damien de Veuster—changed all this. He worked for eleven years in health, but in 1884 there were forebings, and in 1885 he showed unmistakable signs of leprosy. Writing to a friend in 1826, he says:

Having no doubt of the real character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. Almighty God knows what is best for my sanctification, and with that conviction I say daily a good Fiat voluntas Tua. Please pray for your selicited friend, and recommend and my unhappy people to all servants of the Lord.

Mr. Ballantyne, in a recent magazine article on Father Damien's work, says:

"What a wonderful change this devoted man hae worked everywhere in this abandoned islet! When he first reached it, the lepers were in a state of the most terrible degradation. "In this place there is no law," was the saying current among them. Though the other Hawaiian islands had abolished idolatry and adopted Christian is abolished idolatry and adopted Christian is abolished in the saying the winds. lands had abolished idolatry and adopted Christianity, in Molokai—where there was no missionary, no priest—the old pagazism and all its horrible consequences reigned supreme. To make bad worse, the people had discovered a root which, when cooked and distilled in a very crude way, produced an intoxicating liquor of the most frightful kind, making those who drank it more like beasts than men. But Damien incident of the sort since the beautiful Miss came, a priest and a teacher, among these about McTavish, of Baltimore, entered a convent doned, dying wretches. At first, as he says himbas caused so great a social sensation, as it self, his labors seemed to be almost in vain. But was atterly unexpected and until now has tern his kindness, his charity, his sympathy and his colony of neat, whitewashed wodden cottages, some of them standing in the pasture-lands, some among fields of sweet potatoes, some even having their verandahs and gardens of bananas and sugar-canes

In 1886 the Rev. H. B. Chapman, a clercy man of the English Church and Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, was able to send nearly a thousand pounds to Damien, most of the subscriptions coming from the poor. Damien, in January, 1887, sent his acknowledgment in a letter of delightful simplicity, beginning:

MY REVEREND AND DEAR SIE : Your two let ters of Dec 1, with inclosed draft for £975 ar-rived safely on the 17th inst. May your highly appreciated endeavor to assist my un-fortunate people be as a magnetic point to at-tract, special graces upon you, your family and all the generous contributors, and thus be veri-fied in each and every one on you the words of fied in each and every one on you the words of the Holy Scripture, Benefacit anima suc vir mis-

ericoris, "A m reiful man doeth good to his own soul." During the first week in February last a pale, frail little woman in spectacles arrived in New York on a steamship from Liverpool. She xork on a strammin from hiverpool. She brought a dozen pairs of black silk half-hose, a large supply of red flannel underwear for men, and a complete set of priest's vestments, beauti-fully embroidered and exquisitely fine. The land, another going with her uncle elsewhere
and a third going into a convent. The old
servants showed great grief and appeared to
look upon it as a complete breaking up of the
family.

Something more than a local interest is attached to this act of Miss Drexel from the
last that the she are of the three slaters who cles until the 50 per cent. duty was paid.

It was finally arranged that they should be shipped direct to San Francisco, there to be claimed on the departure of the ship that was to carry the lady to the Sandwich Islands. This was done and the lady a few days later followed

The lady was a Miss Fabian, an English-woman, who was exiling herself for life as nurse to the leper stricken wretches of the Sandwich

Miss Fabian has not been heard from in print since that time. She then told a reporter that she had heard from one of the sisters on the is-land that Father Damien's condition was al-ready horrible. The dreadful disease had then done its work in turns at his ears, his eyes, nose, throat, hands and lungs. He was completely disfigured and his voice almost extinct at the beginning of this year.

## THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Letter of the Holy Father to the Bishops of the United States.

Obituary.

To Ow Beloved Ros. James Chibons, Cardia and a convent in Pitishung is only temporary, and that the has no intention to becoming a Sixty of the Chibons and the control of the Chibons and the control of the Chibons and the Chibo

work. In retirement, therefore, and alone with God, she wishes to find out whether He will ies in the city of Washington, to the accomplishmake known to her that such is His will, ment of which you are devoting yourselves, has ment of which you are devoting yourselves, has an happily progressed that by your endeavors all things are properly made ready for the teaching of the theological sciences this year. We have also gladly received from our venerable brother. John Keane, titular bishop of Jasso, rector of the said university, whom you sent to us, its laws and statutes submitted by you to our authority and judgment. In this matter we deem most worthy of all praise your trention of inaugurate. worthy of all praise your intention of inaugurating the university during the centenary of the establishment of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in your country, as a monument and lasting memo-rial of that most auspicious fact. For that rea-son we were solicitous to satisfy without delay your just desires, and entrusted the laws of your university which were laid before us, to a num-ber of cardinals of the Holy Roman church, chosen from the Escred Congregation for the Propagation of the Christian Faith, that they might examine and weigh them, and report to us their judgment concerning them. Being now informed of their opinions we willingly assent to your request, and, of our authority, we approve by these letters the laws and statutes of your aniversity, and confer upon the same the proper rights of a complete and legitmate university of rights of a complete and registrate duritionsly of studies. We grant to it, therefore, the power of conferring on those students whose learning shall have been tested by previous risk, the degrees known as academic and the honors of the doctorate, as well as in the theological and philosophical sciences as in cannon law and all other branches of learning in which it is custom ary to cant degrees and the doctorate, whenever in the course of time, chairs of the same shall have been founded at the scat of the university. We desire, moreover, dearly beloved son and venerable brethren, that, either by yourselves, through those bishops who you will have chosen from your own number for that purpose, you should govern and protect with watchful solicitude the right course of studies and the discipline of the students of your university. And since the see of Baltimore is the principal among the see of Baltimore of the principal among the students of the second students. sees of the United States of North America, we grant to the archbishop of Baltimore and his successors the office and authority of supreme moderator or chancellor of the university. It moderator or chancellor of the university. It is also our wish that the system of studies and the programmes of the branches which will be taught in your university, especially shose of philosophy and theology, should be submitted for the consideration of this Apostolic See, that by its approval they may be confirmed and ratified; moreover that all the faculties of the university should be so ordered that in the abundant provision of learning youthful clerics and laymen may find an equal chance of fully satisfying their noble craying for knowledge. Among the professorships it is our desire that there be established a school of canon law and public ecclesiastical law, which science, in these times especially, we know to be of great importance. We exhort you to endeavor to have your it more like beasts than men. But Damien came, a priest and a teacher, among these abaticates, this labors seemed to be almost in vain. But his kindness, his charity, his sympathy and his ir fluence was felt. Before he reached Molokai, the leper settlement was aqualid, bideous, almost hellish; now it is a peaceful, law-abiding community, presenting an attractive and even on some sides a cheerful appearance. It is a colony of neat, whitewashed wodden cottages. losophy and theology, not only those who have finished their course of studies, as is stabed in the decrees of the third plenary council of Baltimore, but also those who desire to enter upon or pursue the course of studies in the said sciences. Whereas therefore this greate university that the course of the light of our countries the light of our countries. not only tends to increase the lustre of our not only tends to increase the lustre of our country, but also promises abundant and wholeso no results, both for the spread of sound doctrine and the safeguarding of the Catholic Religion, we justly trust that the faithful of America, by reason of their magnanimous spirit, will not allow you to find them wanting in liberal contributions towards the glorious accomplishment of his undertaking. The university at Washington being low established versity at Washington being now established by these letters, we command that no steps be taken towards any other institution of this nature without constiting the Apostolic See, What we have declared and ordained by these letters will be, we are confident, a lumi-nous proof of our ardent desire and solicitude for the constant advancement of the glory and prosperity of the Catholic religion in your try. For the rest, we earnestly beseach the most element God, from whom is every best and every perfect gift, that He may prosper the work you have begon, and vouchasfe to it the favorable and happy consummation your hearts desire, and that so it may fortunately nappen we impart to you, beloved son and van-erable brethren, very lovingly in the Lord, the apostolic benediction in witness of our affection and as a harbinger of all heavenly blessings. Given at St. Peter's on the seventh of March least of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the year 1889 and of our pontificate the twelfth. LEO PP. XIII.

An Ottawa Tragedy. OTTAWA, May 11.—Shortly after two o'clock this morning the body of Mr. Ed. Sherwood, ex-deputy sheriff of the county of Carleton, and a member of one of the oldest and most respect ex-deputy sherin of the oldest and most respecta member of one of the oldest and most respectad families in this city, was found in Hickey's
bush, about half a mile from the city, with
three bullet holes through the head. The news
created a most profound sensation, as the de
ceased was favorably known. About three
months ago the unfortunate man, then deputy
sheriff, became mentally deranged and was
taken to the Toronto asylum, wherehe remainsheriff, became mentally deranged and was taken to the Toronto asylum, wherehe remained over six weeks and returned to his home a few weeks ago, to all appearances qube recovered. Yesterday afternoon the deceaped left his home, telling his wife that he would eturn for supper. He did not return, and after a search by the relatives the body was foundin a little copse, not far from Elgin street ros. A revolver with three discharged chambes lay near hy, and the clothes worn by the vibin were by, and the clothes worn by the vitim were saturated with blood, The deceased as eldest son of the late Edward Sherwood, dring his life registrar of the country of Carleto.

## Obituary.

## Issued by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. In Regard to the Common Affairs

of Life-Public Meetings, Bazaare, Concerts and Excursions-Separate schools-Temperance Societies, Etc.

In a circular issued by Archbishop Fabre to the clergy of the archdiocese of Montreal, His Tace Bays :--

My dear fellow workers ; The seventh council of Quebec, held in May, 1886, was approved by the Holy See in April, 1888. By the present croular I published for the diocese of Montreal tle acts and decrees of the seventh council :-

Decree XIII. Concerning public meetings not being held at the church doors. The forbidding of holding public meetings at

the church doers has become an agreement rule, we an congradulate you ourselves on the good result obtained and I urge you to give your attention to a better observance of it.

Decre XIII. Concerning the probition of the means for colecting money for religious purposes.

The Fathers of the Council are struck by the abnues which come to light each day in the meanstaken to raise money even for religious purposes. Bazaars, concerts, excursions, din-ners are amongst these means, and the practises connected with them are becoming every day more lax. Abuses are common in these means which have nothing but evil in them, and ther too often furnish occasions for impro per conjuct to those who take part in them. Everyone thinks they can attend bazaars. They Everyone thinks they can astend bazaars. They go to be amused, to meet each other, to make new acquaintances. The evenings are unduly prolonged, and their raturn home is not without danger, and when they arrive the parents have not sufficient watch over their children. "What is there to fear," they say; they have only been at a bazaer and for a charitable precise, which is a pretext to conceal less. have only been at a bazarr and for a charitable purpose, which is a pretext to conceal less praise-worthy motives. The council has decided to prohibit this evil in future without the permission of "L'Ordinaire," who can only grant permession when he is satisfied that no evil can rearth. No more bazaars, etc., can be held on Sunday or on holidays, intoxicating drinks shall not be sold, and picnics by night are forbidden. I cannot tolerate elections in bazaars, and I expressly forbid them. The elections are held (it may be between two politicians or even between two young ladies) and cians or even between two young ladies) and the result is division between families and

#### persons formerly good friends. Decree XVI. Comparaing schools for children,

This decree is commented upon at some length. Lee XIII and Pius IX are quoted in urging the necessity of attending school and the clergy are recommended to guard the schools carefully as being the guarantee of the Canadian people of the faith, good morals and even

The danger that there is in frequenting Probestant schools is so great that where the majority of the people are Protestant it is the duty of Catholics to establish separate schools and to make scorifices for that purpose and to take advantage of the civil laws favorable to that purpass. The decree lays down that Catholics shall not aid with their money the construction of Protestant schools unless they are forced by law or by circumstances. Even when a Catholic has no children he is obliged to give of his means for the support of Catholic schools. The conservation of the faith is worth more than all the treasure of the world.

Decree XVII. Concerning societies for promoting temperance.

Intemperance is the source of the greatest evils which afflict us : it is productive of much harm

which smict us; it is productive or much harm, and can only be restrained by force or by the powerful grace of God.

The Fathers of the Council exhort us to a holy zeal to combat the monster and to refuse absolution to the members of the municipal council who, in defiance of their conscience, give licenses to the unworthy and to hotel keep ers who violate the civil and moral law of sell ing without license.

Decree XVIII. Concerning the avoidance of bias phemy, the fathers cry out and raise their voice like a trumpet, warning the people of this crime.

Show to all the enormity of this sin in the eyes of God, and how degrading it is from a cial standpoint.

Decree XX. Concerning certain occasions for sinning nd avoiding dangerous circumstances. By this decree the Fathers of the Seventh

Council put the faithful on their guard against theatres, circuses, amateur theatricals, snow-shee tramps, skating, clubs and excursions, dime museums, children's balls and balls for young people.

Decree XXI. Concerning the obligations of physician towards the cick.

The Catholic physicians should remembe that they have another duty besides prolonging life. They ought not to delay too long before having the last rites administered, nor to administer medicines which tend to render the patient insensible and interfers with their reli-

Decree XXII. Concerning the Catholic writings.

Animated by a true Catholic spirit, possessing a sacred doctrine, the Catholic writers worthy of the name ought to submit their works to their bishops, especially those having reference to the church and state.

Decree XXIII. Concerning light and improper liters

The bad books are often a past which invade society, especially in towns and on account of their cheapness in ore poor and rich alike. On this subject, as on that of blasphemy, cry out Oh pastors. From the pulpit and the com-

great wrong against society from which they banish its instinctive honor and the honesty inherent in every mind. Decree XXV. Concerning the acquiring of property by a prescriptive right.

This is dwelt upon at considerable length and treated in its legal and moral aspects, Decree XXVI. Concerning secret societies

The Fathers of the Council review here in a summary manner the Council review here in a summary manner the pressing exhortations made in the pastoral already published, and urge the faithful to be on their guard against every kind of forbidden societies.

## English and French in Eastern Ontario.

(Toronto Globe.) A citizen of Toronto wishing to obtain some information concerning the use of the French language and the English language in Prescots and Russell, wrote to a resident of Prescott, who has had business to a realdent of Frescots, who has had business dealing with the people of that county for fifty years. A long and interesting letter was written in reply. The writer states what is admittedly the fact, namely, that the French population, of Prescott and Russell is rapidly increasing, and that the English population, relatively at least, is decreasing. But he also states that during his lifetime the people of the neighborhood are becoming "least of the neighborhood are becoming "less distinctly French and more like English folks in dress, language and notions of living, comfort, etc." A great many French people of his acquaintance "speak English one to another and to others when they have the chance. They are very anxious to learn English so that they may speak to the English in that language, and are very fond of airing their English. I know of several families who speak the English almost

exclusively, although they are all French "
Again he writes, "Some of the French children are sent to the two English schools of my
neighborhood in order that they may learn to speak the English language; the parents have repeatedly told me that in their opinion it was very necessary that their children should know how to speak both languages, and I am sure it is the feeling among them generally." They are proud of saying "My child speaks English quits well."

We have referred to this letter, not in order

to show how the English and French languages are used in schools, but because we think it affords evidence of the strong disposition of the French Cauadians to learn the English language and to adopt English customs. The result of this disposition is that the French are becoming Anglicised, not by coerciou, but by the opera-tion of forces which are more powerful than human laws. That movement is now going on naturally and eagily, and it is almost impossible to conceive of any cause which can permanently thwart it. It is obvious that English is to be the language of North America, that all its business will be transacted in English, and that esking nothing but French. And it is to be recollected that no law freside or in the market place, or to write English in the nawspapers. The wise and statesmanlike policy is to give the French Canadians every opportunity of learning English, but not, by regulations which are tainted by injustice, to make the French Canadians hate the English language and regard its use as an evidence of submission to oppression.

## A Kidnapping Case.

Eelmont, near Truro, N.S., reports a sensational kidnapping case. A girl named Staples, belonging to that place, went to Boston and married a man named Anglel. A little girl was born to them, Subsequently Mr. Bartholmew, a spiritualist, boarded with them. Mrs. Anglel became a spiritualist, boarded with them.
Mrs. Anglel became a spiritualist, deserted her
home, g t a divorce, and married Bartholmew.
The Massachusestts court gave Anglel control
of the child, but the mother had the privilege
of seeing it once a week. Recently she kidnapped the child and skipped to Truro. Anglel, the father, followed her, obtained the services of a policeman, disguised himself, drove to his ex-wife's home, saw the child playing near the house, and captured it. The mother made her appearance and a struggle for the child ensued. Victory fell to the father and policeman. They drove to Truro, followed by the mother. The father and child took a train en route for Boston, but were overtaken by another Truro-policeman and arrested at the instigation of the mother. Lawyers were engaged, and now Mr. Anglel swaits an order from the Massachusetts court confirming his alleged authority to retain custody of his four-year old little girl. On Friday morning, two constables with a warrant attempted to arrest Mr. Angel, the father, and secure the child. Angel, who was under bonds to appear at Squire Tapper's court at ten o'clock, resisted arrest, and when the child was seized drew a revolver and fired two shots, one striking Constable Kennedy in the cheek, making a serious wound. The other ball was imbedded in the wall Constable Densmore fled and Kennedy was seized and ejected. The fraces occurred in the lobby of the Victoria hotel. Angel subsequently appeared in court and heard his divorced wife give evidence that seriously compromised her own character.

OWTAWA, May 10 .- The Journal this evening publishes over a column of interviews with prominent members of St. Andrew's church here on the conduct of the pastor, Rev. T. W. Hersidge, in opposing the action of the Ottawa Presbytery, of which he is moderator, in passing a resolution endorsing the action of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance on the Jesuit question. Mr. Herridge is fairly supported, but many members speak strongly and bitterly of his conduct on the entire matter. Especially do they object to the language of his letter published in the *Interior*, of Ohicago, in which he accuses the elders of the church with being hotheaded and fanatical.

## CATHOLIC MORALITY

As Illustrated in the Lives of the Irish People.

Rev. R. L. Everett, an English Protestant minister, who visited Ireland recently and wrote for the Christian World his impression of Catholicity in that unhappy land. After praising the Irish observance of Sunday, he

"By their fruits ye shall know them' said the Lord of all Ohristians, speaking of His disciples. Apply this text to the Cal no-lic Irish. Is their religion all forms and superstitions, or has it a real hold upon their hearts and lives? Take the text of the L'en Commandments. Is purity a Christian victue? where is Protestant Britain in comparison with Catholic Ireland in regard to this? Simply nowhere. All statistics and all testi-monies affirm this? A young man who sine against a woman in this respect in Ireland is so condemned by all his neighbors that his life is made a burden to him, and he is forced

#### HER SONS VIRTUOUS AND CHIVALROUS.

to emigrate.

"Even in the wild outburst of 1798, it is admitted on all hands that not a woman was wronged at the hands of rebeis, while, both before and after it, sins against Catholic women on the part of the troops were shamefully frequent. What stronger testamony can we have to the power of the Catholic religion than its shills to hold in restrict the than its ability to hold in restraint the strongest passions of human nature. The conditions of life under which the Catholic rdligion obtains this conquest in Ireland increase our admiration for its power. The people live there crowded together in their poor cabins, and thus necessarily are in the way of temp-tation; and their land too, is full of priests sworn to a single life, yet in familiar and con-stant social intercourse with family life and with other eex.

"The island is full of inflammable material and of dangerous situations, yet it is the purest land under the sun, at least as regards the Catholic part of its population. How can any tair-minded Christian man withhold high praise to the Catholic teachers for this good practical fruit which their teachings bear. Then, again, take the test of family affection. He that provideth not for his own, and capecially for those of his own house, says the Apostle, has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. I have heard steady, wellconducted, religious men in England, if called upon to contribute to aged father or mother business will be transacted in English, and that conducted, reagious men'n England, it called only those who are weak and willing to be left behind in the race will neglect to learn English. Compilain, most bitterly of having the old father or mother hung arreund their necks. The distribution or mother hung arreund their necks. The fooling and conduct of the Irish to their aged parents might well shame such as these, and I have quoted actual words heard from the indicating to the French Canadians that they are a pride in apparatus nothing hus.

## THE POOR.

"In the histories of evictions in Ireland three generations are generally found in the cabina; a place by the turf fire having been kept for the old folks. Then look at the money sent from America to the fatherland by the exiled Irish. How many a rent waten the land would not carry has been paid out of the earnings of sons and daughters in America sent over by them to the old folks at home? There was no poor law in Ireland till 1838; until then they had to keep their old and sick, or see them starve. In the early part of this century the support of these were actually estimated to cost the poor of Ireland some \$3,000,000 a year out of their incredibly scanty earnings. No doubt the poor law has been a bad school-master in England, and the absence of it may have strengthened family ties in Ireland. But the poor law has never, we believe, been the chosen Catholic mode of relieving the poor.

## COMPARATIVELY CRIMBLESS.

" And in Catholic Ireland it is certain that family affection and family mutual help far exceed what are to be seen in Britain. This again is a good 'fruit' of no mean order. Take again, the test of ordinary orime. Outside of agrarian outrages there is less of murder and of savage brutality, or of atealing, or wife beating, or of drunkenness, than in England. The records of the court show this, In our own travels in the country we saw only three drunken men, and they were, each of them, English soldiers. If it were not for the land question they would hardly need any police in Ireland. Even with the orimes which sprung out of a bad system and bad government there is less crime per head of the population in Ireland than in England. So that when tried by the test of obedience to the Ten Commandments, Catholic Ireland again carries away the palm from Protestant Britain. I am told by the Protestant residents in Ireland that, as household servants, Catholic girls are proverbially preferred, even to Pro-

testant girls. "Is not there material in all this for much profitable reflection on the part of those of us who have been brought up to regard Popery As a child of the devil !"

Mrs. Wm. Amos, wife of William Amos, saloon keeper, Hamilton Ont., was alarmed by the cry of her five-year-old child on Friday afternoon, and, on going to the rescue, found a live cockroach in the child's mouth. The youngster sickened and vomited two more live conkroaches. A physician was called and ad-ministered a mild emesic, when the child vo-

## RESEDA:

Or, Soprows and Joys. Second Part

Arthur watched her till she was out of sight, and a strange expression came over his pallid face.
"I see that Miss Burtonihas more beauty than heart," remarked Edward, who could not longer contain his indignation. "No other woman would see a man half killed for her whim with parker halfuress."

CHAPTER V. Continued.

such perfect calminess. I hope you will pay her off, Arthur. Oan you try to go on? he added, as he saw his friend grow paler and paler. I will support you on your horse; do you think you can get back to Castle Burton?"

"I will not stop at Castle Burton." answered Arthur, in a faint voice; "and if I grow weaker and become unconscious, I entreat you, Edward, to leave me on the roadside rather than take me there.

They moved slowly on, Edward supporting Arthur on his horse and fearful of not reaching the village near Castle Burton in time. When, they were in sight of the Castle, Arthur began to spit blood, and then fainted away. His last words before he became insensible were: "To Teresa's, Edward, to Teresa's cottage, not to the Castle !'

Edward, accordingly, had him conveyed to the costage, and Madeline was much frightened when she saw him carried in. She at once, as we have seen, went to call Teresa, who immediately sent a messenger to summon the doctor the neighbouring town, and another to Arthur's mother,

Torsa was much attached to her young cousin, and as soon as every care had been be stowed upon him, she begged Edward to come and speak to her in the parlor. His silence re-garding the cause of the accident, seemed to her strange, and she was also surprised that Arthur had been brought to the cottage instead of the

Edward told ber all that had happened, with out attempting to conceal the impression which Mary's unfeeling conduct had upon him. As he was speaking, Lady Burton came into the room; she had been astonished at Teresa's absence and had come to inquire the cause. She seemed much affected when she heard of the accident. and asked to be shown at once into Arthur's

Edward politely but firmly opposed her desire, declaring that no one else should see his plait my be friend, whom he believed to be seriously injured, umes by manifely and another than the destruction of the serious statement of the destruction of the serious statement of the serious st until the doctor's arrival.

"But I cannot hear of Arthur being anywhere but at the Cartle," she exclaimed; "at ar rate, let him be taken there, Sir Edward."

"It is out of the question, Lady Bur" cannot allow him to be moved." "Then it must be done without your permission," said Lady Burton, "So could no longer control her temper, are sho could no longer control her temper, are who had a fore-boding that her schemes regressively who had a fore-marriage would be unsue. "They her daughter's added, "I shall send Per and Sam, and they will bring Arthur to, the Oast's with all possible

care."
"I must inform you, Lady Burton, that your orders cannot be carried out," replied Sir Edward, who was provoked by her obstinate determination, and becam to suspect its real

"And I tell you they shall be carried out, Sir Edward, !" exclaimed Lady Burton, imperiously. "We shall see," replied the young man; "your

consin has expressed his wishes on the subject.
Lady Burton. After having been half-killed for a caprice of your daughter's, I will not see

him sacrificed for a fancy of her mother's."
"My daughter! my daughter!" stammered
out Lady Burton; "what had my daughter to
do with the matter?" do with the matter?"
"She has merely been the cause of the accident," answered Edward, bluntly, "and I can assure you she took it very calmly. Do not be uneasy, Lady Burton, she did not feel it in the

least, and needed no persuasion so induce her to continue her ride. I have no doubt she is at this moment telling her friends that poor Arthur, wishing to show off his horsemanship, tried at a sign from her fair hand to jump a wall, and was awkward enough to fall and hurs his and was awkward enough so lair and little lieg! It is sad to be plain and awkward! Very amusing, it is not, Lady Burton?"
"You are jesting, Sir Edward, but your jests are very ill-timed. Be so good as to speak

are very intermed. De so good as to speak seriously on this serious subject."

"Allow me, Sir Edward, to repeat to my sister-in law what you have told me," said Teresa, in a conciliating manner. And she gave a simple account of the whole matter.

"Is that all ?" exclaimed Lady Burton Really, Sir Edward, one would have thought that my daughter had at least committed a murder; it is the most natural thing possible. Arthur was not at all bound to take the lean. and if there was any real danger, you, as hi friend, ought have hindered him. I am more anxious than ever to see him, for I should be extremely sorry if he shared your prejudices. Mary thought no doubt that it was an ordinary fall, and she knew that her aunt was expecting

her. I shall go to my nephew at once."
"I have already told you, Lady Burton, that
he cannot see you," said Sir Edward, raising

At that moment the door of the room to which Arthur had been conveyed was opened, and William appeared in the hall where the latter part of this conversation had taken place. "Mr. Arthur," he said, "has sent me to say that he is unable to receive Lady Burton, and he begs Sir Edward will come to him," and having delivered his message, William returned to:
Arthur's room, accompanied by Sir Edwad.
"I will set this all to rights," murmered Lady Burton, excitedly, and without even re-turning Edward's bow. "Arthur must listen to

turning Edward's bow. "Arthur must listen to me. Do you think he is really in danger?" she added, turning to Teresa. "Sir Edward thinks so; the loss of blood alarms him," answered Teresa, sadly; "but we really hardly know what to hope or to fear Here however," she added, "comes the

You will send Madeline to me, as soon as

he has done giving his opinion" said Lady Burton, in a commanding tone. "Certainly Charlotte, and as you are going back to the Castle, perhaps you will be good enough to have rooms prepared for Madeline

and me. I must give the costage up to Arthur's family, who will no doubt come as soon as

Lady Burson coldly assented, and then left the cottage and returned to the Castle.

#### CHAPTER VI. FAILURE

"Mary, my dear, go and get ready; your auut will not wait for us, and you know I particularly want you to come with me to the cottage to day."

Mary, who was reclining on a sofa and amus-ing herself with a little king Charles spaniel, pouted a little with her rosy lips, and said, "I won't go to the cottage."

"In the first place because my aunt has not

"She could not leave her son."

as you can Make my advice and put on your pink dress; ly is very becoming to you."

"Missished reen better," said Mary, who was in soon radicatory mood.

"It on anything you like, but don't keep made." reverse.
Madeline had an open portfolio, before her, and was dreaming of the past while the night came on. Happy as she was with Teresa, the

tree. Teress herself often marvelled at the faithful memory of her little. Mignonette. "I cannot tell you, Teress," she would say, "how vividly the face of my mother comes before me. When I close my eyes I can see her, I hear her speak, she looks at me, and though my heart grows heavy, I seem to hear her say, I will return!" And then Madeline would think of her grandfatner, of the dear old man whose conversion had, in God." Providence, been brought about by the childish on making a beginning.

"I suppose my alint is very angry with me, Madeline," she said, laughing. "I never saw her so vexed." "Teresa is very kind," answered Madeline "Teresa is very kind, auswered in addition."

"Certainly you have every reason to speak of her kindness," rejoined Mary; "but I wish she could be just as well as kind."

"Teresa is always just, Mary."

"I know you consider her perfect, and she has the same opinion of you. I can't think how it is that you never quarrel. But you have not answered my question—is not my aunt very much displeased with me?

"She is fond of Sir Arthur, and the cannot un."

"She is fond of Sir Arthur, and the cannot un."

"I she is fond of Sir Arthur, and the cannot un."

"I she is fond of Sir Arthur, and accident. How shell I do your usir?"

"Just as you like. And the Burtons, Madeline, what do they say?" prayer, for now she could see one true meaning and connection of past events. How often she prayed for his soul! How so rejoiced, in the Protestant country where she was now living in the Catholic Faith, and especially in the doctrine of the Communion of Saints! "Grand-papa does not seem to be completely dead to "the sometimes said." for I am how for

eline, what do they say ?"
"I have not been in the cottage since their her Asart. She turned page after page of the book of memory and a name was written on every page. The good Rector and the gentle Martha, had the first place, for she had lived arrival, as you know, Mary.' "But my aunt spends her d ys there, the must have told you something,"
"I have no right to repeat anything Teresa says to me in confidence," ", aid Madeline, with with them; then came Oid Castle and its in-habitants, especially Alan, who was so strong, and also so clever and obliging and kind to her;

irmness. Mary seemed vexe? ... 'After all," she said,
"it would be but, trifling indiscretion, and you would be duty trifling indiscretion, and you what you are doing looks very poor; pray plait my are in five. Your silence speaks volumes in me, and I believe the whole family unit are in blaming me. Not Arthur; indeed the ere cor fellow is quite incapable of being offended with anyone."

Although Madeline had great self-command

the expression, which passed over her counten-ance when Mary said these words seamed to in-dicate a very different opinion.

You shake your head," observed Mary, turn-ing to look her full in the face. "Does Arthur really bear me any malice?"
"My dear Mary, I am very sorry, but you are

asking me a great many questions which I can-not answer, this morning."

"So you are pleased to say; but I cannot see why you should not tell me the plain truth. Is

Arthur vexed with me or not?" "I know that he is to leave the cottage today, Mary, and I have not once seen him here: that seems to me to show some vexation on his

not the talent of the people of Kerprat, the lak dried up in their ink-bottles, and the corresjondence slackened and ultimately died out. Teresa, who knew of Madeline's great deire, would gladly have gratified it but for Sir John's state, which mad her unwilling to be far from Castle Burton; ever since he had been so much worse she had hardly left the cottage except for a shert visit in the neighbourhood. A postioular good opportunity for this visit to part."
"What? he is leaving the cottage without oming to see us?" cried Mary, greately surprised. "Oh! it is quite impossible"
"It is the truth, however, and I know that
Teresa, who loves peace, has been unable to persuade him to come and thank Lady Burton for

particular good opportunity for this visit to Kerprat, however, presented itself.

Mrs. Fellows like most of her country-women, had an inborn love of travelling and on having called so often." "And he always managed, for some reason or other, not to receive ber," murmured Mary, knitting her delicate eyebrows.

"Shall I help you to finish dressing?" asked Madelina. "No, thank you," answered Mary, bluntly; "if you see my mother, pray tell her I am com-

ing down directly."

Madeline left the room, and Mary rang for Bersy, who came immediately, bringing the

dress which Mary had asked for. "Why have you brought that dress?" said the young lady.
"You said you would put on your green dress,

una moved about from norm to south of the country, had sojourned at Saint-Servan, Cherbourg, Lille, and Pau, and had finally exteblished herself in Pairs. She kept up a continued correspondence with Teresa and Madeline, who miss."
I have changed my mind; give me my white

Piqué."

Betsy brought it immediately, and Mary silently inished dressing; then turning towards a long mirror, looked at herself and smiled.

The white dress was at once simple and elegant, and set off her beauty to great advantage. Madeline's words had stung her to the quick; and full of confidence in her charms. she never doubted that Arthur would again be at her

feet.
"I shall win the day, after all," she said to herself; "and whatever happens, I shall some day be Lady Burton, if I choose." She put on a graceful hat with a white feather,

took her gloves and went down steirs.
When Lady Burton saw her she felt the same confident assurance, the cloud cleared away from her countenance, and she did not think of repreaching her for her delay. Teresa had already gone to the cottage, and the mother and

As they approached they saw a little open carriage standing near the gate, and Arthur Burton was leaving the house. He was pale, and walked with some difficulty; they met him at the garden-gate, he bowed coldly and did not stop to shake hands with his relations; his mother had gone and he was about to start for

his home. The two ladies made anxious inquiries regard-

'Ine two ladies made anxious inquiries regarding his health, to which he replied that he was well and was only suffering from weakness.

"It is fortunate that we have come in time to prevent your departure, Arthur," said Lady Burton. "Mary has been so unhappy on account of the accident which might have cost your life, that you seelly must account and the said that you well a most account. your life, that you really must come and pay us visit, and besides there must be a little explanation between you. Did not Teresa tell you that I quite expected you to luncheon?"
"Excuse me, Lady Burton. Teress gave me

your message and urged me to accept your invitation, but it is really impossible; my mother is expecting me.

I will send her word that you are with us. It will be quite easy."

"You are very good, Lady Burton; I really cannot go to the Castle."

"Well, you must promise to come this week—choose your own day."

"I cannot really promise anything of the kind. It would be breaking the cath I have "The cath you have taken!" exclaimed Lady

Burton, alarmed at his resolute tone.
"Yes, Lady Burton," answered Arthur, raising his head and looking hanghtily at Mary; "I have baken an oath that I will never again enter Castle Burton until I am master there, and I hope that day is very distant. Pray re-

member me to Sir John."

And howing to the surprised ladies he went to his carriage, got into it and desired the coachman to drive on, without even bestowing another glance on the ceantiful Mary, who was red with anger and confusion.

## CHAPTER VII.

# devoted to serious medication, or melancholy JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

washing contradictory mode.

At the consequence of the large as he was with Teres, the first one anything you filled, but don't keep the contract of the large as he was with Teres, the first one anything you filled. But don't you are very awkward to day," said Mary, too first one and any the reading the letters which the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of the letters which the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of mother was ever living in her work of the minory of the letters which the latter which the latter which the latter which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters which the latter was an any liting of the letters was well with any liting of the letters was well with any liting of the letters was an any liting of the letters was well with any liting of the letters was well with the letters was an any liting was an any liting of the letters was an any liting was any liting was very distres

#### THE LEGEND OF THE LAKE.

Providence, been brought about by the childish prayer, for now she could see the true meaning

he sometimes said, "for I can pray for

All the inhabitants of Kerpra; had a place in

then there was the active stirring, good-heart-ed Mr. Dubouloy, whose commanding voice grew gentle when she spoke to Madeline; there

grew gentle when she spoke to Madeline; there were her noisy, boisterous, generous boys, and at their head, George, the strong handed executor of justice and the protector of the fragile Mignonette, when his brothers games were too rough; and last of all there was Job, the fair haired Job, who now bore the tonaure in the midst of his flowing locks, and whose poice was heard near the alter.

voice was heard near the altar. Sometimes Madeline had a great longing to see Kerprat again, with its sands, its steeple, the

church where she had made her First Commundion, the presbytery. Old Castle with its dark fir-trees the Cubouloy's wild garden, and the White House, with its medows and copses; are

would fain haveassured all that firmends of him

childhood that she had never forgotton then. Some letters had indeed passed between then,

and Madeline had heard, when it was too lete, that her mother had been at Kerprat and lad

gone back to America; but letter-writing was not the talent of the people of Kerprat, the ink

while in the Isle of Wight and afterwards at

Clifton. She had met with much unkindness from the family of her late husband who were

deeply offended by her conversion to the Catholic faith, and in consequence had determined to live in France instead of in England. She

were fond of her, notwithstanding her little peculiarities, and her last letter had contained the following paragraph—"Mr. Duchêne's

cousin, whom I have mentioned to you, is dead,

and business connected with her property takes him to Southampton. From Southampton he

will go to St. Malo, and thence to visit his

brother in that corner of Brittsany where we met Miss Gerting (Gerting was the old English lady's version of Gertin, the name of Madeline's

grandfather.) After spending a few days there

he will return to Paris. Does not this plan seem

the very thing for you, dear Tearess, since you wish to let Madeline have another sight of

Rerprat? Mr. Duchene is ready to be your escort. Do not let such an opportunity escape you; come and spend the winter in Paris, you

will find it very pleasant, and the change will

do you good.

The proposal was a tempting one, but Teresa heattated. Sir John, neglected as he was by

his wife and daughter, greatly needed her lov

hesitation, hardly ventured to let Teresa know

how delightful the plan seemed to her; yet she ardently longed to go and pray beside her

grandiather's grave, to see her old friends, and

the places where she had spent her childhood

with all its peace and all its sorrows, its days of cloudless gladness and its premature cares

and anxieties.

A quick, light step upon the gravel-walk sud-

dealy aroused the young girl from her musings,

and Teresa entered the drawing-room through

the glass door which opened to the garden Dark as it was, Madeline observed that she

looked pale and worn. She san down wearily and covered her face with her hands. Madeline

came to her side, unfastened her bonnet-strings

came to her side, unraspend her connect-strings and seeing that tears were in her eyes, said sorrowfully, "Dear Teresa, what is the matter? Oh! what has happened?"

"Nothing very bad, Madeline," said Teresa; "dont he frightened: I was taken by surprise, that is all, I was not prepared for such a scene, and I could never have thought that Charlotte

and I could never have thought that Charlotte

would have gone so far. It is very hard to bear such unjust reproaches."

such unjust reproaches."

Teresa's tone, when she said these words, was even more full of sorrow than of indignation.

"She reproached you, Teresa?" said Made-

line, gently.
"She reproached me bitterly. I felt sure that
the line of conduct which had been taken by
the line of conduct which had been taken by

Arthur's family and by Arthur himself would be attributed to my influence by Charlotte who,

moved about from north to south of the

Night had come, but the full moon shed her soft light on the park. The costage, which stood on a rising ground, looked over a great part of the property. Moonlit walks wound round dark groves of trees and lost themselves in their shadow; the course of the river was marked by finating line of mist; further off, the broad smooth lane lay like a silver mirror for which the grey jagged rocks formed a sculptured frime; the ancient trees stood up like giants against the clear sky, and strange effects of light and shade were made by the moonbeams as they played upon their rugged and gnarled trucks.

The deep calm and serene beauty of the night exercised a soothing influence on Teresa, whose terves had been greatly shaken by the stormy come of he afternoon. Her charming countenance recovered its habitual expression of gentle melancholy, and when, after half an hour's silence, she again spoke to Madeline; her voice

had regained its usual tone.

"Madeline," the said, caressing the young girl who knelt beside her, "we will take advantage of the opportunity which Mrs. Fellowes tas proposed.

"Shall we, really, Teresa?" exclaimed Made

line.
"I have made up my mind," continued
Teresa, "we will spend the winter in Paris. I Teresa, "we will spend the winter in Paris. I can no longer deceive myself. Charlotte has at last broken the hond of habit which bound me to her, and as she has closed her door against me, I can no longer fulfil the mission I had undertaken in regard to John. Mary's unfeeling conduct on the occasion of Arthur's accident has convinced me of her complete want of heart, I can expect nothing from her. To remain in the immediate neighborhood of these two who are so closely connected with me and yet seem determined not to be on friendly terms with me, is putting myself to needless pain. By going away for some months I shall give time for their feelings to charge, and by and by I will return to my brother, if he is not dead or mad." "Oh!" exclaimed Madeline, with an expres-

sion of terror.
"Have you seen him since our return?" in

quired Teresa,
"No. You know that he never left his room while we were at Castle Burton." "Then you have no idea how altered he is he has grown dreadfully pale and thin. For the last few days he has refused to go out, and has hardly spoken a word. His nights are very restless and disturbed, he does not sleep, he talke incoherently, his eyes are wild, he starts as if in terror, and cries out; Peter has of his own accord sat up with him for several nights. How could anyone be so cruel as to send away this faithful servant who is so watchful, and is also stronger than poor John? The attendant now with him is an old man whom he could easily everpower in a fit of excitement, and such te will come To.day I went to pay a last visit to my poor brother. I kept back my tears, and controlled my feelings as well as I could, and went to his room. Alas alas! I was quite frightened by his raving: h was in one of those attacks which Peter had mentioned to me when his physical sufferings affect his brain I charged the man who has taken Peter's place to Watch him most carefully, and gave him hopes of a reward for hie atter

tion; but who can say whether he will really look after him as he ought?"
"Kate will be furious with Lady Burton," said Madeline; "she believes that no one but her son can take proper care of Sir John." "It is but too true; Peter thoroughly under stood John's strange state, he knew attack was coming on, and he directed his walks. If he should take it into his head to go ing care, and she had one of those devoted hearts that never shrink from any sacrifice.

Madeline, who understood the reason of her hosting health and the reason of her

Why are you afraid of the lake?" "Because in John's present mental state the object of a walk to the lake would be a terrible one. Do you not know the legend of the lake of Castle Burton, Madeline?" "No. I only know that it is the chosen scene

to the lake the new servant would not prevent

of apparitions. It is the fitting hour for marvellous tales, said Teresa, in a melancholy tone, "and if you wish to hear the story I will tell it; Kate in deed would tell it better than I can, but if my version is less remantic than hers, it may per-haps be more historically accurate."

Teresa leaned back in her arm-chair and be-

gan the ghost-story.
"From the time that one of our ancestors was found murdered on the bank of the lake, the place has been baunted. When misfortune threatens our family the bloody shade of Sir Richard and the ghost of the Red Lady appear there. The Red Lady is a kind of spirit of the take, and whoever sees her is sure to die within the year. Her height is far above the common height of women, she is wrapped in a red mantle, and wears a wreath of red roses on her manue, and wears a wread of red roses on her pale forehead. She was first seen on the very night of Sir Richad's death, sitting on that great flat stone at the end of the rocks, her long black hall hurg down over her red gar-

ments, and shi was weeping and wringing her hands." Teresa lookedat Madeline, who was listening with the most arnest attention. "I ought to stop here," shesaid, "for here ends the super-

step here," anesaid, "for here ends the super-natural part of the story."
"Tell me al you know, Teresa," said the young girl; "want to hear everything."
"Well, the, to come to actual history. In the time of Eward IV., Sir Richard Burton, as a partisan of the house of York, took an

instead of looking the whole matter fairly in the face, choses to lay the blame on others; but the face, choses to lay the blame on others; but I know her ways and did not much concern my self. However, when I saw that she did not come to the cottinge, I thought I had better be beforehand with her, and I did not sak you to come with me to the Castle, as I felt that a storm was impending. I heard from Kate that there had been many painful scenes between the mother and daughter, between the husband and wife, and between Charlotte and Peter. As I arrived at the Castle I met Peter, who had just been dismissed. This gave me great pain; Peter is most devoted and is very strong, and no one else can look after poor John as he has done. I thought no more of Arthur's departure and active share a the civil wars which desclated England. Hi nearest relation had espoused the opposite cuse, and was devoted to Henry VI. and his brave and unfortunate Queen Margaret. S. Richard was at the famous battle of Barnet, wher the last hopes of the Red Rose were brough to nought. His coasin fell with his two sons in that terrible field. Sir Richard,

and grief of her gentle friend fore gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, that Lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the Lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the Lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the Lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the Lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the Lady Burton mast have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the bound of the state lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the bound of the state lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the bound of socton gone her to the bounds of the state lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, the bounds of the state lady Burton must have gone beyond all bounds. She tried to persuade her, to go lo rest.

I am not ill, "spelled Tersas; "and I should make the window open, or rather open to was condemned to death for sorcery, the popular bears of the bounds of the same of the popular bar of t since John has grown so much worse he has since John has grown so much worse he has often talked of the apparition. This very evening, when I bid him good by, he said to me most earnestly, and with a strange expression of countenanse, 'Teresa, do not take the path by the lake when you go home to the cottage this transfer and in a later than the strange of the cottage. this evening; and to satisfy him I promised that I would come the other way. But," exclaimed Teresa, suddenly, "don't I see some one coming from the Castle? Oh! has something dreadful happened to John ?"

11 2127

Madeline looked in the direction to which Teresa pointed. A man was running towards them. He ran straight on through the bushes and across the flour beds, breaking the sleeping blossoms by his steps.
(To be Continued.

How a Girl Made Money.

Some time ago a story went the rounds of the papers of the remarkable financial talants of a girl in Mississippi, to whom some one pave five cents on her birthday by way of a joke. She bought a yard of calico with it, cut of which she made a sunbonnet, which had ruffles around the addres and fulls whom the stringer and fulls whom the edges and frills upon the strings, and was altogether so captivating a bit of headgear that a neighbor purchased it from her for forty cents. With this she bought eggs and from these raised chickens, and in a year and a half she has made from the sale of her eggs and chickens \$40. There the story stopped, but it seems there is a sequel to it, for all this happened more than a year ago, and in that time this young woman has invested her \$40 in a cow which has a calf. She raised the calf, selling at the same time the She raised the calf, selling at the same time the milk from the cow to the value of \$20 and the calf proving to be a particularly fine one is valued so much that the young woman who began with five cents is now a presensor of \$60 worth of stock and \$20 in cash, and, with luck is in a fair way to become a rich woman upon the increase of that nickel.

#### Feet-Wear.

Shoes that are worn regularly, if cared for Shoes that are worn regularly, if cared for, will last much longer than if neglected, as is too often the case. A French kid shoe, if carelessly cared for, will not look as well nor last as long as one of an inferior quality that is looked after properly. When shoes are taken off they should be thoroughly brushed, to remove all the dust that invariably collects in the creases, smoothed out with the hand and placed away in a shoehar or box away from the dust. thing. Shoes will last much longer if, when new, they are rubbed with castor oil well into the leather. The oil makes the leather pilable, fills up the pores and prevents it from cracking Where boots are worn every day once a fort night is not too often to oil them. At first the oil, after standing, will give them a gray look, but when dressed it gives them a nice soft

## Physical Training of Girls.

There are many sciences, languages and accomplishments for school girls to master that little time is left for the cultivation of deportment, and Mr. Turveydrop has become a very unpopular figure. In the practice of gymmastics, however, a few minutes might be taken for tics, however, a rew induces migns no saken for the cultivation of a good carriage and a graceful gait, so that, when the young girl is a woman she may not be conscious of a mortifying aw-wardness. It is said that nothing annoys the queen of England so terribly as a careless, negqueen of England so terribly as a careless, negligent carriage. Her own deportment has been always irreproachable. An English teacher who trains women for the drawing-room, secures erect bearing by placing a platter of wood upon her pupil's head. "Hold your shoulders up. Keep your chin high," she directs. An easy way to secure and erect figure is the simple exercise of raising one's self upon tho toes leisureer in a nerfect prependienlar several times as ly in a perfect prependicular several times a day. The body must be in a perfect line, the chin well drawn in and the head up. Another exercise for the same purpose is that of touching the palms of the hands together by arms extended in front of the body and with a regular and graceful movement touching the backs of the hand, behind the body from three to six times, all the while keeping the lungs inflated with pure air. This first lesson of deportment is by no means the easiest, but, when attained, is a surety for an easy grasp of all other principles.

#### To be in Style. As the season advances it becomes clearly

evident that there will be very marked changes in existing styles during the coming summer. While the Directoire, Empire, modified tailor, and plain plated street costumes will continue in favor, we must be prepared for decided innovations in the way of elaborate and dressy trimmings. Puffic. Influences and fire. trimmings. Ruffies, pnffs, 'flounces and fur belows" are looming up in the near future; and dressy dresses are to be absolutely covered with them. A number of imported costumes show pinked, gathered, shirred, putted and plaited flounces, while bigs ruffles bound over on the edges, finished with gimp or braid, or cut in small points like saw teeth, are set on in almost every imaginable form. They appear in scallops, points aquares and eccentric envives, or are used in groups, short lengths of them being so arranged as to form squares on the skirt bredths. The entire back of a skirt, may be covered with called upon you."

"Ne could not leave her son,"
"She could not leave her son,"
"The six to any, the did not wish to come and you."
"Well, even if it be so," said Lady Burton, it is be so, "said Lady Burton, it is be so," said Lady Burton, it is be so, "said Lady Burton, it is be so," said Lady Burton, it is be so, "said Lady Burton, it is be so, "said Lady Burton, it is be so described and it wery strong, and no one else the son it is the reverted lady who had lost her make the son it is the said lady the had lost her make a sound to be some that the son it is the said lady the had lost her make a sound to be some that the said strong him, if the said lady the had lost her make a sound to be some that the said strong him, and the said lady be not less than the said lady the had lost her make a sound to be some that the said had the said had the said lady the had lost her make a sound to be some that the said had very nerrow flounces or with those of graduatived width and wide panels are made alternated flounces and puffs, or of either ones according to taste. It is unquestionably the fact that

have full fleged Empire and Directoire costums with all their quaintaness and beauty.

A great deal of ribbon is to be medithe season and is considered suitable to all age. It is magarial. The most stylish are satisfially falle and more in the new shades; and they are arranged in long lines with looped ends. Wide ribbon is used with a bow on the right shoulds the waist line in bows and ends. The hair will have to come down. Bonnets

and hate demand a low coifing. This will be extremely troublesome for the many who insist upon wearing the hair high at home. Women subject to headaches should except this style with a ridity, as constant piling of the hair upon the top of the head is sure to heat the brain and aggravate the trouble.

Perfect plain, full, undraped skirts, gauged to the belt or bodice, are immensely fashion.

The tacked belted waist, the yoke waist, and the full sailor blouse of last summer will be repeated in light weight silks,

For the fashionable "choker," use quite wide black ribbon that will permit to fold and make the fastening in the back; a white finish is not required, and it is this fact that constitutes the charm of the decoration. No gown is so dainly in color or rich in material but that the black right and choker will be in prefer there. girdle and choker will be in perfect harmony with it.

For summer gowns the tucked and shirred ror summer gowns one rucked and shirred sleeves will be repeated, while others of dressy white India silk have the sleeves in wrinkles around the arm its' entire length from the wrist up, and this fulness also extends high above the armhole.

Tea, coffee, and cocoa, are three admissible drinks, but none in excess. For the voice, cocoa is the most peneficial. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are the best that have been di prived of their oil. A cup of thin cocoa, just warm, is to be recommended between the exertions of singing. Tes must not be taken too strong, nor when it has drawn too long, for tes then becomes acid and has a bad influence tes then becomes acid and has a bad infinence upon the mucous membrane that lines the throat. There is always a dry sensation after having a cup of tea that has been allowed to draw too long. A vocalist had better do without sugar in tea and only take milk with it.

The new parasols have handles of natural The new parasols have handles of natural woods, including holly, hamboo, cherry or ebony. These handles terminate sometimes with curiously twisted hoops, or large hooks or knobe, or else they are quaintly carved or tipped with silver or gold. They are quite long this season, those for general use, also coaching parasols, having sticks that measure 14 inches beyond the edge of the silk cover when closed. The direction parasols have much longer handles extendtoire parasols have much longer handles, extending 18 inches beyond the cover.

Washing silks, called silk cheviots, are among the spring importations, and are to be used for blouses, and also for entire dreases.

Few fashionable women wear draped skirts

## For the Housewife.

This receipt for apple jelly may be used in plain families with appreciated results: Peel and cut up a pound of fine flavored apples (to weigh a pound after preparation); put them in a stew pan with three ounces of granulated sugar, half a pint of water, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When cooked to a pulp, pass through a strainer, and stir in one creases, smoothed out with the hand and placed creases, smoothed out with the hand and placed away in a shoebag or box away from the dust, and when wanted for use they can be taken out ready for wear. Where there is not a box or half a teaspoonful of cochineal, and fill a border mold with alternate layers of the colored and when wanted to be the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a closet is the next best than the purpose a close that the purpose a close than the purpose a close that the purpose a close that the purpose a close that the purpose a close than the purpose a close that uncolored apple. When cold, turn out and serve with half a pint of cream whipped solid and

piled in the centre. The natural color of iron is gray, and a little care will keep iron vessels this color. If they are black, it is because they are dirty. It is a good plan, occasionally, if you must use iron ware instead of lighter vessels, to plunge such articles as baking pans, spiders, griddles, etc., in water, with one tablespoonful of soda to each gallon of water, cover close, and cook them for two hours. Then remove one at a time and wash each piece before is dries. You will be amazed at the changed condition of your wares the first time you do it, unless you are one among ten thousand of our housekeepers.

Simple spreads may be made from the cheapest materials. A piece of transparent muslin lined with blue, pink, yellow or green cambrio, with pillow shame to match, is all that is required. In a young girl's room the iron bed-stead is painted pale, pink, a coat of varnish giving it an enameled look. A plain swiss muslin coverlid and pillowsham are edged with narrow lace and lined with pale pink cambric. The corners of the pillow-sham are finished with a flat bow of pink ribbon, and nothing daintier can be imagined.

The table linen shown this season is mostly white, or, if colored, the center of the cloth and napkins are white, with only the fringes and a not very wide band near the edge of some delicate pale color. A much more popular way of getting color upon the table is to lay a coarf down the centre, about two feet wide, em-broidered in some bold outlined design of color. The line Mexican drawn work, sometimes applied to handkerchiefs and scarfs, will convert the beautiful linen woven for this purpose, into tablecloths as costly and elegant as lace. Bands and equares are drawn through with delicate threads, while a broad hemstich, runs about the border. Dolles or linen may be drawn in the same manner, leaving a square in the center for embroidery.

Some women have a passion for baskets, others for bags, and in these they stow away their pieces of tape, braid, buttons, hooks and eyes, and all the other little odds and ends which are necessary in all (well regulated fami-lies. One admirable housekeeper has a means of keeping these little objects that is novel and particularly convenient. She has a series of particularly convenient. See has a series of shallow drawers, each divided into narrow compartments, making a small chiffonniers, or what our grandmothers called more expressively "a chest of drawers," In each compartment is placed the buttons, tapes, thread, and other small ware of the house. There is no diving down into bags in ignorance of what one may draw forth; there is no digging out from a tangle in the depths of a basket. When the drawer is opened every article is seen in full array; "a place for everything and everything in its place being literally carried out. Of the husbands, who is wondering how he can meet his market bills, his water tax, and his gas account. Then his wife looks for further infor-Dogs (are said, so speak 7 are are falls

The Great Leader Testifies Before the Commissien.

He Corrects his Former Evidence and Re pudlates the Apostles of Physical Force. Archbishop Walsh Testifies.

LONDON, May 7.—The Parnell commission TONDON, May 7.—The Parnell commission resumed its aisting to-day. Mr. Parnell upon taking his stand, said he desired to correct that part of his evidence given on Friday in relation to the statement made by him in the House of to the statement made by him in the House of Commons concerning the non existence of secret societies in Ireland. Upon referring to the House he found that his remarks, which had been quoted by Attorney General Webster, reserved particularly to Ribbonism and not to therefore, were a fairly accurate statement of therefore, were a fairly accurate statement of the facts, as Ribbonism at that time practically did not exist in Ireland.

MONEY FOR MOONLIGHTERS.

The cross examination of the witness was then resumed. Mr. Parnell said he had not heard of 100 guineas being paid for the defence of moonlighters at the Cork assizes in 1881. If he had been asked to make such payments, he should in those days have approved of them, if he had reason to believe the law was being strained against a man, but his general rule was to limit such payments as much as possible. He remembered one case in which he had sanctioned the payment of money for the defence of a ed the payment of money for the defence of a ed the paymont of man was acquitted. In an-prisoner and the man was acquitted. In an-other case he remembered Mr. Harris who had made himself responsible for the costs of the defence, but at the same time witness instructed Mr. Harris nos to undertake in the future the defence of accused moonlighters.

MORE ABOUT THE CLAN WA GAEL.

Mr. Parnell said he sometimes paid money from his own private account on behalf of the League. He did not object to an inspection of his accounts. Attorney General Webster here began a protracted examination of the witness began a protracted examination of the witness as to his banking transactions, but failed to elicit anything of note. Being furthur catechized upon his knowledge of Gen, Millen and other members of the physical force party, Mr. Parnell declared that a majority of the members of that a majority of the members of that a protect was alther strangers to him. that party were utter strangers to him. He heard that Mr. Egan had joined the Olan Na Gael. He would regret to find that Mr. Egan had rejoined the physical force party, but should not think such a course unnatural.

GARBLED REPORTS REPUDIATED.

Referring to his speeches made in America as reported in the Irish World, witness said he ould not accept the reports as correct. Mr. Ford garbled the speeches in order to suit the taste of the readers of the Irish World. Wibness had never made this statement publicly be fore because it was not necessary. Recurring to secret societies Mr. Parnell said that he considered that a person who joined the League and continued to be a member of the Clan Na Gael acted to the injury of the League's Policy. Any member of the League who would advocate the me of dynamite would be a traitor. Messrs, O'Brien and Harrington were present at to-day's asssion of the Parnell commission.

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN MEET. LONDON, May 8.-It is an instructive co incident that the close of Mr. Parnell's crossexamination yesterday was followed by his elec-tion as honorary life member of the National Liberal Club of London, and the final decision of Edinburgh Town Council to present him to travel in imagination with her over some of with the freedom of the City of Etinburgh.

The Tories at Edinburgh made much of his Tories at Edinburgh made much of his the edi recent admission and urged the postponement spell-bound as the glorious scenes of sky and hill and dale and lake and river greeted their terday, that Mrs. Gladetone. Who is a content of the expectant eyes. The views included This was defeated. 1818 to be noted also, yet terday, that Mrs. Gladebone, who is a constant visitor at the Commission Court conversed with Mr. Parnell during the lunch interval. Another every striking scene was the entry of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Parnell rushed up and warmly shook hands with him, and Mr. O'Brien's eyes moistened as he congratulated Mr. Parnell of the willness how. Mr. Parnell of the willness how. Mr. Parnell of the congratulation we found ourselves gazing upon the quaint dress of his conduct in the witness box. Mr. Parnell

## BEAR HIS TRANGRESSIONS

half as gracefully. This conversation was only andible to those who happened to be close, but the affectionate meeting between the two conrades made an impression on all the court. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington attended court in the custody of warders, and are taken in the evening to the Pentonville and Holloway pri-sons. There is talk of a popular domonstration to escert them each day. The most interesting evidence after Mr. Parnell's will be Mr. Davitt's, whose knowledge of every detail has materially helped Sir Charles Russel and Mr. Parnell throughout the case. He intends to give very full and frank evidence. He will, I believe, stick up for Patrick Ford.

## PARNELL IN THE STATES.

LONDON, May 8 -Mr. Parnell's examination was finished before the commission to day. He testified that the reception committee in America comprised the leading merchants of New York, representing citizens, and ministers of religion. In his speeches in New York, witness declared that not a farthing contributed to the Irish cause would go towards organizing rebellion in Ireland. Throughout his tour of the United States he had never even swerved a hand's breath from that declaration. Attorney-General Webster, the witness said, had quoted from five out of sixty speecnes he had made in the United States, ignoring the general tenor of his speeches to as to misrepresent his words. All the names the Attorney-general had mentioned of persons associated with the meetings was only a small fraction of those who attended. Men of prominent position and undoubted respectability attended bloss meetings.
In no sense could the American reception be identified with the proceedings of the physical force party.

## THE FERIANS DISOWNED.

Witness firmly believed that none of his colkagues since joining the Irish Parliamentary party had anything to do with the Fenians. Only casually did the Fenians come within the orbit of the constitutional movement. Here Mr. Parnell scored by remarking that the Tories were more certainly associated with the move-ment, for instance when they co-operated with the Parnellites to obstruct the criminal code bill to the death.

## HIS LETTERS OPEN TO THE COURT.

Referring to some letters of his, Mr. Parnel said be had copies made from his scoretary's sporphand notes. Attorney-General Webster-It seems that

there exists a book of copies of Mr. Parnell's. letters. I would like to see that book, Sir Charles Russell—By all means. Presiding Justice Hannen-If these letters

refer to the league they ought to have been dis-Mr. Parnell—Your Lordships are welcome to

see any letter I ever wrote or received.

Attorney-General Webster, recurring to Mr.
Parnell's private bank account, wanted to trace a number of cheques. A warm discussion ensued, Sir Charles Russell declaring that such

been given over and over again by "hirelings." of the Government. Justice Hannan warned Mr. Biggar not to

use such expressions.

Mr. Biggar said that unless such evidence was admitted the whole enquiry would end in a farce.

THE COURT'S DECISION. The judges resired to consider the matter rivately. On their return Justice Hannen anprivately. On their return Justice Hannen an-agomoed they had decided that it was not per-prisciple to ask any witness; however distinguish-ed, abstract questions of opinion. The facts known to the witness ought to be laid before the courte before opinions based thereon were mentioned.

The Archbishop, continuing, said that in the course of visits through his diocese he had abundent means of knowing that the league de-

LONDON, May 8.—Archbishop Walsh continued his testimony before the Parnell communion to day. He testified that facts that had come to his knowledge proved that the league tended to diminish crime. There had been a gradual decrease in the secret societies. io Ireland since 1886. He was aware the league had advised tenants not to enter the land court after the passage of the act establishing that court in 1861. Subsequent events had justified that advice. He only knew of one instance where the league had been indiscreet. This indiscretion consisted of the passage of a resolution by a branch of the learne to publish in its district a list of the persons not members of the league. He protested against this action, and the publication of the list was abandoned. As the league spread, the secret societies vanished. The people learned to prefer open parliamentary action and to dislike secrecy Throughout his diocese the cases of boycotting had been few, although the league was strong in that district. The only sense the Archbishop said in which boycotting ought to be tolerated came under the name of exclusive dealing. Anything like intimidation was reprehensible The members of the league held that boycoth Ing kept the country free from outrage. Witness did not approve of refusing to sell the necessaries of life to a man under boycott. He understood the plan of campaign to be a purely voluntary combination, and that it did not imply

boycotting, Mr Atkinson, of counsel for the Times, quot ed from a pastoral issued by the Archbishop in 1882, denouncing the movement not to pay debts as forcible resistance to the law. Archbishop Walsh said the pastoral had been issued in consequence of the increase in the number of secret societies owing to the disorganization of the League under the imprisonment of its leaders and while the people were being driven to despair by evictions.

## REMINISCENCES OF A TRIP TO IRELAND.

A Lecture by Miss O'Keeffe at St. Johns N.B.

This very interesting lecture, illustrated by nearly one hundred stereopticon views, was delivered by Miss Katharine A. O'Keeffe, of Lawrence, Mass., to a highly appreciative audience in the Mechanic's Iustitute here on the evening of May 4ch. After describing her departure from East Boston, and the usual incidents of a passage across, Miss O'Keeffe hailed the Irish coast with a surpassingly beautiful recitation of "The Dawn on the Hills of Irisland," which was delivered with a rare and more allows. which was delivered with a rare and marvellous pathos. After this her audience were requested to travel in imagination with her over some of Father Matchew was greezed with a prolonged welcome; and then by an easy transition we found ourselves gazing upon the quaint dress of recited with great effect a verse or two of Father Prout's poem. The sight of the ruins of Kilcolman Castle reminded the audience of the robberies of Spenser and Raleigh. Thence to Killarnev Lakes and back to Kilkenny, of which place Miss O'Keeffe is a native. The Cathedral of St. Canice supplied a pathetic picture of the desolation that aurges through the Cathelic heart, on entering one of these ancient sanctu-aries, and finding a tabernacle without the Sacramental presence; niches without their saintly statues, and silence instead of the religious chant; here perhaps we behold the monu-ment of a saint whom we had been taught from infancy to venerate, and as we turn away we meet the temb of Bishop somebody and his wife and children. Now we come to the Rock of Cas-kel and Thurles. Stainthe to Archbishop Croke, whose name is held in benediction among the scattered sons of the Gael. Gazing on his noble features we try and appreciate how much we are beholden to him—our friend tried and true. Visiting Dublin, the first place is of course claimed by the giant personality of O'Connell.

After this we were shown the Four Courts,
Trinty College, Christ Church, and the Cathedral of St. Patrick,—in name but not in fact. Great interest was exhibited towards a view of the Grastan Parliament, accompanied by one of the Irish National Party on the battle-ground at Westminister. "1799 contrasted with 1880." The great Archbishop Walsh whose invaluable services are fresh and fragrant with us, was greatly admired. Several views in Glasnevin Cometery and in Phoenix Park were shown also Brian Born at Clontarf. Then we saw Glendalough and it's seven churches; the Vale of Avons; the late Miss Parnell "whose patriotic works were only stilled by her untimely end," works were only stilled by her untimely end," and the scene included Moore and his cottage. Tarn and St. Patrick preaching were accompanied by the hymn "All Praise to St. Patrick," and the County of Meath suggested it's distinguished Son John Boyle O'Reilly. Mr. and Mrs Davitt. were enthusiastically applauded. The late gallant Gen. Shields evoked much interest and admiration. Many other seenes were hown of which space presides mention. Miss berest and admiration. Many other seenes were shown of which space precludes mention. Miss of Keeffe has a powerful and well trained voice, an excellent delivery and a most delicious all this human pageant. If this be true, there is nothing so imperishable as a stone, there is nothing so imperishable as a stone, there is nothing so contemptible as a divine soul. The are weary of the Jessops et al. An eloquent oak tree will live a thousand years, and thus prayer to the God of Justice, to grant liberty will see 30 generations of men pass away. a long-suffering Christian nation formed a fitting conclusion to this noble and patrictic ecture, which has well deserved the encomiums passed upon it by the press of Massachusetts. J. W. O'Keeffe. St. John N.B. May 6th 1889,

A Toronto Primrose League. The Tory is a born imitator. He wants a pre oedent for whatever he does. The faculty of originality is wanting in his mental make-up. He never invented anything; never discovered anything. But, like the Simian race, he is a born copyist; and that is not a bid quality in itself, if only one has the wit to copy what is worthy and turn away from what is unworthy.
We do not know where or when, women, began
to play an organized part in public affairs, but
we are sure the idea was not begotten in a Tory

enthusiastic aprrits generally. In municipal elections, where they have a voice, they show great aptitude in bringing voters to the polls, and it may be said that they are almost always ranged on the right side, by which we mean the moral side, of questions in political politics. The most recent event that has came to our knowledge of the movement of women in politics is the organization of a Tory Primose League in Toronto, having Mrs. Datton McCarthy for its leader. The meeting was held at Mrs. McCarthy's residence, and ostensibly the object is so promote the fad of Imperial Federation. rorestadowed the other day when speaking so mysteriously on Mr McCarthy's new political departure; and we do not say that he would not make a suitable leader for a ladies' party. He is a dapper society gent and Torento society of a certain grade no doubt look to him as a much more presentable leader than our own William Ralph Meredith. But it will take a create that pure leader than our own will an early political terms to displace the suitable of the seconds. great many Primrose Leagues to displace Oliver Mowat in the affections of the substantial yeomanry of Ontario .- London Advertiser.

#### The Government Urged to Stop the Granting of Free Lands to Settlers.

KINGETON, May 8.—The Board of Trade held an important meeting last night. Joseph Baw-den made a stirring address on the richness of Frontenac mineral lands, which cover 2500 miles in extent. The galens, phosphase and iron oras are the richest in the world. Mica is also mined, and recently Thompson and Hous-ton, manufacturers of electric appliances, secured properties for their own use. Mr. Baw den urged the employment of a Swedish mining expert to find out really what Frontenac pos-sessed in iron ores. He held that the Govern-ment should stop granting free lands to settlers. It was beyond human canception to describe the destruction caused in furthering ill-judged schemes of colonization. It should withdraw all free lands and retain, them from which to secure fuel for smelting purposes. Every acre of woodland was worth thousands of dollars for such purposes. Now it was destroyed by set-tlers it was of little or no value to the country.

#### Feast of Blessed John Baptist De La Salle.

(Quebec Telegraph)

St. Patrick's Church presented a scene of unusual solemnity last Saturday morning, the 4th instant, the occasion being the celebration of a grand High Mass in honour of the Blessed John Baptiss de la Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian schools.

The morning opened in a pleasing and edifying manner. All the communicants attending the St. Patrick's School arproached the holy table at the half past six o'clock mass and recaived the body of our dear Lord. What a con collection it must affored parents to see their children thus manifest genuine Catholic piety and devotion, truits of their sound religious training! At all the early masses the relics of the Blessed de la Salle were exposed to the

At a quarter to nine the boys of St Patrick's dressed in full regaliz and headed by banners and flags saily flying, entered the church while harmonious strains of calestial music pealed forth from the magnificent organ under the skilful and artistic touch of the organist, Mrs.

T. Power.
At nine o'clock High Mass was sung by Rev. Father McCarthy, C.SS.R., assisted by Rev. Father Walsh. C.SS.R. as deacon, and Rev. Father Rossback, C.SS.R., as sub-deacon.

The Sanctury appeared one glowing picture of aplendor; the grand alter brilliant with golden lights and adorned with the choicest flowers, harmonized perfectly with the gorgeous vestments, and produced such an elevated and soul inspiring effect, that one could not help crying out in the language of the Royal Prophet:—
"How lovely are the tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! my soul longeth and fainteth for the courts of the Lord."

The exquisite and delibate taste displayed in the arrangements of the sauctury and the grand altar sperks volumes in praise of the Rev. Bro. Stanislaus, C.SS,R, who had charge of the de-

corations.

The De La Salle Choral Union of St. Patrick's School sang Battmann's Mass in C with great sweetness of tune and expression. At the his conduct in the witness box. Mr. Parnell apologized for having had a part to throw Mr. O'Brien over. Mr. O'Brien said, with a smile, that he only hoped he would be able to Church was now possessed by Protestants. She Church was now possessed by Protestants. She Characteristics of Salutarus' was sung offeratory, Lumbillotte's 'O Salutarus' was sung. A tymn specially composed for the occasion, Chime on the Shandon Bella, because the Communion, all the pupils joining in the chorus. The principal solving were F. Shields. In The principal soloists were F. Shields, Jno Power, W. Delaney, J. Laurent, L. Maloney, J. Delansy, E. Juneau, T. Boland, J. Murray,

Jos. Power, D. McKeany.
At the conclusion of the mass the relics of the blessed were again exposed to the veneration of the faithful,
The Christian Brothers of Quebec, and especi-

ally those of St. Patrick's parish, no doubt, feel deeply greateful to Rev. Father Rector and his worthy confreres for the unusual pains they took to honor in a befitting manner the memory of the blessed John Baptise De La Salle.

## Here and Hereafter.

Who hath greater combat than he that laboreth to overcome himself.—[Thomas Kemp-

It is self-absorption that carves wrinkles in the face and streaks the bair with gray. Kindly thought and labor for others dependent and be loved-the living out of and not in the petty round of personal and individual interests keep heart and energies fresh.—Selected.

To be misunderstood by those whom one loves is the cross and bitterness of life. It is the secret of that sad and melancholy smile on the lips of great men which so few understand; it is the cruelest trial reserved for self-devotion; it is what must have oftenest wrung the heart of the Son of Man; and if God could suffer, it would be the wound we should be forever inflict-ing upon him. He also—He above all—is the great misunderstood, the least comprehended Alas ! alas ! Never to tire, never to grow cold to be patient sympathetic, tender; to look f. r the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always, like God; to love always—this is

Astronomers tell us that the motion of the earth has not probably varied in a million venys. They have no figures for expressing the sge of the sun. All is wonderful except man. Endowed with a mind like Delty, endowed with a heart like the Divine Heart, he is doomed to a There are pake in England in whose shade children have played, and kings and queens have paused to rest, in the 15 hundred years gone. The white elephants of India lived a century, thus eurpassing that being whom we behold endowed with reason, memory, hope, love and religion. If a man has no life beyond then we perceive this being taken away from the highest order of earth, and bestowed upon the oak of the forest, or the dumb brute of India. Reason must deny this, and must feel that man must surpass the brute world by a life on another abore. There is to be found an arena of time adequate to the lofty endowment of mind and heart which man possesses,-[Rev. David

Swing. a number of cheques. A warm discussion ensured its life if only one has the wit to copy what is unworthy, and turn away from what is unworthy, worthy and turn away from what is unworthy. We do not know where or when, women began to play an organized part in public affairs, but we are sure the idea are t He speaketh, but it is with us to hearken or

very easy at another time, is a very difficult one just then. Yet it may be said that a man deserves no credit for doing his simple duty. that is true in one sense, but not in another. A man has no right to claim any credit for simple duty-deing at "any time; yet if he does his simple duty-deing at "any time; yet if he does his simple duty-when strongly tempted not to do it, he shows the spirit of a real hero, or of a real saint. Even though he claims no credit for himself in such a case, he claims no credit in the same and the dealers of the control of the in Toronto, having Mrs. Dalton McCarthy for its leader. The meeting www held at Mrs. MocCarthy's residence, and ostensibly the object is promote the fad of Imperial Federation. Possibly it was this movement the Toronto Mail foreshadowed the other day when speaking so molleness is really tested by our ability to permysteriously on Mr McCarthy's new political departure; and we do not may that he would not make a suitable leader for a ladies' party. He is a dapper acciety gent and Torento society.

#### MONTH OF MARY POETRY.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] STAR OF THE SEA,

Dark runs the waters of Time. Sin apreads her canopy drear Over the flood of the centuries' crime Rolling in wrath over grace divine, Over a desolate sphere.

Roar the black waves of the deep Rising and dying in foam-Emblems of goods that from worldliness creep Light as the foam are the pleasures we reap, Dark as the waters, their home.

Dimly through misery's gloom Flickers a light-Tis the flame Flashing from Michael's sword, as the doom Thundered above, seals in Eden's tomb Hope in man's heavenly claim.

Lo! breaks the light of a star

Dropt in its setting by God; Stream its rich beams o'er the ocean afar, Gilding the waves-how resplendent they are, Touched as by magic rod!

Darkness dispelled by the day! Tumult has died into peace; Gloom of this earth passes quickly away Pierced by the light of celestial ray-Troubles in God alone cease.

Still flows the tide but 'neath firmament bright Waves on its bosom rush sparkling and free; Changed into radiance shades of the night-We are the waves, and but shine in thy light Mary Immaculate! Star of the Sea!

W. O. M. May 5, '89.

MARY'S MONTH.

"O Marv. all months And all days are thine own; In thee lasts their joyousness When they are gone.

And we give to thee May Not because it is best, But because it comes first And is pledge of the rest.

THE VIRGIN QUEEN. The freshness of May and the sweetness of

Magnificent August, Septemb Are together no match for my glorious Queen.' -Cardinal Newman.

And the fire of July in its passionate noon:

THE TWO FOLD MAY.

The merry welcome, rosy May,
The wild birds are all sweetly singing, And every village heart to day Is joyous when thy flowers are springing.

Oh! where hast thou been all the year! Day-dreaming in thy home of ruses? Or swelling youthful heart anear To breathe the sigh that love discloses?

Full brightly gleams thy robe of green, And soft thy young cleek freshly glowing; The wild flowers all proclaim thee Queen And crown thy golden tresses flowing,

Oh! make thy home no more afar: We'll wreathe thee here a fairy fountain, And light it with the evening stor. When twilight steals adown the mountain.

Remain, the lonely home to cheer-Remain, the gloomful path to brighten-Remain, to dry the mouraer's tear-And many a weary heart to lighten.

Ah I sweetast May, whose pleasures bring My wandering thoughts to hours long perished Where, ch! where is my lost Spring—
The friends I loved, the hopes I cherished.

Alas I they come not with the breeze, With merry laugh or blowing roses; Nor in the flowering orchard trees, Where mate at eve the bird reposes.

Another May : then shall I woo-Another purer, rarer maiden;

My spring-time hopes, ah ! she'll renew, And soothe this heart with sorrow laden. Her songs breathe not the purple wine-Her roses bloom to wither never-

Her joy, her love are not like thine, Which please awhile, then pain forever. To yonder dome of starry blue,

Where sweetly dwells this Queen of Ocean, Shall hence arise my song anew,

Shall hence ascend my soul's devotion. And She this restless heart of clay Will sweetly soothe beyond all othe And She shall be my fadeless May—

Mary, Jesus' Virgin Mother. PATRICK CRONIN.

## Metals More Precious than Gold.

Fully ninety nine persons in every hundred if asked to name the most precious metals, would mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third. If asked to name others, a few might add nickel, and a very few others, a few might add nickel, and a very few aluminum, to the list. Let us see how near to the truth they would be. Gold is worth \$240 per pound, troy, platinum \$180, and silver about \$12. Nickel would be quoted at sixty cents, and pure aluminum \$8 or \$9 to the troy pound. We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well known of the metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium sells for \$975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calfor \$975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth \$1800 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher—its cost is \$180 an ounce, or \$1920 a These begin to look like fabulous prices, but

they do not reach the highest point; chromium brings \$200, cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium is the same price as cerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than calcium, or just \$1680 per pound.

If the wealth of the Vanderbilts be not over-

\$9; ah orium, \$272; vanadium, \$320; yetrium, \$144, at d ziroonium, \$250 an ounce. Thus we see that the commonly received

opinion at to what are most precions metals is quite erron cous. Barum is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the metals are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which costs \$8 or \$9 a pound, will eventually be produced as cheaply as steel. When this can be done it will push the latter metal out of a great many of its present uses, as it possesses great strength, toughness and elasticity, with extreme lightness of weight. Its sources of supply are inexhaustible, and its present high cost arises from the difficulty of its extraction in a metallic form. Indium seems to be chiefly used for pointing gold pens, and many of the metals mentioned have but a limited sphere of usefulness.—[St. Louis Globe-

#### CAN FOLLY FURTHER GOP

The Toronto Agitators Want to Up set the Constitution.

TOBONTO, May 8.—The Citizens' committee met to night and drew up a memorial to the Governor-General, in which is was pointed out with great verbosity the injustice of the grant of money to the Jesuits, and also that the in Parliament did not represent the views of the people, and praying that the act he disallowed or that His Excellency exercise his prerogative right of dissolving the House so as to enable the constituencies to pronounce on the question at the earliest possible moment. The petition is not yet signed, but will be held open for signers. Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor, is one of the prime movers in this. He has expressed his intention of running for Mayor next year, presumably on the morality and anti Jesuit ques

DISCORD IN A PRESETTERY. OTTAWA, May 8.—At the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Ottawa held last evening, Rev. Dr. Moore introduced a motion to the effect that:

Whereas the presbytery of Ottawa of the Presbyterian Church in Oanada has heard with surprise and regret that the act of the Quebec Legislature respecting the Jesuits' estates has been allowed to become law, that the Presbythere of Ottawa, representing some thirty con-gregations in the pruvince of Ontario and partly in Quabec, earnestly protest against this act. in Quebec, earnestly protest against this act, because it is in principle an invasion of the Queen's supremacy and contrary to the recognized policy of the Dominion as well as injurious to the public peace. For these and other reasons we pray that the Governor-in-council do exercise the executive power under the British North America act and disallow the act and accept disaster and trouble which these tens us.

avert disaster and trouble which threatens us. It was proposed that this resolution should be signed by the Moderator and forwarded to the Governor in council, but Rev. W. T. Herridge, the moderator, positively refused to sign the petition, because he did not believe that the Jesuits' Estates bill was in any way an invasion of Her Majesty's newers and did not see that it was injurious to the public interests. While the church and state were separated, it was not unconstitutional to grant money to a religious society. He did not think the Jesuita were given greater power than they had before, and Ohristianity would not suffer by it if the people were true to the principles of religion and Christianity. At the request of the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Farries took the chair and the motion was passed, and it was decided to forward the petition to His Excellency.

Are the Ontario Young Men Lazy.

The Ottawa Journal observing that the Seventh Battalion of London has been gazetted out of existence, makes a comparison between the Province with regard to the disposition of the young men to join the volunteers. Its conclusion is that the young men (English-speaking) of Quebec are more inclined to take active exercise than the young men of Ontario cities. The latter, our contemporary thinks, have "a "weakness for watching other people exert "themselves. They will pay to see a baseball "match, but they don't play themselves. Be "it understood that these remarks apply chiefly to large towns. Football, cricket and lacrose "flourish in the smaller towns, and the country volunteer battalions are numerous and strong "The enervation is marked chiefly in the cities." The following tabulated statement is the column relating to population having re-ference to the English-speaking inhabitants

only:					
	Population.	Volunteers.	Per cent.		
Quabec	15,000	400	<b>2.6</b> 6		
Halifax	40,000	900	<b>2</b> 25		
Montreal, .	80,000	1,700	2.12		
Kingston.	20,000	400	2.		
Ottawa	30,000	500	1,66		
Toronto	170,000	1,200	0.70		
Hamilton.	33,000	300	0.69		
London	30,000	130	U.43		
Winnipeg.	25,000	600	2.40		

The Mail's Ottawa correspondent thinks that and explanation of Ontario's indifference on military matters can be found in the fact that Sir Adolphe Caron being Minister of Militia for nine years, and that he has favored the batta-lions in his own Province. The contrast between Onbario and Quebec cannot be found; tween Onbario and Quebec cannot be found; on climate causes, for Novia Scotia and New Brunswick have Quebec's climate but Ontario's dislike for soldering. According to the latest Militin List, corrected to January 1st, 1889, the volunteer strength of Onbario is composed of 19,998 officers and men. These represent nearly two million people. In Quebec there are 11,600 volunteers. Of these, the entire Fifth Brigade, 5,118 strong, is English, and there are about a thousand English volunteers in the other brigades. It is as a to say then that Quebec has 6,000 English volunteers. There are possible 400,000 English speaking people, nearly half of whom are Irish, in the Province. Despite the fact that a large proportion of the Irish people do not interest themselves in voulunteering, the 400,000 Quebec people who speak English support 6,000 volunteers. At the same rate, Ontario's 2,000,000 people should anpport 30,000 volunteers in place of less than 17,000 Hamilton Times.

#### Death of Hon. D. Hanington. A striking figure in the political life of New

Brunswick is withdrawn from the public gaza. Hon. Daniel Haniugton died on the 5th instant, at his residence in Shediac, in his88th, year. Mr. Hanington was born in this province, his father being an Englishman who came here in 1770. His mother was a loyalist. Identified with the county of Westmorland all his life, he was elected to represent it, in 1834 in the General Assembly of the Province, and he had been practically in public life ever since, though not always sitting in the Legislature. He had been Speaker of the House, and was a member of the Executive Council while the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot and the late Hon. Charles lisher were the leading spirits of the administration. a parliamentary experience extending back to the days of Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Hanington, with his natural shility and great shrewdness added to honesty of purpose and much warmth of heart, filled an almost unique place in the political life of the province. He was appointed to the Legislative Council soon after Confederation, and tor, a time was presicerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than all the content of that body. His ideas on all subjects.

If the wealth or the Vanderbilts be not overestimated, it amounts to nearly \$200,000,000.

With this sum they could purchase \$12 tons of gold and have something left over, but they couldn's hay two tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this sum the highest price is reached, and it may metal be highest price is reached, and it may metal be called the rarest and most precious of the called the rarest and most precious of metal be called the rarest and most precious of the ca dent of that body. His ideas on all subjects;
were generally natural and original, his kindness of heart left him without enemies, and if
he has not made any special impress upon ourpolitical history he has at least left a name
which men will respect and revers; He leaves a

per was known to the ancients, and in modern mechanics millions of dollars have been spend in trying to reclaim from the past that secret by which two poices of copperson be joined so as to present a perfect union as that made in welding iron The economic value of such a process lies in the fact that by the best methods now known to the metallurgical world, copper scrap cannot be economically utilized, because of the difficulty in welding a mass of pieces into one body. The gentlemen in attendance at the experiment noted were astonianed at seeing the complete and practiced solution of a problem on which workers in metals have labored for centu-

DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE

The Lost Art of Welding Copper

Rediscovered by a Pitts-

burger.

Recently a party composed of Pistsburg can-

italists. metallurgists and others interested in various lines of industry, met at the blacksmith shop of R J. Casey & Co., Pittsburg, to witness what may soon be acknowledged as a restoration of one of the lost arts.

It was well known that the welding of cop-

At the time stated Mr. James Burns, representing the Burns Copper Welding company, took possession of an ordinary blacksmith's forge, and with a rod of copper three-eights of an inch in thickness began operations. an inch in endeates began operations. After a flattening process usual in such work, he formed a disconnected ring. The usual "ecarfing" process followed, then the operator, after sprinkling powder over the piece, proceeded to make a weld which, when cooled, showed a perfect union. He then took the ring measuring two index in directors and submitted it to a two inches in diameter, and submitted it to a strain until it had widened three quarters of an inch. This was a more severe test than iron is expected to stand, and demonstrated conclusively that the union of the two ends of the rod was not the mere "brazing" known to mechan-ics to-day. Other experiments were made, and in every case the spectators expressed them-selves as being satisfied that the process was a ormplete success. Some of those who watched the work have spent years in working among metals, and consequently were all justified to express an opinion in regard to the copper welding process. This discovery opens up a new field in copper-working, and will in all probability revolutonize some lines of manufacture. Heretofore to make a copper ring for fitting over a joint, or making a gasket, it had to be cut round out of a solid plate, causing great waste. To repair broken or defective pipes brass had to be used, and should an intense heat strike the brazed pirt sitesward, the bass would melt and run the piece. But with the process now controlled by the Burns company, the hereto-fore insurmountable obstable to the economic use of copper in many directions is removed, and as the inventors claim by the use of a chemical mixture the ingredients of which are very cheap, copper scrap, which is now worth but one third its weight of the new article, can be made as valuable as the ingot copper.

#### An Ossified Negro.

At a New York hotel recently a most remarkable guest was received. A powerful colored man.came in with what appeared to be a huge baby in his arms. As the covering was removed from the supposed infant under the blanket was seen the head of a middle-aged or gro. The chin and upper lip were covered with a heavy growth of hair, and the face of the strange bund e was really an attractive one. Below the neck all that is left of the body of this strango neck all that is lett of the body of this strange individual would not measure three feet in length, and with the exception, presumably, of the organs which kept him alive, the man is completely ossified. His less and arms which are not much larger around than a walkingstick, have the appearance and give out the ring when struck, of stone or metal. This man, who is to join a dime museum, is Lucian Notal Monroe and he was born aslaye in Virval Monroe, and he was burn a slave in Virginia in January, 1847. At eight years of age his left leg began to ossify and two years later the atrange disease took possession of his right foot. In 1862 his right hand and arm became solely bone. The next year his left arm was affected and in 1867 his neck 'set' as he expresses it, and since that time he has been owerless to move and has tell no pain. He has a good appetite and appears to be a person of most genial and sunny temperament.

## Sexuality in Atoms

Mr. Mason Kinne is a quiet gentleman who has lived for many years in this city. He is an entausiastic memebr of the Microsopical society, an honorary member of several foreign scientific journals He is an indefactigable investigator. Some time ago he declared that he had discovered texuality in atoms—that is, after examining the smallest fragments of inorganic matter, iron and other mineral substances, he had discovered certain traces that led him to believe that all atoms, animal and vegitable, are either male or female, and reproduce their species. The importance of such a discovery cannot be estimated. If verified, and Mr. Kinne is confident that it can be varified, it means the revolution of science—a new alphabet for geology, chemistry and natural philosophy. -San Francisco Call.

## Notes.

A new device which has been successfully tried on the Thames, gives warning to the approach of a vessel nearer than two miles. Elestricity is the agent, and any vessel that carries the simple apparatus will be in position to know. even in a fog, when any other vessel is approaching and from what direction.

Erlemeyer says that children born of women addicted to the morphine habit, are practically

morphine enters from birth. Mr. Olark, a well-known telescope maker of Cambridge, proposes to construct a 40-inch telescope for the observatory of the University of Southern California. This will surpass in size and power any telescope ever made. It will

cost \$100,000. A French chemist is said to have discovered A French chemist is said to have discovered a method of obtaining a brilliant crystalline "azure" color found in the ruins of Pompeji. It is produced by a mixture of silicicate of copper or lime, and it is a tint perfectly unchange-

Paper doors are said to be a great improvement over wooden ones. They are formed of thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled througe heavy roller. After being covered with a waterproof coating, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual

It was very naughty of Mr. Parnell to say in the House of Commons in 1881 that the effect of the Land League had been to cause secret societhe Land League had been to cause secret sour-ties to cease to exist in Ireland, when he knew as a fact that, although the League had diminished the number of such societies, some of them yet remained. We are glad to see that the Hamilton Spectator is properly impressed with the enormity of Mr. Parnell's offence, and that it condemns him unsparingly. While en-gaged in that line of business, however, it might give its opinion about some of Sir John Macgive its opinion about some of Sir John Mao-donald's achievements in the same line. It was in 1881 that Sir John promised the Canadian Parliament that the bargain with the Canadian

# MAND CATHOLIC CERONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 

If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig atreet, Mon-

WEDNESDAY......MAY 15, 1989

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 15th, St Isadore. THURSDAY, May 16th, St. Ubaid. FRIDAY, May 17th, St. Anicetus. SATURDAY, May 18th, St. Venautius. SUNDAY, May 19th, 4th after Ear ser. MONDAY, May 20th, St. Bernadir , e of Siena. TUESDAY, May 21st, St. Paser

#### Catholics in Canada.

In common with 'the great body of Catholica in Canada we have been content to let the question concerning the Jesuits be argued out by those who took extreme views against them. We were satisfied that, after the first explosion of anti-Papacy feeling had taken place, the innate sedateness of judgment, for England have been reduced the Pall Mall which our countrymen of all origins are famous, would come into play and clear away the fogs of misrepresentation created by the day, and in twenty years eight millions will fanatics, who followed the lead of Goldwin be added to the number of inhabitants in Smith in getting up the sgitation.

What we expected has taken place. The tone and spirit of the leaders of the movement and their press are very different to what they were when a Toronto paper deplaced for civil war, and threatened to "clean out Quebec in two weeks." No preacher will now say from the pulpit that "a Jesuit may be shot at sight" in Canada without the murderer committing a orime according to British law. We may, therefore, congratulate the agitators on a considerable improvement in morals and manners. There are two reasons for the change. One was the discovery that a large body, the majority we believe, of respectable, carnest, thinking Protestants took no stock whatever in the agitation, while many among them took sides against the promoters of discord. The other reason was the admirable coolness and serenity of the Catholics amid the hurricame of denunciation that surged around

Ferhaps it is as well that the storm should parties to a confilet precipitated on religious of observation would perceive that Catholic to face with the same problem. No scheme men and women were everywhere, in all tranquil uncetentation, minding their busidoing their duty as good citizens. Furtherrelations interwoven into the very fibre composing the warp and wool of the political. social and business life of the country. He upholders of British constitutional institutions, and foremost in the ranks of the loyal Ition unchecked of the industrial population and patriotic sons of Canada,

How worse than insane it would then appear for any man of common sense to join in the agitation !

But there are deeper considerations still which would inevitably arise in a well-instructed mind. The cry from the piatform of agitation that this is an English, Anglo. Saxon, Protestant country would demand investigation. Is this cry true? would be asked. The answer, we fear, would be that t is not true; that this country is neither English, Anglo-Saxon, nor Protestant. Originally discovered, explored and, to a considerable extent, settled by French Catholics. it became loyally British, but never English, The emigration from England to Canada was never so large as frem Scotland or Ireland, and te-day the English population is numerically far less than the two nationalities mentioned. The myth of Angle-Saxonism would, therefore, have to be dispelled. Then comes the question as to Canada being a Protestant country. The census tables would have to be consulted to settle this point. Here it would be discovered that the Catholics of Canada are nearly one-half of the entire population. Then, if reference be made to the decision obtained on the Plains of Abraham, the chilling discovery would be made that it was not by Anglo Saxons, nor by Protestants that the femous fight was won.

It was won by Highland Scotch Cathelies, whose descendants are now incorporated in the French Canadian race.

Anglo-Saxon Protestant cuts a very subordinate figure indeed in the conquest, settlement and subsequent development of the Dominion. At the same time it must not be denied that to England we owe the political institutions under which we have fourlehed and which it

institutions, as much Catholic as it is Pretestant, and far more Celtic than Angle-SAXOU.

Whom these things are duly weighed, the indifference of the great mass of Canadians to the anti-Jesuit agitation is easily accounted for. Then follows the inevitable conclusion that the agitators are in reality a system which has brought about this deplorvery small, though very notey, faction, whose able strength in the country is exactly represented by thirteen to 188 in the House of Commons.

Cures for English Co ogested

What is known in the o' decemiry as "congested districts," that a certain towns and regions over bobaly og ph. beoble straggling for livelihood, is soming to the front as one of the most pressing questions of the day in do terribly is the pressure of the poor en the means of subsistence that Mr. Broar abarst proposed a short time ago in the

H care of Commons that free breakfasts be provided for the hungry children attending the elementary schools in the congested districts. But the great panacea appears to be a grand system of State-aided immigration, and the Canadian North-west is regarded as the most available dumping ground for the starving English. The absurdity of planting a lot of artizens and others totally unacquainted with agriculture in a country whose climate and conditions they knew nothing about, does not seem to have struck the philantropists very forcibly.

In the controversy arising over this question an appaling picture has been drawn of the state to which the laboring classes in Cazettee says bluntly that the population is increasing at the rate of 1,000 persons per those crowded islands. How, it asks, are they to be fed. "No considerations of moral ity or of prejudice are likely to stand in the way of the adoption of any scheme which offers the nation a way to escape from the impending catastrophe. Already the doctrine of postponing marriage—a doctrine which is infinitely more noxious from the point of view of practical ethics than the limitations of families-has many disciples. Mr. Arnold White has familiarised us, with the sinister phrase, the sterilisation of the unfit, and the deadly chain is completed by the suggestion prompted by the lethal chamber of the Dogs' Home in favor of the painless enthanasia of the failures of our race. There is no Yellow River,' as Mr. Seton-Karr cynically observed in his speech in the Commons 'in this country as there was in China to reduce the population by seven millions at one time,' and, although the Opposition greated his remark with cries of 'Oh, oh,' there were probably not a few who in their heart of hearts felt that after all it might be convenient to improvise a substitute for a Yellow River. have occurred at the time it did. The public Otherwise what is to be done? Let us take mind, undisturbed by other issues, was free Mr. Broadhurst's proposal and carry it out to to contemplate the cause, nature and proba- | the full, and take Mr. Seton-Karr's and carry ble effects of the No Popery crusade preached it out, and still how far short they come of by what a friend of ours would call the coping with the real problem. A daily net "menthing manikins" of intelerance. A edition of 1,000 months to be fed, is not a took the train for Pittsburg, arriving at the rosewater. If we deal with all our land as lines, would naturally result. Looking about | the French did with the estates of the noblesse him, any man endowed with ordinary powers a hundred years ago, we shall still be left face of sedress can afford other than temporary walks of lite, pursuing their avocations with relief. In France we see a difference no doubt, but only because the French have cut ness, giving offence to none, and generally their coat according to their cloth, and adjust their population to their means of anhaistence. more, he would find that these Catholics had Of course if a readjustment of our land laws introduced among us the French families, then, so far as the agricultural population was concerned, the problem would be solved. would also find them among the staunchest But do what we please we shall never be mainly agricultural again, and the multiplicawould still leave us confronting the riddle of the Sphynx."

When English newspapers and English members of Parliament speak in this strain of how to get rid of their superflous stock of English people, we may well shudder at the dignitary of the Church assured President prospect presented to the world in the problem of over-population. But it touches us Canadians in more ways than one. For the same paper we have quoted above questions the right of the Imperial government to hand over the colonial lands to the colonial governments. It mays :- "There is only one thing quite clear, and that is that it is little short of a orime for any Minister to surrender the control and management of the vast unoccupied territories still in the hands of the Crown, to the handful of squatters who are now on their rim. At any cost we must keep in our handsthe waste lands in which alone our people can have a chance to live. Not to suit the Colonial Minister or any Unionist majority, to the Revolution and suffered terribly in must we allow any handful of colonists to look in our faces the wast areas which have been acquired by the enterprise and the valour of our race. When will the time come when our so-called Imperial statesmen will look at the problem of empire and of population as a whole, and recognize that before them there is no question which is so argent as that of rights of the Church are not invaded, as Leo how our children can be fed?"

There is, after all, some truth in this contention. The territories won by British arms in America and elsewhere should not be alienated wholesale to governments which, like that now in power at Ottawa, give it And so it turns out that the beastful away in turn to a let of railway sharks. It is a curious commentary on the stupidity and sion. For centuries the kings of France had sering a lie ! wastefullness of the existing system that land imbued the nation with the ideas of aggreshunger and food hunger together should be sion and conquest. These ideas led to shem their rights and privileges. We have pressing the lives out of millions of English Waterloo and Sedan, and, if Boulangiam had asserted that their only function is parastic, their one part of the ample will be any month of the angular would lead to another like ones. hunger and food hunger together should be ston and conquest. These ideas led to men in one part of the empire, while in an. its way, would lead to another like oatas. other part speculators are grabbing land by prophe. But now the Republic shows at is continuatermination to maintain, prot the bandreds of closest of cores. In Oana wisdom by spewing outside agitator of resistant and according to the bandreds of cores. In Oana wisdom by spewing outside agitator of resistant and the continuation of the continuatio

congested population on understanding French bistory. But, for the beginning of that that the cost of development be borne, in part at least, by the Imperial government. There is room for n ... Any militions of old country people in our Nerthwest on these terms. The true nour ... ob of the difficulty in England lies not so anon in the congested, as in the etate of affairs and must continue it to a

abily conclusion, unless a change be made. That some persons see the true remedy and are not afraid to state it appears from what has been said in the radical press. The London Bcho says that the net result of the whole descussion of the Broadhurst motion was that the Government agreed to appoint a committee to inquire into the emigration question; from which fact the poor in large towns will derive but little comfort, for they are just the people who are of no use as emigrants." The Star hopes for little from the action of the House of Commons, and pins its faith to the London County Council, with its Ground Rents Committee inquiring into the price-about £15,000,000-which the people of London pay for the privilege of working in it. It thinks the problem is " how the fruit of the aggregate toil of the great city can be appropriated to the necessities of the many instead of to the luxuries of the few."

#### Miss Drexel's Renunciation of the World.

Who will say that the spirit of self-sacrifice no longer exists on earth? Once in a while, even in these harsh times when, as the poet

" Naught but the Ledger reigns," Christ calls upon a chosen one to follow Him. Now it is a poor, forlorn, heart-broken sinner, again it is one mighty in the splendor of genius, still again from the ranks of wealth and fashion, some one is called to do his holy work. A reflection like this must occur to many when they read among the telegrams in the daily press the announcement that Miss Kate Drexel, second daughter of the late millionire Francis A. Drexel, was about to enter as a postulant in the order of Sisters of Mercy at the mother house in Pittsburg. On the death of her father Miss Drexel became heiress to four million dollars, each of her two sisters receiving the same amount. The despatch save she is not a novice and has not yet entered the order, but there are few who know the young lady who doubt that this act of hers amounts to a complete renunciation of her family, her friends and her great wealth. It is further stated that Miss Drexel has meditated this step for some time, and she is desoribed as the most attractive of the three sisters. At mass in St. John's Church Philadelphia, the Sunday before last she chose to take farwell of her relatives. The report

then goes on to state :--She was attired in black and according to custom knelt in front of the altar to the Blesse Virgin Mary. The mass over, her distant relatives and one or two others and her old governess and her maid and one or two faithful ser vants crossed from the other aisle and bade her farewell. She kissed them all. Although great ly affected, she did not shed a tear and showed remarkable firmness. All necessary arrange-ments had previously been made, and with her two sisters and Mr. Morrell she drove directly from the church to the station and with then time ago she travelled through the Indian country and gave \$150,000 for the work of Catholic missions among the Indians of the Northwest She has an amiable disposition and her mind bas always had a religious turn.

Renunciation of the world by a young wo man possessing beauty, wealth, high social station, troops of friends, everything, in fact, that men neril their souls to win and the great majority of women passionately long to enjoy, is a spectacle to inspire and admonish all the world.

## The Two Centennials.

Within the last few days the republics of France and the United States celebrated the gentennials of their establishment. Circumstances worthy of note among Catholics took place at each celebration. Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the Benediction at the grand event in New York, and at Versailles another Carnot of the acquiesence of the French hierarchy in the established government, loyalty to the Republic and desire to cooperate with the authorities for the good of

These we take to be reassuring signs of the times. In America the Catholic Church and people were always on the popular side, and among the most devoted patriots, statesmen and soldiers, who founded the United States, the names of Catholics shins preeminent, In France it was otherwise. There the Church, through its connection with the State, went down in the maelstrom of the revolution. From the beginning the Church was opposed consequence. Now, however, it would appear that, France having definitely decided on remaining republican, the clergy have accepted the situation and a fair prospect arises of a harmonious agreement between the Church and the Republic. This is a consumation devoutely to be wished. When the XIII, has pointed out, all governments are

the same to the Church. The century just concluded has taught France an awful lesson, and if the Revolution has accomplished nothing more than to teach
her to preserve liberty well ordered within
wilfully and cheerfully sacrifice themselves, I her own boundaries it has performed its mis-Thus his is a country possessing a distinct hat described and every the recording the

Louis XIV. His state and ecclesiastical policy aimed alike at the distruction of political and spiritual freedom. He resisted the Pope, persecuted the Huguenots and desolated his neighbors' territories with wanton wars. He established in the minds of Frenchmen the permicious notion of military "glory," that centuries of misery and disaster has not yet quite exercised. The Church owes no gratitude to him or his family. If her possessions and privileges be less under the Republic than under the Monarchy, we have no fear but that, in time, her liberty and power-

But if France, as a nation, bas been taught terrible lesson, the Church in France, as an institution, has likewise been chastened. Had it resisted instead of submitting to Louis and interposed its power, as directed from Rome, to check the ambition of the king on the one hand and protect the common people on the other, the subsequent fury and persecution would not have taken a century to subside.

The prosperity and happiness of the Church in America is in bright contrast to the condition of the Church in France during these hundred years. This was doubtless owing to the difference in anticident history, but the experince of America justifies the statement that Catholicity flourishes best under the freest political institutions. So will it be in France when France shakes off her tyrants of all sorts and becomes as free as America.

#### Irish Representation.

Mr. Mercier's neglect in not securing a colleague in the cabinet to represent the Irish Catholics of the province is having its effect. So long have our people waited, depending on the Premier's good intentions, that they begin to fear there is at the bottom no real intention of complying with their just de-

Irish Catholic representation in the cabinet has been too long conceded as a right to be denied now, and we must again point out the

political necessity for its resumption. To the mass of the Irish people it really matters very little which of several available gentlemen be chosen, but they insist that one ought to be selected. They have no desire to embarrass Mr. Mercier, but they cannot help seeing that he is embarrazing himself as well as his Irlah Catholic supporters by not keep ing his oft repeated promise to them. By continued neglect he is teaching them to believe that he fancies he can get along without their friendship. We should certainly deplore such a notion getting abroad, for, we believe. Mr. Mercler's intentions are honest.

What, then, is the reason for the non-appointment of an Irish Catholic to the cabinet? Can it be that more clamorous interests have succeeded in pushing the claims of a powerful and hitherto friendly section saids, and that the wranglings of Rouges and Castors have obscured the claims of the Irish? Be that as it may, the broad fact remains that every Conservative cabinet contained a representative Irishman, but the Liberal-National cabinet does not.

The inture is not so free from clouds, the provincial ship is not so well manned and urge upon Mr. Mercier the advisability of attending to the weather, that, when he comes to doubte the cape of a general election, he may not find himself on a lee shore.

The Opposition are making the most of the apparent ignoring of the Irish in this important particular, and pointing to the different way in which they treated them when they were in power. All these things are having their effect, and we hope the warnings we have uttered will not be neglected much

## Is Chivalry Still Possible?

A discussion has taken place recently in pertain English papers on the above question, the very inquiry suggesting that chivalry in the modern sense of the term has almost, if not quite, ceased to exist. Mr. Robert Buchanan, replying to an article in the Daily Telegraph, in which he complains strongly that he was classed with "merely destructive critics, incapable of enthusiasm for anything contemporary," goes back to the "modern young men." He writes :-

" One of my strongest contentions against the Modern Young Man as Oritic—against, in other words, the average half-educated, semi-cultivated, small pessimist of the present generation—is that, thanks to him and his, chivalry is fast becoming forgotten; that the old faith in the purity of womanhood, which once made men heroic, is being fast exchanged for an utter dispolief in all feminine ideals whatsoever; and that women, in their turn, in their certainty of the contempt of men, are spiritually deteriors ting. Every day, in every club rooom, we are told by men of the world that there is practi-cally no such thing as 'seduction' and that the hideous nightmars which haunts our civiliza-tion is really born out of the folly and the deprivity of its womankind. So that, it would seem the only way to deal with the Abominable is to put it under the control of the guardians of the peace, and, while accepting its necessity, to take care that it does not trouble our social cor face care that it does not trouble our social com-fort. So far from having the Abominable hushed up and well regulated, I would have it figurated publicly, in all its hideousness, till the real truth is understood—that it is a creation of the filth of man's heart, and that the class called fallen is practically a class of marryrs. Heaven knows I am not writing as a would-ba moralist and Pharises; Heaven knows I am not blind to my own or my brother's infirmity? But when the pessimist postulates firstly, with know out of my own experience that he is ut-

We have consistently degraded women From generation to generation we have denied structive. But higherto, while complecently in the master. admissing their infelior y, we have believed in their moral influence, in sheir divine sympath. now, as less while is not kippen in White in the highest and destroys the bodily man in the characteristic and presented to the characteristic and persistently despress, and persistently depreciates, who have a some the characteristic and persistently depreciates, who have a some the characteristic and persistently depreciates, who have a some the characteristic and persistently depreciates, who have a some the characteristic and persistently depreciates.

all men who were sons, husbands, or fathers, Hawaii in 1864. For the last 16 years him persecution, we must no back to the days of might meet and pray. There is, he says, no seduction. Women minister, for the most part chestfully, to our vanities and our plessures. Antigones, Cordelias, Rosalinds, Imogens, Engenie Grandets, are the mere dream of poets. A popular dramatist thinks he touches the quick of the question by waking comic capital of Women's Rights. Popular poets and novelists swarm the bagnies of literature with monaters, which they label studies of women. Certain of contempt, certain of misconception, women at last throw off their leadings, and become what men make them. The Rome of Juvenal repeats itself in the London of to day.

"This question is far too broad and world-embracing to be discussed in a newspaper letter. Some good may be done, however, by asking if it is not possible, in the face of the grievous social peril—the threatened Loss of a Feminine social peril—the threatened those of a community light of a community light of the enthusiasm, to remind the world, in the very eeth of modern pessimists, of what women has been to the world, and of what she may yet scome; to keep intact for our givilization the living belief, which sanctified a Madonna and a Magdalen; to project the helpless, to sym-thize with the unfortunate, and above all, de-spite the familiar sneer of the worldling and the coarse laugh of the sensualist, to reverse the amiliar adage now and then, and read Cherchez

Anyone who knows the young man of to-

day in England, America and Canada, as he appears in what is called society must admit the humiliating truth of what Mr. Buchanan has written. It does not, however, apply to all young men. The chivalry that believes in and is ready to defend womanly purity is not wholly lost, as Mr. Buchanau would soon learn were he to go among the better class of young men. As ohivalry was founded in its beginning on devotion to the Virgin Mother of God, so has it existed among C. to undertakings involving large expenditures, tholics down through the ages, so does it Having the assistance of but few men of experiflourish to-day. And it is a well known isos that wherever devotion to the Blessed Virgin has fallen into decay, or been superseded by less etherial conceptions of womanhood, the conceptions of womanhood, the moral tone has deteriorated. We will not deny that, with modern chivalry, as with anclent, there are to be found instances of degradation of ideals. But we hold that the constant presentation before the world of the most beautiful, exalted, pure, holy personification of womanhood in the person of the Blessed Virgin, has a deep, a profound, an everlasting effect on the scule of all men. The most hardened wretch, if he will but pause, think of his own mother, and from her to the Mother of Christ, must feel that stir within him which though blurred and blighted, is in its essense the spirit of chivalry—the blessing of Ged coming to him through the Virgin Mary.

But, to descend to the earth again, we think that much of this depreciation of women by young men is pure affectation. With the great majority of them it is the revenge they take because they are sensible of the contempt with which they are regarded by good, pure weman. How dare young men who waste their money and their strength on courtisans, have the impudence to enter the presence of honest maids and matrons and presume to judge them by the recking standards of the brothel !

Again, in the changed conditions of modern life, women are everywhere entering into competition with men, and therefore becoming independent of men. Marriage to many women is no longer an object in life, for women can find independence and happiness without being tied to men, who too often are unworthy of them. This social emancipation hlan mamon to estimate their male contar his ballast overboard. Therefore, we would poraries at something like their true werth. The lords of creation are not slow to see that they have been found out and, just like men, they take their revenge by striving to drag women down to their own level. These remarks, of course, refer to the modern young men of whom Mr. Buchanan has written his scorobingly truthful criticism.

An election takes place in Compton on Thursday the 16th inst., to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the Hon. J. H. Pope. Two straight death of the Hon. J. H. Pope. Two straight Rifles Armoury, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1889, party candidates are in the field, viz: Mr. at 8 p. m., by a ladies' oboir of 25 selected voices, Rufus Pope, son of the deceased member, Conservative, and Mr. Munroe, Liberal. Silverstone, violin; Mr. W. E. Fairclough, Apart from politics it is said that the Prohi. bition question will enter the contest, though, it must be said, that issue has lost considerable of its force, as was shown by the repeal of the Scott act all over the country this spring.

Mr. Pope has declared positively that he did

Dermott, Macdonald, Meagher, Miller, Simpson, Scott, Silverman, Spence, White. So deserving a charity to give the not favor the principle of local option in any ought to be well patronized. form, and as far as national prohibition was concerned he would vote in favor of it when the country was ready for it. Mr. Munroe, the Liberal candidate, declares fairly and equarely for prohibition. Meetings have half of one of the noblest of causes," [made is been held during the week, and a strong fight Sir Charles Russell is to be Lord-Chancellor of has been urged on both sides.

Mr. Owen Murphy should have lost the scat in the legislature which he so gallantly won against great odds. But on the other hand against great odds. But on the other hand as some of their Oatholic admirers would have it is a cause for pride and congratulation that in abolishing one of the last relics of intelerment the remotest importation of when delay not the remotest imputation of wrong doing ance. of any kind attaches to Mr. Murphy. He comes out of a most searching investigation with unblemished honor. Only one unfortunate action by a supporter was preved understood in the soldier or military diotator about him, but is more like a half bred, coming Welsh shopkeeper, with bred, coming the soldier or military diotator about him, but is more like a half bred, coming the soldier or military distributions. to pay the penalty. Should he present him-self for re-election we cannot doubt but that Baroness Burdette Coutt's house formed a his old constituents will again rally to his to pay the penalty. Should he present himsupport and return him, as he deserves, at the head of the poll.

An esteemed correspondent, who we are sure has no object to serve, but to give a straight-forward opinion, writes us as follows : I am satisfied that no honest Protestant can find fault with you in reference to the present Jesuit agitation. I have shewn your paper to many Protestants, of decided views on the question, and all acknowledge your fairness

Aria Via

labors were confined to the leper settlement: at Molokel, where he contracted the dread disease which cost him his life. Some time ago we gave a sketch of this martyr priest. whose life has been sacrificed at last to his saintly devetion to the most forlorn of all Ged's children.

THE public will soon know the truth about the alleged French public schools in Ontario. The Ontario government has appointed Prof. Reyner and Inspector Tilley commissioners te go through the eastern section of the province, examine into the true condition of the public schools and report the result of their investigations.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN has turned Tory at last. His proper place is among toadles and place. men. The best thing about his departure is that it is the signal for the breakup of that most contemptible of renegade factions, the Radical-Unionists.

#### Politics in Quebec. The Ottawa Free Press says :- "Our Quebec

correspondent reports that Hon. Honore Mer-cier, premier of Quebec Province, is seriously considering the propriety of retiring from poli-tical life altogether, being very much annoyed at the attitude of some of those who ought to be the most carnest supporters of his Government, Mr. Mercier was called upon to assume the reins of power at a critical juncture in the history of his Province. He found the Treasury empty and the resources of the country pledged ence the greater part of the work of bringing order out of chaos fell upon Mr. Mercier. His two wings of the ministerial party. In the dis-tribution of the honors and emoluments at his disposal Mr. Mercier kept faith manfully with his Conservative allies; giving them, however, no more than they were justly entitled to, considering the sacrifices they had made in severing the sacrifications for the sacrifications. old political associations for the sake of their province. In thus dealing justly with his Conservative supporters Mr. Mercier was upheld by the great body of his Liberal friends, as his by the great body of his intermining, as his success in the by-elections which have held since his advent to power shows; but a few disappointed ones, who consider that their influence and services have not been sufficiently recognitions. nized, have been able to cause Mr. Mercier Petty personal grievances and disappointments have been magnified into matters of public importance. It is probable however, that, rather than see Mr. Mercier retire from public life, those who should be found sustaining him will cease their bickerings over trifles, Mr. Mercier has done much to make Quebec respected by the rest of the Dominion. The financial position of the province is now first class. When Mr. Mercier took office, the deficits were rolling up every year, and there appeared to be no future for the province but bankruptoy. But under Mr. Mercier the era of deficits has given place to an era of surpluses. Mr. Mercier is a credit to his race and his province. As a political strategest he is without a superior in the Dominion. He has introduced many important reforms in the administration of provincial affairs, and if allowed to carry out his programne will bring about other and more important reforms. Has not only displayed courage but rare diplomatic skill and resources in dealing with public affairs, and in would be little short of a calamity to the province if his disgust with the petty squabbles among his ollowers caused his retirement from public life. Of course it is more difficult to satisfiy an active energetic, patriotic and progressive body of men, such as that which supports Mr. Mercier, than it is to keep together a party which sup-ports Sir John Macdonald "for revenue only;" but the Quebec Liberals as well as their Con-servative allies should understand that the world was not made in a day, and they must exercise a reasonable amount of patience if they desire to see the reforms which they advocate carried into effect. Mr. Mercier has met, grappled with and overcome difficulties which seemed insuperable, and which would have been avoided, by a man of less courage. Those of his own party who now permit personal pique or jealously to cause him anoyance or embar-

## Children's Frech air Fund.

assment are therefore fairly open to the charge

of ingratitude. - Quebec Telegraph.

Mr. Edgar Buck, whose great abilities and high standing as a musician are well known, is engaged in getting up a concert in aid of the above fund. It will be given in the Victoria The following ladies compose the choir: Misses Archibald, Book, Campbell, Coghlin, Duck, Dubamel, Elliott, Fairclough, Fuller, Goltman, Howard, Higgins, Jenking, Lock, Landau, Mcchildren of the poor a run in the country-

Mr. John Morley, in the address at Newcastle in which he described Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Commissioners as "one of the greatest efforts of the human mind on be-It is a matter of the sincerest regret that It is time the disability were swept away in both instances, and if the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists be as fond of religious liberty

> An Englishman, who thinks he has had an exceptional opportunity for studying Bou-langer, writes to the newspapers that the Genethe company, among whom were the Duke of St. Albans, Sir Alexander Galb, and Sir Francis De Winton, agreed that Boulanger had something in him and the ladies voted him very taking. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was invited by the Baroness to grace the banquet with his presence. Being a Cabinet Minister, he prudently declined, but sent his wife and daughter te show there was no illfeeling.

Gen. Boulanger says, if the Government intends, to prolong the sithings of the Chamber of Deputies until next year its action will be equivalent to a coup of day against universal strage, and it pill be the type of year nite to rise in oppositions. He declares he will taken by the Government.

# News of the Week.

the state of the s

EUROPEAN.

The report of the capture of Kbarteum proved untrue.

Col. Frederick D. Grant, the new American Minister to Austria, has arrived in Vienna. ing in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 227 to 186. The naval defence bill passed its second read-

It is believed that the budget about to be presented to the Italian Parliament will show a definit of \$10,000,000.

Hungarian merchants in Vienna are boycotting the grain market there in consequence of the growth of anti-Semiticism.

A gunner named Herbert Skinner, of the Marine Arvillery, has had a windfall of £550, 000 and a large property in Herefordshire. At a hanquet at Metz Prince Hohemlohe toasted Alsace, which, he said, was bloodily won, and would ever remain united to Ger-

many. A number of English and American visitors have resolved to sek the exhibitors at Paris exhibition to relieve their attendants from duty on

Sunday. King Leopold, of Belgium, has proposed that an international conference be held in September to complete the work of the Congo confer-

ence at Berlin. The expedition sent from Suakim to Halaib has returned having completed fortifications there, and left an adequate garrison for the de-

fence of the place. The French Government announces that visitors to Paris during the exhibition will be required to pay only one half the regular rates on duviable goods.

The commander of the British crusiser Rapid has hoisted the British flag over the Suwarrow Islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, northwest of the Cook Island. Prince Sulkaki, a member of the Upper

House of the Prussian Landtag, has escaped

A deputation of students from Paris visited Gen. Boulanger in London. Speeches were made on behalf of the students expressing con fidence in the patriotism of the general.

A Berlin correspondent says that the Samoan conference has agreed that a neutral zone shall be created at Apia and that equal rights shall

be granted to all the powers with regard to customs. At the Hague on Sunday night a body of

in its piace. An enquiry has been begun by the

Gen. Boulanger attended the races at Kempton park on Saturday, where he had a long talk with the Prince of Wales. The general also conversed with a number of other distin-

guished persons. The Shah of Persia has left Teheran for St

as a guard of honor. The House of Commons has approved of the contract for the Halifax Bermuda cable. Dr. Cameron's amendment in favor of the British Government laying and working the cable was

defeated by 148 to 30. The funeral of Count Tolstoi, late minister of the interior, took place in St. Petersburg. The Czar was present. He has donated to the widow 200,000 conbless and granted her a yearly

pension of 6,000 roubles. On the London Stock exchange the past week Canadian Pacific was weak. Grand Trunk of Canada first and second preference show a relapse of \$\frac{2}{3}\$ each for the week, while guaranteed and ordinary stock have fallen \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each.

Sir Francis de Winton president of the Emin Bey relief committee, in speaking before the Rosal Geographical society to-night, predicted has insured the lives of 26 of her relatives and the early return of Heory M. Stanley. He has driven a lucrative trade in the business. decides several routs that we know are open to Five of her victims have died and she has col-

Most of the European sovereigns have congratulated President Carnot upon his escape from assassination. aPerrin, who fired at the President, has engaged Mr. Laguerre to defend him. From this it is inferred that the prisoner is a Boulangiat.

Tae municipal election at Narbonne, Friday, resulted in a victory for the Socialists. A fight occurred in the voting hall. A party of Socialists, headed by M. Ferroul, member of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded the streets sing-eng the Marseillaise.

The Czar has sent a message of condolence to the widow of Count Tolstoi. The Czur says the successor of Count Tolstoi will be a man who is animated by the same principles that con-trolled tue course of the late Minister of the Inperior and who will continue his work.

The sub-committee of the Samoa conference, in their discussion on the government of Samoa, showed a wide divergence of views and but little progress was made. The American delegates, during their recent visit to Prince Bismarck, discussed with him the delects of the harbor of

The funeral of Rochefort's son was attended a collision with the police. The car was wreck-ed in the fight and a number of police and other parsons injured.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the military officers stationed in St. Petersburg, and a large number of the conspirators have been arrested. In their possession was found papers which proved that they intended to make an attempt to assassinate the Czar, and a number of bonbs were also found. . .

The British Board of Trade returns show that

Premier Crispi informed the Chamber of Deputies that little was known regarding recent affairs in Abvesinia and that as soon as a treaty of peace was signed the Italian Governmen proposed to give Massowah civil administeraon and to do its utmost to encourage colonization and trade there.

It is generally understood in financial circles that Baron Renter has obtained a concession from the National Bank of Persia for power to issue bank notes for twice the amount of the bank's capital, which notes are to be the legal tender of the country. A concession has also been granted to Baron Reuter to work the coal and other mines.

Captain Wissmann, with 200 sailors and 700 blacks, had a severe engagement on Wednesday.

a peace, Tamasese declined to agree to the proposition unless he was recognized as king. Admiral Kimberly thereupon issued a proclama-tion urging the natives to maintain pesse.

Andrews and the second second

artini di Paris di Pa

The list of applications for the Jackson Rae The list of applications for the Jackson Rae Phosphate company opened on the 10th inst., at London. The capital is £25,000 in one pound shares, 13,000 of which are now offered the public. The object is to acquire and work a mine in East Templeton township, Quebec, for which Mr. Jackson Rae, the vendor, receives £20,000. G. O. Lomer, phosphate merchant, of Montreal, in contrast the directors. is among the directors.

Mr. Howard Vincent's motion in favor of a commercial union of the British empire has now little chance of discussion this session. The motion has been on the paper without any action upon it since the opening of the session in 1888. There seems a wide-spread feeling even among the friends of Imperial federation that public opinion is not ripe for such a pro-posal and that a premature debate would likely injure the general movement.

A largely attended meeting was held at Anderson's hotel, London, on Saturday after-noon for the purpose of discussing the feasibil-ity of founding an Elamerian church, which will be free from degma and bend its energies to finding the millennium on earth, leaving the next world to take care of itself. It was pro-posed to name the new institution the Christian Ethical church, and it was also decided to erect a building for purposes of worship in Lon-

Upwards of a hundred members of the British House of Commons have appended their signa-tures to a memorial to President Carnot, expressing their condemnation of the absence of Lord Lytton, the British ambassador to France, from the exercises of Versailles of May 5th and the opening of the exhibition on May 6th. It has transpired that the Lord Mayor abandoned his original idea of going to Paris in full state on account of his receipt of a royal hint that he had better not do so.

Count Antonelli, the leader of the Italian mis-sion to the King of Shoa, telegraphs that in the recent fight between the Abyssinians and the dervishes Raralula escaped wounded. Legendary stories concerning the battle are afloat. The Abyssinians were victorious on the first day. from a madhouse at Doblig, a suburb of Vinenna, where he was confined.

Advertibles were victorious on the first day.

The Negus was wounded, and while suffering from fever he ordered 2,000 dervishes to be beheaded in his presence. On the following day, after proclaiming himself the Elect one of God, he headed his army and was again wounded in the neck. He fell and the army fled, leaving

A band of Kurds attacked a wedding party in the Metch district, robbed the guests and outraged the bride, whom they afterwards builed in a pot, saying she would do for a wedding meal.

The persons arrested in the raids on the Field and Adelphi clubs, London, on Sunday morning, were arraigned Monday morning. The Earl of Dudley and Lord Lorges. Earl of Dudley and Lord Lurgan were among the prisoners arraigned. The Earl of Dudley appeared to be asbamed of the position in which he found himself, but Lord Lurgan assumed a defiant air. The police who made the arrest admitted that the peers taken into custody were not members of the Field club, but stated that they resorted thereto for the purpose of gamble Socialists hauled down the royal standard from ing. The prisoners were admitted to bail to the great tower and hoisted the Socialists flag appear for examination next week. The court room was crowded, among the spectators being a number of aristograts.

Upon the approach of the expedition sent from Suskin the dervishes at Halaib fled without giving battle. The fort at Halaib, which was destroyed by the dervishes, has been rebuilt. On April 23, Colonel Holled Smith the Governor General, left Suakin, with a body of Petersburg. On his arrival on Russian soil he was welcomed by a body of Russian notables. harbor about two hundred miles to the north of A demandant of Cossacks was detailed to act Saskin, whence the routes to Korosko and Saskin, whence the routes to Korosko and Assouan open. It has been maintained for coastguard purposes and for the protection of the Hamad Worsh tribes. Coloned Holled Smith encountered little difficulty in dispersing the dervishes, as the only wells available are within range of ships' guns.

Another case of crime resulting from the practice of insuring children's lives has been discovered at Deptford Eng. A boy named Sidney Bolton, aged 11 years, died at Deptford. Suspicions of foul play arising, his body was exnumed, when it was found that he had been poisoned, traces of arsenic being discovered in the lad's stomach. The boy had boarded at the time of his death with a relative named Mrs. Winter, who obtained £20 in insurance on the boy's life. In order to get the money the woman forged the boy's mother's name to the re-ceipt. It transpired that since '87 Mrs. Winter has insured the lives of 26 of her relatives and Five of her victims have died and she has collected the insurance on their lives. It is be-

to extinguish the fires in their furances in conequence of the strike. The number of strikers has reached seventy thousand. At a meeting of 5,000 strikers in Bochum, it was resolved to insist upon their demands. The Krupp works have arranged to obtain men from Silesia and England, and will resume the making of rails. A council of ministers, Prince Bismarck presiding, considered the Westphalia str.kes. The number of strikers there exceeds 40,000. It is reported they will appoint detegates to submit their grievances to the Emperor. The police prohibited a meeting of strikers. A The police prohibited a meeting of strikers. A sanguinary encounter occurred May 9th at Boohum, Westphalis, between the military and the striking miners and their supporters. Two persons were killed and many injured. There was an encounter near Brackel, Westphalis, next day between the troops and strikers. A large body of the later had gathered and were becoming disorderly when they were ordered to disperse by the official commanding the military. by MM. Lockroy, Susini, Clavis-Hughtes Laur, Herisse, Derouch and a large number of Boulangists. The passage of a tram car occasioned to the When the consequences, and no attention being paid to the When the consequences are the soldiers. the consequences, and no attention being paid to the warning, the officer ordered the soldiers to fire. Three of the miners were killed and

several wounded. A later despatch from Bochum says the firing by the military was a fatal blunder. A crowd of passengers issuing from the railway station were mistaken for rioters. In the encounter near Brackel to-day one woman was killed in addition to those previously mentioned.

LONDON, May 12.— The police made a raid on the Field Club at 2 o'clock this morning, and found gambling going on. Most of the players The British Board of Trade returns show that British exports to the Dominion increased £7, 160 during April and £18,335 during the four months. Imports from Canada decreased £79, 073 during April, but increased £58,296 during the four months. There were large decreases in flour and fish, and increases in cheese and swan wood.

Premier Crispi informed the Chamber of the price set of the police seized £5,000 in the rooms of the club. A raid was mr de on the Adelphilable where a number of hardsters and solicitors. club, where a number of barristers and solicitors were gambling. All were taken to the police station, and bail was in most cases refused Among those arrested at the Field club were the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lurgan, Lord Paulet and Baron Ferraro.

LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Depew's testimony before the Senate Committee, in which he announced that the Dominion of Canada is a ripe plum, which will very soon fall into the Yankee hat, is looked upon here with considerable irritation. The solution of the question of the annexation of Canada to the United States is not so easy as Mr. Depew's programme would indicate. The Tory spirit is expressed by the St. James Gazette, which expressed by the St. Names outcome, which says, after a series of sgitated and uncomplimentary remarks about the United States, that the militia by itself could give an awful lesson to the armed mobs of the United States, inde-

soldiers then fired into the crowd, killing six persons, one of them a four year-old child, A woman was also wounded. After the firing the mob dispersed. The district bristles with troops. The first shipment of Belgian coal has arrived here. The mine holders held a meeting at Essen, which was attended by Government officials, and resolved to rause the wages of the miners, but they firmly decline to concede eight hours as a day's labor. 'At a meeting of miners at Essen to-day it was decided to cease work in forty-two collieries.

#### CATHOLIC.

The Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, died on Wednesday morning, May 1st. Sir William U. Petneram, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta, has been received into the Church.

The Pope is indisposed. He is suffering from the effects of the sirocco which has been prevailing for some days in Rome.

The International Anti-Slavery Congress will meet in July, probably in Switzerland. A Papal Legate will, it is said, preside at the

Archbishop O'Brien has erected handsome monuments in Holy Cross cemetery to his illustrious predecessors, Archbishops Walsh, Connelly and Hannan.

The first week in May was a week of Catholic Congresses. Basides the great assemblies at Madrid and Vienna, there has been a Congress of the Catholics of Portugal at Oporto.

His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, who has been in California for several months, will reach Toronto about the end of the month. He is said to be much improved in health.

The Right Rev. Dr. Virtue, Bishop of Portsmouth, to which see he was appointed in 1882, was born in London on April 28, 1826, and has therefore just completed his 63rd year.

Cardinal Newman, who is enjoying good health, visted the Passionist Retreat, Harborne, on the occasion of the celebration of the Feast of St. Paul of the Cross, the founder of the Passionist Congregation. Immediately after the Catholic congresses

come to a close the Vatican will ask the European Governments, especially the Catholic Govern-ments, to consider their sppeals for the restora-tion of the temporal power of the Pope. Mgr. Hamel, pro-rector of Laval University, while on his way to the meeting of the Roya Society of Canada at Obbawa, was waited upon

by most of the professors, when matters of inberest to that institution were discussed. Mgr. Popiel, Archbishop of Warsaw, has been named Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, and the Czar has authorised him to accept this dignity. It is the first time that such an

authorization has been granted by the Russian Government to a Polish prelate. Cardinal Vanutelli, who presided over the assembly of Benedictine Abbots at Saleburg, is about to return to Rome. After the Congress, his Eminence visited, in the name of the Pope,

the Benedictine convents of Austria. The re-form decided on has fully succeeded. The Counters Anna Ahlefelt-Laurriger and her sister the Baroness Rosenorn-Lehn have been received into the Church by the Prefect-Apostolic of Copenhagen. The two ladies are the nieces of the Baron Rosernorn-Lehn, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and their conversion has caused a great sensation in Den-

mark. The Rev. Father Burke, of the Irish College, Paris, chatting the other day with a representative of the Freeman's Journal, said of the Marquis of Clanricarde: "Heaven pity him and bring him to a more humane frame of mind. His father was a good friend of the Irish College, and advocated our cause in the House of Lords."

The French Catholics have been holding as semblies in the various provincial centres of France, to deliberate upon the actual state of affairs and formulate suggestions for a Catholic policy in France of reconstruction and reform. A general meeting of delegates from those assemblies will be beld in Paris on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of June.

The Propaganda has ordered the erection of a new Prefecture Apostolic in the territory of the British Protectorate of the Lower Niger. This step is we believe largely due to the action taken by Sir James Marshall, who visited Rome last winter in order to call the attention of Propaganda to the importance of the field now open to Catholic missionaries on the Niger.

The Most Rev Archbishop Corrigan p lieved that she poisoned them and intended to poison the others whose beneficiary she was.

The wholesale murderess is at present ill, but her arrest will be made as soon as possible.

Many German iron works have been obliged to extinguish the fires in their furances in contract of the state of the following blessing at the grand center in all ceremonies in New York: "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Spirit be with you all, and may the blessings of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost descend upon our with its contract." beloved country, and remain with it forever."

At the suggestion of the African explore Sorels, a Spanish anti-slavery committee has been formed at Madrid to co-ocerate with the movement organised by Cardinal Lavigerie. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo is President of the committee. The other members are Sorela, de Carvajal, Canovas de Castillo, the Duke of Tetuan, General Cassola, and Baron Sangarren. All parties are represented on the mittee, one of the members being a prominent Republican.

The current issue of the Dublin Review contains an article from the Cardinal Arbhbishop on the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. His Eminence deals with the subject in reviewing Father Garquet's important work. Nearly six hundred monasteries, with upwards of 8,000 inmates, were suppressed. Henry's share of the plunder thus secured was between £14.000,000 and £15,000 of our money. The Cardinal says this great excrilege was the act of one had man, and he holds the people

Whilst on their visit to Toronto. Bishop Walsh of London, and Bishop Cleary of Kings-ton paid a visit to St. Joseph's Academy. To meet these prelates a number of the ole the dioceses of Toronto, Kingston, London and Ottawa were present. A first-class programme Ottawa were present. A first-class programme of music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations was admirably rendered by the young ladies. An address of welcome and good wishes was presented the bishops, who appropriately responded. Bishop Cleary elequently praised the advantages the pupils enjoy at the Convent and eulogized the many virtues of the Lady Superior and the nuns. He gave the pupils much valuable advance. The feathers and pupils much valuable advice. The seachers and the pupils felt highly gratified at the encomiums the Bishop poured upon them and their academy. '

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, returned on the Umbris. The bishop's visit to Rome was for the purpose of obtaining from the Holy See its approval and recognition and to secure a faculty for the university. Bishop Keane reports that his mission

met with unusual success.

It is the custom for an institution of learning to wait until it has made a record before receiv-ing the sanction of the Pope, but the Holy Father bestowed his approval upon the project at once, and presented to the institution a por-trait of himself, the one that presided over the

Vatican exhibition.

The faculty selected comprises Dr. Schroeder of Cologne, Dr. Bouguillor, of Lisle, Dr. Hyvernat of Lyons and Dr. Polle, of Fulda. Dr. Messmer of Seton Hall College will teach

the houses from which tenants are evicted. Bessie Doohan, aged 80, who was evicted from her home on the Olphert estates, died from the shock caused by her removal.

The trustees of the landlords' fund have appropriated \$1,500 for the purpose of resisting the plan of campaign on the Olphert estates. Five hundred pounds have been subscribed at

Belfast for the defence of Father McFadden and the support of the tenants evicted from the Cliphert estates. Sir William Vernon Harcout says the thirty thousand men employed to coerce Ireland ought to be at the disposal of Lord Wolseley to

In the course of a few weeks Mr. Justin In the course of a few weeks Mr. Justin McCarthy will be entertained at a banquet at the North-Western Hotel by the members of the Liverpool Young Ireland Society, of which body he is the distinguished president. The gathering will be one of considerable interest, as the Young Ireland Society has a very large circle of friends in Liverpool and district, many of when will adoubt he called the operation. of whom will no doubt be glad of the opportu nity of joining in this slight tribute to one of

increase the army,

the most accomplished Irishmen of our time. Mr. Michael Davitt, in a letter to the secre-tary of the Trades Council of Dublin on the oc-casion of a lecture by Mr. Robert Donovan on the subject of trade unionism, says that in the social scale the position of workingmen is not what is ought to be, while in the law-making and the law-administering departments of the State the relative positions of labour and vested interests are the reverse of what reason, justice, and common-sense would determine. Workingmen, he adds, are themselves to blame for this.
If they devoted more time to development of their power and head training and more active participation in the work which moulds public opinion and moves legislatures than they do to public-houses and trivolous occupations in leisure hours, their full rights would soon be won and their rightful position in the State established.

LONDON, May 7.—Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written a letter urging arbitration similar to that effected on the Vandeleur estate on the other estates where disputes exist be tween the landlords and tenants. He appeals to English public opinion to support the propusal. The Times scouts the archbishop's proposition.

DUBLIN, May 8 .- Jack Hickey, the pugilist, to-day became involved in a dispute with a Cork "jarvey" (jaunting car driver) which ended in a fight. Hickey struck the driver a powerful blow in the face, breaking his jaw and inflicting other injuries, from the effects of which the driver died. Hickey was arrested and remanded on a charge of manslaughter.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 11 .- Messrs. Dillon, Desay and Esmonde, the Irish Home rule ad, vocates, have arrived here. They were given an enthusiastic reception. All of them addressed the throng which had gathered to welcome them.

LONDON, May 13.-In the House of Com mons to-day Mr. Howarth (Conservative,) asked whether the Government, after the resignation of the Marquis of Londonderry from the viceroyand provide him with a suitable residence and retinue. Mr. Edward Heneage (Liberal-Unionist,) asked the Government to consider the question, of the abolition of the viceroyship and the transfer of the duties of the office to the chief secretary. Mr. Smith promised that the Government would earnestly consider the question, but stated that in the meantime it was impossible to pledge the Government to any course.

#### CANADIAN.

Lake Winnipeg navigation is open although there is some ice still floating about.

The Scott Act was repealed in Oxford, Lampton and Middlesex by large majorities on the Manitoba wheat has again reached \$1 per

bushel and that figure was refused for a ten thousand bushel lot at Brandon. The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industry as to the scarcity of fodder last year bears out the statements in the House of Hon. G.A.Kirk-

Two new pictures purchased by the Government have been added to the National Art Gallery. Mesers O'Brien and Forest are the

lucky artists. It is rumored in financial circles that Mr. D. Coulson, general manager of the Bank of Toronthe Bank of Montreal.

The Toronto Property Committee refuse to scept the offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the portion of the water front they propose to expropriate. The value will be determined by arbitration.

Walter Grinton, a street-car conductor, left his boarding house, Teronto, on Saturday even-ing to go to the car stables and has not been seen since. His brother, a Canadian Pacific telegraph operator, is greatly distressed over the mystery of his disappearance.

The will of the late Mr. C. T Bate, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, who died suddenly a few weeks age, has been proven, and probate has been granted. The personal estate is valued at \$300,000, and the real estate is valued at £60,000. The property is equally divided among the relatives.

L'Electeur emphatically denies that the rela tions between the Lieutepant-Governor and Mr. Mercier are strained. On the contrary, they were never more cordisl, and it is absolute false-bood to pretend that the Premier has to communicate with the Lieutenant Governor through Mr. Garneau.

The details of a cock fight in an office were made public last Friday at the Kingston Police Court, and two barbers and a druggist were fined fifty dollars and costs. The handlers of the birds were assessed twenty-five dollars and costs. The heavy penalties imposed have created great consternation among the "sports."

Sandy McGuire struck a rich pocket in the New Albion mines. N.S., and brought to Hali-fax a box of quartz of extraordinary richness, valued at \$3,000 to \$4,000. Competent judges say it is the richest specimen ever seen in part of the world. The mine is owned by Char-les Annand, proprietor of the Halifax Chronicle. A young man named Stewart, who was stricken with small-pox during the Montreal epidemic and rendered wholly blind, was admitted to the Bar at Toronto, having passed his examination with the highest honors. He had to be taught entirely by car and the questions were read to him by a child and answered by him on a type-

writer. It is rumored that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the famous iton manufacturer, will visit Ottawa in a few days to consult with the Government concerning the construction of a cable from Nova Scotia to Scotland. It is rumored that a company of American and Canadian capitalists, beaded by Mr. Carnegie, contemplate the laying of the new cable.

Wilson Power, of Darlington, a retired farmer, aged about 60, accidently shot himself on the 8th inst. He went out about 2 a.m. to. shoot a dog, when the gun was in some way discharged, the contents entering below the jaw, carrying away one side of the face. The deceased was highly respected and well-known; having lived here all his life.

John Mosher has issued a writ in the Su

Pearson. When Pearson made his intentional known to Chief of Police McKinnon, the chief refused to have anything to do with Connolly and told Pearson this city had no right for the lunatic. Pearson telegraphed to R. E. Elliost, chief of the department of charities, Pietetnia, informing him that the Hamilton civic authorities would not take charge of Connolly and received a reply to take the latter to Buffalo and there await further instructions. Pearson left for Buffalo with Connolly in charge to-day,

After a lapse of almost six months Druggist John O. Woods has been arrested in Buffalo for the murder of Lily Charlton. On Sunday, November 24th last Ally E. Wilkinson and Dr. John Valentine were arrested for procuring an abortion on Lily Charlton at Toronto. Two atabortion on Lily Charlton at Toronto. Two atreats were made suddenly and secretly, but not
so secretly that a third party—whose apprehensions that the police wanted him have in the
end proved just—had his supicions aroused.
This was John O. Woods who had kept the
druggist store at 181 King street west on the
corner of Emily atreet. In his atore it was
charged the abortion was performed. He left
town covertly on November 25th. He was
driven in a buggy through Hamilton and on to
Niagara Falls, where he crossed into the States
and disappeared. The wronged girl died at and disappeared. The wronged girl died at midnight on Friday November 30 Before her midnight on Friday November 30 Before her death she made a statement that abortion had been committed in a dark room behind Wood's atore. Dr. Valentine is supposed to have at-tended at the crime and Wilkinson was charged with being her seducer. Both were acquitted at the trial. Woods will be brought to Toronto. WINDSOR, Out., May 8 .- What came very near resulting in murder happened near Beile river yesterday afternoon. A man named John Reeves accused his wife of infidelity, and pulling a revolver fired at her. Just as he pulled the trigger she raised her arm which saved her life, as the bullet struck just below the elbow. Reeves was arrested and brought before the magnetrate, but his wife begged for his release, which was granted.

WINNIPEG, May 3 -The nomination Centre Winnips takes place on the 18th and polling on the 25th. W. F. Henderson has accepted the nomination against Col. McMillau. Sr. John, N.B, May 12.-Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Solicitor General, was appointed Police Magistrate by the Blair Government on Saturday, in room of B. Lester Peters.

OTTAWA, May 11.—The Militia general orders issued yesterday contains regulations governing the annual drill of volunteer militia for the present season. The maximum of all ranks in city and rural corps authorized for drill is 19,22°, as follows:—Ontario, 8 855; Quebec, 6,147; Nova Scotta, 1,932; New Brunswick, 1,304; Manifobs and Northwest, 430; Prince Edward Island, 327; British Columbia. 230, One blan ket will be allowed each officer and man and twenty rounds ammunition. Each man is to fire 5 rounds at 100 and 5 at 200 yards standing, at 300 keeling and 5 at 400 lying down.

(Continued on eighth page.)

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, Philadelphia; Hardy & Mahony, Publisher and Proprietors, Philadelphia: April, 1889

This number of the American Cathalic Quarterly Review opens with an article on the "Myths and Legends of the Reformation," by Prof. Charles G. Heberman, Ph. D. This Prof. Charles G. Heberman, Ph. D. This article, though entire in itself, is a sequel to an article in the October number of the Review, in article in the October number of the Review, in 1888, by the same writer and on the same general subject, with reference to the so-called "Dark Ages." "The Tendency of English Journalism," is the subject of the second article by Arthur F. Marshall, B. A. (Oxon). "A New Biographer of Our Lord," is the title of the article, by J. I. Rodriguez. The writer points out the defects in the recently published book of Lew Wallace, "The Boyhood of Chrise." He shows that Mr. Wallace's book is entirely mischievous in its effects and a living contradicmischievous in its effects and a living contradiction of its owr professed intention. The fourth article is on "Protestantism and Art," by Peter L. Foy. The writer in this article gives a detailed and truthful account of the destrucside of Art in the sixteenth century by the so called "Reformation." The fifth article is a study of "Robert Elemere" at "A Controversial Novel," by Mgr. J. de Concillio, D. D. This article, under the form of a critical examination of this greatly happaired, misleading, sophistical back in a great refusation of its whole line great refutation of the wood and . The Papacy as an international of arguments. "The Papacy as an international Tribunal," is the sixth article, by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D. "O'Connell's Correspondence" is the subject of the seventh article, by John McCarby. This article has been suggested by a careful perusal, by Mr. McCarthy, of the "Correspondence of O'Connell, with Notices of his Life and Times," by W. J. Fitzpatrick, E. S. A. "The Jesuits Estate in Canada" is the

subject of the eight article, by John Gilmary Shea, LL D.

This article is a plain and straightforward historical parrative of the actual facts relating to the estate owned by the Jesuit Fathers in Canada. It shows how those estates were acquired, how the Jesuit Fathers continued to own them, notwithstanding the temporary suppression of the Society of Jesus, owing to the non-promulgation in Canada of the Brief suppressing them; how that ownership was re cognized and acquiesced in by the British Gov-erament; how, without any formal act of confiscation, a part of the property was taken and occupied by the local suthorities of Canada, during the war with the Thirteen Colonies in 1776, under the plea of military necessities; and how in 1791, in direct violation of the capitulation of Quebec and of the Treaty of Paris, a Commission appointed by the British Crown, unable to deny the right of the Jesuit Fathers to their estates, arbitrarily and without even the color of law, declared that it was the royal will and pleasure "that the Society of Jesus be suppressed and desolved and be no longer continued as a body corporate or politic, and all their possessions and property be vested in Us for such purposes as we may bereafter think fit

to direct and appoint."

This declaration, purely abitrary, was so plainly opposed to the principles of the British Constitution, as well as the Treaty of Paris, that it remained a dead letter until the death of that it remained a dead letter until the deash of Father Carnot, the last surviving member in Canada of the suppressed Scciety of Josus (arbitrarily surppressed by a Royal Commission,) when the Government of Canada took passession of the estates without any act of Parliment or legal statute directing or giving even a color of right to the arbitrary procedure. The estates of right to the arbitrary procedure. The estate did not and could not escheat the Orown, for the true, legal heirs were the restored Society of Jesus, for the benefit of which the estates had all along been administered by Father Carnot and the Jesuit Fathers before him.

Dr. Shea in his article narrates the further proceedings in the matter. The action of the

Uanadian Government (or rather of its executive officers) was not acquiesced in by the Can adian Catholics or the ecclesiastical authorities of the Catholic Church in Canada. They claim ed restitution. Appeal after appeal was made to the Canadian Parliament and to the Chief. Justice of Canada, and the claim for restitution was never abandoned.
At last Mr. Mercier, the Prime Minister of

the Provincial Government of Quebec, intro-duced a bill into the Provincial Parliament block and a severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind a severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on Wednessay, after a series of agitated and uncompiled behind severe engagement on the world between the series of the United Stokes, that the militis by itself could give an awini lead to the mil

the clanders promulgated by Protestants in this the slanders promulated by Protestants in this connection. It is that the Jesnits had acquired much of their property by depriving the Hurons of the seignenry of Sillery, to which they were justly entitled. Dr. Shea shows that this very assertion had been previously brought before Parliament, and it was so conclusively proved that the Hurons had never heen at Sillery and had never made any claim to it, that the whole sphied was augmented dispused.

all the second and the second of the second

the whole subject was summarlly diamissed.

"Triple Order of Science—Physics, Metaphysics, and Faith," is the subject of the ninsh article, by Rev. W. Poland, S. J.

This is a brief and very compact article, and is a seried to a province of the subject of the s

is a sequel to a previous article on a like sub-"Notes of a Catholic Tourist in Central Europe" furnish the material for the tenth article by Prof. St. George Mivart, F. R. S.
"The Objectivity of Human Knowledge," is the anbject of the eleventh and last article, by the Rev. William A. Fletcher. Following these eleven articles is the usual "Scientific Chronicle" which treats severally on Uobalt, Nickel and their New Associate; Electrical Railroads Alaminium and the Herault Process: and on Bellite. The latter pages of the Review are oc-cupied with critical notices of important recent nublications.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. New York: No. 3 East Fourteenth street. The May number of this standard publication

s richly freighted with timely articles on leading questions, as will be seen from the table of contents. "The Annexation of Mexico," by contents, "The Annexation of Mexico," by M. Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, shows how difficult and dangerous would be the attempt to absorb the eight millions of Mexicans into the United States. Viscount Mexicans into the United States. Viscount Wolsely commences his critique on the Civil War, an article that will attract wide attention among military men. In "The Tree of Political Knowledge," Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale discusses the apathy of the people in free America regarding political action. "Peril on the Atlantic," is another contribution to a much debated question. action. "Peril on the Atlantic," is another contribution to a much debated question, by Capt. C. W. Kennedy. "Early days of a Dramatist is by Dion Baucicault." "The Hero in Fiction," is a study of ideals by H. H. Boynsen. In "A Persistent Nationality," by Grant Allen, we have a curious sketch of the influence of the Etruscan race on the religion, art and literature of Europe. R. R. McMahon discusses the "use and abuse of Civil Service Reform." Gail Hamilton's attempt to revive interest in Gail Hamilton's attempt to revive interest in the Empress Josiphine, is neither successful nor-pleasing. "Are Women to Blame?" is a sym-posium on married life, which only proves that those women are to blame who do not know how, or will noe try, to make home happy. A number of short and interesting articles from various pens complete a very readable number. Ecs: An Epic of the Dawn and Other Poems.

By Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., Regina. N.W.T. Regina Leader Company (Limited). Probably Mr. Davin has discovered by this time what the Patriarch meant when he said, "O, that mine enemy had written a book !" We do not, however, hold with those who are severe on Mr. Davin's poetry. Rather do we think with Bulwar that every book of poetry has its value, which contemporary critics are unable to estimate, Having sinned in the same way ourselves, we can feel with tenderness for a fellow-sinner, while recalling the advice of a kind friend long passed away:—"Write all the poetry you like, my boy, but don't publish it." But on the old principle, we suppose, that every crow believes its own chicks the whitest, every thymer imagines his own verces the best. And they are the best, provided they are his own and the best he could do. Mr. Davin, unfortunately, is no lorger young. He cannot claim the privileges of youth for his postical transgressions. Therefore, while we would be sorry to think that this book is the best he could do, we are driven to the conclusion that he has been enabled by a happy temperament to carry into middle life that freshness and boyishness which prompts the publication of po-ms like those before us. There are, however, pieces in the book which reveal a kindly, cultivated nature, a spirit atuned to the beautiful, a desire to please and bepleasing. As every poet, like every bird, sings according to his nature, Mr. Devin's verses may be judged with reference, not to classic standards, but to himself. It is not every politician who would have the temerity to put so terrible weapon as have the tenerity to the hands of his opponents.
We would like to quote some of the verses,
but we refrain, and trust Mr. Davin will forgive us if we bell him frackly that poetry is not
his forte. We are, therefore glad he has resolved, an he says in his preface "never to write another verse.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Macmilion and Co., 112 Fourth Aveneau, New York, The English Illusterated for May contains as frontis-piece the "Study of a Head" engraved as frontis-piece the "Study of a Head" engraved by Gardiner from a drawing by James Sant B. A. "Jenny Harlowe" by W. Clarke Russell is continued also "The Better Man by Arthur Patterson. "A peep into the cool country illusterated by Margery May is given by G. Blake Walker, The quaint old town of Abingdon is illusterated with penand pencil by Louis Davis "The cat without a tail by Kabe Caster." Bant Illario Orawford is still continuing

The Young Irishmen, A special meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary & Benefit association took place Mon-day night in their Hall, Dupre lane, the prorident, Mr. W. J. Hinphy, in the char. The principle business of the evening was making arrangements for production of "Colleen Bawn" by the dramatic section of the association, which takes place in the Academy of Music on the 23rd inst,, and promises to be one of the dramatic treats of the season. The members of the cast have improved wonderfully since their last entertainment under the tuition of a professional lady, and six of the best dancers of Montreel have been engaged. Another novelty to be added to the evening's amusement will be the introduction of an Irish piper.

## Eviction Notices.

(Leinster Leader, May 4th.) Mr. Thomas Mooney, relieving officier, has been served by John T. Trench, Agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with about 40 eviction notices. The following are the names of the tenants on the Coolelass portion of the Lugga-curren estate whose names appear in the noboss

curren estate whose names appear in the nobest as about to be evicted:

Margaret Larkin, Anastatia M'Evoy, Kiernan Brennan, Acue Kelly, Edward Kelly, John M'Grath, Julia M'Grath, John M'Grath and Julia M'Grath (for second holding), James Kelly, Eliza O'Neill Phelim O'Neill, Owen O'Neill Arburgo'Neill (same for second holding) Thomas Byrne, Andrew Byrne, Andrew Murphy, Laurence Byrne, Mary Larkin, Mary Larkin (for second holding), Eliza Moore, William Larkin, Denis Breen, Michael Baker, Patrick Kelly, John Shiel, John Ryan, Bryan, Bronnan, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Dooley, Thos. Dooley (for second holding), John Brennan, Michael Corcorao, Nannie Corcoran, Charles Brennan, Daniel Carbury, Thomas Lalor, Jas. Brennan.

The holdings average between 80 and 40 acres each, and the total area to be "cleared" is about 1,000 acres, or a little over. From present indications the evictions will not take Brennan



#### ( Itrathroy Dispatch May Sth.)

On Sunday evening last, probably the largest congregation that ever assembled in the R. C. Church here, gathered together fer the purpose of hearing the above rev. gentle-man's presentation of this all absorbing question Extra seats had to be provided, and the specious edifice was packed to the doors, a very large number of course being Protestants. After paying an eloquent tribute to the learning, ability and general excellence of the Jemits as an order, the leasurer explained how it was that the Jesuits were expelled from certain nations, and why the same nations were afterwards as anxious to walcome them back again, drawing an inference therefrom as being parallel to the treatment accorded Ohrist and his apostles. The missienary labors of the society were also referred to in words of the highest praise, Devoting himself more part cularly to the question at

lacue in Quebec, he said :-The vow of the poverty taken by all Jesuite consists in this that "no Jesust is allowed to hold or own property as an individual in fee simple." Jesuits College, however, are the usufrust of the property will revert to the Pope of Rome, who is the Major-General of the Jesuits Society and the real owner of the Jesuits estate all the world over.

Now long years before the causion of Canada to Great Britain the Jesuits of Quebeo are solemly incorporated by the King of France, and their Colleges were endowed by the King, by the Pope and by private indivi-duals who desired them to have the free use of their estate so long as they remained under the jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome.

Ail these estates belonged to the Pope and the Jesuita but not to the King of France. Now, after the battle of the plains of Abraham the King of England took possession of all that belonged to the King of France in Canada, but he took no more. By the law of nations and by the terms of capitulation the King of England solumnly promised not to touch the property of any private indivi-dual or religious society in Canada. Hence the Pope and the Josuite still remained in full possession of their estates in Quebec after the cassion of Canada to Great Britain.

The King of England knew that he could not confiscate the Jesuit Estates in Quebec in 1791 without violating the treaty which he had made with France and hence he refused to allow Lord Amberst to take peasession of their estates. Lord Amberst claimed the Jesuit estates, not by the right of conquest. Now according the law of nations, the right of conquest extends only to the property of the conquered sovereign. But the Jesuit estate in Quebec did not belong to the conquered sovereign of France. Therefore Britain's conquest could not touch them. And that is where Lord Amberst made a mistake. Therefore the only man in the world that could give a clear title to the Jesuit Estates in Quebec was the Pope of Rome, the real owner of the Estates and the Major-General of the Jesuit Society. For sixty years the Legislature of Quebec tried to sell the Jesuit Estates but they could give no clear title to the estates and hence no one would buy them. In point of fact the Legislature of Quebec hid no more power to sell the Jesuit estates than it has to sell your farm, or your house, or your horse.

#### ACQUISITION OF ESTATES.

1. I find registered in the Archivium Romanum a donation from a private individual, registered Paris, August 14, 1645. M. Danian, in favor of the mission of St. Mary to the Hurons of 25,000 livres for the building of a college at Quebec for the education of Indian

the country, March 19, 1626. The signory of St. Gabriel, by Madame

and M. Giffard, April 16, 1647.
4. The signory of Sillery, Oct. 13, 1699.
5. The signory of Cape Magdalen, May 20,

1651
6. The signory of Batiscan, March 13, 1639.
7. Isle of St. Christophe, Oct. 20, 1654.
8. Signory of La Prairie, April 1, 1647.
9. Isles of Ruaux, March 20, 1638.
10. Fief Pacherighy in the town of Three Rivers, March 20, 1658.

11. Laude near the town of Three Rivers Feb. 16, 1631,

12. Vachelie, near Quebec, March 10, 1626. 13. Lands at Point Levis, August 1, 1648.

14. Tadousac, July 1, 1656. 15. Twelve lots for a college in Quebec, July

Other lands and properties and innumerable donations were given by French Counts and Countsesses for the propagation of the Holy Faith among the savages of New France by the devoted Jesuit Fathers. We should bear in mind that the Jesuits do

not hold property in fee simple. They hold it in trust, as missionaries or tenants of the Pope. Now, if you rent a farm for a number of years, and your tenant dies, do you therefore lose the title to your farm? Certainly not. You would still retain the title to your farm, and so the Pope, still retained his title to the estates in Quebec when his last tenant Father Cazet died in 1800. Therefore the only man living that could give a clear title to the Jesuit Estate was the Pope of Rome. Now in the year 1888 the Legislature of Quebec representing the Orown decided to offer \$460,000 for the purchase of the Jesuit Estates. In every purchase there are two parties, viz, a buyer and a seller. In the present case the Crown was the buyer, and the Pope was the seller and it was necessary to have the consent or permission of both parties before a legal sale could be effected. Let us suppose that a parcel of land near Strathroy, is owned by the Hon. Sitting Bull in Dakota, a "foreign Potentate," and suppess that the Mowat Government decided to buy that land then it would be necessary to ask the consent or permission of the Hon. S. Bull and to have his name appear on the bill of sale or instrument of conveyance not be-cause Hon. S. Bull is a "foreign potentate" at all, but simply because he would be a party to the contract.
So too when the Mercier Government in

Quebec decided to buy the Jesuit Estates from the Pope it was necessary to ask the consent or permission of the Pope and to have his name appear in the bill of sale, not because he was Pone, not because he was a Foreign Potentate, but simply because he was the owner of the estates, simply because he was a party to a con-truct, he the seller and the Legislature of Quebec was the buyer. For a consideration of \$360,000 the crown received all the Jesuit Estates, which are worth from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 and in his dealings with the Crown the Pope acted not as Arbitory but simply as a party to a contract. After the sale was of Protestant minority of Quabec had no claim at at all to the Jeulite Estates in Quabec, yet

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

at at all to the Jaculta Estates in Quaboc, yet the Catholic Government of Quaboc, generously granted them \$60,000 for nothing.

Now let us mason in this way. If the Catholics were generous enough to allow the Protestants of Quaboc to receive \$60,000 more than they were intitled to, then, surely the Protestants will be generous enough to allow the west Jaculta to receive at least one twelfth the poor Josuits to receive at least one twelfth of what they are entitled to. This is the view taken by both Conservatives and Re-formers at Ottaws, and hance all upright, fair-minded members of Parliament, Protestants as well as Catholic, sustained the Goverament and therefore the vote stands 188 to 13 in favor of justice.

## ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,

Archbishop Duhamel Lays the Cor- on the 9th, May inst. ner Stone.

[United Canada, May 11th.]

The corner stone of St. Bridget's new church was laid on Sunday last, by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. The new temple of worship will be a very imposing structure allowed to possess properly with this provise when completed. It is situated on the corner that on the death of the last Jesuit in country of Cumberland and St. Patrick streets, which was the centre of old By Town and the centre of the Irish Catholic population about a generation ago. Notwithstanding the gigantic proportions of the Basilius, which is rated as second to Notre Dame of Montreal. in Canade, it has become too small for the congregation and a new church is a necessity. The cite cost \$13,200, and the building, according to Mr. Bowss, the architect, will cost \$74,500. Mr. John Lyons has the contract of the work.

#### THE CEREMONY.

There could not have been better weather for the ceremony, and in consequence the ground in the vicinity of where the ceremony was to take place was thickly packed with spectators. Every point of vantage was taken possession of, and the piles of stone around the foundations of the new church were thickly detted with people. The partially completed walls were gorgeous with flags and banners, and the uncouth appearance of the bare walls was hidden under the magnificent display of bunting. Music was furnished by the Lyre Canadienne band forming an admirable adjunct to the afterncon's proceedings.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S ARRIVAL. On the approach of His Grace the Arch bishop and party to the new church they were met by the Lore Canadienne band and escorted to the absolutry. Accompanying His Grace were Rev. Fathers Routhler, Angler, president of the Ottawa University, Fafard, auperior of the college, McGovern, Molloy, Dawson, Beausoleil, tinau, Gauthier, Pcud'homme, Constantinau. Whelan, D'Alaire and others.

Several prominent residents of the city were in attendance. His Grace blessed the articles to be put under the stone first, and then proceeded with the ceremony of laying the corner stone, upon which was inscribed the following :-

Anno reparate, salutis MDCCOLXXXIX.
Die quinta Maii, quae fuit tertio Nonas ejnsdem mensis,
Leone XIII l'ont. Max. gloriose regnante.

Rmo.ac. Illmo. Josepho Thoma Duhamel, Ottawiensi, archiepiscopo ; Rmo. J. O. Routhier, vicario generali

Rdo. Farrell McGovern, bujus ecclesiæ pro-matore; Jacobo R. Bowes, architecto; Joanne J Lyons, edificatore; Victoria, Brittanire Regina D. Stanley Prestoneusis, Canadre gubernatore Joann A. Macdonald, gubernii federati prim-

2. The signory of Notre Dame des Anges, Oliverio Mowat, provincise Ontario primario; Oharlesbourg, was given to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the French inhabitants and to the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers and to the services which they rendered to the fathers and to the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered they rendered the services which they rendered they rendered the services which they rendered they re

tore;
Lapis Augularis, hujus ecclesiæ;
In laudem Sanctissimæ Trinttatis Deiparægue
Virginis Mariæ;

Ad incrementum religionis Catholica; In testimonium fidei Hibernorum; Es in honorem Sanctæ Bridgittæ; Solemmiter benedictus et collocatus fuit, Ab. Illmo. et Rmo. J. T. Duhamel; Ottawien archiepiscopo; Sermonem ad populum habente,

Rdo. M. J. Whelan, ecclesize S. Patritii, rectore; Immeneo concursu

Cleri populique Adatante.

"The year of our Lord 1889, the 5th day of the month of May, which was the third nones of the same month, Lec XIII., the Roman Catholic Pontiff gloriously reigning,
The Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhame

being Archbishop of Ottawa, Very Rev. J. O. Routhier, vicar general, Rev. Farrell McGovern, promotor of oburch.

James R. Bowes architect, John J. Lyons, contractor, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain,

Lord Stanley of Preston, governor-general of

Lord Stanley of Preston, governor-general of Canada,
John A. Macdonald, premier of Canada,
Oliver Mowat, primier of Onterio,
Jacob Erratt, mayor of Ottawa City,
The coroner stone of this church in praises of the Most Holy Trinity and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, for the greater increase of the Catholic religion, in testimony of the faith of the Irish people, and in honor of St Bridget, was solemnly blessed and placed by the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel Archbishop by the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel Archbishop

The sermon to the people was preached by Rev. M. J. Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, in the presence of an immense con-

Course of the clergy and people."

Coples of the United Canada, Oul, Free
Press, Citizen, Le Canada, Catholic Record,
TRUE WITNESS and United Ireland, and the current coins of the country, and a list of the clergy of the archdiocese were also placed inaide the stone.

THE SERMON.

After the laying of the stone His Grace and the other clergy returned to the sanctuary, where Rev. Father Wholan ascended an imprevised pulpit and preached a most eleguent ermon from the 4th chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

In the course of his remarks he said that the day had come when men worshipped the Father in spirit. In the early days of our Lord His followers were personned for fel-lowing His teachings. They were often obliged to worship in scoret, in the very solitudes of the desert. In the time of Constantine, men worshipped in public and great were their gifts to the house of God. Many might ask why God elected to come into the world in peverty, and why the need for grand embelishment of public temples? Christ was poer for our sake, but in his poverty Ho

STILL OUR MASTER,

At His birth great kings from the east came and found Him in swaddling ciches, fected the estates belonged to the Govern very humble and lowly. They prostrated ment and the purchase money belonged to the themselves and worshapped Him because He Pope who consented to leave his money with was poor ... They opened their treasures and he Gayerument until the time would arrive gave Him presents. Jesus received the gifts to him to make a division of this money, and as marks of adoration and love. In this manc Government until the time would arrive gave Him presents. Jesus received the gifts to dinner, said Young, thim to make a division of this money, and is marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction of the money, and is marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction are well as marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction are well as marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction are well as marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction are well as a summer with the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction are well as a summer with the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction and the construction are constructed as a construction and the construction are constructed as a construction and the construction are constructed as a construction and the construction are constructed as a construction and the construction and the construction and the construction are constructed as a construction and the construction and

greater honor and glory of Ged and under the patronage of St. Bridget, the patroness of Ireland. God's house was a palace, for the rich and poor alike. The reverend father then went on to explain the uses of the baptismal font, the confessional, communion table, and other things that are noticeable to the eye on entering the church. They must be as particular in their embeliahment of the church as of their own houses. If they were to justice all they had on it, it would be nothto lavish all they had on it, it would be nothing compared to what our Lord gives in re-

As the large concourse of people left the spet at the cenclusion of the ouremony, numerous contributions were given towards the building tund of the church.

#### The New Postage Rates.

The following is a copy of the circular issued by the Postmaster General in regard to stage increases, which came into force

The rate of postage upon letters posted in The rate of postage upon instance possess in large, and afterwards practised medicine, Dominion or in the United States, will be 3 making a specialty of threat and lung discents per cures instead of 3 cents per half cases. In 1880 he went to Europe as an example of the contract of the ounce as heretolore.

Upon drop-letters posted at an office from which letters are delivered by letter carriers. the postage will be 2 cents per ounce instead of 1 cent per balf ounce. The rate of post-age on drop-letters, except in the cities where free delivery by letter carriers has been established, will be I cent per ounce.

The fee for the registration of a letter or

other articles of mail matter will be 5 cents upon all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. For the present and until the future instructed the registration fee may be prepaid by using the 2-cent registeration, stamps and postage to make up the

Letters insufficiently prepaid will be charged double the deficiency, as heretofore, pro-vided at least a partial prepayment has been made. Letters posted wholly unpaid will be sent to the dead letter office for return to the writer,

Archbishop Janssens' Pallium. New Orleans, La., May 8 -The coremony of conferring the pallium on Archbishop Janusens took place this morning in old St. Louis's Cathedral. Although admission to the church was by a ticket only, the historic old edifics was packed in spite of its great size. The decorations in the church were imposing and impressive. Promptly at 10 o'clock the march was made from the archlepiscopal residence. Archbishop Janesens was supported on either side by his assistant priests. Immediately following the Archbishop and the procession came His Eminence, walking beneath a rich canopy borne by four priests. After entering the church the Car-

dinal seated himself upon the archiepiscopal throne to the right of the altar, the Archbishop occupied a temporary throne in close proximity, and the bishops present had seats on either side of the sanctuary. The clergy, to the number of several hundred, were ranged in several lines within the chancel rails. A solemn postifical mass was celebrated the Cardinal officiating, after which a sermon was delivered in French by Bishop Durier and a most eloquent address in English by Bishop

Kain. The pallium was then conferred on Archblehop Janesene by Cardinal Gibbons with the impressive ceremonial of the Roman Oatholic Church. Archbishop Janesens, who was, previous to his elevation to the archiepiscopal dignity, Bishop of Natchez, Miss., was appointed to this diocese a little less than a year ago and is the fifth Archbishop of New Orleans. The diocese of New Orleans was founded in 1797 and is next in rank to the See of Baltimore.

## The Vandreuil Railway.

Another Township (North Plantagenet) has carried a by law granting a bonus to the Vandreull and Perscett Railway Company. According to Mesure. Foster and Unariabol promises work should at once be commenced the different municipalities, have done their part and unless something be done soon the public will loss confidence in these gentlemen. In fact, already, the Council of Hawkesbury Village has resolved to submit a by-law offer ing ten thousand dollors to the Central Counties' (Cauada Atlantic) Railway to build a branch from Glen Robertson to Hawkesbury. If this by-law receive the assent of the electors it will be supplemented by several thousand dollars from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. Thus unless work be promptly commenced the Vandeuil and Prescott Railway Company may lose the benus from Hawkesbury Village which had been premised them. However, it may be that the by-law now to be submitted will be de-feated in Hawkerbury. We think before they mark their ballots the electors should inquire what would become of their branch line and their bonus if the Vandreuil and Prescott line should eventually be built. -Prescott and Russell Advocate.

## Crops in Ontario:

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin from the Bureau of Industries. It reports that there is a remarkable and most gratifying contrast in the tenor of information, about fall wheat as compared with that of the spring of 1888. Wherever winter rye is grown extensively prospects of an extraordinary crop are reported. From the Province as a whole the reports on the clover crop are bad, early spring having been against the plant. The condition of farm animals throughout the Province is reported much better than the most sanguine could have hoped six months ago. The late fall and early spring relieved the scarcity of fodder and the result was an easy winter. No infections or epizootic disease is reported. Vegetation is a week or two in advance of last year and the season has been early for plowing and seeding. Last winter was favorable to bees.

## A Sensational Story.

A sensational story was published by the Canadian dailies last week concerning the Jesuits of Mexico. It was stated on the authority of a "prominent cftizen of Guana-justo" that five Jesuit priests were imprisoned, because they had stirred up the people to sedition, and that on their arrest 12,000 people attacked the jail, killing the Mayor of Guanjuato and over 20 policemen and a number of soldiers. The jail doors were also said to have been set on fire, but 200 regular soldiers arriving at the scene, being obliged to fire upon the mob, killed 200 Mexicans, mostly miners and laborers. Sixteen soldiers

were said to have been killed.
Since the publication of this story the Mexican Government denied it antirely, and some of the papers have published the denial, others saying nothing whatsoever of the doubt thus thrown upon the whole affair.

## THE MISSING DOCTOR.

He Turns O, ut to be a St. Catharines Man.

A St. Louis de patch to the New York Salvator "Jeans, the Savier of men," others the career in that a ty of Dr. Crenin, who disappeared so myster ionals in Chiara the trute, however, is that they are the initials of "Inave suffered." disappeared so myster lously in Chicago on Saturday night last: Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin came to St. Loui's in 1869 from St. Catharines, Canada, when 27 years old. He was a tailer, but, never we, ked at his trade here. He secured employmen; as a porter in the position of emnibus ticket a liester for the Transfer Company. He held this position for two years, and was then for four years local ticket agent for the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, now the Louisville Air Line. Next he opened a drug store in the fashionable west end, attended a pharmany school and the Missouri Medical Colhonorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and soon afterwards removed to Chicago For a time he was professor of eye and ear diseases at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a fine-looking man and a hard worker.

Dr. Cronin is a brother-in-law of Mr. John

Carroll and an uncle of Mr. Andrew J. Carroll of St. Catharines. His family resided on Welland avenue, next door to the fire station. At one time he worked for his father in the shoe store, in the premises now occupied by the "Beehive," and was quite a popular vocalist at that time.

#### THE CHURCH IN MONTREAL.

What the People Contribute to its Support.

La Presse gives an official report of the sums collected in the diocese of Montreal for the sustenance of the Roman Catholic clergy. Dividing this by the number of pricats it calculates that each receive on an average a trifie less than \$600 a year. By a similar process it ascertains that the share contributed by each Roman Catholic in the diocese for this purpose is only forty-one cents. It esti-mates in like manner that the revenue for les fabriques, including repairs, salaries and ordinary ""running expenses," amounts to fifty-five cents a head. Thus it calculates the ordinary contribution of Reman Catholica in the diocese at only ninty-six cents a head yearly. Expenditures for sites for churches or cometeries and for building are determined, it says, by the majority of the parishioners. Of course there are also individual subscriptions for such purposes. La Presso mainting that these official figures give no evidence of burdensome payments by the people for the support of their religion.

#### RAVINGS OF DEMAGOGUES.

Fanatical Protestants Rebuked.

The last number of the Interior, a high class Presbyterian paper, published in Onicago, contains a lengthy article by Rev. W. T. Herridge, pastor of St. Andrew's church, and moderator of the Octawa Presbytory, on the Jesuit controversy. Mr. Herridge re-views the history of the Jesuit estates, their confiscation, and the demand made at various times for compensation therefor. He says that "considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Mercier, both by the heirarchy and the Jesuits, until at length he consented to recognize the moral claim of the church in regard to the matter." His method of settling Hugh, and it was to Mr. Abbott that Sir John the dispute was unanimously approved by the appealed for "another ten thousand." As happened that the act was assented to on July 12, 1888." Mr. Herridge recites the resolutions of the presbytery of Montreal passed in October 1888, calling for the disallowance of the bill, also the report of the minister of natice declining to agree to the prayer of such resolution, and Col. O'Brien's resolution in parliament calling for the disallowance of the Jeault bill. Mr. Herridge reviews the arguments in parliament for and against the O'Brien resolution, and adds that the

ARGUMENTS AGAINST DISALLOWANCE

were in many quarters deemed most unsatisfactory, and though received by the great majority of the Dominion parliament with its excess of Protestant members, served rather to heighten the controversy than to ally it. The fanatical Protestants" says Mr. Herridge, "have spoken out presty loudly. Through the Jesuit act they vent their hatred against the Roman Catholic religion; and seem to regard its extinction at any cost as a pre-lude to the milennium. In some parts of the country excited crowds have listened with apparent delight to the ravings of demagogues. After a general onslaught on their Catholic fellow-citizens, such meetings, by a strange contradiction of sentiments, invariably break up with the National Anthem, and with intensified abhorrence of everything and everybody who does not shout their shibboleth. Happily these frantic demonstrations do not much affect the thoughtful Protestants of the community, who simply desire for themselves what they are most willing to accord to others, equal status in the eye of the law and equal measure of religious liberty." In conclusion, Mr. Herridge says there is no disposition among the better informed Protestants of Canada to dispossess their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens of just rights or to view their presence as inimical to the common welfare. He says that "in a land where one-third of the people are of another race and nearly one-half of another creed than ourselves, the religious problem is not always an easy one," but that it will be solved on principles consistent with our common Christianity he does not doubt.

## MR. SPURGEON'S WARNING.

Against the Growth of Herror in Nonconformist Ohurches.

London, May, 7.—Mr. Spurgeon is again directing attention to what he regards as the growth of error in the nonconformist Churcher, and in trenchant language inveighs against the want of moral honesty, which allows a certain class to pass resolutions in which they do not believe, and to have one belief for the public and another for the private use. Whether these repeated attacks on the part f the popular paston of the Metropolitan Tabernacie result in any real benefit as open to question. Anyway, the breach between him and these of broad views in Nonconformity, both cleric and lay, is daily becoming

TO THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF The device L. H. S. is of frequent use in The device I. H. S. is of frequent use in the Oathello Ohurch was deviced in the Oathello Ohurch was deviced in the Awoman who bought, a carpet ten days see the Oathello Ohurch was deviced in the Awoman who bought, a carpet ten days see the Oathello Ohurch was deviced in the Awoman who bought, a carpet ten days see the Oathello Ohurch was deviced in the Oathello O

on the backs of prayer books, almost everywhere. The precise meaning of the letters has received various interpretations, but shere is only one true one. Some contend that the monogram means (the least that like letters are the initials of) "Josus Hominum

"IHSOUS," and that as such they were commonly employed as a sacred device on the Christion tombs during the days of persontien. They are yet to be seen inscribed in many places of Roman catacombs. The modern interpretation, "Jesus, the Savier a wholesale grocery, but havin't a good tenor modern interpretation, "Jesus, the Savier voice get a position in the Second Baptist of men," originated with St. Barnardine of Church choir, and this enabled hem to obtain Visnna in 1443, and happened this way: The saint had occassion to reprove a certain man for selling cards with dangerous devices stamped on them. The man said that he could not carn a living in any other way, but if St. Bernardine would auggest anything, the cards with the dangerous devices would be abandoned. Thereupon the saint recom-mended the letters I. H. S., saying that they

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

atead for "Jesus Hominum Salvater-Jesus,

the Savier of men." They were at once adopt-

ed and their success was complete.

As Discussed by the Newspapers

NONE OF HIS BUSINESS. The Toronto World's Ottown correspondent

reports that Hon. Edward Blake has declared that the Jesuit Estates Act is perfectly constitutional and within the authority of the Quebec Legislature. If that is the case, Retormers caunot consistently urge the dieallowance of the act by the Dominion Government. The people of Quebec, and not the people of the Dominion, have the right to pronounce upon the quality of the Act. Sir John Macdonald has no more business to disallow the Act than he had to disallow Mani-

#### HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Streams Bill.—Hamilton Times.

toba's railway charters and the Ontario

The revenue of Canada last year from all sources was \$35,908 463. It will be about the same as this year. But the Items of expenditure for the present year are as fol-

Estimates, 1889-89......\$44,635,887 Supplementaries, 1889-90....... 1,313,757 Further supplementaries..... Supplementaries, 1888-89..... 2,097,000 Atlantic mail service, per annum... Australian and Atlatic services per 500,000 250,000 ·1,491,771 Qu'Appelle & Long Lake Railway, 30,000 per annum.....

In addition 5.557,000 acres of land, worth probably a dollar an acre, were voted for rallway purposes. This is the result of Tory government.—St. John Golbe.

GOOD NEWS.

The day of general emancipation for the political slaves of the Tory party is not far off. - London Advertiser.

A FITTING APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott to the position of minister of Railways by Sir John Macdonald will be quite in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things." Mr. Abbott was one of the accoucheurs at the birth of Sir John's coodle railway policy in 1872, when the late Sir Hugh Allan was bled to the extent of \$360,000 to furnish campaign funds for the Tory party. It was Mr. Abbott that acted as negotiator between Sir John and Sir Quebec legislature, and " in what Orange- the chief use of a Minister of Railways is to men might regard as the irony of events it squeeze money out of the contractors and seekers after charters and subsidies. Sir John will naturally select for the post the gentleman who bled Sir Hugh so successfully at time when money was so badly needed by the Tory party. —Ottawa Free Press.

## IT WOULD BE TERRIBLE.

The Canadian Legislature has decided to economize by dispensing with the services of a chaplin, whose salary is \$400 a year; but it has sternly refused to discharge the stately usher of the Black Rod, who draws a trifle of \$1,350 a year. Without an usher of the Black Rod constitutional government in the British Empire would go to sternal smash.— New York Tribune.

THE COMEDY OF LEGISLATURE.

Next year, of course, some little comedy will be prepared to beguile either the Maritime men or the Upper Province people, or both, but while Sir John can work the House of Commons in one direction, and the Senste in the other, as he has done in this case, he probably cares little for the grumclings of men who are only of use to him at election times. -Montreal Hearld.

## GOES AS HE PLEASES,

The Toronto Empire asked: "What is Mr. Mowatt trotting about the United States for anyway?" This is clearly a case in which the old familiar answer, it is none of your busi-noss, will apply most fittingly. Mr Mowat has as much right to trot about the United States as any other Canadian, and in doing so he neither sponges on those whom he visits nor on the Province of which he is Premier. He goes where he has a right to go, and he paysible way like an honest man.—Winnipeg Free Press. GET BACK TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

The Dominion Government has managed to get the flour millers into difficulty by taxing wheat, their raw material, and not taxing flour so highly. An exchange says that dur-ing the past nine months not a mill in Ontario has made a single dollar, and the proprietors of some of the largest milis in the country have decided to close up, rather than go on grinding and losing money. We do not be-lieve in curing one wrong and perpetrating another. Wheat is the raw material of the miller, but flour is the raw material of every man who does a day's work in the country The true remedy is to take the tax off wheat, and not to increase the tax on flour. The millers prospered when neither wheat nor flour was taxed. The farmers were certainly not any worse off than they are now. Get back to correct principles-free trade in the necessaries of life-and the grumbling will stop. - Hamilton Times.

HARD ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Taking the most lenient view of the circumstances, this conclusion forces itself upon the unprejediced, namely that the public man who will resort to lakehood when not under oata la not to be trusted under ordinary cir-oumatancer.—Belleville Intelligencer.

## INFECTIOUS GERMS.

Uz oleanliness the Most Potent Fac. tor in Spreading Diseases.

Wises, enths of all diseases, if not all, are caused by specific low organisms. Among those white we have already isolated distincity are the bacillus of consumption. Typhold orly are the opening of consumption. Typhold fever, yellow fever, look-j-w, pneumonic cholers, dysen tary, plague, etc. There is a great difference between these different bases. great difference is between large animals. A fance which wa be perfectly asso against cattle may prove of ... no account against dogs; and where cattle may grow we may be able to raise elephants. St. ullar differences exist also between these back, it.

All of these germs of di seases require mole. ture for their plantation and growth. They are not killed by dryness; they only do not develop. A well-authenticated case is on record where the plague, which we have now pengly any reason to doubt 74 curses ph s baciline, broke out in a town in Germany two hundreds years after the het plague had been there—and while no cases of plague tearing down of an old house, in the masony of which a mumpy was found that had been comented in. From records it was evidently the corpse of a person who had died two hundred years age of the plague. This shows the wonderful tenselty of these microbes. The whole medical science has been revolutionized by their discovery.

Uncleanliness is not much better understood as being the factor in spreading diseases. Virchow examined the usils of school children, and underneath those nails he found, with particles of dirt, aggs of all the intestinal parasitical worms and bacilli, which, of course, would be eaten by the children with their bread. - Sanitary Era.

#### Wit and Wisdon.

It is stated that American women pay \$62.

000,000 a year for cosmetics, and yet there isn't
a man living who ever heard an American
women admit that she'd use cosmetics.

Mrs. Stratt-The Carter divorce case will be Mrs. Strau—Ine Carter divorce case will be a bad thing for Chicago. Mrs. Sprigg—Why so? "Why, it will take a month, and what if the impression should get out that it takes a month to get a divorce in Chicago.

"I say, offshur, ishn't that high-stoop brown-stone house mine?" "Yes, Mr. Saunders that's your house." "Well, I wish when it (hic) comes thish way 'gain you'd stop it."

"You're looking bad, Bromley."
"Yes. Been up every night for a week with the baby,"
"You wished him at the bottom of the Dead Sea many a time I suspect ""
"Why, no. I sin't so brutal as that. But I was very thankful he wasn't twins."

Equally Dangerons-" Have you ever been through the St. Lawrence rapids?"
"No; but I married my third wife last



eri

#### ST. LEON SPRING SANITARIUM,

ST. LEON, QUE. This calebrated establishment, one of the most lightful and agreeable aummer resorts on the continuity will be open to the public on the lat June.

The numerous tourists who visit this heautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The culsine will be under the immediate management of one of findreal's leading professional cooks. Spacial facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, ste, ott, etc., etc.

such as full ros, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., the Baline Byrings in connection with this hole offer a sure ears.

Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous Et. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

Minnesota **)**AKOTA

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

#### St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth Offer exceptional markets for all the

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

churches, schools and congenial society. Thousands of acres in the famous Turtle Mountain, Devil's Lake and

Excellent railway facilities, good

Mouse River country-All Free. Write for the new pamphlet, "Free

Homes in a New State," and other particulars to V. O. Russell, J. M. Huckins, Trav. Pass. Agià Canadian Pass. Agt.,

Toronto, Ont. London Ont. OB

F. I. WHITNEY,
Genl. Pass. & Tat. Art.,
St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED, By the Catholic School Commissiones of Buch CALLEGE BERTHAM

"It Could not Happen now,"

country ways had turned to street. Lat losg ore we were born, it is not less would change to meet, is dard lass young common so mees,
fore merry April morn;
for willows bowed to nudge the brook,
The cowslips nodded gay,
The sowslips nodded gay,
And both would look, and she would look,
And both would look away,
The soh—and this is so absurd—
Weald dream about the other,
Weald many horse broade a word led she would never breathe a word To that good dame, her mother.

OUR GIRLS ARE WISER NOW.

ret very quaint, 'twee very strange, Risemely strange, you must allow.

Risemely strange, you must allow.

Dar me! how modes and costumes change!

It could not happen now.

tarday that idle, naughty lass Woold rearrange her hair, woold rearrange her hair, and pender long before the glass which bow she ought to wear; id often she'd neglect her task, ind often she of neglect her task,
and seldom care to chat,
and seldom care to chat,
and make her mother frown, and sak,
why do you blush like that?
All mest with country to conseps slow
the mest with cowstips yellow,
which she man a manh and pro which she men a week ago ht stupid, staring fellow,

OUR GIRLS ARE WISER NOW. Extensily strange, you must allow, It could not happen now.

id as for him that foolish lad, Ha'd hardly cross an eye, led look to woe begone and sad, Id look so wee begone and sau.

He'd make his mother cry.

He'goes, she'd say from bad to worse!

My boy so blythe and brave.

Let night I found him writing verse
About a lonely grave!

Adout a lonely grave!

Ind lo! next day her nerves he'd shock

With laugh and song and caper;

Ard there!—she'd find a golden lock

Wrapped up in tissue paper. Wrapped up in tissue paper.

OUR BOYS ARE W. SERNOW.

Twas very quaint, 'twas very strar Me,
Extremely strange, you must all'ow,
Dear me ! how modes and cos numes change ! It could not happen now.

#### FAMILY PRAYERS.

L Pieus Custom which Should be General Among Catholics

Formerly the plous custom of saying the daily prayers together was very generally of >served in families; but in proportion as people are growing worldly minded, the ac good old Catholic customs are disappearling. A serious effort, however, should be made to working, in a word, miracles. I have ob-keep up the practice of family prayers, for it served natural water, glited with an extraneis really one of the most efficacious means, to alive, and even to preserve the spirit of u nion in the home circle. The labors and car ee of the day are at an end; the shades of aight surround the earth and invite to repose; the hour is favorable for the Christian family to join in prayer. What a charming spectacle to beheld the whole family united in this action! We can see them in imagination. kneeling before the crucifix and an image of Our Lady, the father and mother, the venerable grandparents, the chhildren and servante. The father or mother says the paryers sloud, the others snewer, thus imitating the choirs of blessed spirite; and their paryers are carried up by the angels as a sweet incense to the Lord. Ther, baving made a commemoration of all the faithful departed, especially of those of their own family circle, ail retired in silence to take that repose which seldom falls to visit refreshingly the neaceful conscience.

This eimple and brist outline of what famirayers mean will suggest to the plons rer gome of the beneficial results that are atlated to flow from the practice. Praver e in common remind a person of his prinli duty here below, that of adoring God. ary prayer is often made with less care

carnestness; sometimes it is hurried or shortened; occasionally it is quite forgotten. When the whole family are accustomed to joir regularly in this devotion. such faults are in a great measure, if not altogether, removed. There is in this union of the mumbers of a family, at the feet of a cruclfix or a picture, a persussive elequence which speaks to each one of his duties towards God, his neighbor, and himself. And this gathering together for a common purpose each evening is calculated to have the most happy effects on the family itself. When the father and mother are thus exercising a species of priesthood in the midst of their children, does it not inspire feelings of greater respect? If some have been greeved and vexed during the day by any of those thousand and one little miseries that may disturb peace and harmony anywhere, will they not be disposed to forgive and forget, when at the loot of the crucifix, they repeat : "Forgive us our trespasses, as we torgive those that trespass against us?" He that has fallen into rin, will be not be disposed to repent of it when he makes his short examination of conscience at night, and joins in the Confiteor

and the Act of Contrition?

Fathers and mothers, and other heads of houses, will be doing much for their own souls and for the souls of those under their care by introducing and maintaining the ustom of family prayers. It is generally difficult, often impossible, for the family to meet for morning prayers ; but in the evening thore is soldom any difficulty. All that is required is the good will of the father or the mother. If the family cannot be asumbled immediately before the hour of tellring, let the prayers besseld just after apper, or at any other convenient time. It a not necessary that the prayers should be long; let them consist simply of the "Our Wather," the "Hail Mary," the "Creed," a short examination of canacience, the "Confiteer," the "Acts," and the prayer of St. Bernard to the Blessed Virgin. These Prayers will not take ten minutes, and, when aid with devotion and attention, they will be more readily and more abundantly heard by God for being offered in common. "If two of you shall consent upon earth, coneming anything whatsoever they shall ask, shall be done to them by My Father who is h heaven. For where there are two or three sathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." (St. Matt., xviii., 19,

## MIRACLES AT LOURDES.

A great many non-Catholics are so carried Away by their prejudices against the Catholic Church they cannot permit themselves to beleve in the genuine character of the thousands miraculous cures which have taken place during the past at the Grotto of Lourdes. And yet, strange to say, not only Catholic medical men, but even Protestant and infidel hydroland in the current of the fact that the current effected through prayer and the water of Lourdes are, in many to the fact that the current effected through prayer and the water of Lourdes are, in many cases.

The Protestant Doctor Vizerio. geen of the lenth Cuirasiers; A the French Army, stationed at Niort, a certs that he examined a hospital patient, duraline Essertion of the air ships it also be the same and the same and the same and the same arms and the same arms and the same arms are same as a moment of the same arms and the same arms are same as a moment of the same arms are same as a moment of the same arms are same as a moment of the same arms are toau, who suffered from a ch. Anio affection of the spinal merrow, and ocu. A hardly support the air ships, if they proved practicable at the spinal merrow, and ocu. A hardly support all, would offer such immense advantages in point of safety, speed and comfort, that they to have been effected by to the straith which can would soon supersede all other conveyances. temove mountains.

Dr. Toreus, Protestan a medical man at des on August 20t'
the bath, walked
the bath, walked
the bath walked his wife gazed as him with amexament, un and the inward bound ones in the upper able to realize hat her husband had been restored to heal di. Dr. Regn sux, Professor of Medicine at

Rennes, th recognizer a true the miraculous cure at Lour-des of M. Me Coupel in an acute of stage consumptio 4, with pabercles in both lungs. ean, a Protestant Professor of the Medic & Sohrol at Nauter, confessed himself unab ic to so estifically explain the instantaneous recover g in the bath of Midle. La Verrie, www.a'stacked with pleurisy, and suffered Ath heart disease and rheumatic rains. While in the cold bath she was completely

oured. The same doctor also relates the cure of the Widow Froumond, who had a cancer on the kip, which he was unable to remove by morfical treatment.

We could now remind our reader of a Dr.

Henry Vergez, physician at Montpeller, member of a Council of the Hautes Pyrences, Comman ler of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, who, as a Catholic medical man, played a very important part in the history of the Grotto at Lourdes. He was a man of great le arming and universal ability, an humbleand al norre Christian, in fact, a man well able to nake a scientific investigation into the facts of the cures effected at Lourdes, and for this purpose he was sent thither by the Bishop of Tarbes. It was on September 8th, 1886, that feeling his days on earth were numbered, and his mission on earth at an end, he summed up his impressions of twenty-five years in a letter. The following is his dying testi-

"I am asked what I have seen at Lourdes I will tell you in a few words. By means of watching closely the facts truly authentic, beyond all power of science and art, as I have seen them, I have surely recognized divine ous power to what nature could afford it, and preserve the spirit of plety, to keep faith a widly divergent action. I have seen this water, always the same in natural quality, produce effects entirely diverse and without any analogy between them. Among other strange wonders I have seen a boy anatohed from his death agony and restored to life and health; I have witnessed an eye unable to behold the light on account of a deep traumatic wound so restored that sight was reestablished; limbs absolutely paralyzed re-gain their entire action; a chronic and deep ulosr quite intractable to medical treatment permanently cured. And no less marvellous and decided have been cases of consumption, cancer, and mental disorders, and other infirmities supposed to be incurable, surmounted and driven away in the bath."

Above are the names of some eminent Protestant specialists whose reputation in Europe stands high. Is not their testimony worthy of crodence? And have we not therein cortain proof that the age of miracles has not by millions of honest Protestants in England, passed, that the mercy of God has not ceased and the assisting and strengthening arm of Almighty God is not fore-shortened. Almighty God is not fore-shortened. Almighty God works wonderful ways in this world, and in no place throughout the carth which Fe formed and control ways in the carth which Fe formed and control ways be noted in the cart of the formed and control ways be noted in the cart of the formed and control ways be noted in the cart of the formed and control ways be noted in the cart of the formed and control ways be noted in the cart of the formed and control ways be noted in the cart of t which He formed out of nothing, does he manifest the Omnipotence of His might and His meroy than at the Grotto of Our Blessed Lady at Lourdes, where she appeared to Bernadette Soubirous in 1858.—The Monitor.

## ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR-

A Steel Air Ship for Commerce and for War the Latest Scheme,

Some time ago, says the American Archi-tect, we had occasion to comment upon a scheme for building a balloon, or rather airship of steel, not inflated with hydrogen, but made bnoyant by being exhausted of air. The fleating cylinder is to be of rolled steel one forty-fourth of an inch in thickness, braced against collapse by internal ribs in a way which has been carefully studied out and is ascertained to give a resistance to external pressure twice as great as will be required. The weight of the cylinder, which with its conical ends, is about 750 feet long, is something like 150 tons, and its displacement, supposing only three-fourths of the air in it to be exhausted, will be about 276 tons, leaving a force available for ascending of 126 tons. From this, to obtain the net accensional force available for litting passengers or freight must be deducted the weight of the car and of the propelling machinery to be placed upon it. It assume that, instead of the enormously heavy electric accumulators, that we are familiar with, Dr. de Bansset, the inventor of the apparatus, has devised something quite different, which will furnish far more power, with a given weight of material, than the lead plates in ordinary use. The pumps, more over, are to be specially designed, and constructed of aluminium and steel, so as to reduce the weight to a minimum, and, as we suggested at the time would be desirable, the principle of the gas engine has been adopted in a device for supplementing the force of the electric current. By these great economies the weight of apparatus has been so reduced as to leave a balance of ascensional force at the sea level available for lifting passengers and freight of 75 tons. This certainly gives a

reasonable allowance for contingencies. The consequences of a successful issue to the undertaking would be so momentous that they can with difficulty be realized. The first result would unquestionably be to put an end to wars. To show how hopeless any military operations would be in a country defended by such weapons, we will suppose that Prince Bismarck, after waiting until Dr. de Bausset has, unknown to him, com-pleted a few of his air ables, carries out the intention which a good many people in this country attribute to him, of ploking a quarrel with us on the pretext of a dispute shout Samoa. War is declared suddenly, after the German manner, and the military trains which are said to stand ready pitched, with the horses at hand for harnessing, in the German arsenals, are set in motion. The transports which lie equipped for sea, are filled with men from the nearest garrison, and in a many same annual water of Lourdes are, liveded America. About half way across the lived the later is many by one or two descriptions of the later is many by one or two descriptions. In the same of the Semantic Catallan of

order, therefore, to help in pressing from that barrier of prejudice which exists to the minds of skeptical people, we print the factor and the war be brought to a conclusion by as we find them, so that the supremental the currender of all the grincipal cities in the the currender of all the grincipal cities in the United States under the persuasion of a dynamics of the currender of all the grincipal cities in the United States under the persuasion of a dynamics of the currender of all the grincipal cities in the current cities c would be so easy to turn the tables at a mofor travelling long distances. It seems to us that the preposed speed of 100 miles an hour lision. In keeping ships on the outward passage in the lower strata of the atmosphere strata, serious collisions would be out of the question, and, provided the speed could be made to exceed that of the air currents as much as that of the ocean currents, it is difficult to see what danger would remain of which travellers by well built and well managed air-ships need be afraid.

ATTA SAUGE

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of it TREE to any person
who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal
Street, New York.

#### A BICOT PUNISHED.

The Editor of a Catholic Journal Fined for Libelling Jewish Doctrine.

The cable informs us that M. Wort, editor of a Catholic journal at Luxembourg, was recently fined four hundred marks for publishing a statement that, according to the teachings of the Taimud, Jews might rightfully deceive, rob, and in any way plunder those who are not Jews. The editor sought to justily himself by quotations from numerous writers, but the Court held that such evidence was inadmissible, the article being malicious, and tending to injureraligion, whether the quotations from the Talmud were genuine

This decision, while based upon the truest Christian principles, is something of a nov-Christian principles, is something or a novelety, at least to English readers. It is not destroyed about one-half the foliage. Upon garden weeds a strength of one to 200 or 250 caused most of the loaves to fall, and one to should be showed more or less damaging effects.

By a repetition of the experiment, it was found that where the strength exceeded one to the foliage was largely destroyed. Upon

such weapons in its warfare against error.

It is far otherwise with our enemies. The Protestant writer who gives a fair presentation of the Church's position on any subject of controversy is so rare that he is quoted with admiring wonder by Catholics and nenally with cendemnation by his co-religioniste. People who, we trust, would be incapable of willfully slandering their fellowmer as individuals, do not hesitate a moment to speak and print the most infamous falsehoods about them as members of a hated Church

It is true that ignorance is more responsible than malice for much of the slander that is circulated about Catholics and their belief; but ignorance no more excuses the crime when its victims are libelled as a Church body than it would if they were slandered in their private characters. The Luxembourg editor has been taught a lesson the very first rudiments of which have not yet been learned, if we may judge people from their utterances America and elsewhere.

As for the dishonest ones, the professional on the Jews. It will be instructive to see how British law deals with the Canadian libeller. We do not expect as righteens a verdict as has been given in the Luxembourg case. If an English Protestant may not say anything he likes about the "Jesuits," he will think it is time to shat up shop and burn the Magna Charta,—Boston Pilot.

## Significant Advertising.

S. R. Niles is now sending an advertisement of the celebrated Bon Marcue of Paris to all the principal cities in the United States. This is a very suggestive fact to all business men. After having regulary advertised many years, they have more than doubled the appropriation for this season. The proprietors of this enterprising store show that it pays to advertise, and the intelligent manner in which Mr. Niles has conducted the business has abundantly produced the best results in this country.-Boston Globe,

Many of the most popular new fangled cor-ets come as high of \$35. The makes doubly dear a dear one's waist.

The History of the Past Teaches the Future. Here are the returns of the 227th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery which occured at New Orleans, La, on April 16, 1889. Ticket No. 32,074 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.: one to W. J. Brackett, Cal-hoon, Ky.; one to Manufacturers' Nat. Bank hoon, Ky.; one to Manutacturers Nat. Bank of Brooklyn Uity, N.Y.; one to Frank Kneeland, Boston, Mass.; one to J. D. Biser, or Main and Olive Sts., Mansfield, Ohio.; one to Wm. Rawlinson, Lexington, S. C.; one to F. N. Hyndman, Gen. Pass. Office, C. B. & Q. R. R., Ohicago, Illa; one to Patrick McCann, 1154 Elk St., Baffalo, N.Y.; one to Peter Weber, 115 Liberty St., Claveland, Ohio.; one to W. A. Tanner, Minnearolis, Minn: one to Christian Tanner, Minneapolis, Minn; one to Christian Schmidt, Relbud, Ill.; one to Bank of Commerce, San Diego, Cal.; one to Osmun & Brother, 5th and Union Sts., Allentown, Pa.; one to Ralph E. Staples, South Bend, Ind.; one to Merchants Rat. Bank of Waterville, Me.; one to Otto Von Rosenberg, Hallettsville, Tex.; one to Wm. Africa, Altoons, Pa.; etc., etc., Tick-et. No. 93.890 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each: of \$100,060, also sold in twentieths at \$1.00 each: one paid to Anglo-Californian Bank. San Francisco, Cal.; one to John Ross, 406 Cambria St., Phila. Pa.; one to German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Jas. Leary, New York city.; one to Harry Lee, Washington, D. C.; one to M.L. Fay, Worchester, Mass.; one to E. E. J. Boos, Jackson, Miss.; one to D. D. Wilkens, Duck Hill., Muss.; one to N. A. Sagar, Columbus, Chic.; one to Marcos Lopez, St. Bernard Parish La.; one to E. A. Rippey, El Paso, Tex.; one to S. P. Harris, Mariana. Ark., etc., etc., Tice to Nc. 9.165 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1 each. The 850,000, also sold in twentieths at \$1 each. The next Grand Extraordinary Drawing takes place Tuesday, June 18th, 1889. All information can be had on application made to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

If as the rumor goes, Mary Anderson is to be married to her manager, it is likely that she will be the manager in the future.

## AGRICULTURE.

Fresh Facts for Farmers.

Underdraining Lands.

Many farmers are repelled from underdraining by reading reports of the great expense in-curred wherever a regular system is undertaken. But for ordinary farming such expense is neither necessary nor in most cases to be advised. Be-gin with a sew drains out through wet places in fields, most of which are usually dry enough for successful cropping. This will not cost much, and will almost cortainly give a profit. The cost of plowing, seeding and cultivating grain crops that are in certain spote regularly drowned. out every year is an entire loss. It does not take many such places in a field to more than offset the gains that can be made from the re-maining portions. Besides there is always a loss from delay in seeding. The time for plow-ing a field must ever be that at which its wettest part is dry enough for tilling. When the wet places age drained they will be ready for plowing even earlier than those that were thought not to need draining. We have often seen strips of three or four rods width of dry land throughs hollow where the underdrain ran. while the higher land on either side was still too wet to plow. In time farmers who begin draining will learn that what they thought dry enough to not need an underdrain must also be drained. Many hillsides are full of springs, and to keep them underground, and to carry them off out of the way, is as necessary as it is to underdrain the swaps and morasser. - [American Cultivator.

#### The Use of Insecticides.

The demand for a guide for the use of arsenical poisons as insecticides, and the effect produced by such use, have led to experiments for the purpose of determining the effects.

This was done at the Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station. One cunce of arsenic was dissolved in a gallon of boiling water as a standard solution—then the solution was made of various atrengths, ranging from one pound of arsenic in 200 gallous of water to one pound in 800 gallons, and applied to the foliage of dif-ferent plants. Upon apple foliage a solution of from one to 200 to one to 250, half the leat sur-face was scorched; one to 400 only scorched the tips of the leaves. Upon plum leaves, the application first named left hardly a green leaf; one to 400 to one to 500 badly scorched the foliage, and even one to 800 was too damaging to be recommended; on grape vines one to 250 almost the same, while one to 500 did almost no damage at all.—Upon the raspberry one to 500

600, the foliage was largely destroyed. Upon the apple the effects were more marked than in the first experiment.

As a result of all the experiments tried, it was

considered that arrenic could not be safely used in a solution stronger than one pound to 1,200 gallons of water, and with that quantity leaves were fed to insects, with no signs of failing

But because Paris green and London purple do not readily dissolve in water, they may be employed in the proportion of one pound to 150 gallons of water, upon quite delicate foliage with no perceptible harm.—Germantown Tele-

The Shropshire Breed.

This favorite breed of sheep has many fine qualities to recommend it. Its mutton is not so much esteemed as that of the small breeds like the Southdowns, but this is not to be ex-pected, seeing that the Shropahires run to double the size of the sheep mentioned. They can, however, boast of a goodly proportion of lean meat to the fat, which is fine in the grain and rich in quality. The Shropshires have been so much improved lately that they cut an abundance of wool. Not so much, certainly, as some of the white faced sheep, but it is of better quality. Again, as she Shropshires will live where the large Cotswolds would starve, their condition is usually good, so that sometimes they cut a heavier fleece than does a white faced sheep. These sheep are justly celebrated for their robust constitution and their proli-ficacy. Whether they are folded on turnips, or grazed during the winter months on pasture land, they will be found to give a less per cent-age of deaths than any other breed, barring some of the hardy Scotch sorts. It is owing to their excellent constitution that the Shropshire rams are in so much request for crossing with the white faced breeds.

## How to Make Grafting Wax.

Grafting wax is made of resin, tallow, and besswax, and there is no set rule as to the proportions. What is wented is a wax that will adhere well. A good wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of tallow and a half a pound of besswax. Stir it thoroughly, and pour it into cold water, and pull it with the hands until nearly white. Or waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be made by saturating thin stripes of cotton or calico in a composition of two parts resu, one of tallow, and one of beeswax melted together. Phese strips may be wound around the grafts to exclude air and water. As a general rule grafting is done in the apring, just before or at the time that the buds begin to swell, but cherries and plums should be grafted earlier. In all cases the scion should be cut while the buds are in a dormant state.

## Deep Soil for Potatoes.

Potatoes and corn differ in one important particular. A severs drought of temporary con-tinuance, causing the leaves of corn to wither, does not seriously affect the amount of the crop, while it may greatly reduce potatoes. Corn, planted on an inverted sod, and plowed only five or six inches deep, will yield more than on a seven or eight inch sod. On the contrary, potatoes grow best on a deep soil. We have known subsoiling to increase the potato crop several per cent., as compared with contiguous land not subsoiled. A row of potatoes over a filled ditch yielded double the rows in other parts of the field. The roots of potatoes run descent them eld. The roots of potatoes run deeper than those of corn. Potatoes require a continued supply of moisture, and a deep soil will drink in a copious rain and give it out to the crop in a time of drought.

## Farm Notes.

Framers should secure all the wood ashes they an apply as a top dressing to meadows or grain fields, but they should not be mixed with any raw or unfermented animal excrements.

Clean out the seeds of beans, beets and peas. and put them in woolen bags, with a piece of gum camphor in each bag. Hang the bags in a dry place and occasionally shake them up during the winter.

Pour prine down the sink holes and there will be less liability of pipes breaking from frost. Salt and lime should also be used freely where the outhouses are choked up with manure and

There is no way in which pork can be so quickly and so cheaply produced as upon a par-tially green diet, which the animals gain through the wholesome exercise of picking from the pas-

ture themselves.

A plains ranchman is quoted as stating that a cow raised upon a prairie no matter h

pounds of beef, mutton and pork for a bushel of grain a heavier fleece for the cost of feeding a sheep, as well as more work money for a day's work.

More effort should be made to save all refuse matter about the farm or buildings, which may be converted into manure by composting of etherwise. A proper application of cold water to manure heaps will pervent their "burning, but not their decomposition.

I think we should make the Shorthorn what the early improvers designed it to be—an all purpose cow. I do not think that the two qualities of milk and beef production are so patible that they cannot be successfully cultivated together.—J. W. Joyne Iowa.

There have been fifty-three importations of Red Polls made. There are now owned in America about twelve hundred pure breeds, the number recorded in England being 5,000. The history of these cattle in England shows that they have been bred red and hernless for about one hundred and fifty years.

#### COLD BATHS FOR TYPHOID.

The Death Rate Under the Old System o

Dr. Simon Baruch, attending physician to the Manhattan General hospital, says the Philadelphia Record, published a paper in the Medical Record on the treatment of typhoid fever which will interest not only those of the medical profession, but thousands of other people whose attention has been arrested by the startling mortality attending this disease.

Dr. Baruch shows that under the present expectant antipyretic treatment—which consiets in nourishing the patient, placing him in good hygienic surroundings, combating complications and reducing the temperature—the death rate is sppalling. According to the New York city board of health, for 1876—1886, out of 7,712 cases of typhoid fever, there were 3,184 deaths, or 41.28 per cent. The deaths in the New York hospitals in 1885 were 24.66 per cent. In Germany, under similiar treatment, out of 11.124 cases reported upon, there were 21.7 per cent. of deaths. This side of the case, however, does not need statistical fortification. The mertality in typhoid fever cases is too well known.

Dr. Baruch advocates the abandonment of the present method of treatment and the substitution of the cold bath treatment as successfully practised in the German military hospitais. Without burdening thereader with the methods of the cold water system, which are the province of the physician, it is worth while to rote the valuable results attained. Out of 17,017 cases treated with "all kinds of cold baths," there was a mortality of 7 9 per cent. Out of 2,841 cases in which the treatment was "intermediate, with water," the mortality was 12.2 per cent. Out of 2 198 cases treated with "strict cold baths," the mortality was 1.7 per cent.; and in the same onnes 1,150 patients who were treated before the disease had progressed five days, all recovered.

The difficulty with the bath treatment in its inconvenience, the repugnance of patients and the indisposition of physicians to pursue methods involving an abandonment of settled practice. But the facts challenge consideration. If cold baths will cure typhoid fever, cold baths should be insisted upon.

#### Triplet Maxims.

Three things to love.-Courage, gentleness and affection. Three to admire.-Intellect, dignity, and gracefullness.

Three things to hate - Cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in.—Beauty, frank-

ness, and freedom.

Three things to wish for.—Health, friends, and a contented spirit. Three things to like .- Cordiality, goodhumor,

and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid.—Idleness, loquacity.

and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate, - Good books, good friends, and good-humor.

Three things to contend for .- Honor, country, and friends.

Three things to teach .- Truth, industry, and contentment.

Three things to govern .- Temper, tongue, and conduct.
Three things to cherish.—Virtue, goodness,

and wisdom.
Three things to dc.—Think, live, act.

DRUGS AND MINERALS. The Scientific and Common Names of Those in Every-Day Use.

Aqua fortis is nitric acid. Aqua regis is nitro muriable acid.

Aqua regis is nitro muriable acid.

Blue vitriol is sulphate of copper.

Cream of tartar is bitartrate of potassium,
Calomel is chloride of mercury. Chalk is carbonate of potassa. Salt of tartar is carbonate of potages. Chloreform is chloride of formyle. Common salt is chloride of sodium. Copperas, or green vitriel, is sulphate of iron. Corrosive sublimate is bichloride of mer

Dry alum is sulphate of aluminum and potas sium

Epsom salts is sulphate of magnesia. Ethiops mineral is black sulphate of mer-

Fire damp is light carburetted hydrogen. Galena is sulphide of lead. Glauber's sales is sulphate of sodium. Glucose is grape sugar. Gonlard water is basic acetate of lead. Iron pyrites is bisulphide of iron. Jeweler's putty is oxide of tin. King's yellow is sulphide of arsenic. Laughing gas is protoxide of nitrogen. Lime is oxide of calcium. Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver. Mosaic gold is bisulphase of tin. Muriate of lime is chloride of calcium. Niter of saltpeter is nitrate of potash. Oil of vitrol is sulphuric acid. Potash is oxide of potassium. Realgar is sulphide of arsenic. Red lead is oxide of lead. Rust of iron is oxide of iron, Salammonsac is muriate of ammonia. Slacked lime is hydrate calcium. Soda is oxide of sodium. Spirits of hartshorn is ammonia Spirit of salt is hydrochloride of muriation

Stucco, or plaster of paris, is sulphate of

Sugar of lead is acetate of lead. Verdigris is basic acetate of copper. Vermilion is sulphide of mercury. Vinegar is acetic acid diluted. Volatile alkali is ammonia. Water is oxide of hydrogen. White precipitate is ammoniated mercury. White vitriol is sulphate of zinc.

HOW MB. FRED A YOUNG WON \$15,000. He is treasurer of the Union Eyelet Co. of this city, and purchased for \$1 the twentieth part of ticket No. 2,887 in the Lousiana State Lottery at the recent drawing which took the Lottery as the recent drawing which nook the \$300,000 prise. This morning the Telegram learned that the money had been collected for Mr. Young through the bank of America of Providence R. 1. Providence (R. L) Telegram.



NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

I hereby certify that I was very weak and nervous for several months, so that I couldn't sleep or work. Several physicians tried to cure me, but instead of petting better I became worse. In the month of April, of this year, I wasnevised to use Rev. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and I must say that after taking if one month only, I could sleep well, and foltso strong that I was able to work all this summer and fall.

Subscribed to before me, a Justice of the Pence for Allen Co., Ind. JAMES CRIPPEN.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervona disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fore Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Oc., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bostles for \$5.00.

DAST ALL PRECEDENT!



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for Educa-tional and Charitable surposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular voic.

Its CRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semt Annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DYAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in persum munage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all reces drain a in The Louisiana State Lolleries which man

presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis 78 Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday. June 18, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20 Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5 Twentieths \$2;

Fortiethe SI. LIST OF PRIZES. TOO PRIZES OF 800 Are. 120,000 200 PRIZES OF 400 Are. 120,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

1,098 Prizes of \$200 arc..... \$399,600 5,144 Prizes amounting to.....\$2,159,600

AGENTS WANTED.

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

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La or M. A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D.C.

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

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

MONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY IS in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



db to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. D Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 & large bottle sent prepare

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett of one fillen filigets, daughter of John Elligets deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years, ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Bremont, Ohio.



8 The state of the

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

(Continued from fifth page.)

## News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

dreis on the 14th May at the Orphans'piccic are Ottawa.

Mr. Edwards, a student of Albert college, Belle ille, who went to England to claim a large fortune, has established his claim.

The Governor General's Foot Guards have definitely decided to attend the military demonstration at Montreal on the 24th.

Walter Ferrier, grandson of Senator Ferriet, a graduate of McGill college, has been appointed lithologist for the Geoloical survey. The Geological Survey staff ar e beginning to

leave Ottawa for their various fields of labor during the summer months. Mr. J. B. Tyrell left on Saturday for northern Manitoba. The British Admiralty have just published

chart of the harbor at Quebec. It is by Staff Commander Maxwell. Copies, have been forwarded to the Marine department here. On Sunday morning Mrs. Hopkins left her house at Trenton, Picton, to go for milk. In her absence one of her children attempted to

light a fire with kerosene and on her return she found her house in flames. Her youngest child, aged two years, was reacted alive in the build-

An accident occurred at Archville, nea An accident occurred at Archville, near Ottawa, on Friday to a little year and a half boy of a family named Burke, which terminated fatally yesterday. The little child was out on the road when a mare and suckling colt got loose. The mare knocked the child down, cutting the little fellow severely and also inflicting serious internal injuries. Medical assistance was summoned, but the child passed away in convulsions vesterday. convulsions vesterday.

Despatches have been flying from Chicago Despatches have been fiying from Chicago and New York all over Toronto enquiring into the truth of the report of Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, being seen in Toronto by a former Chicago friend named A. Long. Detectives arrived from Chicago, Monday, but have been unable to place Cronin. The fact is that Cronin for most of the hours he remained in Toronto the control of the hours of a Chicagon who is a stayed at the house of a Chicagoan who is a refuges from justice in that city. There was a rumor that Cronin had been captured in New York. Chicago and Philadelphia detectives are

## AMERICAN-

The Window Glass Worker's association has issued an order that all foreign glass workers hereafter are to be blacklisted.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the validity of the law excluding Chinese laborers, known as the Scott Exclusion

Henry Dimuth. aged 7, died at Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday night, it is believed from the effects of a heating he received from a school

A Washington despatch says ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Mary Willing Clymer of Washington, are engaged. Miss Clymer is the daughter of the late Dr. Clymer, U.S.N. She is wealthy, cultivated and refined.

Farmers of Southern Arkansas are alarmed by the ravages of worms. In many places they have planted cotton three times and each time the plant has been destroyed by the worms. Merchants are apprehensive and business is raralyzed.

A private trial trip of the new Government gunboat Petrel, built by the Columbian Iron works here, was made yesterday and was a success. She attained at times a speed of 17 miles an hour. It is thought she will fulfill the Government's requirements when her machinery is in better working order.

The St. James club, (formerly the Canadian club) gave a banquet in compliment to Erastus Wiman at their club house Thursday evening. Mr. Wiman has declined a third term as premident of the club. Sir Roderick Cameron is the new president. About forty guests attend-ed. Mr. Wiman and others delivered ad-

"Reduction of the revenue will be the leading question for Congress to deal with at its next session," remarked Representative Cannon of Illinois as he left the White house after a brief interview with the President. Mr. Cannon said he believed the President was seriously con-sidering the advisability of calling Congress together a month or two in advance of the regalar time of meeting. There are many important measures to he disposed of, or at least conmidered, during the coming session.

DANBURY, Conn., May, 9.—Stephen Bates, a mealthy old farmer, who is possessed of an ungovernable temper, last evening horse whipped three women who crossed his land and took some wild flowers. The women were employed in a ractory and crossed Bates' land to make a short cut. The factory employees witnessed the outrage, and running to the scene caught Bates and attempted to lynch him. The women finally interceded and Bates was allowed to go the control of the four made from imported wheat costs 173 the flour made from the same wheat in American mills and shipped into Canadian markets. This it is that constitute the flour made from the same wheat. This it is that constitute the flour made from the same wheat. This it is that constitute the flour made from the same wheat. This it is that constitute the flour made from the same wheat.

OHICAGO, May 9.—Robert T. Lincoln and party started for London this evening. At the Chicago club last night 1,000 ladies and gentlemen, club members and invited guests, tendered Mr. Lincoln a farewell reception. In his party are Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, Miss Jessie Lincoln, Master Abraham Lincoln, George M. Pullman, Robert G. McCormick, assistant secretary of legation, and Mrs. McCormick.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., May 10.—The Scotch-Irish Congress yesterday adopted a plan for the permanent organization of the Scotch-Irish of America and elected Robert Conner president.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—A friend of Jake Kilrain received a letter yesterday from the pugli-ist. It is dated London, April 29. Among other things he says :—" I am feeling fairly well. T see by some of the papers that John L. ing their wheat where they can buy it cherpest ports. The "single-tax" men are absolute free-look well. That's good, he will want to be and selling their flour where they can get the traders.

well on July 3, but I saw him look good when best price for it. The N. P. has failed them The agitation for the "single-tax." or against the control of the second when the s

soon after he got in the ring. Now if I can get as fit as when I fought Jem Smith I don's care how he looks or feels; all I ask is a fair fight and let the best man win."

The contest the property of the second secon

Springfield, Mass., May 13.—James Beebe Smith local editor of the Republican, was shot and killed at three o'clock this morning by his propher in law, Royal B. Sturrevant, at the home of his father in law, W. F. Sturtevant. He was mistaken for a burglar.

## THE "MAIL" AND THE JESUITS.

Case Taken En Delibere,

In the course of their argument, the learned counsel for plaintiffs in the Jesuit-Mesi case on Saturday last expressed their willingness to meet the defendants on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the Act incorporating the Jesuits and on the consequent plea that they could not sue in the courts, but maintained that all the other issues raised in the exception to the form should be set aside. Referring to Paul Bayi's work La Morale des Levites, produced Bert's work, La Morale des Jesuites, prodused as an exhibit, Mr. Greenshields called it

A LIBEL ON THE JESUIT ORDER, for which he would, no doubt, be also prose-cuted were he in Montreal. The book was such that its author had condemned it himself before that its author had condemned it himself before his death. Mr. Greenshields further asserted that since George III. the statute of Queen Elizabeth requiring Catholics to take the oath of supremacy had been repealed and the Catholics of Quebec were now only obliged to take the oath of allegiance. To the charge made that the Jesuits extended their work beyond the Province of Quebec, he replied that if they spread the faith beyond the limits of this Province it was an act to their credit and not one which should stand against them.

In his reply for the defence, Mr. R. C. Smith expressed his astonishment that his learned con-

expressed his astonishment that his learned con-trères found no fault with the three first allegations of the plea while they did for anbsequent ones.

THE THERE FIRST ALLEGATIONS were the most general and least specific of all, and it was only when defendants began to give particulars that plaintiffs commenced to com-A mass meeting of citizens will be held plain. Coming to the fourth and fifth allegated to Citawa shortly on the Jesuit question.

Sir John has been asked to give a publi ad own rules and regulations, the Jesuits are citizens. civilly dead, the learned counsel held that this was a proposition of law fairly raised and its merits could not be tested upon a motion. Plaintiffs admitted that the first part of allega-Plaintiffs admitted that the first part of sliega-tion four in the plea was sufficiently clear, be-cause they were presumed to know the law, but this admission was followed with the astound-ing statement that they were not presumed to know their own rules. Now, who could know their rules better than themselves, and if they had no rule preventing them from exercising any of the functions required of members of an aggregate congregation they could simply join issue in fact, and if they had such a rule they could join issue in law. The sixth allegation was also partially admitted inasmuch as

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION was repugnant to Imperial statutes, but his learned friends objected to that part referring fo the rule of the Society requiring all its members to give primary allegiance to the Pope. Could it be believed that they did not know whether or not they had such a rule? Were they not, therefore, in a position to answer. Again, plaintiffs found the exception too vague in allegation ten; saying that the Society was not provincial within the meaning of the British North America Act.

THE LEGAL QUESTION raised was quite clear. The distinguishing feature of the Society was an indivisability and solidarity among its members throughout the world. The Act incorporated the Society all over the world, and not metely the members resident in the Province of Quebec. Was the this indivisable socaity existing in every country the face of the globe, a company with a provin-cial object within the meaning of the British North America Act, especially when all the members were unconditionally subject to the General of the order, an ailen residing in Rome. The merits of this question could not be tested on a mere motion.

AS TO THE VOLUMES PRODUCED in court as exhibits, they were merely filed as statements of dootrine and princis and defendants had a right to use them if they could be connected with the plantiffs. Mr. Smith con cluded by repudating the instruction that the exception had been raised for popular effect. Mr. Trenholme followed. He also argued vigorously to the effect that the allegation was

wightensity particularized.

Mr. Doherty, on behalf of the plantiffs, claimed insufficiency of particulars on the alleged rules and regulations of the Jesuits. The case was taken en délibéré.

## The Millers.

The Ontario millers have a grievance against the Ottawa Government. It is not one of yesterday, either, but is as old as the N.P. tariff itself. The manufacturers in other lines, as is well known, framed the tariff to suit their own particular interests, and now we have it on the authority of Sir John Macdonald that the duties on wheat and dour were framed by the millers. on wheat and flour were framed by the millers. He is reported as saying, when the subject was brought up in the House by Mr. Mulock the

other day:

"The duties were fixed by his colleague, the late Mr. Gibbs, after consultation with the millers, so that in these respects it was the millers own tariff. There was a higher duty on the wheat than on the flour, as stated. How that affected the millers one could not say. The millers were quite satisfied for many years.
Perhaps before another year the discattsfaction
would wholly disappear. Perhaps under a
favoring Providence there would be such a large production in the Northwest of the wheat the millers desired as to make up for the present duties. At any rate the Government had de cided not to ask the House to make any changes at present." We do not believe it is the fact that the

millers were ever satisfied with the present duties. They have been complaining and suf-fering from the very first; many of them have gone into bankruptcy, and many others are likely to follow unless redress comes. The fact that the duty on the wheat necessary to make a barrel of flour, as stated by Mr. Mulock, is 621 cents, while the duty on the flour is only 50 cents, is enough in itself to show that the millers could not have been satisfied with the arrangement. Sir John may not be able to see how the millers are affected by it, but we ven-ture to say there is not a miller in the country who could not demonstrate it to him easily and clearly. Everybody knows that in many localities in Canada, even in a season of comparative plenty, it is cheaper to import wheat grown in the Northwestern States than to buy up wheat grown in various sections of Ontario. But in seasons when we have a shortage of wheat the miller are compalled to import, and whather same wheat in American mills and shipped into the Canadian markets. This it is that constitutes the millers grievance, and they have been making strong representations to the Govern ment respecting it every year of the last eight years. They this year brought such pressure to bear upon the Government that they felt confident of getting redress; but the Maritims supporters of the Government were so obdurate that, in spite of the Premier's amount promises, nothing could be done—except to depend on "a favoring Providence." In former years everybody was asked to believe that Sir John himself was the country's Providence, and no doubt some Torics believe he is still. But the spell is broken now, and in the eyes of thousands of his body was asked to believe that Sir John himself was the country's Providence, and no doubt some Tories believe he is still. But the spell is tax would be so large as to enable the Govern-broken now, and in the eyes of thousands of his former followers he is neither Providence nor Providence's prophet. The best thing that could happen to the millers of Canada is to get unrestricted trade with the United States—buy, tax," involves the abolition of taxiffs upon ing their wheat where they can have a because the course of the course

## BIG GERMAN STRIKE.

Kaiser William to be Mediator.

Nine Thousand Men are Out of Work and

having agreed to receive a deputation from the Westphalia strikers, three delegates arrived to-day, and will interview the Emperor tomorrow.

#### THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION.

A council of the Prussian ministry was held A council of the Frussian ministry was held to-day to consider the strike among the coal miners. The session was prolonged. Prince Bismarck presided. At the height of the discussion Emperor William appeared and took an active part in the deliberations. It is reported that the council decided to summon to Berlin depotations. From the mine owners and the deputations from the mine owners and the miners that they may submit their disputes to arbitration by the Government. The coal mine owners and the striking miners have appointed committees to confer and arrange a settlement of the dispute.

#### HUSBARS AGAINST THE CROWD,

The strikers to day tried to prevent the opening of the Albehasse and Sprockhoevel pits. Hussers dispersed the strikers and made many arrests. A man named Hennes, whose brother was killed in the riot at Schleswig, suddenly became insane to day and killed a friend named Bleichert with a hatchet. The colliers at Waldenburg, Silesia, have gone on strike.

#### MORE ABOUT THE STRIKE.

The strike at Dortmund is spreading. The The strike at Dortmund is spreading. The strikers are assembling at the pit and parading the streets and menacing the employees at the waterworks, which supply the districts. The pit workers at Margaretha have expressed a willingness to resume work on condition that they be protected from the strikers. A number of strikers at Catrep attempted to make a riot-ous demonstration, but were charged upon and dispersed by dragoons and lancers. There was random firing between the strikers and military there last night. At Luen the taverns have

#### THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

LONDON, May 13.—The great colliers' strike in Germany attracts the greatest attention in every European capital, and may prove to be the biggest thing of the year. Here in England the great miners' societies are watching the struggle with the keenest interest and sympathy, and there is talk of sending their German heathy and the substantial form of money. brethren help in the substantial form of money. A Berlin correspondent, who has gone into the heart of the disturbed part, telegraphs from Dortmund that the province is in a ferment. Troops have been drafted into towns and villages in overwhelming numbers, but the temper of the strikers seem ugly, and everywhere the fear is expressed that blood will have to be shed freely before matters resume their normal calm. The local authorities acting on permptory orders from Berlin are making every effort to bring about an understanding between the masters and men, but so far without any real success.

Mass meetings of strikers have been convened in nearly every town, notably at Golsenkirchen, where 15,000 men will assemble. Various sinister incidents have combined to aid to the general uneasiness. At Konigstelle, for instance, bands of young fellows, armed with revolvers and daggars, are roaming about the district, insulting and maltreating everyone they meet, and seemingly ready for more serious work, while at Ashrens a Belgian workman was article of the serious with a ticket for Calean. rested at the railway with a ticket for Gelsen-kirchen and six packages of catridges in his pockets.

## SINGLE-TAX AGITATION.

An Explanation of the Movement Inaugurated by Henry George.

We hear much nowadays of the "single-bax agitation. There is a "single-tax" league, which has a considerable membership throughout the country; public meetings in the interest of the "single tax" are held, and several news-papers and many books advocating the "single tax" are published or have been published. What is this "single tax?"

It is, in brief, a proposition to abolish all taxation except that upon land, or the value of land. It does not propose that even buildings shall be taxed, but that all the taxation of the Nation, the state and the municipality shall be lain upon the land alone, exactly in the same measure, whether it be built upon or vacant, but in proportion to the value which it posseases from nearness to the centers of population or business.

"The single tax "theory is based upon the doctrine that the land rightfully belongs to all the people. That the exclusive possession of land by individuals is not right, and that the seperate ownership of land night be merged into a sort of joint stock ownership of the public without injustice, was first suggested, in England, by the social philosopher, Herbert Spencer.
The doctrine received a much fuller statement in this country at the hands of Mr. Henry George, in a book called "Progress and Poversy," first published in 1879. Mr. George is accounted the founder of the single-tax system, and is the nead and front of the agitation.

Mr. George and his followers maintain that, under the present system of private ownership of land, the burden of poverty resting upon the mass of mankind grows heavier as the world mass of mankind grows heavier as the world makes material progress; that in spite of the increase in the world's productive power, wages always tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living. They hold that private ownership of land, with the privilege of holding it for speculative purposes and of forcing up rents as population and industry advance, has the effect to put a monopoly of natural apportunities into put a monopoly of natural apportunities into to put a monopoly of natural opportunities into the hands of the land-owners. The natural opportunities being thus monopolized, laborers are compelled to compete with each other to such an extent as to force wages down to the lowest possible point.

As they hold that wages of all classes of

laborers depend upon the productive cultivation of the soil, Mr, George and his followers maintain that the true remedy for poverty is to make the land common property.

They do not, however, propose to disturb the

occupants of land, so long as the occupants make full use of their land. They propose, on the contrary to allow the possessors of the soil to continue to tuy and sell and bequeath it. But they do propose to take all the rent by taxation. To do this would make the occupant of the land a tenant paying rent to the State.

This proposition, which was first known under

the name of "land nationalization, has since, by the common consent of its advocates, become known as the "single tax" movement, the efforts of its friends having been directed more specifically to the abolition of all other forms of taxation. They hold that the removal of taxation from industries in general would atimulate manufactures and business, at the same time that it destroyed speculation in land, to such an extent that the general prosperity would be im mensely increased and wages greatly raised.

The sgitation for the "single tax." or against

#### Murder and Suicide.

Conflicts with the Military are Frequent.

Benlin, May 18.—The great strike still spreads. The strike committee of the Dormund miners have issued a manifesto signed by Bante. Schroeder and Siegel, declaring the strikers will not resume work until all their demands are conceded by the mine owners. The miners in the Essen district have struck. This raises the number of strikers to 90,000. The Emperor having agreed to receive a deputation from the MEMPHIS, Tenn, May 18 -This afternoon at lowed her into the hall and emptied three shots from a buildog revolver into her back and shoulders. He then ran to a room fifty feet away and shot himself through the head. Mrs. Ward's sister attempted to prevent the husband from shooting his wife and was herself shot at. Some say Ward was jealous, while others attribute the deed to the fact that his wife refused to let him handle the proceeds of an insurance policy on the life of her father who died recently. died recently.

#### A "Self-Made" Man.

The richest man, probably, in the British House of Commons, is Mr. Issae Holden, member for the Keighley Division of Yorkshire. He was born at Paisley, and was for some time an ill paid schoolmaster. While teaching his pupils chemistry he discovered the principle on which lucifer matches are made. But out of this great invention Mr. Holden made no money. Later on he became a book-keeper and it was in the position of book-keeper that he first began to devote his mind to the study of machinery for the carding of wool, and a machine was invented which revolutionized the machine was invented which revolutionized the whole manufacturing history of Hogland and the world. Possessed of the patent rights in these valuable machines, fortune poured in upon Mr. Holden. He has mills not only in Yorkshire, but also in several parts of France. The average sum he receives every year prohably is something like \$1,000,000 Likemost millionaries, the habits of Mr. Holden are as simple as those of a clerk with thirty shillings a Russ Olis.—It appears that the catch of ple as those of a clerk with thirty shillings a week, Throughout his whole life he had never missed a day's exercise, unless, indeed, he was confined to bed. Mr. Holden is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, and is quive as active.

#### COMMERCIAL.

#### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -No change of any moment has occurred in the flour trade since our last report, business being of a very quiet character, in the absence of an export demand. There is still some en-quiry from Quebec and the Lower Provinces, but at prices which sellers are not inclined to accede to. Quotations are more or less nominal, and business is confined to the local trade. A number of mills in Ontario have closed, owing to their inability to pay present high prices for wheat. One miller writes to the effect, that the Government has completely rained his trade, through the "iniquitously high duty on wheat

440; Out down Superfine, \$3.50 to 3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to 6.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to 5.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to 2.25.

OATMEAL.—We quote standard at \$4 to \$4.20, and granulated at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The market is easier. Bags are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to \$2.15 for granulated.

Bran &c.—Feed keeps low, sales of Western bran in car lots being at \$12.50 to \$13. We quote \$12.50 to \$13.50, with smallar lots selling at higher figures. Shorts are quiet at \$15, and Moullie at \$19 to \$23.

Werat.—The sale is reported of a car load of

Moultie at \$19 to \$22.

WHEAT.—The sale is reported of a car load of No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1.20, although it is claimed that a lot of 10,000 to 20,000 could be laid down here at \$1.16. Farmers in some sections in Manitoba are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c, and other points at 83c. The advance in the West, however, has had a steadier laid down here at \$1 16. Farmers in some sections in Manitoba are offering to deliver No. 1 hard at 80c, and other points at 83c. The advections in the West, however, has had a steadier effect.

OATS.—There has been some enquiry for export owing to the advance reported in England, the horse trade at these stables for week 293; Shipped during week 166; Sales for week 293; Shipped during week 166; Sales for week 293; Shipped during week 166; Sales for week 293; Left for city 44; On hand for sale 44. The horse trade at these stables during the week was good; the sales were 39 horses, at

but prices on the other side will have to come week was good; the sales were 39 horses, at up further yet before a shipping basis is reached, prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. or else prices here will have to recede.

CORN.—The market is unchanged at about

45c in bond. PEAS.—Trade quiet, quotations ranging from 72c to 74c, with no export business report-

BUCKWHEAT -Market dull and prices nominal at about le per lb.

Babley.—Market dull at 50c to 55c for maltng and 40 to 45c for feed.

Malt.—Montreal malt 90c to 95c per bushe

SEEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quality and quantity. Red clover 9c, larger quantities 8\frac{1}{2}0 per lb, Flax seed \$1.50.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Prices of hog products have kept pretty steady during the week, Canada short cut mess pork has sold at \$16.50 during the past few days against \$18 a year ago.

during the past few days against \$18 a year ago. Ohnoago short cut clear has changed hands in a jobbing way at \$16. Lard is unchanged. In smoked mests the past week's business has been a quiet one, but prices are about as formerly quoted:—

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 9½c to 9½c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER,—Under more liberal receipts the market is easier, with sales of Eastern Townships at 21c to 22c, a few fancy packages bringing 22c, but 23c is considered a fair outside ing 22c, but 23c is considered a fair outside figure for the run of receipts. Sales of fresh Western have transpired at 18½c to 20c. Fresh Western rolls have been arriving more freely, with sales at 19c to 20c, Most of the American butter brought in has been well cleaned up.

New Eastern Townships 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 19½c to 20c; Rolls, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE.—There was considerable competition for the few offerings of April cheese during the past few days, between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes being picked up in the country at 9c to 9½c, and

past tew days, between 5,000 and 4,000 solves being picked up in the country at 90 to 92c, and will cost about 93c to 92c f. o. b. here. The pastures everywhere are reported in spleudid condition, and we are doubtlessly on the eve of a heavy make. The bulk of the April cheese as divided up shiefly between three firms.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 1.574 packages. The market has continued to improve, and prices have advanced at to 1c per dozen, sales having been made at 13c to 134c per dozen, a lot of 30 cases being placed at 13c. Packers have been active operators, and this has

Packers have been active operators, and this has been a factor in the advance.

BEANS.—Supplies large, and we quote \$1 to \$1.50 as to quantity and quality.

Honey.—Prices are nominal at 12c to 14c per lb in comb. Extracted 10c to 12c as to quality, and imitation honey 8c to 9c.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUCAR.—The market is quiet. Syrup has been sold at 42c to 5c per lb. in kegs, and at 50c to 65c in sine. Sugar 64 in kegs, and at 50c to 65c in tine. Sugar 63

in kegs, and as obe so on a top of to 73c.

Hors.—The only sale reported to us since our last issue was a lot of 8 bales of fine British Columbia at 20c. These hops it is said compare favorably, with Washington Territory hops.

We quote choice Canadian 20c to 22c as to consulty, and life to 18c for medium to good.

the Australian colonies, where one colony, sales of No. 1 at \$18,50 to \$14 in car low, and South Australia, has by law limited manicipal at \$12,50 to \$13 for No. 2. There is a fair extension to unimproved land values, — Youth's good to prime Canadian hay, and sales of such conclusion have transpired in Buston: at equal to qualities have transpired in Buson, at equal to \$13.50 here.

ABHIS.—Receipts during the week were 102 hbls. The market is still dull, and prices unchanged, first pots at \$4 to \$4.05, and seconds do at \$3.55 to \$3.60

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is completely demoral-ized owing to the arrival of Western fruit, and prices are as stated by a dealer just what can be

OBANGES.—At anction sale 10,000 to 12,000 boxes of granges were sold at good prices, which ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per box, which ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per box, the average prices running from \$3 to \$3.50. Prices are quoted to the trade at \$3 to \$5 as to quality. The demand is very good.

LIMINE.—At auction sale about 11,000 boxes sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.75, extra at \$4.50, and a very fancy line of 11 boxes brought \$9.50.

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

POTATORS.—Market dull; car lots 35c per bag, amaller lots 45c to 50c.

maller lots 45c to 50c.

Banamas.—Supplies are liberal and prices range from 85c to \$1.50 as to size and quality.

A car load was sold at \$1 per bunch.

STRAWBERRES.—Sales have been made at 27c to 30c per quart.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Figh Oils,—It spprars that the catch of seals has been greatly exaggerated. Seal oil is quoted steady with further business reported in steam refined at 421c to 43c. In cod oil there is no change, and we quote Newfoundland 39s to 40c, Gasps 38c to 35c and Halifax 46s to 37c. Cod liver oil steady at \$1.10 for Norway and 70c to 75c for Newfoundland.

#### LEATHER.

The market continues quiet, although some dealers report a little more business in both sole and black leather. In sole there have been sales of No. 3. B. A. at 14½c, No. 2 at 17c and No. 1 at 18½c to 20½c. In black leather there has been more enqury with some houses for waxed upper, and sales are mentioned at 25½c to 30c. as to quality. Splits are quiet at 130 to 18c. Fancy leather meets with fair demand calf selling at 33c to 50c as to quality; A good business is also reported in Imperial kid, glaze and Dongola at prices ranging from 22c to 36s.

steady prices. A cargo of Cape has arrived at Boston, sales of which have transpired at 1520 through the "iniquitously night day," and the low duty on flour."

Patent, winter, \$5.35 to \$5.85; Patent, spring, \$5.60 to 6.10; Straight roller, \$4.80 to 170 as to quality. Sales of Cape are also respring, \$5.60 to 6.10; Straight roller, \$4.80 to 170 as to quality. Sales of Cape are also respring, \$5.60 to 6.10; Straight roller, \$4.80 to 170 net cash. Australian is quoted at 170 to 20c on this market, the sale of a round lot taking place at 18c.

There has been no change in the market sine There has been no change in the market since our last report, the market remaining as dull and demoralized as ever. Dealers still quote green city hides at 50 to 5½c for No. 1, whilst tanners are still refusing to pay more than 5½c to 5½c for No. 1 cured and inspected. Heavy steers are quiet at 70 for No. 1, and 6c for No. 2. Bulls, 5c. Lamb skins, 20c to 30c. Calfskins have receded to their former level, from thick they cought never to have departed.

## MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

Received per S. S. Colina 5 very fine Olydes

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending May 11th, 1889, were as follows :--Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calver

381 Total for week ... 2029 48
Left on hand ... 6
Total exp. for week 2891 39
do previous week 304 48 38i

all around for beef cathle, a few extras going as high as 4hc per 1b. Good demands for sheep and lambs, but small receipts. Hogs easy at 5hc, nice lots bringing the 2c. We quote the following as being fair values:—Export 4hc to 4hc; Butchers good 3hc to 4hc; Butchers Med., 3hc to 3hc; Butchers Culls 2hc to 3c; Sheep.4c to 4h; Hogs 5hc to 5h; Calves \$1.00 to \$5.00 according to quality. according to quality.

## POSITS.

The calling in of the Government deposits from some of the Toronto banks has created a good deal of comment and no little excitemen in financial circles. This unexpected call had of course to be met, and as money it appears was not very plentiful in Toronto, it caused some of the banks to call in their loans in an unmitigated hurry, and brokers were conpelled at a moment's notice to husble around in order to get their loans replaced; endeavor being made to obtain the needed funds in Montreal This was how the secret of the Government's calling in their deposits in Toronto leaked out and the question has been asked whether it was not an answer to Mr. D. R. Wilkie's onslaught upon the proposed plan of the Government to take over the whole note issues of the country? -Trade Bulletin.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Thomas A. Edison has New York, May 12.—Thomas A. Edison has begun a suit in equity against Ezra Gilliland, of Boston, and a lawyer named Tomlinson, of this city, for the recovery of \$250,000. Mr. Edison employed the defendants to cell his rights in the phonograph, valued at \$1,000,000. It is alleged that through the representations of the defendants he parted with these rights for \$500,000, and that the defendants sold the



## WANTED.

A Hemale Teacher, holding a diploma in French and Haglish is wanted for teaching an Chrysostome, in the county of Chateauguay.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Those \$1.80 carpes squares selling at 8 Caralay's are the chespest carpets ever so Hearth rogs 24 inches wide and 54 mobes long, for 28c at 8, Caralay's.

Bargains in every line of carpets now offering at S. Carsley's. The greatest bargain of the day is these large bedside rugs, selling for 52c each at S. Caraley's.

## SILK!

#### IN THE YEAR 551 A.D.

The secret of making Silk Thread was first made known in Europe by two monks, who brought some silk-worm eggs from China concealed in a hollow came,

More New Black Gros Grain Silk at special low prices to select from, at S. CARSLEY'S, More New Fancy Dress Silk, new patterns and shades, only 38c per yard.
S. CARSLEY.

#### IN THE YEAR 1146 A.D.

The manufacture of Silk was fostered in Palermo, by Roger, King of Sicily. The Sicili-ane bred the caterpillars and spun and wave the silk.

Great Bargains now offered in our silk depart-Just received a new line of Printed China Silk, in all the modern designs and shades, to be sold as remarkably low prices. S. CARSLEY.

See the special line of Black Gros Grain Silk. at \$1.05 per yard.

#### IN THE YEAR 1510 A.D.

The manufacture spread about by this time into Italy, Spain and the South of France.

Two cases of Millinery and Dress Satins to select from in all the modern shades, the make is soft and warranted to wear well, special prices quoted.

See the New Satin at 35c per yard.

## IN THE YEAR 1585 A.D.

S. CARSLEY.

The manufacture was introduced into England by refugees from the low countries during the Government of the Dake of Parms.

Great hargains in Rich Gros Grain Dress Silk, in all the most desirable shades, can be found As S. CARSLEY'S.

Colored Gros Grain Silk, at 72c vd.

#### IN THE YEAR 1589 A.D.

A frame for weaving Silk Stockings was invented by the Rev. William Lee, of Cambridge. This gave a great impulse to the manufacture in England.

Lee is said to have caught the idea of his stocking frame while watching his wife's nimble fingers busily occupied with her knitting wires. Lee reaped little profit from his invention. Neglected in England he went to France, and died in great distress at Paris.

Buy your Silk where the bast stock is kept and best value given, and we are sure of your custom.

## IN THE YEAR 1604 A. D.

S. CARSLEY.

James 1st of England encouraged the cultiva tion of mulberry trees and the breeding of silk

Irish Poplin, special dark new shades, a great S. CARSLEY.

Remnants of Silks greatly re-

## IN THE YEAR 1629 A. D.

The Silk-Throwsters, Dyers and Weavers of London were incorporated

A throwster is literally a woman (eter) who

throws—that is, twists—the silk yarn. In 1660 this corporation employed 40,000 hands. New Black Satin de Lyon.

New Black Satin Duchesse.

New Black Satin Surah. New Black Gros Grain Silk. New Black Glace Silk. New Black Demi Gros Grain Silk.

## S. CARSLEY'S

On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. of France, thousands of Protestant workmen left that country. Those who took refuge in England established the silk manuacture at Spitalfields (East London).

IN THE YEAR 1685 A.D.

Raw Silk at 33c, 50c, 90c and \$1.25 per yard, S. CARSLEY

A large lot of SUMMER DRESS SILK in Printed China, Surah, Checked, Foulard, Striped and Figured Indiana Silk at

49c Per Yard.

## S. CARSLEY.

NOT A MONOPOLY! The manufacturers of the Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twist have been the means of giving employment to a large number of people in the Dominion, but have never expressed themselves as intending to monopolize the whole of the sewing silk trade of Canada. If the public insist upon making their Silk the most popular in the Dominion, surely the Corticelli people are not to blame. There is no denying the fact that the Corticelli Silks are selling faster and faster every day throughout the Dominion.

## WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS.

Olapperson's Spool Cotton is making very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; bhe remark of approval by business men generally is "Well Done Chappersons."

Ladies are delighted with Chapperson's Theorem Thread.

## S. CARSLEY,

1766, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1779, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET

well on fully 8, but I saw him look good when best price for it. The N. P. has felled them The agitation for the "single pax." or against I on an only of Ohateaugusy, INC 112 of Ohrysostome, in the county of Ohateaugusy, INC 112 of Ohrysostome, in the county of Ohateaugusy, INC 112 of Ohateaug

SILK! got for them, so there is really no definite quote tions to be given.
ORANGES.—At auction sale 10,000 to 12,000

SUGAR, &c.—The market has cased off some what during the week, and it is understood that refined although quoted unchanged by the refineries, has been sold at lower prices by outsiders who are taking their profits. Granulated, Sic to Sic, and yellows, 7ic to 7ic Molasses is quet at 44c to 45c for Barbadoes.

There is still a fair enquiry for Cape wool at

#### HIDES.

which they ought never to have departed.

dale Stallions consigned to James Mitchell of Janesville, Wis. Also received per C. T. Ry 8 horses consigned to John Twaddle, which we will ship per S. S. Colina to Glasgow. We have on hand for sale 44 very fine workers.

Receipts...... 1703 48 283 Over from last week 326 ... 87

The export season having fairly opened we report larger receipts and a brisk trade in gene ral. The markets quote a shade higher prices all around for beef cattle, a few extras going as

## CALLING IN GOVERNMENT DE-

rights and made \$250,000.