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VOL. XL., NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890.

LONGUE POINTE

Scene of the Late Conflagration.

The Number of the Dead Unknown.

Nothing remains of the great asylum but a mass of mouldering debris. The Sisters are anxions to have the ruins of the fatal western wing searched for the remains of the victims, and as seon as the debris is cool enough a search will be made. It is thought extremely improbable, however, that any traces of the bodies will be found, as with the intense heat of the configgration they must have been wholly oremated. Ooroner Jones and High Constable Bissonnette, after examining the ruins from a distance, gave orders to have the ruins searched as soon as possible. The coroner states that if as much as a human bone or part of a human bone is found in the building he will be enabled to hold an inquest, the law specifying that inquests shall be held on the remains of people dying under exceptional oircnmstances. Sister Therese told the two officials that the sisters had a list

TWENTY SEVEN PERSONS

who they had thought had perished in the fames, but on being asked for the list declined to furnish it as the list was based largely on supposition. They stated that they were working as hard as possible to complete lists of the patients now in their care throughout the village of Longue Pointe and the city. This task is more difficult than it seems, as, in addition to the large bodies of the homeless unfertunates in the saved outbuildings and public institutions, most of the private houses in the village of Longue Points and the surrounding country have taken in one or two of the more harmless lunatics. When this list is complete a comparison with the list of the original inmates will show exactly who are missing. The Sisters expect large numbers of those who are still missing and wandering about the country to turn up, and no less than twenty of the bewildered wanderers were recovered yesterday. Some of them when found were in a very bad state, owing to the exposure through the night, which was very severe, as several of them were barefoo'el, base caded and only lightly clad at the time of their escape. Serious alarm is felt at the continued absence of reveral patients who were afflicted with suicidal mania. Among those who made their escape was Sugrue, the Grand Trunk workman, was shot at his foreman. Yesterday he present. ed himself at his mother's house, Point St. Charles. She was alarmed, and notified Police Sergt. Murphy, and he was removed to the St. Benoit Asylum last night. Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector of St. Jude's Church. was last evening called to the bedeide of Miss Hannah Hickson, who was supposed to be dylag.

Was

IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD THEM LONGER. There was 3,6000 feet of hose in the building sltogether. Sister Therease having got through the height of the excitement, under, the influence of which she was enabled to leave a sick bed and perform duties which would test the constitution of an average man, has relapsed into a state of serious sickness again, and is unable to leave her bed or worry about business. The Sisters have received expressions of sympathy from all parts of the continent. Sister Therese lust night received a telegram from C. R. Koch, president of the Ottoman Cabinet Company, of Chicago, instructing her to draw on him at sight for \$500, to assist the community in their distress. The Sisters are making efforts to relieve most of the village and country people from the insane, who have been ac-commodated in their heuses since the fire. The nuns report that patients are occommodated in Longue Pointo institutions as follows :- St. Bonoit Asylum, 142 men ; school house, 60; Mr. Thibaudeau's house, 17 boys; St. Isidore Convent, 150 private patients and infirm ; asylum laundry, 100 women ; asylum barns, 300 men ; Jesuits' country house 52 children.

INQUIRIES.

The nuns have been receiving a great many erquiries as to the safety and whereabouts of parents. The Sisters have been able to answer all satisfactorily, with the exception of two, Mrs. Mary A. Shahan, of Millbury, Vermont, who was an inmate of the furious ward, is missing, and it is feared died in the fames. She belonged to one of the best known families in Vermont, and was a private patient. A Mr. Lanthier, a pro-prietor, formerly of St. Pulscarpe, was conducted out of the ward in which he was confined but disappeared before he could be re-moved to any place of detention. One of the attendert + stopped him while trying to run back to the burning building on one occasion, and it is feared that on a second attempt he may have succeeded in reaching the door without being seen. Mrs. James Mulball, daughter of John Sutton, chief clerk of the Intercelonial Railway mechanical super-intendent's office at Moncton, and who, according to a report from that place, perish-ed, is saved and doing nicely, being quartered in the St. Isidore Convent. Mr. Cornell, of Longue Point, who assisted the O'Rourkes and Higgins in rescuing the occupants of the women's infirm ward, states that he could only see four women at the windows of the furious ward, three at one window and one at another.

FINAL VOWS

mass. As a result the water was almost, if inmates, possibly more, were burned. The not quite, boiling by the time it reached the buildings destroyed were the asylum, in nozzles and they were only drepped when it which there were about eighty inmates, and the pauper, house and idlet ward, in which there were about forty inmates. Both were three storey wooden buildings in good repair

having wings of two storeys in height. They stood side by side, a driveway separating them. They were valued at \$25,000 and in-sured for \$19,000 and are a total less.

JUST LIKE LONGUE POINTE,

The turrible part of the disaster was the burning of ten idiote who were penned in their cells and were roasted alive. The fire started in this portion of the main building and as the inmates were aslesp and no sounds were heard it is probable that the smoke and gases smothered them before they felt the pain of the fire. The origin of the fire was probably toe smouldering sparks of a slight fire which occurred Wednesday afternoon. Deborah Dibtle, a feeble minded eld woman, was smoking a pipe and set her clothing and bedding on fire, and was burned fatally before the flames could be extinguished. Her corpse was buried last night. It is supposed that the fire started from some undiscovered smouldering sparks from this event. The keeper was awakened by a pauper and at-tempted to release the idiots, but was drivez back by the fire. He then ran through the other buildings in his night clothes arousing the inmates and turning them out of doors,

BEFUGE FOUND IN CHURCHES.

The insame had some of them to be forced out, and fought against release, but all were saved. Most of them were taken under guard to the Methodist and Universalist churches till other quarters were provided, and such a gibbering, motley congregation was never seen in churches before. Some escaped and took to the woods, where the sheriff and a large number of deputies are hunting for them. Keeper Mainwaring rescued several at the peril of his life. The scene at the burning was indescribable and the horrors of Longue Pointe were re-enacted on a smaller scale. Demented and terror-stricken inmates wandered around the burning piles in a hopeless manner. The great wooden buildings lit up the hills for miles around. The coroner will hold an icquest.

BOASTED LIKE BEASTS.

NORWISH, N.Y., May S .- The excitoment here over the destruction of the peor house and county insano asylum is intense. All who had friends among the unfortunate have eagerly sought information of their fate. A procession of all sorts of vehicles has been going to Preston all day. The smoke and stonch from the holocaust are preceptible here. At the scene of the disaster it was sickening. The idiots were locked in and roasted like beasts. Their unearthly screams first aroused a pauper, Edward Francis, who slept near them. Francis says he arose and alled Koeper Mainwaring, who came down

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quan ters of the Globe.

The Catholics in the Chinese Empire, exclusive of Cores, number 544,370.

The Jesuits have resigned charge of St. John's parish of Burlington, Iows, and have usen succeeded by Benedictine monks.

The French Government is giving a telescope for photographic work to the Jesuits' Astrono-mical Observatory at Tananarivo, Madagascar. The Twentieth General Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, will meet in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, August 6, 1890.

purse but theirs. Father Bridgett, C.S.S.R., has published his new work, "Blenders and Forgeries," a title which denotes its purport. The Protestant Press has noticed the book very favourably. One journal by the way—the Pall Mall Gazette —reters to the learned Redemptorist as "Mr. Bridgett," a proceeding that would hardly be noteworthy but for the fact that some Evan polistic." Anglican dignitary has been promoted by the Pall Mall to the rank of "Father Dol ling." Eccentricity, however, is to the Nor-thumberland street sheet the very breadth of its Archbishop Feehan has authorized Rev. Maron Farrah to build a church for the Arabs of Chicago. They have a distinct liturgy, but adhere to Rome.

The Irishmen of Melbourne and district are erecting a statue to O'Connell in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. The statue is nostrils. On Wednosday evening, March 18th Rav. Charles Damer was installed as pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Baltimore. He was escorted from his recent charge, St. Joseph's, on the Bellair road, to his new field by forty of h's parishioners, mounted on horses decorated with ribbons. At Light and Montgomery streets the escort was joined by the Kinghts of St. Paul. When the party arrived at the church, Rev. Khabanus Preis met the new untior at the door and escorted him to the altar.

of bronze and life gize. Mgr. D'Hulst, Rector of the Catholic Uni-versity of Paris, has been appointed by Car-dinal Richard to succeed Pere Monsabre as Lenten preacher at Notre Dame.

The Pope announces that at the coming con-sistery, in accordance with the agreement with General Simmons, he will raise the Bishep of Malta to the rank of Archbishop.

The national flag raised Sunday, April 27, ver the Catholic parish school of St. Mary's in Kansas City, Kansas, was the first flag raised over any school in Wyandotte County, in that State.

Miss Agnes O'Connor, a pupil of St. Patrick's school, Rochester, N.Y., won a prize offered by the Post-Express of that city for the best composition written by a pupil attending the public or parochial schools there.

Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocess has bought a tract of land in Elizabeth comprising about fourteen building lots, whereon a hoap tal, similar to St. Michael's in Newark, will be erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Minnesota C. T. A. Union, which will be held at Stillwater, on June 18th and 19th, will be a most uctable event. Archbishop Ireland with five suffragan bishops will be in attendance.

The Rev. Patrick A. Quinn, rector of St. Martin's church, Brown County, O., died on the 5th ult. He was a native of Cavan County, Ireland, and came to this country, where he was erdained, twenty five years ago. -R I.P.

A preparatory college in connection with St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, of England, will be opened next September, at Roos-encal, in Hoiland, under the rectorship of Father Allen. Already nine candidates have been accepted.

choral part of the service was by fifty Sisters from Mount St. Vincent Convent. Although The Catholic successes in the Bavarian Parliament have already led to most satisfactory results. The Government has opened negoti-ations with the Catholic hierarchy for the setmanaged by the Mount St. Vincent Convent,

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IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell Handicapped-Irish Prisoners at Chatham Treated Worte Than Siberian Extles-Government Has No Desire to Pass the Land - Purchase Bill-Mrs. O'Shea Changes Her Lawyer.

LONDON, May 10 -In every way sensation-I is the Bluebook report issued to day by the special committee appeinted to inquire into the cruel treatment of American dynamiters confined at Obstham Prison. The Tory newspapers ignore it of course, but the Irish party intend to raise a vigorous debate in the House of Commons upon it and get the details before the putlic in that way. The report admits that the complaints of the dynamiters being treated with special severity have been sustained, although the action of the prison authorities so treating them is justified by the committee on the ground that the offense for which they were set tanced deserves it. The evidence shows that John Daly, Esgan and Dr. Gallagher have experienced the atmost brutality at the hands of the prison warders. They have been punished severely for trivial breaches of prison discipline. In the case of Daly in particular. After his refusal to perjure himself at the instigation of Pigett and the Time's collector, he was subjected to greater harshness than before. He was nearly poisoned with a dose of belladonna on three occasions, but the Committee have reported that this was purely the result of accident. They have recommended, however that the men who were convicted in Soctland should be changed to a Scotch prison, so they may receive the visits of their friends, to which they are entitled under the rules, and which distance and the poverty of their re-Is tives have prevented them from receiving. The report on the whole shows that confinement in an English prison for an offense connected with Irish politics in any way is far worse than an immediate sentence to death or banishment to the mines Siberia.

The Tories are talking loudly about Parnell not insisting on a select committee to in-quire into the forgery conspiracy, and the attempt of the Government to suborn the evidence of dynamiters and other prisoners against him. Parnoll on his part is most anxious for the inquiry, as he has important evidence to produce, but I learn from a lead-ing official in the Home Office that obstruction comes from the English Opposition leaders. Permanent officials in the Government Departments concerned have brought pressure to bear on ex-Ministers which has been effectual. Until the formation of a Home Rule Cabinst, the policy of these departments, whether Liberal or Tory, will always be the same toward the Irish party. The cflicials in effect have threatened that if what they did for the Times and the present Government is exposed through the instrumentality of the Liberal ex-Ministers they will also disclose inconvenient facts relating to the period from 1880 to 1885, when the Liberals were in office. The present Government, if an inquiry were forced upon them, would of course extend its scope so us to include that period. So here we have the ex-traordinary state of allairs that l'arnell is debarred, investigation into the infamous plot against him by the necessity of shielding the leaders of both English parties from the ruinous consequences of exposing their utilization of State resources for the purpose of destroying the Irish party. The source from which my information comes is unimpeachable and can be absolutely relied upon as being the true explanation of Parnell's silence on the subject of the threatened inquiry. The opinion is gaining ground that Government has no real desire to pass the Land Parchase bill this session. They must choose beteen it and the licensing bill, as the publicans are vastly more influential body than than the Irish landlords. There is every likelihood of the interests of the latter being sacrificed. The Government can reintroduce the Purchase bill next session and use it for starving of Irish local government. That is thought to be their plan at present. John D llon will act as best man at Willam U'Brien's wedding, The ceremony will very likely be performed by Archhiehep Croke.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a corrected list of those known to have perished in the flymes :-Delphine Archambault, patient; Victorine Beaudry, patient; Sister Bouthillier, nun; Obristine Demers, patient; Louise Gravel, nun; Marie Gravel, nun; Sister Gilbert, nun; Mrs. Huor, patient; Camille Lachance patient; Augustine Lacroix, patient; Miss Letournay, patient; Miss Lehala, patient; Victoria MacNicholls, nun; Eusebe Marchart, patient; Bridget Malene, patient; Eliza Richard, patient; Mrs. Scullen, patient; Marle St. Denis, patient; Elie St. Louis, patient; Miss Therriault, patient; Mrs. Williams, patient.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO.

"The Government will do all in their pewer to scoure to the Sisters as favorable a centract as possible, to begin after the lapse of the present contract, which still runs five said Hen. Premier Mercler, this years." morning, when asked whether the Government would renew its contract with the Sisters of Previdence for an insane asylum. "But," remarked the Premier, "I cannot

yst say exactly what we can do or will do. At any rats, we shall try to serve the good nuns, and at the same time see that the interest: of the province are properly secured. We shall hold a meeting at my residence this afternoon to decide upon something definite, as the Sisters will not rebuild unless they are sure of a continuation of the contract so as te make it worth their while to incur so heavy an expense.'

"It is suggested on the street that the Government utilize the Military School Buildings at St. Johns for the hespital, and locate the school here !"

"The Government have no such intention. In fact, I shall always insist on having both the Insane Asylum and the gael on the Island of Montreal and in the vicinity of the alty."

THE FIRE APPARATUS.

Mr. O'Rourke, the engineer of the asylum, states that no less than eight streams of water from the asylum fire protection service were playing on the fismes before the fire had spread from the wing in which it originated. The water service of the hespital consisted of a Worthington pump on the river front, which, through a five inch pipe, forced the water into a snaken tank in the asylum yard, whence the water was pumped by a Blake pump with four inch suction into tan iron tanks on the roofs of the highest wings. There was a fire plug, coil of here and branch in the cerridor of each flat in every wing, the hose being always kept screwed on to the plug. All the streams used on the fire were serviceable as far as they went, and were kept directed on to the fiames until the nessies and hose actually burned the hands of those Taking Leave of the World.

An Impressive Ceremony at the Villa Maria Convent-Five Nuns Take Their Last Yows.

There was an unsually impressive and interesting religious ceremony Saturday morn-ing at the Vilia Marie Convent, which attracted many people from the city, the occa-sion being the taking of the vell and final vows by five of the religieuses of the Con-gregation of Notre Dame. The ceremony was presided over by His Grace Archbiahop Fabre and took place in the large chapel of the Institution. All the nuns of the institution, numbering over two hundred were presert as well as numerous friends and rela-tives of the pottlant; nums. The siter of the Blessed Virgin was completely covered with flowers and ornaments of various kinds. Through a plate glass in the body of the main alter could be seen the wax-cevered remains of a Christian martyr from the Catacombs in Rome, richly attired in silk, satin and gold, with a crown at the fest.

After Mass, which was celebrated by one of the obsplains of the institution. Rev. Abté Ouellette, Superior of the Seminary of St. Hysolnthe, delivered an allocation to the nuns who were about to take their final leave of the world, dwelling especially upon the mystic mysteries of religious life. Though they were making a great sacrifice in the eyes of the world by roneuncing riches and other worldly attractions and pleasure, they would find consolution in the quiet and peaceful abode which they had extered. After the sermon the five nuns, who had partaken of Holy Communion, approached the main altar, each carrying a lighted taper, surrounded by a crown of white flowers, emblematic of a pure life, and knilt down in presence of the Archbishop, who was attired in his sacerdotal vestments and wore a golden-colored mitre on his head. Here each of the five in

return, speaking in loud tones, took the perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedidence, according to the constitution of the congregation of Notre Dame de Montreal, and invoked the aid of heaven, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and their guardian angels in the step they were taking. Then as each arose in turp, a black viel was thrown over their heads and this was blessed by the Arch-bishop. When this ceremony was done the nuns retired to Pris-Dieus near the chancel and the Archbishop intened the impressive chant of Te Laudamus, alter which he offered up prayers sloud for the new nuns, who have been praying and fasting for several days past. Among the new nuns are Sisters Mo-Kenna, Cionthier and Tremblay.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

Ten Idiots Reasted Alive in Their Cells at Preston, N.Y.

UTIGA, N. Y., May 8.-The larger portion of Chenango county buildings, which for fifty holding them. The flames were immediately years past have been located at Preston, about under two of the largest tanks and the iron six miles from Norwich, were destroyed by of them have at pres-supply pipes ran right through the burning fire last night about midnight and ten of the revocable character.

stairs from his room in a burry. NO ONE COULD LIVE A MINUTE

By that time the building was a goner, and the folks inside were screaming and calling for help, but no one could live a minute in there. Keeper Mainwaring says that when he was aroused he did not wait to dress him. self, but bounded down stairs in his bars feet. On opening the door lading from the hall to the inside department, he saw the interior was one mass of flames and the smoke overpowering. He attempted to resoue the inmater, who were shut in the cells, but was driven back by heat and smoke. He then ran out and gave the alarm, returned to his room and dressed himself and then ran through the corridors and aroused the paup ers. In some instances the people were dazed and it was nocessary to carry them bodily down from the house.

HAD TO USE MAIN FORCE.

Mainwaring says that when he took possession as keeper he threw out all the old stove pipe and replaced it with new, besides nutting heavy, sheet iron screens around every stove, and he did everything to prevent a confligration. Keeper Hall, o the insane department, says some of the lunatics were ugly and rofused to be rescued untill main force was used. All the corpus were burned beyond recognition. In some instances only a portion of the body is left.

Will Oppose Mr. Rykert.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 12.-A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, one of the leading Con-servatives of the county, and a very strong man, is out in opposition to Mr. Rykert. It is generally understood the Liberals will not place a candidate in the field, Equal Righters have decided to take no action from the Equal Rights point of view under the circumstances.

To Disestablish the Church of Scot

land. In the British House of Commons on May 2, Mr. Cameron moved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a member's assertion that the majority of the Midlothian electors were sgainst discatablishment, said he would be glad to asswer to his electors for the vote be was about to give. He would be thankful to resign if they gave him an opportunity to do do so at the earliest possible moment.

The only ground in defense of the Ohurch establishment was that it was per-forming some special religious work in the

country. He believed that the condition of Soxch opinion which Lord Hartington described in 1877 as justifying disectablishment was now reached, and he therefore supported the

Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected-256 to 218.

The three principal points in the programme of the Centre Party in the new German Reich-stag are these :- (1) the recall of all the exiled religious orders ; (2) the securing of religious teaching in the schoole ; (3) the taking of means to ensure that the concessions already made to the Catholics shall not have, as many of them have at present, a more disactionary and

tlement of all questions at issue between the Church and State.

After giving \$1,000 to Mother Mary Joseph Hickey, of the Presentation Convent, the will of the late Vicar-General Arthur J. Donnelly leaves the residue of his estate, about \$18,000, in trust to the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

With the exception of Austria, which contri-buted \$480,000 to the Pope's support in the shape of Peter's pence last year, no nation has contributed more to that fund than Italy. The Italian contributions amounted to \$350,000 and precisely the same amount came from France. The Pope has declared St. Francis Navier the

principal Patron of the Diocese of Green Bay, Wie, with all the distinctive honors that are due to primary Patrons of localities, dispensing. however, the faithful from the obligation of hearing Mass and of abstaining from service works on his feast.

Rev. Brother Alexander, director of the Christian Brothers' Academy, Troy, N.Y., has been called to New York to resume charge of an important educational institution in that city, governed by the Order of the Christian Brothers. Rev. Brother Elward of New York City takes his place as director of St. Mary's Academy.

The Right Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., D. D., Bishop of Leavenworth, has directed Rev. T. H. Kinzella, of St. Ignatius' Church, Fort Leavenworth, to spend the next twelve months delivering lectures throughout Leavenworth diocese, advocating the upholding of the Catholie press and the necessity of its perusal in every iousehold.

On March 4th the Sacred Congregation of Rites held a proparatory session for the purpose of making the first inquiry into the heroic virtues of the servant of God, Angelus de Paz, a professed Priest of the Order of Friars Minwho summoned him to Rome and commissioned reform. him to write a commentary on the gospels.

Right Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, was invested on Thursday, March 25th, with the insignia of a monsignor of the first class, which distinction was recently conferred on bim by Pope Leo XIII. The ceremony of investure, which took place in St. Philip's Church, of which he has been rector for forty-five years, was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan,

The principal residence for Rev. P. J. O'Holloran, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, St. Louis, M., has been completed at a coast of about \$8,000, which has been raised by popular unbergiver. The addise is two stories and a subscription. The edifice is two stories and a half high and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Father O'Holloran has moved into his new residence and the Sisters of Loretto, who teach in the parochial achool, will occupy the old personage.

The Holy Father has given formal sanction to the foundation in Rome of the Bohemian College, which has been for years silently growin Rome. He confers upon the college the full privileges of the other Roman colleges, and in a most paternal letter places the institution in the hands of the Archbishop of Prague and the Bishops of Austria, adding the directions for its rule which hold in other colleges.

The Oatholic Hungarians at Rraddock, Pa. The Casholic Hungarians at Kraodock, Pa., appointed a committee, which called on Bishop Phelan asking permission to establish a new congregation and build a new church. The Bishops granted the request, and the work to purchase a site and build a church and school-house will soon be commenced. The Ostholic Hungarians at Homestead and Duquene have the same object in view, and in the near future

the hospital will be opened for patients of all religious denominations.

Quite an interesting interview has taken place at Aix les Bains between Queen Victoria and Mgr. Leuilleux, Archbishop of Chambery. The prelate called upon her Majesty to thank her for honouring Ax-les Bains with a third visit, and he seized the occasion to express his gratitude for the protection accorded by the British Government to French missionarias in the East. The Queen manifested a lively satia-faction at the Archbishop's remarks, and entered into a long and animated conversation with his Grace, in which Princess Beatrice, who was present. cordially joined. Another member of the Royal family, the Prince Louise, has been visiting the tomb of Pius IX., in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, Rome, accompanied by Father Benedetto da Calitri, a Capuchin missionary who has spent some time in England Dr. Johann Bernonilli, of Bale, was sent to

will petition the Bishop for a church. There are several other places in the diocese where Catholic Hungarians and Italians are moving to build up new churches.

Mr. Davitt has sent the Bishop of Galway

£20 for the distressed Liscannor fishermen on

condition that no part of the money shall be paid for rest. The pity is that the practice is but a recent one. It would be instructive to learn what sum given primarily as charity has

been paid in the aggregate as rent to a class of gentlemen who abbor the "Americ in dollar"

when it crosses the Atlantic to enter anyone's purse but theirs.

thumberland street sheet the very breadth of its

pastor at the door and escorted him to the altar. He also conducted the installation exercises and

made a few remarks. Father Damer concluded the ceremony by bestowing his blessing on the

A meeting of the Archbishops of Scotland has been convened by His Grace the Archbish p of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Metroplitan of

Scotland, for the purpose of drawing up the different offices for the old Scotch saints in use

in Scotland in pre-Reformation times, and these

will shortly be embodied in the calendary three will shortly be embodied in the calendary the Church in Scotland. Archbishops Sn. and Eyre, Bishops McLachlan and MacDonald, Very Rev. Dean Stopani, Administrator of Aberdeen, Father Dowine. New Abbey, along with the Marquis of Bute, are all in Edinburgh and most daily at the Archbishor's house to

and meet daily at the Archbishop's house to take part in the deliberations.

The new St. Joseph's Hospital, which has been built in South Broadway Yonkers, on the site of St. Aloysius' Academy, which was destroyed by fire on Christmas Day two years

ago, has been dedicated with appropriate cere-monies. The building cost \$130,000, and will

montes. The management of the Sisters of the be under the management of the Sisters of the Mount St. Vincent Convent. Solemn High Mass was colobrated by Revy Charles R. Corley, assisted by Rev. Thomas McLaughlin and Rev. Andrew O'Reilly, in the hospital chapel. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was also solutioned in the advanced by Revy Lung Langer.

celebrated in the chancel by Rev. John J. Mc-Namee of Mount St. Vincent Convent. The

people of his new charge.

nostrils.

Rome in the autumn of 1883 to make researches in the Vatican Library for documents bearing upon the history of the city of Bale. Bale, observes the Athenarum, is the first of the Swiss cantons which has availed itself of the liber ality with which the present Pope has opened the Vatican Library to historical students. The results of Dr. Bernouilli's labour will be found in the hrst volume of the new "Urkun denouch," He found the documents expressly relating to Bale to be fewer than he had expected; but as many as seven hundred, up to the Pontificate of Olement IV., relating to Switzerland and of great importance to the elucidation, of the history of the Swiss Federation, he is particularly anxious that the Swiss Federal Council should appoint a commission to examine and report upon the Swiss documents in the Vatican. He says that they are rich in illustration of the morals of the clergy, the rice and progress of the mendicant Orders, the history of local heresies, and the "literally countless endeavours for ecclesiastical

NEW TIPPERARY" MARKET.

Yesterday, in the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Lord Justice Barry, the case of Smith-Barry vs. Dawson and others, came on for hearing on appeal by defendant, who are the Town Olerk of Lipperary, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and others, against an interlocu-tory injunction granted by the Vice Chancellor to restrain them from carrying on a rival market and weigh bridge in "New Tipperary," to the injury of Mr. Smith Barry, who holds patent rights as to the tolls of the fairs and markets of Tipperary town. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss the plaintiff has sustained by the action of the defendants, and pending the bearing of the case, an interlocutory injunction had been granted against the defendants.

the hearing of the suit was affirmed with costs. -Cork Examiner, April 19.

After her Popes, it is difficult to say what Rame does not owe to her princes, in whose beautiful gardens the humblest may wander, and in whose noble galleries of art the peorest student can study without price. It will be the privilege of these men to preserve to us all that can be preserved from the present regin of misrule, which is making such bar-barous havos of the Rome that saint and sobolar, antiquarian and peet have known and leved for ages. - Okristian Ried.

The story that Dillon intends to marry an American lady is groundless.

The O'Shea divorce suit cannot now come on until autumn, owing to the delays interposed by O'Shea's lawyers. Mrs. O'Shea has leit George Lewis and gone to another lead-ing legal firm. It is always a taotical mistake for respondent and co-respondent in a suit to be represented by the same solicitor. That is the reason for the change.

LONDON, May 10.-The Master of the Rolls for Ireland hasauthorized a writ against Capt. O'Shea, who some time age brought an action for divorce against his wife, naming Mr. Parnell as co-respondent, to enforce the provisions of Mrs. O'Shea's marriage settle-ment, made in 1867, and to compel Capt. O'Shea to transfer to her certain interests which are menaced by bankruptoy pro-ceedings which have been brought against hlm.

The Bible and the Taws Banished.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.-The school committee last night adopted a revision of its bylaws which banishes the Bible and devo-tional exercises from the city schools and restricts the application of corporal punishments to cases in which the parents' consent is obtained.

Obit.

this morning.

In youth grief is a tempest which makes you ill; in old age it is only a cold wind which adds a wrinkle to your face and one more white look to the others,

The injunction of the Vice Chancellor pending

The Application for an Injunction,

DEVOTION TO MARY.

Love for the Mother of Our Lord is a Sure Mark of Predestination.

Devotion to the Mother of God, in the pipion of the Hely Fathers, is one of the ourest marks of predestination, as well as the most powerful means of salvation, and St. Anselm does not heait to assert that a serwant of Mary can never perish. Well-beloved daughter of the Eternal Father, Mother of the Incarnate Word, Spouse of the Holy Ghost, she commands rether than selicits in heaven, says another holy Father.

Let us love Mary, exclaims St. Bernard, with all our heatts and with all the tender-ness of our affection. Such is the will of God. It was through Mary that he gave us his Son, and through her still flow upon us the Saviour's graces. Jeaus is the source of all grace, and his divine Heart the repositery; his hely Mother is the dispenser of his choicest gifts, and the mysterious channel through which they are transmitted to us.

Let us love and serve Mary ; all the saints invite us to this by their words and example. · • •

Let us love and serve Mary, for such is the earnest desire of the Caurob, our tender, mother, who, ever attentive to all that can secure the salvation of her children, unceasingly reminds us of the claims of the Oseen of Heaven to our veneration, confidence, and love; hence that universal devotion which throughout the world has raised altars and temples to the honor of Mary; hence those numerons feasts which celebrate the grandeur and power of the Mother of God; hence these pious associations, formed in her honor, which have been enriched by the spiritual treasurers of the church; hence the pieus customs of salucation here three times a day in the Angel-page to the funeral was held. I sold nearly flow to people who attended the service. I tried it people who attended the service. I tried it us, and the touching practice of the ministers of the sanctury, who commence and terminate the divine Office by reciting the Angelic Salution, a prayer se glorious to Mary and se pleasing, and one which, in the opinion of St. Ephrem, has become a new canticle in the celestial hierarchy,

"Devotion to the glorieus Mother of God,' says a pions author, "brings with it so many blessings that the space of sternity alone auffices to acknowledge the graces which flow therefrom. The poor find in it riches to assauge their misery, the weak strength, the sick a remedy for their woes, the ignorant instruction, the sfilleted consolation, the sinter finds grace, the just their sanctification, the souls in purgatory their deliverance. In fine, there is no condition which does not share in its blessings, no nation or kingdom which does not experience the protection of the Mother of God. All the earth is full of the effects of her compassion. Her heart-this precious heart which they were giving missions," the old which, after her Sin's, is the most loving, the man went on. "Going to the churches to tenderet of all heart,-contains in itself sell pictures did not by any means keep me more love and perfection than those of all the angels and the blessed in heaven, and therefore ber tender, compassionate desire to aid us is greater than that of all the saints ; an almost infinite number of blassings flow upon all creatures from this merciful heart as Then 1 took in Brooklyn, Jersey City and from an inexhaustable source."

Mary is our Qieen, our advocate ; let us merit her protection by our efforts to make ourselves pleasing in her eyes. A cause for which Mary plade can never be lost. Finally, she is our Mother. Jesus declared it expiring on the cross. Let our hearts be filled with the sentiments of dutiful children, and endeavor to imitate her as a child does Its mother.

This month will be for us a beautiful sccasion of increasing and testifying our love for Mary. Here are some practices which will aid our pions desires ; if we cannot embest suit our condition.

a soond vice-president, Aug. Belisle ; record-ing secretary, J. Leteiller ; assistant recording secretary, A. Major ; corresponding sec-retary, Alphonse Laurin : treasurer, A. Gosselin ; assistant treasurer, Aime Beauchamp ; first precepter, Jos. Corbeil, second precept-or, A. Raymond; third preceptor, J. O. A. Thibandean ; first assistant, Z Nermandin second assistant, O. Gosselin ; third assistant Eedras Vigeant ; first commissary, C. Beau champ ; second commissary, P. Bedard.

PIOTURES OF THE PRIMETS.

Selling Them at Church Doors is a Paying Business.

(New York News.)

A few days ago, in a Catholic church in this city, special services were held in honor of its paster. As the congregation came out a man was at one exit and a young man at the other. Each carried a bundle of photographs of the pastor te henor whom the congregation had assembled. These photographs vere sold to the people at 10 cents each. The old man disposed of 234 and the young man of 186.

When all the people had left the church the old man said to a reporter of the News, who had been watching the sale : "Pretty good bit of work for less than an hour's time. We've sold 420 pictures for 10 cents a piece. That makes \$42. We got the pictares at \$5 a hundred. So you see we clear

" Is this what you do for a living ?" asked

the reporter. "Yes," replied the old man. "It isn's a bad occupation at all. Nearly five years as an experiment, but it worked so successfully that I determined to keep it up, and I've done nothing since but sell pictures of bishops and priests.

"Like every other successful enterprise, my business is conducted in a very system-atic manner," he continued. "The first thing I did was to begin collecting photographs of prominent priests of this city. When any-thing occurred to bring a priest prominently befor his parishoners I had several hundred fac-similes of his photograph made. These I brought to his church and sold in the manner which you have seen. It was not long, hewever, before I saw that if I expected to make a living I would have to widen my field. Then I hit on the plan of bringing plotures of Archbishop Corrigan to churches where he was performing some special cere-mony, such as confirmation. These sold like hot cakes.

Another feature I introduced was to sell pictures of missionary priests at churches in constantly employed, and, in order that I would be at work every day, when I was not engaged at the churches, I made a tour of the parishes, visiting the people at their homes. At first I confined myself entirely to the city. other places near by. Before very long I had worked every place for all it was worth. My next move was to follow the missionary priests to cities up the State. This proved to be a very profiteble field.

"Two years age," said the cld man, further, " I began to collect pictures of all the bishops in the United States and Ireland, I had noticed that other discesses offered many advantages for the sals of pictures. If one of the bishops died or was to celebrate his jubilee, or something of of a similar nature occurred, I sent a bundle of pictures to a person, who would not as my agent, and dis-pose of them on commission. If the discess was not very far away I would go myself. brace them all, let us choose those which will Of course I charged a little more for the plotraits of the Irish bishops ; I sell at all times | on his extensive dry goeds trade in small the press during the present generat on. out of among people in this city who are natives of premises which once subserved the purpose of the places over which the prelates rule is butter store. The contrast between this the places over which the prelates rule. "If I have no occasion to use these plotures my business is, of course, worthless. For this reason I must be always on the alert and never miss anything that occurs which will make my plotures salable. I read the papers that I may be well posted on everything that is going on. I also subscribe for the Oatholio papers of other dioceses. In this way I never miss an opportunity.

"NEW TIPPERARY."

The origin of the struggle which has given birth to "New Tipperary" is so familiar to the public that a re-statement of the facts in all their details would be an unnecessary and tiresome reiteration of a case thoroughly wellknow already. It is an episode-an intensely dramatic one-in the fierce fight waged during the last ten years botween organized tenant; and combined landlords; and there is nothing wanted either in the splendid selfsacrifice of the peeple, or the dogged deter-mination of Mr. Smith-Barry, to render this contest as stubborn and as memorable as has characterized the land war of ireland during the past decade.

There are some, even among those who warmly supported the Pian of Campaign, who are of opinion that this Tipperary fight was begun under unequal conditions. Mr. Smith-Barry, fortunately for himself, un-fortunately for his opponents, is net dependent entirely upon the income from the Irish estates. His property in and around the town of Tipperary is estimated at about £10,000 a year, to which an estate near Cashel adds some £3,000 or £4,000 more. Considerable as the loss of this amount of income may be, it only represents about half what Mr. Barry is believed to derive from English sources : and the revenue gives him a point d'appul which enables him to withstand for the present the heavy pecuniary sacrifices inflicted upon him for his Interference in the dispute on the Pensonby estate. But, on the other hand, there is no denying the immense moral effect created by the singling ent of the leader of the South of me that enough has been done, on both sides, Ireland I andlord combination, and compelling to vindicate what may be called the honor or him meet, in his own person and stronghold, the consequences of having trustrated the settlement which would otherwise have been carried out at Youghal. All the ten-antry of Ireland rose to the spectacle of this desperate counter-attack, and, with the the struggles to the bitter end, if generosity which reflects the highest possible necessary, no one who visited Tipperary oredit upon so poor a class as the Irish farmers, they have already subscribed up-wards of £60,000 to the Tenants' Defence League.

The building of New Tipperary is not an altogether novel feature of the Irish land war. It is the carrying out upon a large scale of a plan which was frequently put into operation in the years of 1831 2 by the Ladies' Land League. To meet the evictions of those years, large numbers of Land League huts were provided from League funds, and were erected for the accomodation of evicted tenants as near as possibly to the homes from which the people were driven. New Tipperary is being built for similar purposes; his interests, and whatever personal, party, but upon a scale which ought to elicit the ad-miration of even those who most strongly deemed to be at stake. He has evicted condemn the desperate expedient which scores of families, who but went to the asit represents. The site of the new town sistance of people driven from their homes in is on the outskirts of the old one, on a neighbouring county, as he himself volun-the road leading to Limerick Junc-tien. A long, narrow theroughfare fermerly ried out this decree. It seems to me that a "Henry," now named "William O'Brien" street, ascends from the old town to its rival. [fairly be put both to Mr. Smith Barry and This street is composed of fairly good but small houses, from which people migrated to larger establishments in better positions in the (old) town, as it grew in population and prosperity. It is situated on the property of Mr. St.ford O'Brien, and forms a post on of the land belenging to the same owner, on which the new town is being erected. The traders who were evicted by Mr. Smith Barry have been located temporarily in William O'Brien street, where their business is now being carried on (ander difficulties, as a matter of course, but) as brinkly as ever. The best shop premises in the street were pre-vided for Mr. Hilyard, jaweller, the orly Protestant who has, so far, been included

among the evicted shopkeepers. The case which excites most sympathy among the visitors to Tipperary is that of up at a price which few will obect to pay for Mr. O'Neill, He is at present trying to carry

external appearances and situation, to become) far more desirable residences than the ordinary dwelling houses of the eld town.

. 그는 이 이 이 이는 이 이 ⁴이 이 이 아들께 가능한 방송에 같은 방송이 있었다. 이 것은 방송 이를 가장 방송 것을 물었다. 동물을 받은 물을 통하게 들었다. 이 가장 관계 가장 이 이 가 가 가

The landlord organs in Ireland are endeavouring to make out that the building opera-tions so far carried en in "New Tipperary" have cost a sum of £30,000. This is a ridionlone exaggeration. Half that figure has net yet been expended. The amount of voluntary labor contributed in carting, leveling, and other ways by the people of the town and county explains the comparatively trifling expense incurred in carrying out so predigious an undertaking. The labor of over 10,000 horses formed an item in the cooperating sympathy of the farmers of the district ; many horses being sent from a distance of forty miles, and the men accompanying them travelling, in numerous instances, all night, in order to perform the one day's work of horze and man volunt sered by the tenantry about the scene of the conflict.

"What is to be the end of it ?" is a question which most people ask themselves, who will study and comprehend the facts of this singular ducl between Mr. Smith-Barry and bis Supporary tenantry. I have very much fear It will mean the ruln of the trade of the el (town of Tipperary, which is one of the most prosperous in the South of Ireland, "A la "A la guerre, comme la guerre," may be the reply which will be vouchesfed by the cembstants on both sides. But there is a third interest at stake. The trade at Tipperary has not sinced against the tenants' cause, on account of being earried on in a town which stands on land owned by Mr. Smith-Barry. Those who have built up the trade were no parties to the Ponsonby dispute into which Mr. Smith-Barry imported himself. Are these innocent men to receive no consideration from the principals engaged in this fight ? It appears to the principle involved. The Tipperary friends of the Ponsonby tenants have exhibited a humanity and a spirit of self-sacrifice which reflects the highest honor upon them. Of their resoluteness of purpose to carry on on Saturday last and withessed the spirit which animated the extraordinary inauguration of the new town, can have any possible misgivings. The objective evi-dence of stern purpose, fertility of resource, impregnable plans, and ample means for their effective extension and successful application, are patent to all eyes not wilfully blind te plain and pulpable proofs in the conception design, and execution of the idea of "New

Tipperary.' Oa the other hand, Mr. Smith-Barry has vindicated his right to combine with his brother landlords the right which the law enables him to enforce for the protection of ried out this decree. It seems to me that a stage has now been reached when it may the leaders on the other side, whether the original dispute between Mr. Ponsonby and his tenants ought not to be submitted for arb tration to an independent tribunal. If this were done I see no reason why a settlement would not be arrived at all along the line, and the trade of Tipperary be thereby resourd from the disaster which a prelongat on of this apparently releptiess struggle will inflice

WHEN WE WERE BOYS. William O'Brien's Famous Novel.

upen it.

(Cork Herald.) Mr. O'Brion's work is printed in one volume of 550 pages, and is excellently get



 $\pm N$

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

ONE POUND OF JOHNSTON'S FLUID'BEEF

Contains as much actual and real nutrition as 141 lbs. of Prime Beef Steak.





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The value of a Food like this to Invalids, Dyspectics and all need. ing strong nurrishment in an easily digested form, must be anparent.

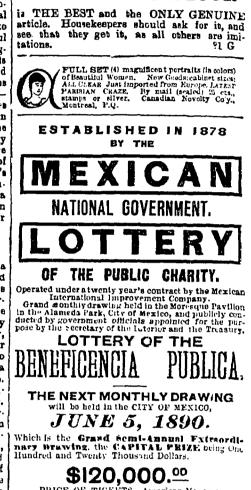
which made it pessible and maintained it. power, there was no retreating, no drawing back for the warm-hearted young student until the dark shadow of the informer loomed across the scene, and the two typical Special Commission Judges consigned him to the gibbet, from which the less merciful higher authorities transferred him to an Eng-1 ah gaol. The story of Kan Rohan's life is not concluded. "Courage," said his friend when the "law" had closed its pitlets arms sround the brave young Fenian chief-" Courage 1 this is not the end !" The lives of the Ken Rohans of Ireland have not been entirely wasted ; their example has had the effect they wished for ; and happily the day has come when those of them who survive can look forward to the speedy realization of their most cherished dreams. Our hero's life's romance is one, which claims the sympathy of all. No nevelist ever painted a bigher, netler, parer type of womanhood than the daughter of the noils Irish rack renter who gave her heart to

THE MILLER'S REBEL SON.

Mabel Westropp is a creation of which a Dickens or a Scott may well feel proud ; and no master of English fiction who devoted his whole life to his art has ever made his charactors more real, or brought them more vividly before the mind's eye, than this busy journalist and indefatigatly political leader, in a book compiled within the walls of her Maj sty's Irish jade. In Ralph Warbro Westropp, Lord Dramshaughlin, we have a rare portialt of the bankrupt Irish absentee. Our country knows only too well the crawl ing, treacherons, cruel agent whom Mr. O'Brien reveals to the world as Hans Har man ; while the neglected son-the companion of the stable boys and the peasants-is not unknown, and the pampered spendthrift heir, on whose behalf the peoplo are racked and tortured, is an almost invarible adjunct of the rack renter's family. The Irish people all the world over have been obliged "to coin their blood for drachms," that the Horace Westropps may cut a proper figure in the Guarde, and "lay" or "back" like true scions of the nobility as the "City and Suburban." Turning to the characters outside the ring of the oppressore, the first that will strike the general reader is that of Monsignor Mo-Grudder. Pastors of the type of the Parish Print of Drumshaghlin were the direct offspring of

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

and of the policy openly advocated or secretone of the most remarkable books issued from | iy approved of by O Connell during his poli-Father McGrudden was not a sentimental idealist, as far as Irish Nationality was concerned. Quite the contrary. He did not be. Neve it ; he deprecated and decounced, with all the vigour of language at the command of a trained int. l.ot, the principlis on which it is founded, and the sacrifices which the pro-fession of them entailed. His tastes were aristocratic; he believed in removing the grievences of the poor, not by abrogating the power of the highly-placed and wealthy to oppress ond misgovern, but by influencing the latter to use their power with a milder as d mure indulgent band. Our space does not admit of an extended sketch of this -- perhaps t is most striking, obsractor in Mr. O'Brien's book. The reader must take the volume to judge for hims if how faithfully the author has transferred to his pages a type of a class which played a prominent part in the inner history of the Irian question | within the last nalt century. The character is not only drawn with graphic filelary, but in such a manner that even the very few among the Irish priest sood of to-day who inherit some of the principles of the Monsigner McGnuddera can object to a single centence or a site detail.



PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money : Wholen, SS; Haiven, S1; Quartern, S?; Eightin, S1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF TRIZES:	JIZU,UUU
Eightlin, Sil. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.	PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :
-	holes, 88; Halves, 81; Quarters, 82; Etghtlin, 81.
LIST OF PRIZES:	Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.
	LIST OF I'RIZES:
1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 is \$120,000	Capital Prize of \$120,000 18 \$120.000
1 (3) (1) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3	$(\mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{b}) (\mathbf{a}) $
1 Capital Prize of 20,000	Capital Prize of 20,000
1 Grand Prize of 5,000 is 5.160 2 Prizes of \$2,000	Prizes of \$2,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	Prizes of 1,000
20 Prizes of 500are 10.000) Prizes of 500are 10.000
00 Prizes of 200are 20.000	0 Prizes of 200are 20.000
40 Prizes of 100 are 35,000 29 Prizes of 40 are 21,160	Prizes of 100
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
50 Prizes of \$120,) Prizes of \$120, $12000000000000000000000000000000000000$

First Point .- Endeavor to discharge the daily duties of religion as well as those of our state in life with renewed zeal, and be persnaded that this is the essential point. might, in fact, confine ourselves to this alone. for if we are faithful to this counsel we are sure of accomplishing the will of God, and we also follow Mary's injunction at the marriage feast of Oana: Do whatever He may say to you. But to render this important practice masier, let us enter into detail.

Second Point.-Let us commence at once to prepare ourselves. All great feasts have their vigils. We can place in our rooms a little statue or image of the Biessed Virgin, and estiem ourselves fortunate if we succeed in making others among our families and acquaintances share in this devotion. Assemble them in this little orstory, which we will have ornamented to the best of our ability, and henceforth look upon this room as a sanctuary dedicated to Mary.

Point .-- On awakening let us Third effor our actions to God through the Blessed Virgin Mary, and renew the offering from time to time. Be particular these other possessions. Character stands to begin the day by acquitting ourselves with renewed ferver of the hely exercise of meditation.

Fourth Point .- If it be in your power, be present at the Sacrifice of the Mess every day.

this month by frequently receiving the sacraments.

to the Blessed Virgin, if there be any in the | and wealth, and family position and a host of neighborhood, and, if possible, make a pil- friends ; but if he is without character, he grimsge to some of those churches wore more abundant graces attract the faithful. These plous visits, made with recollection and sanc. makes an honest effort to recover it he finds fified by the reception of the sacraments, are

recommend to you is the rosary ; this prayer, without these helps. Friends are compara-se simple, so humble, and for that very rea- tively powerizes in their efforts to win conson so agreeable to God, so formidable to hell. is very dear to the holicet and most learned members of the Church.

Eighth Point .--- Carefully avoid the sin'to which you are most subject. Examine yourself each evening on the faults you may have committed during the day, particu-larly these inte which yeu have been led through the propensity of your predem-inant passion. Offer to God through the Third the price, and to have a care leat he lose it. But Blensed Virgin the acts of virtue which you may have performed during the day, without suffering yourself to be discouraged by your fallings.

By these pious practices we will merit the protection of the Mether of Mercy, whe se fiberally recompenses the smallest efforts of CINCTANSE.

St. Joseph's Society.

At the annual meeting of the members of ine St. Jeseph's society the reports submitted showed the finances to be in excellent shape ; the seclety worth no less than \$34,847 in asserts. During the past half year the re-celpts amounted to \$3,321, and the expenses to \$3,301, but the sum of \$5 939 is due to the society for death assessments, which have not yet been collected. During the same period \$3,331, was paid out in slok benefits, \$456 to orphans, and \$3,629 to widews and heirs. The election officers was then proceeded with and results as fellows :-- President, M. La chance ; first vice-president, Al. Remeanit ; | sele pessession.-Paber.

For Young Men.

A young man does not always find it easy to get on in the world without education er family influence, or personal friends, or proporty, or health ; but he will find in the long run, that it is far easler for him to make his way among men without any or all of these advantages, than to make substantial progress in the world without the reputation for good character, even though he has all for something everywhere in spite of its frequent slightings. Men who are themselves auking in a good oharacter, appreciate it and velue it in athers. A band of robbers would want an honest treasurer. The young man whose word can net be believed, whose Fifth Point,-Prepare yourself to sanolify honesty is not above suspicion, and whose personal life is not what it ought to be, is not the young man that the business world Sixth Point .- Visit some chapel dedicated has open places for. He may have health is at a disadvantage in every position in life. When a young man who has lost his good name that his way upward is a hard one-a great a source of blessing. Seventh Point.—The prayer we specially it would have been if he made a right start fidence for one who has preved himself un. worthy of it on former occasions. Then it is that the young man is likely to realize as never befere, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches "---even as a worldly investment. Because it is so hard to it may be regained by earnest perseverance and reliance on God.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 80 St., John street,

I spent thirty years of my life in the hands of pricats, and I never saw the shadew of a soandal. I have known no pricess but good priests.-Reman.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MoGALE's Batternut Pille,

They are rich whe passess God, but they are richest who possess nothing but God. All areation belongs to him to whom God is him

and the house out of which he was evicted is about as great as could be imagined, "The Irish House," as his extinsive establishment in the main street of Topperary was called, is the handsomest building in the town, having an ornamental atone frontage and making from every point of view, a very imposing appearance. It was crected at a cost of over £7,000, and it was from such a house and home Mr. O'Nelli consented to be surned (for a ground rent of less than £20 I) as a protest against the action of Mr. Smith-Barry in going to the assistance of an evictor of agricultural tenants in the county of Oork.

It was rumared in Tipperary en Saturday that the Pestmaster-General was negotiating with the landlord for the tenancy of this house, to which the local post efficer would be transferred. Needless to comment upon the feeling to which any such action would give rise in Ireland. The meddling of the Government in this quarrel is partial enough already in filling the town with police, and otherwise zealously attending to the emergency work of Mr. Smith-Berry. But the indignation which has been occasioned by the one-sided action of Dablin Castle would be as water to wine compared with what Mr. Raikes would rather round his devoted head if he allowed himself to be persuaded to become a "Tipperary house grabber" for a membor of his party.

The provisions made fer the laborers who were among the evicted are of the most satisfactory kind. Thirty cottages were built within the incredible short space of one menth, into which as many families were removed. They are created on what is known as the Meuntain View Road, at the opposite end of Old Tipperary, and have a delightful stretch of country in front. They are warm, neat, and oheerful one-storeyed houses, built of timber and brick, and form a most refreshing and marked contrast, in the comfort and convenience they afferd, to some of the tumble-down, thatched, and unhealthy dwellings for which they are the substitutes

Returning to " New Tipperary," the first object which strikes the eye is the Mart. It is a solid building of stone and brick, 207 feet long, by 78 wide and 40 high. Twentysix shep stalls, 20 feet by 15, are arranged along the sides, leaving in the centre of the vast building sufficient space tofform a Batter Exchange, large enough for a display of 2,000 firkins.

The fleer of the Mart is congressed, the place is well lit from a glass roof, and lavatories and every ether convenience, are embraced in the plan of the place, so as to provide a far superior and more attractive Exchange than the one in which Mr. Smith-Barry had so young men of the Fenian days. As has been long monepolized the rents and tolls and already published, the scene of the spening dues lavied upon the general trade of Tirperary and surrounding country.

The Mart stands at one end of an immense square which covers twice the space of the eld market for which it is to be the substitute; and the dwelling-heuses for the shopkeepers whose business will henceferth be carried on inside the Mart are being built round this spreading itself through the length and new market square. These houses number breadth of the country at the time. Once fifty, and are two storeyed. Half of them are built entirely of brick, the other half of

Novels dealing with Irish life and professing to portray Irish character have been the exception rather than the rule of recent years. This barrenness of recent Irish literature in the domain of fiction is the more to be regretted as the aid of the nevelist would be invaluable in disseminating a proper knowledge of the different phases of the Irish movement, and getting the English public to more clearly understand its origin, and the motives and ides of the principal figures in it M 1 lions of Englishmen knew the Irish possant of former days only as be appears in the pages of Lever and Carleton. Millions know no thing of

IRISH POLITICAL MOVEMENTS but what appears in the columns of a hostile and bigotted Press, and they are left to accept

what tols vile agent impreases upon their minds, and what unsorupulous orators of the party so long dominant din into their ears From this point of view the publicatican . f Mr. O'Brien's novel is opportune and must co attended with excellent results. No Ir sh movement has been the subject of so much wicked misrepresentation and unfounded calumny as that of 65 and '67; and in these days when we are asked to believe that it is a against the morel law to breathe the same atmosphere with the men concerned in that ill starred attempt to achieve Irich indepen pance, a nevel in which their aims, the principles which actuated them, and the hereism with which they persevered in their hopeless take are vindicated and appraised at their proper worth is double welcome. Mr. Wm. O'Brien's book is a new and remarkable departure in the realms of Irish flutten. Types of the obaracter graphically deliverted in Griffin's excellent novels are tarely found among the Irish peasantry of to-day. The same may be said of Carl tan's without pausing to touch on his many faults. Nearcy all Lever's books were efforts to picture the vices of the dominant Irish classes as at the vary werst,

BECKLESSNESS OR DARY DEVILTRY. But Mr. O Biten places before us a piacare of Irish life as it is, or rather as it was, at the time in which his scones are laid; for the changes even since then are many and farreaching. There are a few among even the youngest of the readers of "When We Were Boya" who will not reasgnize among his ewn acquaintances, and in his ewn circle, many, if not all, of the characters on whese I ves and doeds and fortunes the great Irish leader has built one of the most enthralling remances of medern days. Kan Rohan, the intellectual peasant's son, who was destined by his parents for the religious mission, but was, when brought into contact with the entside worl !. was irresistibly drawn into the revolutionary abyse and found at the end the felon's cell, is a prototype of bundreds and theusands of chapters is laid on the south-westorn coast, where the hero of the tale is introduced on bis way to the ecolesiastical sominary of Cienard. Here he meets and becomes the friend and confidant of a reckless young student, already inisiated into the secrets of the revolutionary movement which was within the grasp of

THE SECRET ORGANISATION. brick and timber; and they promise, from | and filled with the high and daring hopes | tionality,

THE DEEP RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

which is one of the most distinguishing traite of the gift d writer's character, is descernable in every page of his work ; and as a contrast to his sketch of the Cassle pastor, tue reader will funcly oberish in his memory the deeds and words of the noble and tender-nearted" Father Puil O Suilivan." Thank (Jud, the "Father Puils" have ever out nambered beyond all measure the ' Monsigour McGrudiers," and the most prejudiced and bigstred and N tonalist who reads "Wnon We Were Boys" usunes well regree tint it has been so. As may be imaginad, Mr. O'Brien introduces us very frequently to cue peasantry of the mountains and gleas of the wild district in which the acous of his story is laid. And those are live peasantewith hearts and souls-among whom he takes us. They are the brave and kindly and muchearted bouchals and colleens who people our hills and fields, and who have at 1 at learned shat the fusure of a nation is theirs to make -cot the unreal and unknown creatures of the perverted imaginations of the writers of too many se-called tiles of frish life. We deem is quite needlass to enter inta any con neeted sketch of the plut of a work which we are sure will be on every Irish book-shelf within a few days. Had

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NAME

been never heard of in the arena of Irish literature and Irish politics until the date of the publication of this volume, its authorship weuli secure for him a high place among these who have served their land faithfully and well. The end of the book is like tas tsie of our country's wrenge. Hopes are blighted and hearts broken but "this is not the end." When Mr. B lour immured the author of "When We Were Boys" İn Galway Gaol he little thought that his acilon would result in the preduction of a work which will do more than ten thousand speeches to dispel the idea that it is possible to appear or orash a sentiment as enduring as the Irish bills, and as unsiterable as the course of the Irish rivers-the andy.

ing and indestructible sentiment of Irish Na-

approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100, app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

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BY MICHAEL DAVITT.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

A sister's love ! a love that knows A love as pure as the love that glows In heaven within an angel's heart; For you in early morning light, For you in silence of the night. Its prayers go up to heaven above-This a is sister's love.

A love that if you faint and fall Beneath the burden of your cross. Will share your griefs and sorrows all, And help you to retrieve the loss A 1 ve all patient to endure. A love forever strong and sure, Yes meek and gentle as a dove-This is a sister's love.

A love that as the years go by. And age and days of pain draw near Still like a star that shines on high Will shine upon you pure and clear; A love no absence can estrance, A love no time can chill or change, Or from its deep foundation shove This is a sister's love.

A love that still will live when this Brief life has like a vision passed ; When you shall sit enthroned in bliss In your celestial home at last, A love that will unchanging be Through all a glad eternity-This is a sister's love. -[Constantina E. Brooks in Home Journal.



PRIEST OF CONCREGATION OF THE MISSION.

Imposing Ceremonies at St. Vincent's Church, Los Angeles, May 4th, 5th and 6th,

POPE XIII. LEO

In Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

(San Francisco Monitor April 23.)

The following is an exact translation of the beautiful and instructive Bull issued by his Holiness Pope Lee XIII. on the recent Bestification of Rev. John Gabriel, Perboyre, Priest of the Congregation of the Mission. who was raised to the second degree towards canonization on November 10th, 1889 :

Great is the fame which the sons of St. Vincent have acquired for themselves by their missionary labors in Obristian lands ; but especially have they distinguished themselves by their boly industry in propagating the faith of Christ among the beathen peo-ries of Ohina; insemuch that the fruit of their labor and the memory of their efforts will never die. For, true it is, that in the performance of duties so arduous, this Comly impelled to enroll himself among the sons | tody, or rather to the torture of a certain Vincent, and accordingly he sought and obtained admission to the Internal Seminary. Alter the usual two years probation, on the very day on which the Ven. Francis Olet gained the crown of martyrdom in Ohins, he consecrated to God by the vows of religion what he had already given Him from his youth.

HIS MISSIONARY ASPIRATIONS.

For some time his heart had been set upon the missionary field of China, and be left nothing undone to prepare himself for so great a work. He applied all the force of his mind to the study of Theology and sacred literature; and with special ardor devoted himself to the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, from which, as from a willing fountain, he quaffed deep draughts of Ohristian wiedom, At length after thus storing his mind with a deep and varied fund of knowledge, he received, with what jay can easily be imagined, the call to the sublime digulty of the priestbood, and was ordained in Pacis on the 23rd of September, 1825, the anniversary of the ordination of St. Vincent de Paul. After this great event in his life be considered himself no longer his own master, but the servant and minister of God ; consequently he concluded to devote himself exclusively to procuring the glory of God and the salvation of his neighbor. He began with fervor to walk in the foots tops of Christ, and never turned aside from the path marked out by his Divine Exemplar. So tender was nispiety, so intense his love, that when he offered the Hely Sacrifice his soul became wrapt in the contemplation of its mysteries, and from his very countenace beamed forth a radiance oclestial. Deep was the veneration in which he was held by his confreres ; and, though so young a man, many honors and offices of trust were conferred upon him.

BUT DEEP DOWN IN JOHN GADBIEL'S HEART,

implanted there by the spirit of God, was a strongly rooted desire to go and break the bread of the Gospel to the barbarous nations which had not yet tasted its sweetness. At length he made known to his superiors his conviction that such was his destiny, and begged to be assigned to the Chinese missions. It was, however, only through the interpo-sition of supernatural aid that his desires were realized for his health being poor, his su-periors asked the opinion of a physician as to the probable effect upon him of a long sea voyage. The physician declared that for one of so delicate a constitution the jeriney could not be taken without almost certain danger of death. On receiving this adverse decision, John Gabriel was thrown into profound grief. Still he did not deepair. He knew there remained to him a sure refuge, a tender con-soler, a powerful advocate in the heavenly court itself.

TO MARY, THEREFORE HE TURNED

in his distress and besought her, with many tears, to interfere in his behalf, that he might not miss the martyr's crown for which he had so ardently longed. The power he thus confidently invoked delayed not in coming to his aid. The physician who had decided against him, reflecting more seriously upon the case, began to fear that he had passed the wrong sentence ; and, being a man of upright conscience, he was so troubled by the thought that during the whele night he could not compose himself to sleep. At break of day he hastened to St. Lezare and announced to the superior his changed opinion. Every obstacle being thus removed Father Perboyre made all the necessary preparations for his departnre and bade adieu to Paris and his weeping confreres, who were never again to see him they so loved and admired.

HE SET OUT FOR THE PORT

of Havre de Grace, whence a merchant ves sel was about to sail for the East. When boarding the ship, he writes, he called to mind his brother Aleysius, younger than be field of labor, and after two months, wearled, though unconquered, by the hardships of the way, arrived at his journey's end. Here he entered with energy a new mode of life, having ever but one object before his mindto fulfil with the utmost exactitude the least duty of his office. The vast extent of his province, the inclemency of the weather, even the danger to his life could not deter him from visiting regularly the various sta tions under his care, to comfort the Christians, to confirm neophytes in the faith, to bear the light of truth to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death.

man, who, on account of his ferocity, was called "the Tiger." On the following day h was compelled to travel on fost to another city some distance off. Oge of the soldiers, seeing the hely man weak with hunger, covered with wounds and bereft of all

his strength, offered himself, after the ex. ample of the Oyrenean, to support his tot-tering steps. To this man John Gabriel, after his martyrdom appeared in a vision and urged him to adopt the Christian faith, promising him on the part of God, a heavenly reward.

BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE MILITARY PRE-FECT,

after declaring himself a Christian he, like Jeaus, answered no more questions. On this soccunt he was again cruelly scourged and cast into a frightful dungeon. To these bodily torments was added an anguish of mind, so keen that it almost deprived him of life. Being ordered to trample on the image of Jeaus ornelfied, he, with deep reverence and tears of love, embraced this sacred emblem; whereupon the brutal executioners by whom he was surrounded snatched from him the crucifix and the image of the Virgin and profaned them most atrociously before his very eyes. But what sill ioted him most keenly was to see seme of his disciples, impilied by the promises and threats of the judges, abjure the religion of Christ which ne had labered so zealously to implatt in them, However nothing could shake his constancy. Mocked and scourged, exposed to the bratality of his enemies, leaded with oruel chains that out into his flesh, whipped and scourged until not only did his blood flow like water but even particles of flesh were torn from his body, branded with het irone, like an infamous criminal, he bore all wita indomitable foritude and unrafiled sweetness of temper.

AT LENGTH, AFTER A WHOLE YEAR

of such exquisite torments, being condemned to destb, with five criminals of the lowest order, he walked to the place of execution with a cheerful step and jeyous countenance, as to a veritable triumph. Suspended by the neck upon a cross, he was raised above the earth, and consummated the sacrifice of himself by a glorious metyrdom on the 11th of September, 1840, expiring on the same day of the week and slmost at the very hour that Jeans gave up the ghost. So much did his death, in all its circumstances, resemble the death of his divine Master, that no one can doubt he is numbered among the elect coule, whom God "foreknew and predestined to be made conformable to the image of His Son."

AS THE SANCTITY OF JOHN GABRIEL, already well known to his confrores, became famous throughout Asia and Europe after his heroic death, Pope Gregory NVI. signed with his own hand, on the 9th of June 1843, a special decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, approving the introduction of the cause of the Veneralls servant of God. Afterwards, by Our order, was begun, in the same Congregation, the discussion of the judicial certainity of the cause of his martyrdom, the cause of martyrdom and the miracles which God, at his Intercession, had deigned to perform. All these things being carefully examined, it was declared, by a vote of the Congregation, in a decree of 26th of November, 1888, that themartyrdom, etc., were attested facts. It remained, then, that the Sacred Congregation should be asked whether We could sately proceed to the Beatification of the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre ; and in an assembly held before Us on the 12th of March, 1889. the response was unanimously given that this could be safely done

IN AFFAIRS OF SUCH MOMENT, HOWEVER,

We deferred Oar judgment until We should 29al for religion, what charity for the neigh-bor can accomplish. On this account God has deigned to choose from their flock vio-tims worthy to be effered him, whe should add to the merit of a host of virtues the tri-nmphal polm of martyrdom. This grace near the city of Magag. He started to the solution the started to the started t the unanimous prayers of the Congregation ore doubts he will bend the Reichstag to his of the Mission of S1. Vincent de Paul, in will. vitue of Cur Apostolic authority, and by these present Letters, We permit that the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, receive for the future the title of Blessed, that his body and relice be exposed to the public veneration of the faithful, but not carried in solemn procession ; and that his picture be ornamented with rays. Moreover, by virtue of Our Apos-t liu authority, We allow to be said each

MEREDITH'S PRINCIPLES.

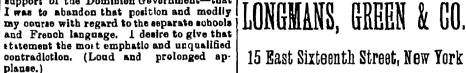
He Repeats What He Said in His London Speech.

TOBONTO, May 6 .- Mr. Meredith addressed one of the largest meetings ever assembled in this sity to night in the Pavilien under the auspices of the Young Conservative club. Members of both political parties were there in great numbers and many of the most pro-minent men in the city. Many ladies were present in the gathering. W. D. Macpherson, president of the Young Men's Conservative club, presided. H. E. Clarke and Mayor E. F. Clarke were both on the plat-form with Mr. Meredith. H. E. Clarke made speech at the opening of the proceedioge.

Mr. Meredith received a grand ovation. His speech, which lasted two hours, was a Author's Autograph Edition, repetition mainly of his London platform. He took up in addition the questions which arose during the last session and the statements WHEN WE WERE BOYS. made in the pastoral of Archbishop Cleary. Be said he would be grieved to believe that the other bishops endorsed the statements made in that pastoral. Speaking of the oharge that he had made a compact with the Ottawa Government to go back on his plat form, he spoke as follows :---WILLIAM O'BRIEN M.P.

NO ALLIANCE AT OTTAWA.

" Now, I come, sir, probably to the most Important question which you will have to deal with in the coming elections. That is the question of the amendments to the sepparate school act et 1863. (Loud applause.) have observed recently that in some of the public newspapers it has been recorded that certain members of the Opposition have been to Uttawa, and have made a compact either for me or in my name by which the position which I took in the speech which I had the honer to deliver to my fellow-citizens of Lon-don in the month of December last was to be abandoned for the purpose of receiving the support of the Dominion Government-that I was to abandon that position and modily my course with regard to the separate schools



STANDS BY THE LONDONE PLATFORM. "A great public newspaper which does

plause.)

me the honer to oriticize my course and speak in kind terms of me, says that I am a man of honor. That same newspaper, in an article dealing with this question, said that it thought there might be some truth in that statement. I would rather not have the com-pliment paid me than have the accusation huilsd against me. (Great applause.) Why, declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. sir, if I did a thing like that I would not only be the most consummate ass (applause and DAX of JUNE NEAR. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stareholders will be held at the laughter), but in face of the ratepayers I would be the veriest scoundrel in the face of my fellow cit zens. (Renewed applause.) stand by every principle which I have endeavored to enumerate in that speech, and will carry out to the legitimate conclusion every proposition laid down in that platform." Great applause.) Mayor Clarke also spoke briefly, endorsing

all Mr. Meredith had said and expressing the hope that the efforts being made to create dissensions in the party would be unavailing. BANK JACQUES parties only.

Germany's Aristocrats Sulky.

LONDON, May S .- Reliable Berlin correspondencestites that while the Emperor is winning favor with the working classes the arkteoracy is ranging itself on the side of Prince Bismarck and that some propositions to do special honor to that statesman are prompted by a desire to reflect on the sovereign who virtually deposed him. The upper classes feel that the Kaiser's liberal policy is endangering their power and prestige, and deep expressions are heard of discontent with



Between Ireland and England.

Tou can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the pair for us in your own locality. During the pair rescired over Five Millons of dollars for the vert is the Millons of dollars for the vert is a few more workers at locality. The work is a cury, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. Tou can work all the time or in spare time only. Any one can do the work attre studying our direc-tion for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any one anywhere can ear Blue per month Great workers, unley the work at once. The one anywhere can ear Blue per month Great workers, on the work attre making the worker we beed, we will layall before you FREEE. Better write before you rest, and them If you cone for the work attre write before you area, and them If you cone fore not work-ers makes big money. Trut & Co., Box 2002, Augusts, Mains The infamous Coercion law under which Ireland has been chained during the past few years has had the effect of bringing prominently before the world the glorious fact that Ireland's criminal condition stands without a parallel in the whole history of the world. Dr. George Grierson, one of the Commissioners of Prisons in Ireland recently published a work entitled : "Political Pri-soners at Home and Abroad," in which we flad the following oriminal statistics which show a condition of morality among the Irish nation that can not be equalled by any ether poorls on the face of the globe.

According to Dr. Grierson's work the tota number of prisoners confined in the county number of presents comment in the country prisons (known as Bridewells) in Ireland in 1850 was 88,599 In the year 1889 the num-ter was only 2,282. In the year 1851 the total number of all classes of prisoners confined in all the county and burough jails of Ireland, was 10,048; in the year 1889 the number was reduced to 2 515.

Of the prisoners confied in jail at the commencement of the year 1889, nearly one-tenth were sentenced to a few days confinement for minor off-nces. Only one in a hundred of the prisoners were confined for t rms of from 4 to 6 months, and those whose offences were of still greater gravity, requiring an imprisonment of six months and ever, were only two seventy per cent.

The number of all penal servitude convicts in custody, male and female, stood as follows on the first day of each of the years named :

In 1889 512

The number of Bridewells (sood as follows in the years named :

In	1868		•	•	•		•	•							111	
In	1859	•		•	•	 •		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18	

The number of county and burough jails and convict prisons stood as follows in the year named :

In	1868	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44 21
14	1889 Wi																			

These figures indicate the extraordinary fact that whilst Ireland is closing her penal Institutions for want of oriminals to occupy them, every other portion of the world is enlarging or increasing its julis and reformatories to meet the demand for the safekeeping of convloted oriminals.

According to Dr. Grierson's statement fully five-sixths of the Bridewells in Ireland are closed for want of inmates ; one-half of the large local prisons, too, have their doors locked against intruders. Spike Island and Lusk have been abolished—as the evil of

crime has completely cell speed in Ireland. The diff yer t Circuit Judges in Ireland all admit that there a e but few cases of sufficlent gravity to occupy the attention of the several Grand Juries, and in numerous counties the most important business before the Court is the presentation of a pair of white gloves on the part of the Sheriff to the presiding Judge ! What a grand record for a people enslaved, robbed, sonfiel at and treated as vassal; by a brutal government whose minions only await an opportunity to murder them under cruel Coercion laws for which there is neither right nor reason.

Now let us turn to the case of England and contrast its criminal statistics with those of Ireland, developing thereby the stern fact that the so-called "Mother Country" is teeped more deeply in the most fearful orime

than any other country in Europe ! A work entitied "Judicial Statistics" is issued annually in England, and from its pages the London Times has collated the following statistics for the decade of 1879 to 1888 inclusive. The figures, when con-trasted with those given above for Ireland, speak for themselves. The Times says-" It seems that during that period (1879 to 1888) 67:2 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales for the crime of wilful murder. Of these 299 were sentenced to death, while 373 were either acquitted or found insane-namely 231 acquitted and 142 found insane. Of the 299 condemned to death nearly one-half, or 145, had their sentences commuted, while 154 were executed. Of the 299 sentenced capitally 50 were women, of whom 9 were hanged. During the same decade there were 1766 verdicts of "wilful murder" roturned by juries at the corner's inquests in Hagiand and Wales. Hence rather more than onethird of the known murders resulted in arrests. In the above ten years, the convictions resulting from all cases of legal procedure, including summary convictions and tinee, averaged 79 per cent, on committale ; while the convictions arising from criminal trials or indictable offences only averaged 77 per cent. The capital convictions averaged 45 per cent.; but the actual infliction of the punishment of death was under 23 per cent. In the first year of the decade, 1879, there were 60 persons committed for trial for willul murder, of whom 34 were condemned and 16 hanged. In the last year of that period, 1888, there were 90 persons committed, of whem 36 were condemned and 22 executed." It is entirely unnecessary to call special attention to the great contrast in orime presented by Ireland and England, as the facts set forth will be sufficient to convince any inteiligent person that if England would turn its attention to the repression of orime at home it would accomplish far more for morality than by keeping a standing army of 40,000 troops in Ireland to keep in subjection a crimeless people.

3

umphal pilm of martyrdom, This grace near the city of Macao. He started imme-was merited by John Gabriel Perboyre, who diately for the station assigned him as his after lubering with wonderful zeal for near-ly five years among the Chinese, being overtaken by civil persecution, joyfully, for Christ's sake, poured forth his life with his blood.

JOHN GABRIEL PERSOVRE

was born in the village of Puesh, in the diocese of Cahors, on the 6th of January, 1802 His plous parent ', Poter Perboyre and Mary Rigal, had, in all, eight children, whom they so trained in love and service of God that five gave themselves to the Lord in the religious state, and anothor was on the point of consecra ing herself in a like manner when God called her to His more immediate service in heaven. But among this galaxy of plety, John Gabriel shone forth with a particular lustre ; from his very youth he gave promise of his future greatness. Contrary to the neual habit of childhood, he shunned all frivolous and trifling amnaements. So careful and exact was he in performing whatever was enjoined him that his father, who was a farmer, gave him, when he was only six years of age, the charge of a little flock. But God had destined John Gabriel for other sheep and other pastures. Shortly aftewards his parents changed their minds in his regard and, withdrawing him from the fields, sent. him to a schoolmaster to be instructed in the rediments of arts and letters. We can easily Imagine with what assidulty John Gabriel applied himself to the task of cultivating his mind, Bat, in the eager pursuit of knowledge, he did not neglect the important duty of adorning his soul with virtue. So far did he advance in the path of perfection that by all who knew him he was already considered a saint. Thus grew this excellent youth in age and grace, so that we can apply to him the words of the wise man : "The path of the just, as a shining light, increaseth even as to "the perfect day."

BUT THE TIME DREW NEAR WHICH GOD

had marked out for the entrance of John Gabriel to a higher state, and the working of Divine Providence was manifested in the manner in which this was brought about. Having accompanied his brother to the sem-Inary at Montauban, and remained there a few days on a visit, his excellent disposition of heart and mind attracted the attention of the superiors and professors of the institution, who, loath to miss the opportunity of oultivating and opportunity of se high an erder, desired to retain him at the seminary. Permission being received from his parents, he entered upon the regular course of eccleslastical studies. In this new school of discipline appeared more clearly than ever how great was his genius, his assiduity, his perseverance. In a short time he had distanced all his competitors, and had surpassed even the expectations of his masters. So marked was his progress in philosophy that from student he became professor. Happily, this superiority in mental ability was accompanied by a wonderful modesty, which is ever the guardian of virtue. Far from being elated over his successes, he preferred to hide himself among his fellow-students rather than to shine, having constantly in his mind that Ohristian precept, "Love to be un-known and to be considered as nothing." "But now John Gabriel felt himsely exterior-

DAY AND NIGHT WAS HE ALWAYS READY

and eager to perform, at any moment, the fauctions of his ministry ; labors, vigils, and ail other hardships weighed as nothing when there was question of a soul's salvation. But, as if the labors and dangers by which he was surrounded were too few or too light, he inflicted on himself voluntary suffering. He dwelt in the equalid huts of the poor; he alept on naught but straws; he chastlaed his body with scourges and bound his waist servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, be with iron chains, studded with sharp peints, celebrated in the above-mentioned churches, He was even subjected to that supreme trial with which God visits his elect; for, at times, he seemed to be abandoned by Providence and left wholly destitute of divine | within one year after the same solemnity will aid, while his mind was racked and plerced by oruel doubts and temptations to deepair. But as to Christin a like agony, "an angel appeared and comforted Him," so Jesus Himself refreshed the soul of His faithful servant by a celestial vision, and, a llowing him to place his hand in the wound made by the spear, consoled and encouraged him.

AT LENGTH THE TIME DREW NEAR

when the holy Priest was to prove the reality and height of his virtue by a glorious martyrdom. Suddenly throughout the region in which he was stationed arose a storm of persecution against the professors of the Christian faith, and particularly against the zesleus shepherds of the flock. To John Gabriel the divine Goodness granted a singular favor, which went far to assuage the bitterness of the persecution to which he was subjected. In the oracl torments which he underwent, may be traced a remarkable likeness to the sofferings of our Hely Redeemer. Having concealed himself in a forest from a band of pursuing soldiers, he was betrayed by one of his neophytes for thirty pieces of silver. On the approach of the armed satellites, another of his disciples, like Peter, wished to repel them by force ; but the saint, following the example of his Divine Master, ordered him to lay down his arms, and gave himself up to the enemy. The infuriated soldiers seized him as the Jews did Jesus, struck him, wounded him with their swords, bound him in chains and dragged him, half naked, to the city.

BEING LED TO THE TRIBUNAL,

he was placed on his knees before the judge, with his hands tied behind his back, and questioned concerning his country and religion. As seen as he prefessed himself a Ohristian he was overwhelmed by the multitude with opprobrium and contumely. The inhuman judge ordered him to be mere closely bound, and delivered him to the cus-

year, in his honor, the common Mass and Office of one martyr, with the proper prayers approved by Us, according to the rubrics of the Roman Missal and Brevlary. We grant the recitation of this Office to the Diocese of Cahors, and to all who are obliged to the recit-tion of the Canonical Hours in the houses of said Congregation.

AS TO THE MASS, OUR PERMISSION EXTENDS TO ALL PRIESTS,

both regular and secular, who may happen to be in the churches where the feast is cele. brated. In fine, We permit that the colemnity of the Beatification of the Venerable with the Office and Mass of a duplex-majer rite; which We prescribe to bedone, on a day that will be appointed by the Ordinary, have been celebrated, on account of the condition of the times, in the upper hall of the portico of the Vatican Basilioa, All Apostolic ordinances and constitutions, as well as the decrees de non cultu, to the contrary notwithstanding. And We desire that to the printed copies of this present Latter, pro-vided they be signed by the Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, the same faith be given, even in judicial discussions, as to this present expression of Oar will.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's ring, on the 9th of November, 1889.

M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI.

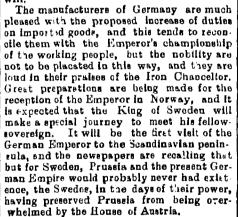
"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

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

Brockville, Ont

A saint is simply a man who can sot as well on what he only sees by faith as on what he friends think that on account of his strictness sees with his eyes. Faith is the more real of the convicts put up a job on him to get him the two to him,-Faber. The officials are reticent,

line may bе



A Time Will Come.

The time will come when you will have neither father nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch for you, and find them gone from the house and from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over in the mound in the churchyard, they will answer. Dead i Dead ! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried ber, and you will take the cane with which your father used to walk, and you will think and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to do, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear eld hearts. God pity the peer young man who has brought disgrace on bis father's name ! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart ! Batter he had never been born-better if in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been coffined and sepulchred. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, rending the hair and wringing the hands and crying 'Mother ! Mother !"

Put Up a Job on the Keeper.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8 -- Convict Martin Barke, one of the Cronin prisoners, convict Snell, an engineer and ex-Onicago policeman, and convicts Cavanagh and Myers, alias Muldoon, were placed in solitary punishment yesterday for violation of the prison rules. It was found upon searching them that all had money on their persons and that one had a letter. The pessessor of the letter was Myers. It was addressed to a Chicago friend, and asked him to send certain articles and money addressed to his foreman. The foreman of the department was at once investigated, and in his buggy, looked in a shed, were found various articles, such as sugar, butter, sardines and other dainties, presum ably for Myers and alleged to be for him. The foreman was at once suspended by the authorities pending further investigation. He has always had the reputien of being a

strict disciplinarian, and has been connected with the ceoper department for years. His

HOW CAN THE LONG

A. DE MARTIGNY,

Manager

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND ONE-HALF per cent. (3) on the pad-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been

JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon.

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

three-and-one-half (31) per cent, has been declar-

ed on the paid up capital stock of this lead technic the current half year, and the same will be payablat its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank,

on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock

p.m. By order of the Board,

Montreal April 23, 1890.

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given points.

For instance

U. GARAND, Cashier.

CARTIER.

By order of the Board.

Montreal, April 2155, 1890.

GO.,

MARIE.

ceipt of price by the Publishers.

Mr. O'Brien.

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It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest ; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Ooast. Still it is three routes to the Coast. Still fit is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minnespolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Cooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Luke, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta-coma, Scattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a life are once made shough the Wononce made through the wonlife tme derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature ; to revive the spirit ; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalise, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNET, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Micn., for maps, books and guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland HAND write for the

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British Legislation Obstructed.

LONDON, May 8 .- The immense volume of work now before parliament threatens to obstruct the passage of many of the Govern-ment's important measures this session. This is particularly true of the Land Purchase and Tithes bilis, neither of which can be advanc-ed to passage befo.e Whitsuntide under the most favorable circumstances, and probably one or both will go over to the autumn session. Of course by application of closure the measure could be hurried through, but the Government will hardly resort to extreme measures in the present temper of the country with regard to these bills and certain clauses of the budget. It is safe to say the Government will be sorely tempted to move cleanre on these measures, as the Opposition is making no secret of its intention to retard their progress by raising a debate on ever possible occasion.

Castellar Condemns William's Policy.

MADRID, May 8 .- Senor Castellar, in a disquesion with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, condemned Emperor William's Socialist polloy as inspired by mere political designs. He blamed the Pope for making advances to Socialism. He admitted the grievances of the working classes, but maintained that state interference would fail to oure them.

The state of the s

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WEDNESDAY MAY 14 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 14, St. Monica. THURSDAY, May 15, Ascension. FRIDAY, May 16, St. Simon Stock. SATURDAY, May 17, S'. Pascal Baylon. SUNDAY, May 18, Within Octave. MONDAY, May 19. St. Dunstan. TUESDAY, May 20, St. Bernardine of Slena.

WITH reference to an advertisement, which appeared some time age in THE TRUE WIT NESS, asking for information concerning Patrick Redmond and his wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Nacey, and who left Ireland in the year 1824. Mr. P. J. Murphy of Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, writes: "My mother, who is the daughter of Patrick Radmond and Bridget Nacey, can give any information required."

Ir the workingmen really desired to put one of their number into the Legislature for St. Ann's division, they would not have chosen an employee of the Dominion Government as their candidate. The selection of Mr. Clarke looks as if the old clique has been getting in its usual work at election times and playing into the hands of the machine at the diotation of the Boss. At any rate they could not have adopted a better plan for spliting the labor vote,

IT is said that Ald. Cunningham will receive the ministerial nomination for the St. Lawreence division of this city, in which case out as a straight Oppesition candidate. Already the Equal Righters have requested Ald. Stephens to carry their banner and he is likely to yield to their wishes. A three I kindly spirit that prompted it. cornered centest is therefore threatened and i sist in running he will probably beat them beth. He is very well liked in the ward. His public and private record is without blemish, and as an Irish Catholic we would be glad to see him elected.

as part and parcel of British Liberalism. Unlike this gentleman of the past they today cherish dreams of a strong, militant, and progressing Welsh nationality. They allow national sentiment to strengly shape and duty, and theer is no doubt that their patriotic impulses and active line of conduct will in the near future abolish tithes in Wales, disestablish the English State Uhurch in Walesand set up Heme Rule in Wales.

WE are indebted to the Hamilton Times for recalling a historical incident which finds a parallel in Ontario at the present time. Sydney Smith in an article on the "Catholic Question," in the Edinburgh Review of March, 1827, addressed a few pertinent remarks to the three classes who were working themselves up over the Cathello Emancipation question. As they exactly fit the osses represented by different sections of the Equal Righters of to-day, we give them to our readers :

To the Non-Popery Fool .-- You are made use of by men who laugh at you and despise you for your folly and ignorance ; and who, the moment it suits their purpose, will leave you to roar and bellow No Popery ! to Vacancy and the Moon. To the Non Popery Rogue - A shameful and

scandalous game, to sport with the serious in-terests of the country, in order to gain some increase of public power. To the Honest Non-Popery People .- We respect you very sincerely-but are astonished at your eristence.

The Burning of Longue Pointe Asylum.

Seldom have we been called upon to chronicle a more disastreus conflagration than that of the destruction of the St. Jean de Dien Hespital at Longue Pointe. It was a horror the contemplation of which is among mind. At the time the fire broke out there were some 1,309 patients, 150 nuns and a number of assistants in the establishment. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames extended and the difficulty of controlling the inmates, especially in the furious wards, the loss of life was very great, but, considering the circumstances, it is a wonder that it was not greater.

It would be well were the fire the only trouble, but the difficulty of housing and caring for so large a number of demented persons is now very great. The ladies of the ever since, have displayed the most hereic devotion to their charges and have done all in matters of education has not yet been able that human beings, prompted by the loftlest self-sacrifice, could accomplish. The ecclesiastical authorities and the provincial government were also active in their respective spheres, still the suffering has been necesavrily very great. The offer of the governera it is stated that Ald. Clendinning will come of the new Protistant Hospital for the Insane to accommodate all the patients they could was very generous, and although it was not accepted, it was appreciated in the same

There is no need of dwelling en the inciwill furnish an instructive test of the run of [dents of the fire. In due time the coroner's popular feeling in the division. Single-hand- inquest will reveal the facts which, se far as ed, we believe, Ald. Canningham could beat known, point to an accidental cause. Meaneither of his opponent; and should they per time, Sister Therese, the Lady Superior, is easily straightened out. They take time, and maturing, as rapidly as her delicate h will permit, plans for the reconstruction of the asylum on even grander preportions than that which has been destroyed.

have no reason to regret the change. Robidoox is, above all things, sympathetic towards his English-speaking and Protestant i fellow-citizens, and indeed this very sympathy was cast up to him by a certain narguide their conception of what is their public row-minded clique when he used all the nowers of his well stored and liberal mind and all the arts of his persuasive eloquence to carry through the B.A. Bill. Indeed, Mr. Rebidoux, may be counted upon never to do an unfair or say unkindly thing towards those who differ from him in race or creed. His career in the Heuse is preef of this, and in this instance Mr. Mercler is to be congratulated on the wiadom of his choice."

> While fully endersing this tributs to Mr. Robidoux, we cannot but express our feeling of regret that Mr. Mercler has not yet carried out his pledge with regard to Irlah Catholic representation in the Cabinet. There are, we ciple was always to take good care of themknow, difficulties in the way, but thoy are not insuperable. As we have said before we de not care particularly who is selected to represent the Irish Catholice, so long as he is a bona fide representative. What we want is the recegnition of the right conceded by former gevernments and by Mr. Mercier himself when he formed his cabinet original-

Apart from this there is no fault to be found with the Government, which deserves, and ought to receive, the support of all whe desire to see common sense ideas prevail in the Administration at Quebec. The farmers especially ought to sustain Mr. Mercier for he has made many successful endeavors to improve the conditions under which series] ture is laboring. His polley with reference te reads and the construction of iron bridges was conceived in the right spirit and is being carried out with commendable energy. In the cities where the opposition expect to find their greatest support, the workingmen the saddest that can be presented to the should bear in mind the prompt, generous manner in which Mr. Mercler met the request for the establishment of night schools. When we consider that this great movement was accomplished quietly, effectively and without estentation, free from all sectarian and pelitical influences, and that it was eagerly availed of by the classes for whose benefit it was started, lavish praise would not be undeserved by the Government. It would be well, Indeed, were all the demands of the people as promptly and fully met as that for the night schools was. In other, older countries, workingmen leave value striven to obtain institution, during the awful visitation and this concession for hundreds of years. Even England, which boasts of its radical lanings to accomplish what was done in this slleged banighted Province of Quebec in a day by the Mercier Government, acting in unison with an enlightened public opinion,

> In the life of a people the life of a ministry Is but an episode, but in critical periods the shortest episodes may have the most enduring results. Too frequent changes of government are to be deprecated. When a party has been a long time in power it is apt to become carelose and corrupt and leave to its encourse many a tangled skein of engagements. Such was the case when the change of government took place in January 1887. These entanglements were of a kind net

Mr. ; impolitic of him to claim the support of t e Orange-Tory Equal Righter playing the ment that the people are such fools as not to [Mowat as grandmother ! see through his game. We can imagine the hilarions joy that would fill the Dominion Conservative party should be succeed in carrying out the principle laid down long age, -" Anything to beat Mowat."

Now as to the alleged friendship of Mr. Mowat's Government to the Catholics we fail entirely to see where it has ever been particularly manifested. He has on the few eccasions where their rights were involved acted in a manner fairly just. Leniency he has never shown, and Ostholics may thank their own numbers and influence for whatever measure of consideration they received at the hands of the Ontario Government, not the love of politicans whose first prinaelves.

But the action of the Conservative party, egged on by a desire to turn the Equal Rights movement to its own advantage, compelled the government to defend its attitude, although that attitude was one with which ne fair-minded man could find fault. And, if Mr. Meredith gives a diluted edition of the Equal Rights pregramme it is merely a confession of how far he thinks he dare go in the direction of making common cause with the bigots. As an exhibition of Opportunism in its worst form Mr. Meredith's declared polloy is the most filmsy of humbugs. If any number of Protestant Reformers are galled by it they will deserve the misery and degradition that would result from the installation of the Cla kes and Creightons in power over Ontario.

As for the Equal Rights party itself, it may be truly said that it is a more invention of a name for a section of the people who shift from one side to the other of politics as occasion may arise and opportunity is afforded for keeping Oatholics out of parliament. The men who compose it can always be relied upon to vote according to their religious prejudices. B tween a Catholic and a Protestant they always abandon their political assoclations in order to gratify their sectarian prejudices. As Equal Righters they are morely old foes with new faces, and the programme laid down by Mr. Meredith is their programme, and, therefore, should be met with the most determined resistance.

Corruption Rampant.

Whatever may by Mr. Rykert's virtues, moderty is not one of them. In his address t) the electors of Lincola he boldly says: "Why i should be singled out for public " censure when there are dozens of members ' in the same Hense, who not only have ap-' plied for and obtained limits for themselves but sit there daily voting moneys into their 'own pockets, I cannot understand."

We do not think Mr. Rykert has been singlid out-he has only been found out. | this Act, and shall be open to inspection by We quite agree with him, however, that if there are dozens of members acting as he says, they should be treated precisely as he has been treated.

But we hardly needed the assurance from so distinguished a member of the Boodle Brigade as Mr. Rykert to convince us that

party at Ottawa, but does he think for a mo- | wolt to the Catholic Red Riding Hood, with

But let us see how this Separate School matter really stands. It is not necessary to go into the oft teld story of hew Separate schools became established. They are embodied in the constitution, and cannot be abolished without an Act of/the British Parliament, which we venture to say can never be obtained.

But, as it was only during the last session of the Ontario Legislature that the Conservative Opposition announced its hostility to the system, we will confine ourselves to the question as then presented.

On March 28th, Mr. Meredith introduced into the Legislature a Bill respecting Public Schools, of which the following is a copy :

Whereas every ratepayer ought to be by law prima facie a Public School supporter, and no one should be rated as a Roman Ustholic Separ ate School supporter unless he by his own voluntary act declares his intentions to be a sup-porter of Separate Schools in accordance with

the provisions of the law; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any Act or law to the contrary, no person otherwise liable for Public School rates shall be exempt from the payment thereof, or be liable for the payment of rates in support of a Roman Oatho his Separate School, unless he shall have given the notice provided for by section 40 of the Separate Schools Act. 2. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the

municipality in preparing the collectors' roll thereof to place in the column of public school rates the rates of every ratepayer who shall not have given the said notice, so as, according to the provisions of the said section and of this to entitle him to exemption from Public Act. School rates for the year for which each collectors' roll is being made up, but any error of the clerk in making up his roll shall not be

conclusive on any ratepayer who shall be erroneously rated or entered therein, nor shall he assessment roll be any evidence as to whether such ratepayer is a supporter of the Public Schools or of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools."

The gevernment opposed this Bill and it was defeated. The reason why it was defeated was that the Minister of Education had in and a much better B'l', which was adopted by the House and received the assent of the by the House and received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on April 7th. The following is the Bill submitted by the Mowat Government and adopted by the Lagislature :

1. The clerk of every municipality shall forthwith after the passing of this Act enter in a convenient index book, and in alphabetical order, the name of any person who has given to him or any former clerk of the municipality notice in writing that such a person is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a Separate School in or contiguous to the municipality, as pro-vided by the 40th section of the Separate Schools Act, or by previous Acts respecting Separate Schools; the clerk shall also enter op posite to the name, and in a column for this purpose, the date on which the notice was re-ceived, and in a third column opposite the name any notice by such person of withdrawal from supporting a Separate School, as provided by the 47th section of the said Act, or by any such Act as aforesaid, with the date of such with drawal; or any disallowance of the notice by the court of revision or county judge, with the date of such disallowance. The index book may be in the form set out in the schedule to

ratepayers. 2. The clerk shall enter in the same book, and in the proper alphabetical place therein, all such notices hereafter from time to time received by the clerk.

6. It shall be the dury of the clerk to file and carefully preserve all such notices which have been heretotore received or shall hereafter be received.

2 In the case of a municipality in which there are supporters of a Roman Catholic Separate School therein, or contiguous thereto,

THE M'GREEVY MATTER.

A Simple and Positive Benial Made

OTTAWA, May 8 .- The McGreevy scandal same up in the House yesterday, when Mr. Barron asked a series of questions. Sir Heotor Langevin, in reply, said that the majority of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners are appointed by the Federal Gevernment, The circumstances under which Larkin, Connelley & Co., received the contract for 35 Centeners, at Co., received the centrate for 3D cents per yard for dredging were as follows : The Commissioners had given them the cen-tract for 27 ots. per yard for dredging in the inner dook and 47 for dredging in the tidal. When the work was done the Commissioners required a greater depth in the inside basin. The contractore asked 37 cts. and the commissioners gave them the work at 35 cts. The same firm had been given the contract for the completion of the dry dock at Equimant, B. C. There had been some charges since in specifications. The steamer "Admiral" was subsidized by the Government. All the papers in the matter would be laid before the House,

On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Barron read the following telegram, which he had received in connection with his question on the McGreevy scandal :

QUEBEC, May 7, 1890

Mr. Barron, M.P., House of Commons : I can produce unquessionable evidence in sup-port of charges published by Le Canadies, and prove, moreover, in a conclusive manner, that Mr. McGreevey, a member of Parliament and of the Qaebee Harbor Commission, worked up in Otbawa the changes in dredging from 27 cents to 35 cents in 1887; also that he suggested himself the withdrawal of the lowest tenders in the contract for the cross walls in 1883 so that the contract might go to the highest tender, Larkin, Connolly & Co.

MR. M'GBEEVY'S DENIAL,

Mr. Curran then read the fellowing statement, which he had been asked to read to the House by the member for Quebec West :

"With reference to the charges made against me, I am moved by feelings of sorrow as well as indignation, at the thought that my own brother, who has received nothing but favors at my hand and who has grown rich at my expense, should now, at the latter end of our daye, be found conspiring against me in the company cf a fugituve from justice, and of indignation that a man who has taken shelter in this Dominion to escape the penitentiary in the country from which he fled, loded with the spoils of a plundered treasury, should dare to become the accuser spirators as to lay before it so transparent a series of calumnies. The accusations, though apparently specific, are more insinuations against myself and others, and the only way I can meet them here is by a simple and positive denial. I deny that I had a knowledge of my brother's alleged connection with the contracts or contractors mentioned in the accusations. The statement that I personally participated in the profits accruing to my brother out of such con-tracts, or that I benefited by them, or that I was paid any sums or sums of money, or that any consideration was ever promised to me, are totally unfounded. Therefore, as a member of this honorable Housa of 23 years' standing, I assure you, sir, in all candor, that, in so far as I am personally concerned, these accusations are false. They are only a part of a deep conspiracy to try to ruin me and two or three other gentlemen who, in a fair contest to protect their own property, defeated these conspirators in their attempt to obtain control of a large navigation company. Having been baffled on that occasion they now reck revenge.'

Mr. McGreevy then refers to his business connection with his brother, denies that he over owned the steamer Admiral, nor was he ever a contractor with the Government for the same.

MR TARTE CABRIES THE WAR INTO AFRICA. QUEBEC, May 9.-As expected, Mr. Tarte has not been slow in replying to McGreevy's de-claration read to the House of Commons by Mr. Curran last night. He has sent the following despatch to Mr. Barron, M.P., at Ostawa :-

QUEBRC, May 8. Realizing fully the grave responsibility I take I authorize you to state in the House of Com-mons that the Hon. Thomas MtGreevy's statement made to parliament yesterday evening is false. I have in my possession unquestionable evidence that Mr. McGreevy had a full knowledge of his brother's connection with the con-bracts or contractors mentioned in the accusations ; also that before the result of the tenders was known to the public in the cross wall contract in 1883 he suggested and arranged the withdrawal of the lowest tenders, so that Larkin and Connolly might get the contract, and they got it. I have also in my possession unques-sionable evidences of the Hon Thomas Mc-Greevy's connection with the charges in the price of dredging, 1887, from 27 cents to 35 cents. The greatest part of the evidence in both cases is composed of letters written by the member for Qaebec West himself.

A WRITER in the Glasgow Observer in giving a sketch of the progress of the Irish cause in England remarks that under the influence It is little wonder that the bitterness against inations on the the 10th. England, long felt in the Irish heart, is fast dying out. It is by friendship and sympathy such as this, that for close on four years Mr. Morley and his great leader, and many other distinguished Englishmen, have been endeavouring to make amends for the past. Treland's response has been prompt and gensions. Irishmen in Ireland, and the Irish ruce throughout the world, have shown and are showing that they have 'a hand for the which has so terribly wronged them for centuries. This writer adds : "As far as I have a rudimentary knowledge of the meaning of English words, it does not seem to me liance on blood and hatred in this language. On the centrary, there is much 'sweet reasonableness' and the spirit of forgiveness in it."

THE Gaelic people of Wales, as well as their blood relations in Scotland and Ireland, are reasserting themselves again. Thus, efforts to change the Ancient Briteus into Angle-Saxons, the old blood bubbles up strong, bright, true, racy of the soll as ever-This is shown mest conspicuously in the younger generation of Welshmen sent te Informed correspondent writes :-

"These young Welshman, who contrast so Randall, of the Gower division of Glamorgan : | forms. William Abraham, of the Rhonnda Valley division of Glamorgan; and new Lleydmean business in entering the House of Com. Like the Irish members they believed in man, ever regardful of the feelings of others

The General Election.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has been dissolved by the Lient. Governor and the of such sympathy as inspires every sentence proclamation issued for a general election of the magnificent speeches of John Morley, ; which will take place on the 17th June, nom-

Both parties are actively organizing for the contest, which promises to be a severe one in the Montraal district while in the Quebec district it is admitted that the Opposition will have very I tile show. There is no telling, however, for politics in this province are never safe to prophecy about. The trouble with the Opposition, as their more candid friends on the Conservative press have frequently told them, is their want of sufficiently hand of friendship' even from the country able leadership and their indefinite policy. In order to win in an election a party should be led by a good general and go to the country with a good cry. Economy and retrenchment are very good propositions, but that there is any reckless statements of a re. they come with singular had grace from men who are responsible for creating the huge debt that now weighs on the province. A party that epent twenty-five millions in a little over three years and left a bankrupt treasury when they retired from office can

hardly catch the electoral car and secure public confidence by professing, in opposition, to love those virtues which they conafter centuries of systematised and persistent spicuously neglected in their days of power. But on the whele, considering the difficul. ties, financial and otherwise, with which he had to contend, Mr. Mercler has done as well as could be expected. What faults of history of the world, he might talk in the administration have occurred were owing parliament of late years. Of them a well- more to the system than to ministers. That system has become vitiated in many respects,

and until the people realize that gevernment strengly with the eld class of Welsh represen. Is not illimitable in resources and power, it tatives, and of whom Themas E. Eilis, David | will be difficult to bring about the needed ra-

The recent ministerial changes have strengthened the cabinst. The acceptance George of Carnarvon ; may be taken as types, by Mr. Rebidoux of the portfolie of Provincial Scoretary is a particularly good move. mons. They have their national designs and As a paper not friendly to Mr. Mercier says ambitions in Parliament clearly on the lines) the change will increase both the strength laid down by Mr. Parnell and his party, and prestige of the government. "A sound With almost every member of that party lawyer, an able and elegant speaker, and. they are on terms of the strongest friendship, above all, a courtsous and polished gentle-

sticking t the pest of duty in the House, and popular with everyone, the new Prorather than going off for the evening by a vincial Secretary is the very antipodes of his resort to the pernicious habit of "pairing." predecessor in office, and will ne doubt de They have no sympathy whatever with the much in the Government's interest towards i he will detach sufficient Liberals from their elder Welsh member, whe was known before repairing the blanders of that predecessor. party allegiance to give him a majority in appear sweetly innocent,

it is only right that the Mercier government should be given time to complete the task they have undertaken. To place the affairs of the Province on a sound footing is a task not to be accomplished in three or four years. Protracted labor and a settled policy, inflexibly carried out, are the only conditions by which the affairs of the Province can be reduced to order and the grand object of making income and expenditure balance, without undaly burdening the people, per. manently accomplished.

Equal Rights.

The movement which took its inspiration from the tirades of Goldwin Smith and the platitudinary politics of the Torento Mail and has obtained whatever vitality it may possess from the latent fanaticism of the narrower minds among Protestants, is approaching its culmination in Ontario. Its strength and depth will be tolerably well defined after the general election in that province.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature in the contest is the descent of Mr. Meredith from the position of the leader of a party to the low condition of a more demagogue. In hisspeech at the Pavillion in Toronto Mr. Meredith assumed a lefty air of independence of the Conservative party in the Dominion. He strove to make his bearers believe that he was not only sincere, but that, as he expressed it himself, he would be "a most consummate ass " if he was not.

Bat Mr. Meredith is not sincere, neither is he "a most consummate ass." He is a transparent fraud. Were he a man without a past whe had come to the front in a crisis, as some great men have on various occasions in the way he did with some chance of being belleved. But he has a past, and it is on record, for or against him, as the case may he.

In view of that past and his often expressed opiniens, how comes it that the Suparate school question never struck him as needing settlement till after the Equal Rights mevement had been started for many months ? How was it that his professions of faith in the guarantees of the constitution were invariably favorable to the law as it stands till he shought he saw in the platform explosions of Protestant objections to them a chance for making political capital for himt fles

The answers to these questions are plain. The object of his political existence being to east Mr. Mowat, he weakly imagines that by adopting the platform of the Equal Righters their time, and who simply regarded himself The English-speaking minority especially | the Legislature. Of course it would be very

the Ottawa parliament is seething with corruption. Unhapply fer the country that disment is thoroughly debauched, but it is an

which members of parliament and high notice to the ratepayer set forth in the said officials have participated, brought to light recently, show how deeply the disease of beodling has penetrated the body politic. becdling has penetrated the body politic. the notices which are by law necessary, in order The Rykert affair; General Middleton's fur to entitle supporters of Roman Catholic Separplundering; the Caraquet Railway stial; the Direct Meat Company swindle; the Robilliard Timber Limit grab; the Quebec Harbor jobberies are all indications of the wholesale by a cembination of unprincipled schemers, whe, calling themselves Conservatives, have obtained control of the Government and are using its powers to rob the people and the Dominien right and left.

The Separate School Question in Ontario.

It is truly autonishing what an amount of seal for Cathelic welfare has suddenly inspirod those Orangemen and other fanatios whe, under the name of Equal Righters, have undertaken the task of righting the alleged of an insolent majority, but at those of their

own Ohurch ! Extremely touching it is to hear of a leader of Toronto stone-threwing hoedlams, like Ald. Bell of that city, professing on the platform boundless love for his Oathelic fellowcitizens. Especially is he and others of that ilk anxious that Oatholio shildren should be preperly educated and Oathelic parents re-

But we know the man, the class which he represents and the breed from which he by his more or less elequent appeals, and decline to put our trust in his professions, it is because and and bitter experience has taught us to beware of him and his sort. especially when they make protestations of friendship.

Orange-Teryism in Onsarle with its scarlet tail will give a deficient, furtive switch, the hoofed feet will plant itself to the front, the

What a ploture for a cartsonist : The to Quebec.

there shall be printed in conspicuous characters graceful fact has been too evident for a long or written across or on the assessor's untited to every ratepayer, provided for by the 47th section time. And not only is it evident that parlia- of the Assessment Act, and set forth in schedule B. to the said Act. in addition to the proper established fact that the whole officialism of the departments is saturated with corrup-tion. The number of scandaleus transactions, in schedule.

3. Where the list required by the first section of this Act is prepared, the assessor is to be guided thereby in ascertaining who have given ate Schools to exemption from the public school tax.

4 The statement made under the second subsection of the 48th section of the Separate Schools Act, the 120th section of the Public Schools Act, or the fourteenth sub-section of manner in which the country is being robbed | the Assessment Act, means, and has always meant, a statement made to the assessor on be half of the ratepayer by his authority and not otherwise.

5. In case of its appearing to the municipal council of any municipality after the final revision of the assessment roll, that through some mistake or inadvertence any ratepayers have been placed in the wrong school tax column, either as supporters of Separate Schools or supporters of Public Schools, it shall be competent for the municipal council after due enquiry and notice to correct such errors if such council sees fit, by directing the amount of the tax of such ratepayers to be paid to the proper school board. But it shall not be competent for the council to reverse the decision of the court of revision or the county court

indge as to any ratepayer. (2) In case of such action by a municipal council a ratepayer shall be liable for the wrongs Oatholics are laboring under, not at same amount of school tax as if he had in the hands of the Oatsrie Government or the first instance been ontered on the roll

> We fail to see anything in this act which could by any possibility be twisted into a greivance by Protestants. Nothing could be more clearly stated or more equitable in prinoiple for both Ostholics and Protestants.

The Hon. Mr. Aylmer Ohosen.

RICHMOND, Qae., May 9.-The Liberals of the county held their convention here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Provincial elections. There were twenty represents and the breed from which he delegates present, representing nearly each comes. Therefore, if we fail to be persuaded polling district in the county. After several ballots the choice fell between the Hon, Henry Aylmer and Mr. John Ewing, jr. Both aro strong men, and at the temperano convention last Satarday they each received five votes, the highest number, on the first informal ballct. At the Liberal convention to-day Mr. Ayimer received the nomination by a two-thirds vote on the final ballet. It is hardly necessary to say that, if elected, cloak tacked under coat-tail and wearing the Mr. Ayimer will be a power at Quebec, and hypeoritical mask of "Equal Rights " deceives | a substantial strength to the English minneither itself ner anybedy else. The forked ority. His election may be leeked upon as certain, although he will be strongly opposed by the Conservative friends of Mr. Ives, M.P., whose seat at Ottowa will be justly in fangs gliston, the herns pretrude now and] the hands of the French-Canadian electors of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe again in spite of the oreature's anxiety to if the apparated county of Richmond, for Provincial purpeses, sends and English member

J. ISRAEL TABLE. In his paper this morning he adds the follow-

Mr. McGreevy's declaration astonished us, for the member for Quebec Wess cannot have forgotten his actions if he has forgotten hiz writings and letters. The latter are in a safe place and would be alone sufficient to establish his guilt even if not corroborated by the entire correspondence between Unnolly, Larkin, Murphy and R. McGreevy. Needless for us defend Murphy and R. McGreevy now to against the slanders involved in Thomas M Greevy's declaration. Le Cunadien has acted independently of them without their permission and without their knowledge, but it seems to us that it is late in the day for the member for Quebec West to use such language. Murphy was one of his most trusted men of confidence during nearly ten years; he was one of his colleagues on the Richelieu Oom-pany Board, and between McGreevy and him large amount of money passed. If Murphy is dishonesb, as McGreevy states, why did Mc. If Murphy is Greevy take him into and keep his intimacy. The sorrow which his quarrel with his brother causes McGreevy concerned neither La Cana. dicn nor the country. The only question for both now is, Is he guilty or nor guilty of the charges the truth of which he has denied on his honor as a member, stating that he never knew that his brother had anything to do with the contracts or contractors mentioned in those charges, and asserting that he is the victum of a conspiracy organized to rain him. Well, we are obliged to state, without further delay, that this declaration of McGreevy's is contrary to the truth. We have in our possession the prof absolute, complete, irrefutable, of this conten-tion. Does McGreevy not remember having

written from Obtaws, on 5th May, 1883, a cer-tain letter, in which he says :--"The tenders for cross wall only arrived here yesterday and are locked up until Mouday, when he will commence his calculations. I will write you Tuesday and let you know the result.

Mr. McGreevy wrote this letter with his own hand and wrote it to his brother, Rubert McGreevy. Does not Mr. McGreevy remember having two days later, on the 7th of May, written from Obtawa the following

result of the cross wall tenders. Have your arrangements right with Boosge before the result is known.

This he also wrote with his own hands, and to bis brother, as he did also the following on the

17sh of May :--"As I told you yesterday to try and get a good plan, and as quick as possible, in answer to letters that (fallagher and Bocage will receive interaction of the second second second second about their tenders, to bring them over L. & C., Larkin and Connoliy, as their tenders will be lowest

Mr. Tarte concluded with the question, Is not this enough for to-day as regards the cross wall?

lieved from priestly tyranny.



This Fowder never varies. Amarvel of purity, This Fowder herer varies. Amarvel of purity-shength and wholesomeness. More econom.csl shan 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. ------

PRIESTLY PENITENT A Strange Story of Rev. Louis

Martin.

Sin; Sorrew and Repentance-He Returns to the Church and Goes into Retirement.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in the city by the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Louis Martin, a former Roman Ot the root. Louis march, a former homan Outbolic priest who had accepted the Pro-testant faith, and who had resided in Mont-real for two years past. The rov. gentleman is about thirty years of age and for some time he officiated as a Roman Oatholic priest at a small villege in Normandy, France. Four years ago he went to the States and became a parish priest in the villege of St. Mait'n, Wis., where he put him-self eutside the pale of the priesthood by marrying his housekeeper. He then reneunced his slieglance to the Church of Rome, and, together with his wife, came to Montreal. Here several Protestant ministers took much interest in him, and be has preached several times in the First French Methodist church, Oraig street, and the Russell hall. He was on very friendly terms with the Rev. Father Chiniquy, but seemed t) be very firmly opposed to the religious faith in which he had been reared. During his stay here he has eked out a rather scanty subsistance by giving French lessons, and he also conducted French classes at the Y. M. C. A. during the winter months. Last Monday week he went to call on Rev. Mr. Morin, and after he had gone out two nuns called at his residence, 729A Sanguinat st. As the two ladies appeared very anxious

to see Mr. Martin, his wife toll them where he had gone, but they never went to Mr. Morin's. Mr. Martin returned to tea and afterwards again left bome t) give two lessens, saying he would be back shortly before tin o'clock. He did not, however, do so, and the last that can be ascertained of his movements is that he went into the shop of Mr. Rivard, stationer, St. Peter street, to procure some three cent stamps, which however, the proprietor had not in stock. For some time the rev. gentleman had been rather short of money, but he seems to have suddenly become possessed of plenty, and on the day of his disappear ance he repaid sums which he had byrrewed from friends. He also gave \$5 to his wife before he left home, and he then had some \$15 or \$20 left. Where the money came from no one seems to know. A very curious circumstance occurred on Taesfor Rev. Mr. Martin, stating that he was desirous of taking lessons in French. A neighbor recognized the man as being a member of the city police force, a fact which he denied. As the missing gentleman did not return on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Williams, who was on friendly terms with Mr. Martin, sought the assistance of Chief Hughes, who had the peliceman breught before him, and he then stated that what he had done was under the instructions of his sergeant, who was then out of the city on business. The constable visited Mr. Martin's house about 9 a.m., and as the only persons who then knew of the rev. gentleman's disappearance were his wife and Mr. Morin, his visit was, to say the least, extremely strange. What connection, if any, his visit and that of the nuns had with Mr. Martin's disappearance are at present en. shrouded in the deepest mystery. One significant fact may be mentioned. Mr. Martin being a scholar, Rev. Dr. Williams entertained the idea of getting him int) the French Methodist college as a teacher, and he asked him to write him several theses on theological subjects. In due course Mr. Williams recelved a large roll, which, being in French, he did not trouble himself to translate, but put away, as he thought, in a pigeon hole in his study. On Monday afternoon last, the day of the disappearance, Mr. Martin called and wanted the manascript back. He evinced the greatest anxiety to get it, following Mr. Williams into his study and even looking into the pigeon holes himself, and evincing cansiderable disappointment when he could not find it. - Montreal Gazette

confided to them. Before sending them a second time it was beitsr that the deand that is what Sergeant Gauthier was asked to do."

Kev. Mr. Martin, it is said, has gone to the States. In the eyes of the Church his mar-riage is null; in fact, none ever exlated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Liar on Space Again. Pc the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAE SIR,-The Montreal reporter of the Press Agency overdid his work in forwarding to the American papers his own bigoted views about the sad burning of the Longue Pointe asylum.

I had always believed that the Press Agency was an unsectarian association, and that its reporter had only news to send not personal views.

No human system being perfect, I confess that improvements are pessible in the Sisters' management. Perhaps also improvements were required too in the New York lunatio asylum which was burned to the ground two days after the Longue Pointe disaster.

But to put these hard-working and self sacrificing nuns on the same footing as paid servants and baby-farming misers, is more than human feeling can bear.

Of course, nobody should mind this narrow-minded reporter; but, knowing the power of the Press and the wide circulation of the Agency, this calumny must be nailed down.

It is to be hoped that the Preze Association can do without such men and can find plenty of decent young men ready to fulfil their duty without writing lies. EMILE D'HIBERNIE.

The Ottawa By-Election.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIB,-I think that your correspondent errs as to the complexion of the Octawa vote at the late election. Some days before polling I made an estimate of the probable result based on the of these I assumed Protestants 2,800; Catholics 2,700. The straight party vote stool: Catholics 2,700. The straight party vote stool: Con-servatives, 3,200; Liberal, 2,300 The Con-servative vote consisted of about, Protestants 2,100; Catholic, 1 100; the Liberal vote of Protestants, 700; Catholics, 1,600. I assumed that about the same number would be polled at the by-election, and estimated 1, f00 for the Equal Rights candidate, of whom Conservatives 1,100; Liberals, 400. On this basis the computation stood : Mackintosh, 2,100, of whom Pro testant 1,000 ; Catholics, 1,100 ; Chrysler, 1,900 of whom Protestants 300 ; Catholics 1,600. The vote actually polled was only 5,200, or 300 less than at the general election. In analysing this it is found that the Protestant stronghold in creased its vote by 200, while in the stronghold of the Catholics there was a falling off of 500 This would change the religious complexion thus: Protestants, 3,000, of whom Conserva-tives 2,300; Liberals, 700; Cutholics, 2,200; of whom Conservatives 1,100; Liberals, 700. The whom Contervatives 1,000; Inberais, 700. The vote stood : Mackintowh, 2,400, of whom Por-testants 1,300; Oatholics, 1,100; Hay, 1,600, of whom Conservatives 1,000; Liberals 600; Chrysley, 1,200, of whom Protestants 100; Catholics, 1,100. This estimate seems to be nearer the truth than any I have seen, and fully agrees with the antecedents of the so-called Protestant Liberals of Ottawa Protestant Liberals of Ottawa.

OTTAWA LIBERALS-THEIR RECORD.

In order to see how consistent and uniform has been the bistory, in all vicissitudes of the Liberals of Ottawa, it is indispensible to trace their history for the last half century. It fur nishes another verification of the old proverb-"The Echiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots." When Ottawa was yet by the second rest of the second she elected her second Liberal in MacLaughlan, n had some \$15 or \$20 left. Where the ney came from no one seems to know. A Friel, aspired to the position. He was de-y curious circumstance occurred on Taes-menting, when a man called and anguired Rev. Mr. Martin, stating that he was deparagement, it was a choice such as Hamlet's "Hyperion's curls."-Treathery No. 1. Liberal principles, not only in Ottawa, but along the whole Ottawa valley, received on that occasion a stab and shock in the house of its friends from which it has not yet recovered. Since that menorable event Ottawa has sent a Liberal representative for one term to the House of Commons. After that event Liberal ism was so prostrated that its Protestant adherents, so far as outward manifestation, could be counted on one's finger ends without repetition. It was in reference to this phenomenon of extraordinary decadence that Sir John A. Macdonald made this truly remarkable deliver ance-"That a Grit could not be elected as poundkeeper in Ottawa." To which he might have added, that if the generous impulse the generous impulse nave aqued, that it the generous impulse seized the generous burghers, it would be difficult to hunt up the lucky Grit recipient. There was a nervous spurt during the short regime of "Sandfield," but immediately on his downfall they relapsed to the ancient doctrine of worshipping the rising

pervert a human soul. The "Fenian" cry was one of many weapons with which I was attacked ; parture of Mr. Martin should be ascertained and when in time that was played out they were not at a loss to invent others still more baseless Although in 1867 I was the recognized candidate of the good Toronto Reform Convention of Russell county ; although I had the cordial support and endorsement of the Globe ; although I carried the banner of Liberalism as ably and fearlessly as it was ever carried ; although guebing Liberals flocked to my meetings enamoured of the sentiments I promulgated, thanking their maker for vouchs fing them the happiness of witnessing such emanations from a Russell husting; how many Protestant Liberals voted for me? To their eternal disgrace be it said, they could be counted on the digits of one hand without repetition. some of them excused themselves by saying they were afraid under open voting that if they voted for me their places would be burned by the Oraogemen Notwithstanding my credital, the Edwards formily perc et fils, professing liberals, used the "Fenian" cry against me with a malignity worthy of fallen angels. A pro-minent Reformer heartily congratulated me on my entire platform. But to my surprise and disgust, but with a frankness worthy of all praise, wound up by saying, that he could not vote for me. For however excellent my inten tions when the priests put on the screws I must succamb.

While under these circumstances, I could not with a particle self-respect vote for Mr. Edwards, I refrained not only from voting, but from canvassing, for his opponent; and too with a consciousness that if lappaaled on these issues to my countrymen of Russell, I could defeat him as easily as rolling off a log. For my defeat in Russell was solely and exclusively due to the double accidents of race and creed. Had the good or ill-fortone of being a Protestant I would have no rival. That was freely and franking concected time and again. For I am sure that my countrymen have pride and man bood enough to resent a slur on me, indeed, not because of any personality, but being of them.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

This is not the time or place to discuss the merits or demerits of allowing minorities representation in the legislature. It has been conceded to Ottawa. It has been religiously adhered to in Montreal. It was inaugurated here in 1867, and not devicted from until last adhered to in Montreal. It was inaugurated here in 1867; and not deviated from until last local election. It is pertinent to inquire who vio-lated and set at nought what the Irish Catholic minority reasonably considered as a pre-criptive right, canceled by twenty years of possession ; and what the Montreal Protestant minority in and what the Montreal Protestant minority in their case regard as such. This bulwark was first attacked, and thereby weakened, in the local general election of 1875, the sitting mem-ber and workingmen's candidate was O'Donaghue; O'Connor the Conservative romance; and Featherston the choice of a clique of so-called Liberals. At the Reform Associa-tion meeting, for selecting a standard heaver tion meeting for selecting a standard bearer, I vehemently protested, and protested in vain, against the insane policy of not only violating the compact of giving the minority a representative, but the minin-ent danger of dividing the ministerial vote. I did so under the express authority of Mr. Mowat, who enjoined me to use all my in furnee hacked by his astroat request to dis fluonce, backed by his earnest request to dis suade the Liberals from opposing O'Donaghue, with whose support the government were per fectly satisfied I pleaded to no purpose, Despite all I could urge, the majority of the meeting decided on having a professed Liberal. They could not forego the chance with two Oatnolics in the field to run a dark horse ; and grasp a snap victory. As you know, unluckily Catholics cannot be got to attend preliminary arrangements; and thereby often defeat their Treachery No. 2.

Lause. 2rcanery 100.2. In the succeeding Local election, there were regular party candidates—O'Donghue (Minis-ternal), Baskerville (opposition), both Catholica, and May, a Protestant dark horre, independent. The Conservatives stuck to their candidate. Treachery No. 3. In the local general election of 1883, the party nominees were Catholics, with MacDougall a Pressions, interpendent The Conservatives elected their candidate. Treachery No. 4. At the last election for the Local House, for the first time in twenty years, the Irish Catho-lic minority's claims were thrown over by the perfidious Liberala; and by a def-ction in the Conservative ranks of all those whose bigctry exceeds their party fealty, the bolt was sufficient to defeat the Catholic nominee and elect theProtestant Liberal. Treachery No. 5.

THE ELECTION OF 1877.



Sole Agents for Hezelton, Fischer, Dominion and Eollan

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

EQUAL RIGHTERS.

Mr. Charlton's Explanation of His With-drawal,

OTTAWA, May, 12-Mr. Charlton, M.P. has addressed an open leiter to Principal Caven, explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the latest Equal Rights manifesto. Among other things he says : I have given careful consideration to the address decided upon by the majority of the council of the Equal Rights Association, at a meeting held in Toronte on the afternoon of May 3:d, and issued yesterday by the Committee on Address appointed by the Council I have felt the greater necessity for care in its consideration, because I had not been consulted as to the various resolutions which had evidently been thoroughly considered before they were submitted to the Council, and not having them before me, I could not during the desultory discussion and rapid consideration give to them upon the moment that degree of consideration necessary to a thorough comprehension of their purport and character. I have also borne in mind that the meeting of the Council was called without your knowledge, that your advice as to the resolutions presented had not been asked, and that you, as well as

myself, only knew what they were as they were presented to the Connoil. I am in doubt whether it is proper to attach particular significance to the fact any thet the fourth, the fifth and the wirth of the resolutions adopted at the Equal Rights convention, which was held in Toronto in June, 1889, and which relate to civil and religious authority, to the use of the French language in the public schools of Untaric, and to the mode of deciding who are supporters of public or of separate schools, are incorporated in the address; while the first, second amd third resolutions adopted by the convertion, which relate to the undue influence of Ultramontaniam in securing the passage of the Jesuit Estates Bill, which condemn that bill and the act of Jesuit incorporation, and which pledge continued exertions to procure the voidance or repeal of but 1 acts, are ommitted. I am convinced, however, that it is unfortunate that the first three resolutions were pasced over. The omission can bardly be due to a insire to avoid reference to matters outside of Ontario, for the address deals with the question of dual language and separate schools in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. I deem it a most unfortunato versight that the address makes no allusion to the motion defeated in the House of Commone so late as the thirteenth day of April last regretting that the Government had not referred the Jesuits' Estates bill for decision, a to its constitutionlity, to the Supreme

Court of Canada, which is specially invested with the power of deciding such cases, which demand for reference, signified by myself in f Justice to make known their decision to of regret for such refusal, made thirtieth of April, 1890, having received the support of

of the old French regime. He was born at St. Philippe, county of Laprairie, March 10, 1844. He was educated at the Montreal Jesuits' college, and chose the career of a barrister. He studied law under Messre, Abbot and Dormeau, and was received at the bar in 1866 Ten years later he became professor of civil law at the McGill college. In 1832 he ran for the provincial seat for the county of Laprairie, but was defeated. Subs quently he was elected in Chateauguay by a majoricy of 151 over his opponent, Mr. Qainn 1884 he was elected president of the graduates of M. Gill college. In April, 1887, he received his diploma of doctor in law from the McG.II university.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, Q.C., M.P.

TORONTO, May 12-Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M.P., who returned to Lindsay last week from his parliamentary dutys at Octawa, died this

evening from the effects of an apopletic stroke which seized him during Sunday night. Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg at the 8th December, 1836, and educated there by his father, Mr. Robert Hudspeth, who was head-master of the Newcastle Grammar school at that place. In 1866, at the time of the Fenian raid, he was instrumental in raising the Lindsay infantry company, in which he held the rank of captain. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar, and a on came to be regarded as among the ablest of the coursel of the county. In 1881 he was appointed a Q.O. He was a bencher of the Law society, and deputy judge for the county of Victoria. He was an unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the Ontario Legislature in 1875. In the general election of 1887 he was returned to Parliament for South Victoria, but, owing to a technicality, had to resign. He was since held the seat. Mr. Hudspeth married in July, 1865, Harriethe, daughter of Mr. R S. Mills, of Brockville, a retired chiet factor of the Hudson Bay company. He was personally very popular in his home, and held in general respect both for his abilities and high character.

The Game Exposed.

If the Tories over get the Grits out the will keep them out. They would fortify themselves by the free use of the licensius and appointing powers. Sins they now con-domn would be accepted as guides and the gerrymander they denounce would be used as a means of warding off a Liberal triumph .--

Toronto Telegram (Tory). That's a fact. Once let Meredish and his gang on the Treasury benches and it would be all day with the French and Saparato School howl. They would not depend on these sectional crive or on stirring up religious strife to keep in power. They would work the licensing system for all it is worth. They would gerrymander. They would bribe. They would dole out the timber limits and Crown lands to their own favorites. They would do anything and everything but the right to hold the roins of government. -- Ham. ilton Time.

Roman Catholic Papers.

In the wide field of religious journalism, the Roman Catholic denomination ranks very near the head as regards the number papers issued and the aggregate circulation. That the adherents of this belief are news paper readers and give good support to their various religious organs, the statistics in dicate most emphatically. As in many other lines of class journalism, New York seems to be the principal center of publica tion. In this city alone are pullished four teen papers, weeklies and monthlies, in the in crest of this faith. From Boston are issued the House of Commons April 20th, 1889, was expressly refused by the Government on a report of the committee of the Privy Opun-cli of July 10th, 1889, intruct ng the Minister educational institutions, is issued the Ave Maria, a weekly, with a circulation exceed Mr. Hugh Graham of Montreal, the motion ing 17,500. Among the leading Oatholic papers in various parts of the country may be montioned the San Francisco (Cal.) Monitor. 23 Liberal members and six Conservative the New Orleans Holy family, the Baltimore Ostholio Mirror, the Boston Pilot, the D.t Angelus, St. Louis Church Progress, and Catholic World, Brooklyn Catholic Youth, Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, New York Catholic News, Ustholic Review, Freeman's Journal, Sunday Union and Ostholic Timer, l'ablet, Troy Cathele, Columbus Oathele Jolumbian, and Milwaukee Catholic Citizan. Oanada, also, has some good Roman Oatholic papers, Most oal, P. Q., sending out the IRUE WITNESS, with a circulstion in excess of 15,000, and London, Ont., the Catholic ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. Record, which circulates more than 7 500 copies a week.—Printers' Ink.



5

EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, wheither torturing, diefiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing ezzenas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, acrofulous, or hereditary, issepcedity, per-manently, and economically cured by the CuricTEA REMEURS, consisting of CUTICIRA, the great Skin Oure, CUTICIERA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautiller, and CUTICIERA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Bownderful, manuer, but true. Thousands of grateful testi-uonials from infancy to age attest their wonderful, mailing and incomparable efficaey. Soid every where. Price, CUTICIERA, 75c.; SOAP, 85c.; RNSOLVENT, SL50. Prepared by the POTTRE DEUG AND CHEMICAL COTPORATION, BOSTON MABES. Send for Y llow to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

tar tar	Pimples, blackheads, chapped prevented by Cuncus	I and o A SOAP.	ily skin	

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLABTER 30c.

ASTOR-FLUID !

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-puration for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 34G 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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IT& GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS Its CRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS (ake place Semi-Annualy) (Jane and Be-cember), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleaus, 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 per-son mange and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorse the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similar of our signatures attached, in its advertisements"

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Commissioners.

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R M. WALMBLEY, Pres. Louislana Nat'l BL. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Fres. New Orleans Nat'l Banh. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

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

LIST O	F P	RIZES	
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THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The following statement of the Martin case is furnished by the religious authorities at the Archbishop's Palsce :

"The story of the disappearance of Rev. Louis Martin as related in yesterday's Star will be thoroughly explained by the following facts : For several months Mr. Martin, regretting what he believed to be the greatest error of his life, was thinking of re-entering the church which he had abandoned in an hour of weakness. He addressed himself to Monseigneur the Oardinal Archbishop of Quebec in the month of April last. Among other things he said to the Uardinal-'I return to the feld of the best faith in the world, I address myself to you as the prodigal son did to his father. I venture to hope, Monseigneur, that Your Eminence will treat me as the father of the Prodigal Sen treated his repensing son.' Rev. Mr. Martin was naturally placed in communication with Mgr. the Archbishop of Monireal, and persevering clways in his good resolution to reenter the pale of the Church, he announced that he would finally leave Montreal for over on Saturday evening May 3, to go and shut himself up in a

PLACE OF PENANCE,

far from this country. Still he regretted having to abanden his children and her whe had followed him for two years. Before leaving he begged Menseigneur the Arohbishop to find a home for his children. He himself asked that some religiouses he sent to her whem he called his wife and announce to was willing she and her ohildren would be looked star. The religiouse was to the looked after. The religiouses went to the

THE REFORM CONVENTION OF 1867.

sun.

At the meeting in this town called to elect delegates to the great Reform Convention of 1867, only two Protestants attended, one of whom was the Globe correspondent. Only one Protestant, Duncan Sinclair, could be scared up to go as a delegate from the metropolis.

THE PROBOGATION OF AUGUST, 1873.

When, in 1873, every municipality in the Dominion was holding meetings to petition the Governor against prorogation anent the "Pacific scandal." Ottawa Liberals made several scandal." attempts at meeting ; and the biggest display we were able to make amounted to seven, o whom one, Mr. Wells of Toronto, was an invited gues. I called myself on many gushing Starrs. It lost the government the election as Liberals. One prominent member was too busy ; another would like very much to attend if there would be any respectable people there ; a third said—"Mr. O'Hanly, I have been a Liberal all my life, but I will have nothing to do with the 'Grits,' they are a contemptible do with the 'Grits,' they are a contem faction." Yet that very same fall, when it be came evident to every observer of political events, that the fate of the ministry was sealed, and their defeat a matter of days, the largest hall in the city would not contain the deserving rate from the sinking ship. The rush and the scramble to be first were so great that Liberals of times of adver-sity were run over and trampled in the dust by the new recruits or "scallawage" as the late Senator Skead called then. Tell it not in Gath. Before the expiration of that same year the life long Liberal was a "Grit" standardbearer.

THE REVERSE OF 1878.

When the reverse of 1878 shattered their prospects, the bolters were on the morrow prepared to return to their old loves, or rather to stick to the fleshpots whoever would be maitre de cuisine. The Free Press lost no time in de cuissne. The Free Frees loss ho time in setting its house in order, making a prace-offering to the offended manes of Toryism, by dismissing its editor in chief, Brock. They fancied they could repeat the "Sandfield". game. But the master's eyes was on them this time, they sinned too deeply, their offences smelt to heaven, and with the exception of Goodwin and a few others. the door of the fold was shut in their faces. Hence and since, they are Liberals, not of choice, but of dire neces-

iby. It was in those gloomy and disastrons days perpenal shower of slander, abuse, falsehood house en Monday aft smeon, but as Mr. Mar-tin was not yet gene they ceuld net fulfil the surpassed ; discarding the appeals and the mission which he himself had asked should be a promptings of every selfah interest which could

During the MacKenzie regime a by election occurred at the cavital. Many supporters of the government considered it no less than a disastor to allow the nominee of the opposition to be returned by acclamation. Meetings were beld to chose a candidate. Every Protestant name selected or suggested peremptorily declined. After abandoning all hope of securing a protestant candidate, and rather than let the election go by default, it was proposed by Nagle, Starr MacDougall.and other leading Catholic Liberals that the writer be selected to contest the seat If the sky had fallen, or a bomb of dynamite had exploded, it could not have created greater consternation among our enlightenen confriers It was all right to let an opponent of the govern ment be elected by acclaim, but to give a Papist a chance : never ! Where a candidate could not yestarday be procured for love or money, they were now, as if by magic thick and plenty as autumnal leaves in Vallambross. what is stronger than fiction.it was no new crot which sprang up like mushrooms through th night, but the very identical old stock, which no spurring could hitherto goad into the field test. A whole host was now ready and willing to be sacrificed on their country's altar. At a com mittee meeting of the most influential and enlightened liberals, we were rolitely and frankly informed that the gentlemen present could not on any account vote for a Oatholic ; and if they so far forgot their duty as to do so, they would not know where to look for a fellow. Encouraging, was it not? It is astoduning how pre udice blinds her votaries. The man who as mouthpiece volunteered this silly and scandalous declaration could not but know that threetourths, at least, of the Ostawa Liberals were then as now Catholics. This insome avowal drove many sincere, sterling Liberals into the Confactor. servative ranks. It lost forever to the party one of its best and bravest champions, whose name is truth, honor, and fidehoy-Michael

fine to two. *Preachery No. 6.* So intense and inveterate is their bigotry. that at the last election they descroted the Liberal candidate en masse. They found in the 'Equal Righter" a man after their own parrow hearts. Set it down as a political axiom, that it is as impossible for a bigot to be a Liberal as for Satan to be a saint. Treachery No. 7.

IBISHMEN OF OTTAWA.

Where is your sense of honor? Has your taken wings and flown ? Will you pride of race be ever content with the crumbs from your masters' table ? Do your aspirations never soar higher than a voting machine ? Does the chairmanship of an election meeting crown the height of your ambition ? Is it your mission to be ever the catepaw which draws from the fire the nuts for your monkey governors ? Must you always follow? Has the future no hope? Are you ever to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the superior race? Our fathers. Heaven be praised, had more exalted notions of the rights and dignities of their manhood Seven long centuries of oppression have been unable to drag that acknowledgment from them -- that they were not worthy of freedo.n, fit to lead, fit to govern.

I would be sorry to have it inferred that I confound Libersis generally with the bastard breed of Obbawa. I have on many occasions found genuine Liberalism pervade the most eminent men of Ontario reformers. J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa,

The Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, May 10 .- Mr. Gladstone is expeoted to make the proposed motion instruct ing the committee on the Land Parchase bill

members from the Province of Outario, and having been opposed by thirty-nine Conservative members and five Liberal members from that Province. That portion of the address relating to French schools in Outario indicates as desirable a course of act on which, it strikes me, has been as fully complied with by the regulation of the Department of Eduuation, in force since the 10th of February last, as present circumstances render nossible

Branch 84 C. M. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of Branch S4 C. M. B.A. Mr. Frank H. Murphy, grain merchant, the popular financial secretary, was made the recipient of an address and goldheaded cane. Increasing business having compelled Mr. Murphy to resign the secreteryship, the members took occasion to give him an humble recognition of the valued services he has rendered the branch, with which he has been actively identified since its inception a few years ago. Entering the office of secretary, as a charter member, with the bare number required by the constitution to establish a Branch. Mr. Murphy to day

experiences the gratification of seeing No. S4 a sound and flourishing institution, whose success, to a great extent is due to the time he gave and the energy he displayed in an earnest endeavor to promote its best interests. The Branch does honor to itself in thus according appreciative testimony to its bene-This Branch is probably the most representative in this city of the fraternal sentiment which actuates the C.M.B.A., its members and officers being about equally divided between different nationalities.

Mr. Parnell's Successor.

NEW YORK, May 10.-A London special to the Herald says :- Whether it be true or not that Mr. Dillon has succeeded Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party, it is certain that events appear to be ripe for a change of some kind. All politicians desire to look npon the face of their leader cocasionally, and Mr. Parnell's health has long made his visits to the interior of the House of Commons few and far between. The loyalty of his followers has not waned, but active work has to be done, and a directing mind is indispen sable. This would be sufficient to account for the temporary withdrawal from the field

Mr. Robidoux Sworn in.

QUEBEC, May 9. - At the Cabinet council. held this afternoon, Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P. was sworn in to his new office of Provincial Secretary. The ceremony was the usual one on such occasions. His Honor Lieutenant-Governer Angers, received the oath at 3 30 p.m. Ex-Provincial Secretary Hon. Mr. Gagnon was present, as were also Hon. Measurs, Starney, Garneau, Mercler, Shehyn, Ress. Lieutenant-Colenel Rhodes, minister of agriculture and colonization, was absent.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Angers congratulated the new minister, and paid a high

The Art Stained Glass Institute of Innsbruck and the Holy Father.

ROME. April 27 -At noon to day His Hel ness Pope Leo XIII. received, in private audience Dr. Jele, the Director of the Innabruck Art Stained Glass Institute. At the termination of the audience His Holiness bespoke an unabated success for the Institute. ann graciously blessed it and its employed The Innebrack Art Stained Glass Institute is represented in the United States by Fr. Pustet & Co., of New York.

Stanley Refers to Himself as an Englishman.

LONDON, May 12.-Mr. H. M. Stapley is giving way to an exhibition of ill-temper which discloses in his character an element of egetism which threatens to increase the number of his enemies if allowed to remain. Just now he is complaining of the cowardice of the public men and press of England in not taking an aggressive position against Germany in Africa at his behest, and is inclined to belittle the intellectual qualities of those whe de not agree with him in the matter of England's immediate domination of the lake and other pertions of the interior. He admits, however, that there is plenty of room in Africa for both Germany and England, but thinks an English railroad should be constructed at once to connect the lakes and regions around. Such a railread, he asserts, would open the interior to trade, the value o which can scarcely be estimated. He expresses admiration for Major Wissman, but is disinclined to speak of Emin or of his new expedition. Throughout the interview in which Stinley expressed himself as above, he referred to himself as an Englishman.

Catholic Journalism.

The Pope is fully alive to the importance of the Catholic press. He recently said that in our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most useful-nay, one of the most necessary-in the whole world. A great Irish prelate has truly remarked that it is most important for the Oatholio body to have an organ to defend its interests, explain its position, claim its rights, denounce injustice, expess folly and enlighten the public, so that said public may no longer remain the victim of prejudice the most groundless, and statements about Cathelics and their aims and ob jects the most false.

The United States have now more Catholics of Irish birth and descent, in part or in whole, than Ireland itself. With their fourto raise the question of Home Rule. The is one of the most elequent speakers in the teen Archbishops, seventy three Bishops and terms of the motion have not been settled House, in English as well as in French, and 8,332 priorise they have the greatest body of yet.

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all imitations or anonymous schemes. **ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket **ISSUED** BV US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

WANTED-IN ST. SOPHIE, COUNTY VV of Terrebonne, a School Teacher, cap-able of beaching French and English, to finish this school year. 41.3 JOHN JOS, CAREY, Sec. Treas.

The Prospects of Free Trade.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, said : The free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground they had lost within the last twenty-five years. Militarism. which was lying like a vampire all over Europe, was responsible for most of the misobiet, but not al', because free trade had receded in countries where militarism dees not prevail-the United States and the British colonies. The great republic had never accepted the doolrines of free trade. There was ence a kind of qualified progress toward them, which was checked, and still there was great promise that the American free trade party would triumph at the polls, Regarding bi-metalism, he believed that its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise in prices. It was a movement in the direction of protection.

Obarity towards the souls in Purgatory is a work which includes in itself all the works of mercy.-St. Francis de Sales.



which Mr. Parnell seems to have decided

upen.

forehead.

basicess briefly."

This time----

what difficult.

Nora interrupted him :

the even winked furiously, he responded :

" Pray, Mr. Carter, spare yourself ; I can-

Carter wiped his face again-a very neces-

"Hear me," he said ; "if you refuse me

He was down on his knees before her. a

The girl shrank from him, her lip curling

your threats as little as I regard your prom-

lees. Send us out, If you will, on the cold

warm and tender compared to the fate of

being your wife. Do your worst. I have no

THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

and the second second

In the best chamber of the house. Shut up in dim, uncertain light, There stood an antique chest of drawers, There stood an antifactor of drawers, Of foreign wood, with brasses bright. One more a woman frail and gray Stepp'd totteringly across the floor-"Let in," said she, "the light of day-Then, Jean, unlock the bottom drawer."

The girl, in all youth's loveliness. Knelt down, with eager, curious face ; Perchance she dreamt of Indian silks, Of jewels, and of rare old lace. But when the summer sunshine fell Upon the treasures hoarded there, The tears rushed to her tender eyes,

Her heart was solemn as a prayer. " Dear grandmamma !" she softly sigh'd Lifting a withered rose and palm; But on the elder face was naught But sweet content and peaceful calm. Leaning upon her staff, she gazed Upon a baby's half-worn shoe ;

A little frock of finest lawn :

A hat with tiny bows of blue-

A ball made fifty years ago ;

A little glove; a tassel'd cap; A half-done long division sum;

Some school books fastened with a strap. She touched them all with trembling lips-

"How much," she said, "the heart can

bear. Ab, Jean ! I thought that I should die The day that first I laid them there.

" But now it seems so good to know That all through these weary years Their hearts have been untouched by grief, Their eyes have been unsteined by tears, Dear Jean we see with clearer sight, When earthly love is almost o'er; Those children wait me in the skies For whom I locked that sacred drawer.

-[Mary A. Barr.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

A Tale of the Irish Struggles of 1866 and of recent times.

where losty mountairs looked protectingly down on a green velley that wound abou them, and, in the distance, the white line of a broken and rook-girded coast gleamed in the sun, stood one of the better class of country cottages. Its white-washed exterior, and the care and taste shown in the garden surrounding it, bespoke for its interior unusual neatness and thrift.

gait, though his face would seem to betray the existence of anxious and perplexing thought, paused as he neared the cottage, and looked admiringly on the tasteful surroundings. Thence his eyes wandered to the pleturesque scene beycuil-the mountains, the shore. A short distance away, on the other side of a narrow stream, stood a large dark stone bulding; it looked strange and sun. Her jst-black hair twisted in heavy isclated, and its apparent massive strength, together with its shape, would give something of the impression of a deserted castle,

With his curiosity aroused, the efficer walked more briskly, and, arriving at the cottage, he found the door breadly open. Within, an attractive-looking, Irish girl was spinning, her back to the entrance at which steed the interested spectstor, and she was singing as she worked. It was a simple ditty, but one so plaintive, and trilled cut in such an exquisitely eweet voice, that the soldier feared to make a motion last he should interrupt the strain.

When it caused he knocked, but so timidly

"Pardon my intrusion," he began, "but enter.'

"What !" was the almost affrighted ex- eatering your homes to force you to believe ing afforts to asy something were so sio- Ohamberlain's Advice to Gladstonelamation; and the young lady addressed as in the righteousness of our work." A form darkened the doorway-s to'l. Nora dropped her work and stared almost

spare form in clarical draws, and with the aghast. "He mistoek me for the servant, and he at envated fice which speaks of long selfwanted to be directed somewhere, and to denial and mortification; but there was a learn something of this beautiful spot; and kindness and sweetness in the pale, thin he was so elegant looking, and so courtly, countenance, and a look of Heaven in the that the thought just popped into my head to soit, deep brown eyes, that won high and low put him at the spinning-wheel, for a bit of alike to centle, saintly Esther O'Connor. reverge, you know; so I tid him I'd bring Nora flaw to him._____ my mistress to him, and she would answer

Nora flaw to him. "Oa, father ! Heaven must have sent all his questions. He gave me his name, Captain Dennier, of her Majaty's ----- Regi-met. Oh, Noral he makes the drollest you in; cur poor Clare is in one of her unhappy moods, innocently caused by this gentlemen;" and then with simple grace she introduced Cart in Dannier, and in a few words gave the substance of the difficulty. thing; it was positively unkind !" and the lovely epsaker looked reprovingly at the

The gentlemen clapsed hands on the introduction with more mutual cordiality than not and shall not listen to such language as perhaps would have pleased estily-excited Olare, had she witnessed it. On the part fell from your lips the other day ; to do so would be oriminal on my part, and it is orimof the priest the kindliness was prompted by inal in you to compel me to listen to such the truest charity, combined with an involunutterances, knowing that I am the affianced tary admiration for the officer's frank, manly are, who took from us the hope and comfort bearing ; on the part of Captain Dennier the of Carroll O'Donoghue. cordial grasp was prompted by a sudden and sary preceeding, for the perspiration was irresistible attraction for the priort, as if something strangely spart for himself had streaming from it. roused within and impelled him to seize the this time, not even a roof shall cover your extended hand with a vise like pressure, and tesd. I have here the papers which shall look into the pale thin face with all the eager drive yeu and that hoyden. Clare O'Donophue. and mysterious longing of a restless and unout on the charity of the world; if you accept happy soul. The strange gaze was not unobserved by Nora; she noted it even while she was explaining the recent singular events, you shall be a lady with all that your beauty and your own sweet self are entitled to ; you shall do what you will, only marry me, Nora and she noted also in that exchange of looks, McCerthy." how like in color and shape were the eyes of both young men ; the expression differed, the task which the t'ghtness of his clothes and his priest's eyes wearing a look of Heaven in own large form rendered awkward and sometheir intense softness and kindliness, while those of Captain Dannier flashed out beld,

keen g'ances. "Have Clare hasten to see me, then, for I am on my way to Rosebeigh, and cannot delay. I have just seen Father Meagher, and he told me there had been trouble there between some of the people and the soldiers ; that one or two poor feilews had been wound charity of the world; its charity will be ed. not dangerously, however, and as he could not see them for some hours yet, he asked me to take his place."

feeling for you other than pity for your poor, "At that moment Clare appeared, her shrunken, sinfal soul." face still hetly suffased, and her eyes showfrom her seat, she prepared to descend to Captain Dannier. Ciare dried her eyes, ing traces of her recent violent sweeping. "I heard your voice," she said, advancing to the priest, "and fearing that you would be in your usual hurry, I hastened to see tened in a massive twist at the back of her

head, unpinned her dress, that had been you. gathered about her for greater convenience " "And one result of seeing him," spoke Captain Dannier, gently and with some em-barrasment, "will be, I truit, to forgive tempt to spin, but he remained standing by one who has been so unhappy as to offend the wheel, with one hand resting upon the vou.

His whole bearing, at once se noble and so respectful, for the moment won Olare's imunaccountably long, and in much trepidation pulsive heart ; the next instant, however, she scorned herself for even this inveluntary yielding to the detested fee of her country. Father O'Connor's eyes were upon her, with their tender, reproachful glance, which she had never yet been able to withstand, and she repressed the sharp words almost upon

"I know not why you crave my poor for-giveness, but since it is so, though I shall still regard you as the enemy of my country, I grant what you ask-I-" in a feltering velce, and with a deep-drawn sigh, "I-

"And I thank you," responded the captain, with another of his low and graceful

"I cannot remain longer," said the priest, "and if you, sir, desire to go to Cahirolveen, I can guide you part of the way ; my journay will lie somewhat in that direction.

The officer, though reluctant to leave the adies, in whom he had become strangely interested, still gladly accepted the clergy-man's offer. With a kind dieu from Ners, and an amusingly formal one from Clare, has played upon you in requesting you to spin." Clare had arrived in time to hear the which he courteously returned, he took his departure with the pricat.

lect that the perspiration rolled from his lans.

LONDON, May 8 .--- Mr. Chamberlain, in an address to the Oxford University Unienist "I understand that you wished to see me slone," said Nera coldly; " pray stati your league last evening, urged the Gladstonians as a reasonbale alternative for the admitted Exasperated by her heat ar, Mr. Carter rieks attending bome rule to assist the Unionrecovered somewhat from his confusion. lets to pass the Land Parchase bill and re-legate to the fature the local government Wiping his face carefully, and drawing re-prated long breathr, iwhile his little ferretquestion, which could then be discussed upon ts merits unbaised by land d ficulties, other-"Yes, my dear Miss McOarthy. I do wish wiss it would be impossible to pass the Land to see you on most important bosiness, and bill this session except by abandoning valu-I'll be as brief as I can. The lat time I able clauses or by such use of oleture as had mentioned something to you you indignantly never before been attempted. Why did net scouted it, you scorned myself and my offer. Lord Salisbury and Gl detone confer and arrive at an agreement on the land question,

which otherwise would remain to plague the Liberels in their turn ? He regretted the omission to entrust the county councils with the workings of the bil, but he would do nothing to embarrase the Government, He had no wish to rejoin a party that was drifting toward the principles of the Chlosge corvention.



WILCOX, KEABNEY CO., NEB., May, 1889.

In consequence of too much study. I suffer-ed from sleeplessness to such a degree that the nights became a torture to me, and I ferred en-tire loss of my mental faculties, when I read of Pastor Kuenig's Nerve Tonic. I had but little confidence in it; but I tried it and to day I with intense scorn, her eyes fisshing out their horrified loathing. "Get up, Mr. Carter ; such a position ill becomes you, and know, once for all, I fear aimit with thanks that it has cured me enbirely. F. W. YASS.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervon discase 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 Rev-erend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind, for the past ten years, and is now prepared under has direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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For

A LABOR BILL Introduced in House of Commons.

OTTAWA, May 6.-Hon. Mr. Chaplean intro-OTTAWA, May 6.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau intro-duced an important measure yesterday respect-ing the collection and publishing of labor statis-tics. He explained that this step was urged by the various rades unions. The bill provides that there shall be a branch of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. The appropriation, therefor, will be \$10,000 per annum. The Minister of Agriculture, will be the Commissioner, and he will have a deputy. Annual reports will be issued The investigations will deal with the following classes of subjects : Agriculture, min-ing, mechanical and manufacturing industries, transportation, clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor ; the amount of each capital intransportation, cierical and all other skilled and unskilled labor; the amount of cash capital in-vested in lands, buildings and machinery, respectively, and the means of production and distribution generally; the number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their amployment; the system to which the and condition of persons employed ; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails on the various industries requiring skilled labor ; the number of hours of labor per day ; the average time of employment per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employ-ments in Canada ; the number and condition of the memployee and their are are and national. clothing and water in each locality in Canada; also the extent to which labor-saving processos are employed, and the extent to which they displace hand labor, the number and condition of the Chinese in Canada, their social habits, and to what extent their labor comes into com-petition with the other industrial classes of the Dominion; the number, condition and nature of the amployment of the inmates of prisons of the employment of the inmates of prisons. county gaols and reformatory institutions in Oanada, and to what extent their employment comes into competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions ; a description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in Canada, and what they accomplish in favor of the classes for whose benefit they are organized.

Russia Suspects William,

ST. PETERSBURG, May S .--- Emperor Wil. liam's speech has produced a bad impression It is regarded as having a warlike here. significance beneath the pacific protest. The fact of increased military oredits being asked for is considered as contradictory to the Emperor's pacific phrases.

The Pope Lauds the Kaiser.

ROME, May 8 - The Pope in receiving German pilgrims to day praised the Catholic spirit of Germany and sulogized Emperor William's efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

BEAUTIFUL OHINESE NAP. KINS, with very handsome colored bolders, and one exquisite Asiatio Fan, hand painted. All by mail, 25 cents, (stamps or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 38 tf

Richelieu & Untario Navigation Co'y

1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediato ports;

When channe, is clear of ice Steamers OUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

TO TORONTO-Commencing Monday, 2nd Jane, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., from Coleau Landing at 0.30 p.m.

TO THE BAGUENAY-Commencing about 1st May, leave Ouches every Tursday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20 h June to 15th September four times a weak-Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fildays and Saturdays.

TO THREE RIVBES-Every Tuesday and Priday st1 p.m. TO CHAMBLY-Every Tuesday and Friday at 1

Carthy.

forgive you.

bows.

is taking a very peculiar turn."

trusted you," was the reply, "though charity has made me blind in some instances; but

he has been subjected," said Nora, quietly. "Never !" vehemently answered Clare, withdrawing from the arm which still clasped ber; "if you will have so little spirit, Clare O'Donoghue shall not forget that she is one of the trampled and sutraged Irish." A sigh was the only response from Nors,

sight at the wheel !"

and I could crush them.

passionate emotion.

most bitter feelings."

gone for her mistress.

voice ;

angry girl, drew her to her.

word.

"Now, Clare | how could you do moha

lunghing girl. "How could I do such a thing?" was the

realy, in a tone that increased in spirit every

upon every one of them who left us as we

of our lives; but the English, I hate them,

She looked the personification of her ardent

and bitter feeling: her slight, small form

drawn to its full height, her cheeks flaming, and her dark eyes alight with all the fire of

Nera rose, and putting her arm about the

"Hush, Clare; did not you promise Father

O'Connor, only the other day, that you would

be mere Christian, more forgiving !" "I know it," balf sobbed Clare, "but I

osunot help it; the very sight of that man as

he stood in the doorway seemed to rouse my

"Then we shall go down immediately, and

apologize to him for the indignity to which

and flinging about her a white shawl which had dropped from her shoulders on rising

shook down her curls, which had bean fas-

in her work, and followed. The captain had ceased his awkward at-

latter. The absence of his messenger seemed

he watched the door by which Clare had

A rustle of a garment, and the loveliest

woman he thought he had ever beheld stood

before him; a weman so fair and fragile-looking that for an instant one might deem

her some supernatural visitant. The white

whiter than her face, but the transparent hue

was not that of disease, but a complexion that had never been touched by a foreign

bands about her head and her large, black,

pensive eyes rather increased the ethereal

look of her countenance. The officer, in his surprise at this unex-

proted vision, remained standing by the spin-

ning-wheel, and he did not recover his self-possession till the levely new comer,

advancing to him, said in a sweet, low

" Captain Dennier, I presume, one of her

Majesty's officers; permit me to apelogize

for the prank which my mirthful companion

"I could heap confusion and shame

(By Christine Faber.)

CHAPTER II.

A SINGULAR MEETING.

In one of the loveliest spots of Ireland,

An English officer, sauntering with careless

apology, and standing on tiptos behind Nora, who was considerably taller, so that her face, that the girl did not hear him. He ventured charming in its setting of short, clustering to repeat the sound ; she turned shortly, brown curls, looked over the latter's shoulder, without, however, pausing in her work, and she interposed : bade him enter. I wished so much to know the name of this troduce to you my mistress, Miss McCarthy, obarming spot, that I have ventured to and to say that it is against my will that any

shawl draped gracefully about her was hardly | her lips, and answered instead :

CHAPTER III.

She turned her back upon him and walked in her queenly way teward the door. Discomfited and enraged, but neither humblel nor daunted, Mr. Calter rese and strede after her. "Mine," he said horsely, "you told me to do my worst and I'll do it. I came here to-day prepared to shield you and those you have your heart in, but now you and they shall feel the weight of my anger. Maybe

one day you will kneel to me, Nora Mo-She had gone from the room, without even

glance at him. He clutched the papers, it'll in his hand,

like a madman, and darted from the coitige A tail, dignified form in the plain black garb of a Cathelic priest was approaching.

"Why, Carter, what in the world is the matter with you ?" spoke up the voice of the pleasant faced clergyman, as the two met: you se flurried, and I thought this part of the country wasn't to see you for a while yet ; what has brought you down here now ?

Carter defied his hat, and strove to conceal the evidence of his late passion. "I came here, your reverence, in the in

terest of the O'Donoghues." "Ab !" said the pricet, with a peculiar intronation of voice ; "let us hear what your great concern in their welfare would do for him this time. I fear your interest in them

"I am not quiet sure that I ever fully

there are strange stories about you lately.

How did you become on such intimate focting

in Tralee garrison, that you are well known

there, I understand, and well received by

innecence.

"The name of this charming spot," with an amusing mimiory of his own words, " is Dbremmacohol."

She still continued her work, not even glancing at him, and somewhat embarrassed by her indifference, he hesitated a moment persuasive grace of manner : before he said :

"I want to go to Cahirciveen, but I confers to some enriceity to learn a little of this me to enter, in order to inquire about the inremantic-looking place before I am directed thence."

" If you will take my place at the spinning wheel, I will bring some one to you who will answer your questions."

She stopped her work and looked at him now, but in a prevokingly defiatt manner, before entering the cottage. her dark eyes brimful of suppressed mis- "That," answered Nora, chief, and hor mouth curving inte a helf sarcastic smile.

glanced at his hands for an instant, without knowing why he did so ; they were white and dainty compared with her red, but small and

shapely ones. The Irish lass was growing every instant

glance at his hands ; "it night put them out house is so dear, cannot now pass its thresof shape,"

In sheer desperation he attempted to work the spinning wheel as he had seen her do, but peal after peal of merry laughter greeted was never in such a trying position-better could he have borne the fire of a dezen muskets than the taunting mirth of this provoking, half-menial though he suspected her to the humiliating task.

"Go and tell your mistress," he said, "that I would like to see her." "My mistress ! umph !" she repeated

" and what name shall I give to my mistress ?" with provoking emphasis on the last word. "Oaptain Dennier, of her Majesty's -

Regiment." "Captain what?" with an air of amusing stupidity, as if the name was too difficult for her to pronounce. Almost irritated, he was about to repeat it, but she interrupted :

"Den't trouble yourself to say it again-I shall describe you to my mistress, and that will do."

What that description of him would be, and especially what it would be of him as he appeared in his present position, the aristocratic captain too well knew; and as his vivid imagination pictured the mirth which perhaps another provoking Irish girl would have at his expense, he was tempted to carse the fate that had led him to Dhremmacohol, and his own folly that had placed him in such a pesistion.

"He mistakes me for the servant," muttered the girl, laughing to herself, as she hastily repaired to an upper chamber.

There, engaged in graceful needlework, sat a young woman some years the senior of her who so burriedly entered, but so fair in face and form that she seemed out of place amid her nest though homely surroundings. "Ob, Nora !" burst out the new-comer,

"I have the funniest sight in the world to show you-one of Queen Viotoria's officers forgiveness; it is certainly enough to hunt peated ungainly bows, while his florid spinning our linen."

"And permit me Captain Dannier, to inspology has been made to you.'

Nora's hand was over Clare's mouth, and Nora herself was blushing till her forebead and neck were scarlet.

Captain Dennier, with an effort, recovered his self-possession. Bowing low, he said with

"Pardos, ladles, my apparent intrusion, but the beauty of this charming spot tempted teresting objects I saw, as well as to ask my way to Canirciveen. I should particularly like to know about that building which stands out so picturesquely before us." He pointed through the open window to the dark, solitary edifice which had stiracted his attention

"That," answered Nors, sadly, "was once our home, but the estate becoming enoumbered by debt has passed from our possession ; The efficer was completely nonplassed ; he it is now in the market to be sold.

"Yes," spoke up Olsre, at the same time withdrawing from Nora so that the latter's hand might not restrain again her impulsive speech, "and tenantless, it stands a memento of that oppression which would take from

the Irish even the shelter of the poorest more tantalizing. "Don't," she said, observing his hasty home. We, to whom each spot of the old hold.

A shade of sadners crossed the efficer's face. as if some chord had been struck in his own heart which responded to the wounded and his awkward attempts. Her Majesty's officer | bitter feelings he had aroused in Clare. He advanced to her, saying gently-

"Let not the wrongs my country may have done your land be a reason for enmity between ut as individuals. We at least may be. His face flushed, and the perspiration rolied frem his forehead, yet fear of more severe ridicule prevented him from resigning the hemiliation terms. We at least may be at least may rolied frem his forehead, yet fear of more severe ridicule prevented him from resigning the hemiliation terms. We at least may word of horor as an efficer that I admire and revere the virtues of many of your cauntry people."

Clare reterted gulckly-"And yet you are down here on her Majesty's commission, to capture and to hound te death many of these whose virtues you say you admire and revere ; how consistent are your remarks !" " Parden me," he broke in, new warmly

desirons of establishing himself in her good opinion "and listen to me. I cannot disapprove the putting down of rebellion by my country, however much I may deplore the sufferingit entail; on the poor victims of foolhardy patriotism."

"Enough, sir," answered Clare, her eyes flashing, and her lip curling with scorn ; "you have suffered contamination by coming here ; my brother is one of the victims of foolbardy patriotiam, and for it he is new a penal

convict in Australia." She turned away, her anger giving place to passionate burst of tears, and they could

hear her sobbing as she ascended to her own apartment. "Good heavons ! what have I done ?" and

the captain's unfeigred distress was pitiable. "Plead for me," he said to Nora ; "tell her l did not mean to wound her feelings ; tell her that I crave a thousand pardons.

"Pray do not trouble yourself about it," nawared Nor, gently. "Poor Clare has answered Nor , gently. " Poor Clare has had so much to suffer in the loss of her home and the arrest and sentence of her brother that her feelings easily everpower. For-

give her, and think kindly of her." " Forgive her ! it is I who should orave CARTER'S PROPOSAL.

Clare O'Donoghue acted strangely after the departure of the visitors : she avoided Nora and continue to wear such an unusually thoughtful and peroccupied air, that had not Nera herself been deeply absorbed in curious thought about those same visitors, she would have wondered at Olare's manner.

Poor Clare ! she was strangely unhappy and remorseful-unbappy that the very memory of the admiring and deferential notice of the handsome officer should still linger in her mind, and remorseful that she had suffired him to leave without scoording him a more generous parden. Her checks burned with scorn against herealf, and she went about the little household duties, which she voluntarily performed, with a fierce energy born for her own disturbed mind.

Another knock sounded at the cottage door ; this time it was no timid rap, but a bold, peremptory signal that proclaimed the right to demand an enterance. Clare opened to the new-comer, but started back with an expression of alarm in her countenance.

'Good day, my dear," said a coarse, thick, blustering voice. "Maybe I am not as well come here as I ought to be, seeing the start you gave when you saw me; but I'll forgive you in consideration that things'll be better In the future."

The speaker ushered himself into the apartment-a powerfully-built, coarse man, with a large, round, red face, and little, gray, con-stantly-winking eyes. He was dressed in flasby grab and wore a massive gold ohain pending from his velvet surtout.

Clare had regained her self-possession, and with it her wonted spirited manner. "Te what are we indebted, Mr. Carter, for this early visit ? I thought your business in Tralee was to detain you for a month or more ?"

"So it was, my jewel, so it was ; but business of more importance came up last night. and brought me down here to day. must see Miss McOarthy privately for a few moments ; so do you just send her to me, and keep out of the way yourself a little while,

Clare drew herself erect.

"I shall do no such thing, Mr. Carterleave you alone with her to insuliner by anther proposal of marriage-never! It is my in my brother's absence, to proceed duty, Miss McCarthy, so I shall be present at any interview you may may have with her. We have no secrets from each other "

" Easy, my darling, easy, and liston to me I'm not the villsin you'd make me, 1'll not burt a hair of Miss McCarthy's head, but I must speak a few words to her privat iv. Just tell her, and see if she doesn't consent herseli

Olare reluctantly ascended to Nora and Mr. Carter threw himself into a chair and began to pull sundry papers from his pocket.

" It's a tough business," he muttered, "but I'll have to do it ; and, faith, if that doesn't bring her to her senses, I'll-" His solilequy was abruptly ended by the sudden and noise less entrance of Miss McOarthy. She stood before him in such exquisite beauty and queenliness of air that he became disconcert. ed, and utterly forgot the speech he had prepared for her. He areas and made reeven the officere; and what is this which Clare O'Donoghue tells me of your proposal marriage the other day to Miss MoCarthy ? Sarely, Oarter, your assurance and preten sions do not rise to such a summit as that !' Crater winced beneath the sarcasm of the rebuke, and he had much to do to restrain an

insulting retort. "I got a feoting in the garrison that I might serve the boys in the places about-

that I could warn them when there was danger, and give them information that woold help them in their plans. And as for the other matter," assuming a supplicating look and tone, "oan your reverence blame me if my heart went where many other heart in the country would go if it only dared-to lovely Nora McCarthy ? 1 will make her a lady, father ; she shall have comfort and wealth for the rest of her days ; perhaps your

reverence would speak for me." "Nover, sir !" burst from the priest in

righteons indignation ; "sconnr would I read the burial sorvice over Nora McCarthy's offin then ever consent that she should become vour wife." Carter could no longer control himself. "Then that roof which covers her now shall

shelter her no more. She shall go out to the pauper that she is, she and Clara O'Donoghue -I have here the tool of eviction." He

shook one of the papers in his grasp. "My home shall be open to them," replied the prices, "and may Heaven forgive me Morty Carter, for my past trust in you. I but follow the reliance which that good man, Cairn O'Donoghue, now gone to his reit placed in you ; but when I pledged myself to be ever the friend and adviser of his motherless children, I did it, deeming that you, as their legal guardian, would be as true to your responsibilities. If through my too simple trues in you I have unknowingly permitted you to do them any wrong, my God torgive me, and may He fergive you, Morty Oarter I''

The priest turned away in the direction of the cottage which Carter had just left, and the latter, looking after him in speechless rage, muttered : "That's the way, is it ? I'm found out

am I ? then, begorre, it's my turn now. I'll have my revenge ; there's actaing to stop me. The affianced of Oarroll O'Donoghue, is she maybe when Carroll O'Donoghue, hears something he won't be so ready to claim her as his affianced, even if he should get the chance

IOWA FALLS, IO., May 14, 1889.

My wife was troubled with nervcusness for over a year, when I was induced to give your medicine a trial, and now she is entirely well,

LONDON, May 8 -- It is stated upon semi

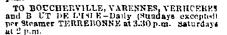
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law

which govern the operations of dices in admitrition, and by a careful application of the time properties of well-selected Cocos. Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavored theverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of duct that a constitution judicions use of such articles of such that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong crough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maia-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a latsi shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." - Givil Service Gazette. Made simply with boldars water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: milk. thus:

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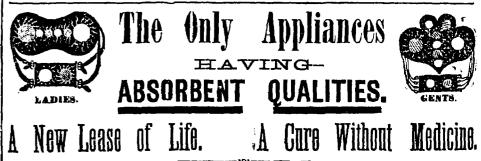


at 2 p.m. LOBGTEUIL FERRY—From Longuenil, 5 a m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, com-moneting at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See the table.

TO LAPRAINLE-From now until 5th May, S a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 25th May, 7 n.m. n wh and 5 p.m. sumdays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to lat September, from Mon-real, 6.30 a.m., nong, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

a.m., noon and 4 and 5.15 p.m. EXCUBSION9-Commencing Saturday. May 3rd, by teamer TERREBONNE, every saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contreesour, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

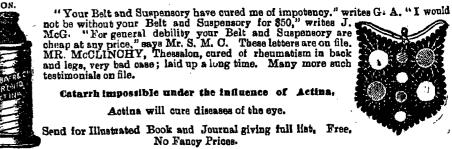
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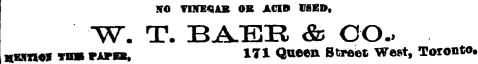
All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

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REV. OHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advice everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in tea Delt and Acount. Schwardr A. E. DOISTORD, SacKulle, N.S., auvise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St. a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 441 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actins. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatics and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia. after being latd up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agness Street, oured of sciatics in aix weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Sincce Street, cured of one year's elecp-lesences in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. MoKAY, Queen Street, tobacconist, oured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEF, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DIELLA OLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Charence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Charence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD Poison.







to the interview."

and I cheerfully recommend Kosnig's Nerve Tonic to any person afflicted with nervousness. Yours truly,

l arise.

MICHAEL EATON.

Stanley A British Agent.

official authority that on his journey to the coast with Emin, Stapley made treaties in the interest of England with all the tribes along the coast from Lake Albert Nyanza to Bogamoya. These treatles, it is asserted, are now in the Foreign Office, where they will be held until necessity for, their publicity shall

to do se.' (To be continued.)

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Secrets of the Toilet.

There is a society man about town whose greatest veration in life is his increasing baldness. He petuantly asks why men alone should suffer in this respect, leaving woman exempt. I tried to recall seeing a baldhead. ed woman, but failed. Strolling east a few doors past Marshal Field's, on Washington street, I dropped into a hair dressing estab. lishment, where I was known and could ask questions without seeming impertinent, says a writer in the Chicago Herald.

I was told there by the proprietor that the reason for this is natural. He said-"Women tike much beit r care of their hair than do Come into our hair dressing parlor and men. I will show you something worth sasing." He led me int) a large room having much the appearance of an elegant'y appointed barber shop, with this marked difference, that before each mirror a comfortable chair took the place of the upholstered barber's chair. "Now this," he said, "is our establish-

ment. On busy days every chair is occupied -just think of it-twenty-three hair dressers busy all day long, and the shop filled with ladies awaiting their opportunity. What do they require done ? They have their hair trimmed, dressed, shampooed, and many come regular three or four times a week. Do you see these six little rooms in the rear ? Well, frequently ladies who find their hair growing less thick than formerly have their heads shaved here, and, of course, temporarily wear wigs. And what are these funnel shaped stoves for ? They are for drying the hair quickly and thoroughly after the sham-boo. Do you now understand why women seldom become bald ?'

Just then his partener came into the room. "The professor," he said, "is an artist and has a reputation in London as well as in Paris, and now that you are here I hope he will tell you about our school of hair dressing -the first and only one in America." The professor was evidently proud of his school and voluable in its praise. He explained that classes met there in the evening twice each week. " These classes," he said " are taught everything necessary to make a perfact hairdresser. Our young wo-men come here on class night, and it is their hair, they are taught t, out, to comb

and to dress. "When they are awkward or rough, our young women quickly check their faults, and they soon become very expert and gentle. It is very different from practicing on dummies. Oar school is well patronized and very suc cessful, and we supply many establishments with educated hair dressers in western cities. Surely Chicago has many things many peo-ply little dream of and the school of nairdressing is certainly one of them."

A Strange Sight.

EA writhr says : "I have seen a woman profeasing to love Christ more than the world, olad in a tilk dress costing \$75; making up | and trimming of same, \$10; bonnet, or an apoligy for one, 35 ; velvet manule, \$1 50 ;] dismond ring, \$500 ; total, \$1,100 - al: hung upon one frail, dying worm. I have asen her in a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York wipe her eyes upon an expensive embraidered handkerchiefs at the story of their suffirings, and when the contribution box came round take from a well filled portemonnale of costly workmanship twenty five cen's to aid the society formed to promote their welfare.

Sex in Litersture.

It is not to be wished that women should affect mannishness in their writing any more than that men should become womanish. There is a ground upon which both can meet on terms of equality, retaining their separate astributes and yet exchanging them to some extent-that is, the ground of their art. Coleridge was, perhaps, the first thinker who braught out distinct'y the principle that the highest creative genius in a man musi

many children she had to support. "We do not count them when we love them," she said. Thus it is with duty : he who loves it often

goes beyond the limit, but he does not perceive it. L tus not count too much what we do for others, or try to measure the extent of our devotion; the calculation casts a coolness into the soul, and this coolness communi-

she replied simply. Another was asked how

ost is itself to all our actions. Do you know, my friend, why your accompliabed duty neither extisties yourself nor | ing other metals from their ores electricity others? Because it is not joyously done and appears in a wrong light. The juy which fils the heart during work gives to duty a radiance which charms the eyes of those who see it, and communicates to it also a softness which saves it from wounding others who cannot do as well. Again, the joy which fills the heart is a lever which aids us to raise engrmous masses that otherwise would

frighten us. "If I sing n:t," said a laborer, "I will not soffice for my work."

Sing you, also; let your heart sing as it sang in these first days. The refrain of the heart, which the los, donbiless, do not re-peat, but which is heard in heaven, and multiplies our strength, consists of these words : I love and I am loved, -G Iden Sands.

General Notes.

Hot sunshine will remove soorch.

Sanshine is superior to drugs for many physical ille.

The best liquid for classing old brass is a solution of uxalic sold.

them from rusting.

A damp cloth dipped in common sods will brighten tin ware easily.

A few cloves on the pantry shelves will effectually drive away ants.

A lett a ginger in doughnuts will render them less liable to absorb the fat.

It does not pay no cultivate two acres and reap only what one should produce.

These are the dread pneumonia days. You cannot be too careful to avoid culis and draughts.

Let people at large understand that a dose of castor oil is better in dysettery than all the cholers mixtures,

Apples will not frosze if covered with a linen cloth, nor a pie nor a cust and burn if in the oven with a dish of water.

Biscuits can be waimed to be as good as when just baked by placing them in the oven dry, covered closely with a tin.

Two apples kapt in a cake box will keep moderately rich cake moist a grest length of time if the apples are renewed when withered.

A place of saft soap and starch will take atains out of had ticking. Spread it on the spots and when dry scrape it off and wash with a damp spread

There is much virtue in simple remedies. Apply h t water to strains ; cold water for influmations ; t y asweat for a cold and disting when you feel out of sorts.

Wet blotting paper in strong solution of saltpeter, dry it, and burn a piece three inches equiro on a plate la the el eping room and is will afford quick relief in laving organisms on these bodies, or else-as astoms.

Nothing is more soothing for burns or the the injured place. It is easily procured and is mure cooling than sweet oil and cotton,

poured from the pot is the weakest of the decoction.

In nervous prostration rest and sleep are the first indispensible conditions. A charge is always in order to make them possible. The dist must be generous, the food well mastlestid and eaten slowly.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

It is more than likely that in the application of electricity will be found the solution of most of the mechanical and chemical diffionlities that have hitherto bafiled inventors. Already we have the promise that through its agency the magical metal aluminum will be cheaply extracted from clay. In separatis employed cheaply and efflotively. Most fascinating of all to the scientific explorer is the untrodden field of electro-chemitry. Already the mineral corundum, the hardest known substance next to the diamond, has been melted by the all conquering electric spark. An English electrician, Mr. Parsons, announces that he has succeeded in making diamond dust. He was endeavoring to produce a hard carbon for incandescent and arc lights. He placed a mixture of charcoal, clay and some other substances in a strong steel cylinder, subjected it to hydraulio pressure and then passed the electric current through it. On the surface of the charcoal was deposited a grate powder that scratched the diamond. He therefore concluded it was diamond dust. An English engineer named Webster, bas found in electricity a sure agent for the decomposing and purifying of city sewage. It has been known in all time that thander storms palified the sir, but nebedy has apparently thought hitherto of applying the principle to impurities on the surface of the cast's. Webster's method was to pass a strong elsceric current through a sewage tank Kerosene applied to unused stoves will keep in which were at intervals iron plater, which served as electrodes. It may be that here is an easy solution of a problem with which great cities have in all time grappled unsucossafully. It may be that through eleotricity we shall yet find a means of purifying the pelsoned soil of cities and even of supplying to their vitisted atmosphere those life giving qualities for want of which the poor in crowded tenement houses languish and die.

> It is claimed that wall paper can be made In such a way that the passage of low tension electric currents will neat it moderately warm t) the touch, and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

One of the experiments made by the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission was in regard to the effect of feminine dress. Plaster of Paris jackets were put on female monkeys to imitate stays, and tight bandages were se-cured around the waist to resemble the bands of the perficoate. Under these advantages the monkeys died very quickly when chloroform was administered.

A metoorite fell at Migheni in Russia, on the 9th of June last, which was remarkable in containing about 5 per cent. of organic matter, in the shape of a yellow substance readily combustible and soluble in alcohol, closely resembling resin. It also contained 2 per cent. of an inorganic body which is, apparently, a metallic sait of a new element alied to tellurium, although it has not been fully investigated. The presence of organic matter in this celect al visitor is certainly an extraordinary occurrence, and must be held to indicate either the previous existence of seems more probable-that under certain conditions, such as we may suppose to prevail in scalds that to pour the write of an egg over the interior of the earth, carbon and hydrogen may units to form organic substances. Oue of the considerable items of casting the

incandescent electric lamo is the expense of When sever loups of tes of equal strength | exhausting the glass bulb of the oxygen and are wanted, pour a it le inco each cup and nit ogen of the air, which has hitbents been then fill in inverse order. The tes first done by mercurial pumps. A new vacuum pump, built of metal has recently been invented by Adolph Barrenberg of Samerville, Mass. At an excipition trial a vacuum was produced of glass bulbs in five minutes more completely than could be obtained in the glass mercurial pumps in as many hours, and prepared glass bulbs, with carbon filsments, re exhausted in about one minute so com

sounds at all. Green allk gives sound best in red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others. The discovery is a strange one and it is thought more wonderful things will come from it. -- Art Journal.

An American inventor has jumped over the heads of the guuners and proposes to deal out death and destruction in a much more wholesome way than they can accomplish. His scheme is to produce artificial lightning. "Thus far the experiments have been confined within narrow limite, but with the use of a small dynamo att sched to my invention, he says, "a slight shock can be produced ef-fective enough to kill flies in a 20x20 room. With the use of powerful dynamos a flash of lightning can be directed against an army a mile or more away, and without injury to the party operating the gup, scattering death and consternation among troops. With powerful dynamos thousands of soldiers can be killed at a flash, and a number of flashes are enough to dettroy an army."

H. A. Bryden, in his new book, "Kloof and Karroo" thus describes the progress of education among the babeens, in South Africa -"Some years back some one babeon, having come across the dead body of a mileh goat, discovered and extracted the milk-bag, and, like Eve, 'saw that it was good,' His discovery must have been quickly imparted to his feliows, for the Karroo farmers began to find their milch goats ripped up by these brutes solely for the sweet and inscious milk, The baboons, too, becoming accustomed to butchering, presently turned their altintion to the flesh, and will now destroy kids-and. if they can manage it, geats-for their firsh alone." A similar observation has been made with reference to the sheep-killing parrot of Now Zealand.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE NEW SEEDED FIELDS.

It will be strange, if after the very singular winter we have experienced, the meadowsnewly seeded fields especially-do not show bad effect; from the siternate freezing and thawing, and with so lit le covering of snow. Add to this the considerable amount of los that has been upon some of the fields, and the prospect does not look very promising for much of a crop of clover. The newly seeded fields last fall were looking finely, but if they should come through the winter fairly well, it will be as much as can be expected of

them. Something will depend upon the weather we are now having. Wit i plenty of rain and warm weather, the grasses will be stimulated to do their best, but if it should be dry, a short crop of hay may be anticipated. Ww should do our best, however, to avert this by every means in our power. The trouble with winter killing of grasses will be largely with the clover, which is eatily thrown out of the ground by the freezing and thawing. Where this is the case, going over the fillds as it is dry enough with a roller may be of some benefit in pressing the roots back

agsin, Sometimes on these newly seeded fields there will be spit: where there failed to be a catch of grass. On these places more seed should be sown as soon as possible. If a considerable portion of a field is bare of grass and it is not desirable to plow, it may be advisable to now lightly of oats or barly with the grass seed and harrow

In some cases where fields have looked very unpromising early in the season, when rains have fallen there has been great improvement,

some bare pieces rather than to have little or no crop. But the idea should be to get back again the grass as soon as may be and with as little impoverishment to the soil as possible. This can be done in one way by restocking to grass with some grain crop the pressut sea-

> A practical dairyman writing to the New York Times says a mistake is oft a made m the use of hot water in cleaning dairy utensils. Hot water makes milk ourd tuscluble and hard and tough, so that when uten-lie are scalded before they are theroughly clean ed from the remains of sour milk, the curd solidified in the pores of the wood and hacomes a permanet agent of inhechief. Any alkali dissolves curd of milk ; and after first weil riveing the utensils, and especially the churn, with cold water, a solution of commun noda or saleratos (carbonats of notasb) nav be very usefully employed to complete t in ramoval of all traces of the sour milk. Then another rinsing with cold water and followed by scalling with boiling water and a finishing dashing of cold water, sl says pure, will com plete the work.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

DEVEREUX-HUGHES - Nicholas Devereux, cillest son of the late Laurence Devereox. of Rickland Collinge, Wexford, to An sie, only daughter at F. D. Hugher, Gass. DIXON - HARGHTON-Augustus E. Dixon,

M. D., Posteror of Chemistry, Queen's C. II ye, G. Isay, eldest son of Way-field H. D. x. u, E. q., Dunovan, Bills t, to Nina, el 1965, daughter of Wilfred Haughton, Ardn hue, Howth, co. Dablin.

O'GRADY-HUNT- Hugh Massy O'Grady, Ossilgarde, C. Lemerick, to Mary, scoold daughter of Vore Hunt, J P., High Park, Topp ravy.

OWER-COBLETT-Robert J Power, of London, to E zad Codett, cliest daughter of Joseph Corlett, Waterford.

DIED

BARRY-Richard Barry, Currabegh House, Kdourry, Biseny-At Charleville, Owen Binchy, 68

3.0-518. BLACK-At 121 Long Bog, Derry, John Klask.

BRAZILL-At Lation, Newmarket-on Fergus, Correland, only son of the late Martin Braz II

BURKE-Mary, wife of Thomas Burke, W. + hmaster, Castleland. BYESE-A: Inch quire, Ballytore, James

Byrne.

BYRNE-A: Blackwater, John, only son of Joan Byrne, National Teacher, Blackwater, 15 years

COSTFLLOE-A: 4 Custle street, Nenagh, P. Cost Hos. DOHERTY-At Backhill, Mary, relict of the

1. . Tuomas Ditterty, S5 years. DOHERTY-At Monreagh, Thomas Doherty,

52 years, DALY-April 11, at her residence, No. 61 Glastouts road King-town, Mary, the beloved

child of Partick and Mary Daly, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. DUNNE-April 12, at his residence, Kilbride

House, P rostlington, John, the beloved father of James Danne, aged 78 years, fortified by the consulation of the Holy Catholia Church, deeply regretted.

Etmonus - At 2 Clinturk avenue, Doumdondra. Dubi n. John M. E monde, 76 years. EVANS-At Gelardstovn House, Killnean Diolin, Mary Caloline, wife of Wm, Evans, J.P.

FAHEY - As Doon, co. Limerick, John Fahey, S2 years. Mixed cowings of grain, for feeding, are

FEENY-At Abbey street, Roscommon, Kate Feny, daughter of the late Thomas F nv.

FALLSGAN-A: Kilbride, co. Cavan, William

Galligan, Buy - Mullinghat, Rev. James Grey, GRIA -P.P., So years.

HEFFERNAN-April 13, at No. 66 Mal the late Rebert H from ,

KAVANAGH - Apr I 14, at Cooghen, Margaret Kaysungh, agod 72 years, mother of the R v. R. Kavanako, Guesserane, and of the Roy, Patrick Kavanagh, P.P., Myrtleford, Australia, desply and deservedly regrett f by her sorrosing family and a lorge encly of fetends,

Ki MMY - April 5, st the residence of his state, Mrs. J. B. Konedy, Gort, the Rev. Jath K many, the rector of St. Teresa's, San F an area, in the 6S h year of his age and 4dt s of his pricethood.

KAYANAGH .- At Moneygarrow, co. Wexford, A one, when of Michael Kayanagh. Kikwas - M. Chere, r. or. Drogheda, O.pt.

Edward Kirwan, 63 years.

of the lass listrick Lynch, 90 years. Lynch-At Virginia, Mrs. Bridget Lynch,

Thi cears. Metterna -- Miss Bridget McGuirk, toacher

The farmer who has a muck swamn on his farm has a mine of wealth. Every ton of pure swamp muck, that consists of decayed

vegetable mat er free from sand, is werth from one to three dollars per ton as it lies on the bank after having been dug t so or three months and drained. Is contained from one and a half to three per densed hitrogen, inert

resulting in a crop of hay. It necessary it would be better to plow

and insoluble, it is true, but made casily available by judicfors treatment. At the price of inert nitrogen in fert list re that cont dued in a ton of good muck is worth from two to six

Crease.

dellare, counting the price at ten cente per pound, Themands of farmers buy nhrogen in fertil z.rs at nearly double this price, when by making compose the muck they may get from twenty to sixty pounds of available nitrogen from every ton of it. The winter scalar is the last time for working in a swamp, making arains, and get ing out the muck.-American Ag. 1 ulcu

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orders for books or letters for advice should be

the best for the farmer, being hardy and of

good size-dressing, when in market con-

Clover honey is clear, but possesses a pecu-

liar tang or smarty taste; buckwheat pro-

duces a brownish hue and a ration strong

obaracteristic taste, basswood wakes a clear,

heavy-bedied honey, of mild flavor, and is generally considered the best of all; and

apple-blossoms produce a light-amber-colored

I hose who have had experience in feeding

sugar best. to hogs consider them of great

value. We have lately heard of a case where

high price to feed their hogs. The sugar boot

from the large amount of sugar and water

and the small amount of fibre it contains, is

easily digested and at the same time very nu-

tritions. As a counter irritant when fed with

corn to hoge they are doubtiess worth bushed

gaining favor among improving farmers. With oats and barly, and in some cases

yield of the mixture as they can get of the

oats alone, and a bushol of the same is worth

much more as it isk food. Mixed grain makes

an excellent been for any kind of stock, and

the growing of it in this way is on the in-

with wheat added, they are getting to nuch

farmers in Nebraska bought sugar beets at a

honey of mild flavor, but not guite equal to

dition, to meet the most expeting tastes.

directed as above.

basswood.

for bushel with corn.

NLIENCE

include the feminine quality. At a levents, every one now recognizes the truth of this ; and therefore we must accept the converse, that the greatest imaginative genius in a woman must include something of the masonline quality. The tenderness, the intuitive comprehensions of moods or set timents, the breadt 1 and int neity of motion in Robert Browning do not for a moment hide the mascaline nature of his mental action : the close-grained, robust mascularity of thought. as we may say, which is one of his greatest traits. Nor did the intellect of Mrs. Browning, though strong and direct beyond that of the average of her sex, and fitted to grapply with severe facts or hard problems, make her any the less (roly or obviously a weman in her postry. George Elliot and George Sand did the work, rurely, of men in literature, so far as atrength and grasp are concerned. They ill astrate that converse of Colaridge's proposition which I have just drawn out. Yet the last and closest analysis would be likely to reveal a prependerant influence of the writer's sex, even in George Eflot and George Sand. This is quite natural ; nor do we want to have the male or female mind transformed one into the other. E ther may include, say, an oct we of the other's natural register ; just as there are men with high tenor volces and women with deep contralte tonse, the timbre of which, however, disoriminates them. The disorimination cannot be made so easily nor so sharply in literature ; but this image will suggest my meaning. Iu fact, as was remarked before, women's writince may often be mistaken for men's. But I think it has now been shown that the woman in such a case need not lose or in any way disoredit her feminine nature --- G. P. Lathrop in North American Review for May.

For Young Women.

What girls should never forget is to be neat | Not primly so, but daintly so. The girl well got up, with irreproachable gloves and shoes that fit, though her gewn be only cotton, yet it it be well turned out may compete with the richest, whilh the slveeply dresser, who scorns or forgets to give attintion to details, is passed over by the discontented eye, though her gown may be a masterpleco of Worth.

A girl should learn to put her gown on properly. No creature living takes more head of externals than your orthodox man. He may not know the price, color or material of your clothes, but he will know to a nicety whether you are well or badly gowned.

One special point I would impress upon the girl who desires (as all girls do) to range themselves well, to make a good matriage-is to be gentle. The craze for vivaoity, for the tree and easy style that borders so classin on the manners of the demimonde, that distinguished the society of ten years ago, has providentially died a natural death. Nowadays men are sensible enough to look for comfort in their married lives. And surely the knowledge that one's future wife has a heart as tender as it is sympathetic should, and dees, go far to arrange a man's decision "I who sholl be the partner of his daily life.

Dana for Love.

If vaseline or butter be applied on the skin will be no discoloration. As little time as possible must be allowed to clopee after the accident until the application of the remady. To clean costs : Take of ammonia two ounces, soap one ounce, soft water one quart, It can exhaust 100 lamps to a point at which and a reaspoonful of ratep.ter; shake well, and let the mixture stand a few days. Pour in not over one minute. From this it will be enough on a cost to cover the grease spot ; seen that its capacity is enormous. It is not rub well ; wash off with clean coll water.

There is nothing so good to relieve constination as a cup of hot water with a pinch of sait in it, druck before breakfast. I know of many who have tried it with benefit. Coffie made of parabed wheat or toasted pumps, and are of a uniformal quality as recrusts will check summer complaint, if taken in time.

It is said that vasilene is growing in favor as an emollient for above. Take a pair of aboes, especially the shoes worn by la lies. when they become hard and rusty apply a coasing of vaseline, rubbing wil, with cloth, and the leather will at once become soft and pliable and almost impervious to wat r.

Excellent | q iid bining may be made with one onnos of best pulverized Prussian blue and half an ounce of pulverized exails add added to one quart of soit water. I'me bins being dissolved by the acid, it is evenly distributed in the water, thus avoiding the specks often seen when the powdered bluing is used.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical society Dr. Biake stated that ex raction or incluion of teeth was unnecessary. He was able to oure the most desperate case of southache, he said, unless the case was connected with rheumstiam, by the application of the following remedy to the tooth : Alum. raduoed to an impalpable powder, two dram : : nitrous spirite of ether, seven] drams ; mix and apply to tooth.



Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.55. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemisnes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infaltible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LACEOIX JR., Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne st., corner Sa Elizabeth st. tf

Affection can withstand very severe storms of rigour, but no at long polar frost of downright indifference. Love will subsist on wonderfully lit lo hope, but not altogether without it.



Never neglect the health of your Children A mother had eight children, when the during the Summer season. If they suffer from supported by her daily labors. "Rew do Jos manage?" she was asked, "to maintain on the summer analyse of the summer support of the summer super super support of the summer support of the summer super super super super super during the Summer season. If they suffer from

Sec.

plitly that they could be lighted without Immediately after a blow of anykind there danger of destruction to a filament. Not only is this new phunp effect vo in its work, but it has such a great power of exhaustion that it will do alone what would require hundreds of m-reurial pumps to accomplish. electricity can be turned on to the earbons a large machine for the work it does, and jusing Norwegian canned milk, which has the will not poison those who work with it, as is the case with the mercurial pumps, and the lamps made by it are botter, will the mixture of butter fate almost exactly as burn longer than those made by the glass | the product came from the cow. This Norgard vacuum.

> Mitscherlich has applied the bisulphate process for reducing wood to the production of a fiber from wood which can be spun Thin beards or letne free from knots, but of any desired width, are cut into atrips in the direction parallel with the grain, and are then boiled in a boiler containing a solution of sulphurous acid or blauphaty. This boiling efforts disintegration without requiring that the strips of boards shall be reduied to very small pieces. At r boiling the wood, it is dried in the open air or in specially constructed drying rooms. By thus drying the oroduct, the fiber, which is originally very week, and tends to break at the slightest strain, becomes comparatively it ong and does not resame its very breakable condition on the addition of water. By continued treatment of the word the fibers become at length so pliable and isolated from each storer that they can be employed directly for cearse filament . After drying they are combed in the direction paralel with the fibers by means of devices previded with pins or testh, in a manper similar to the operations for combing flax, corten, cto., but with the difference that the pins or teeth of the apparatus must be made very strong. The separation of the extract-able matter from the fiber produced by belling the gums and soluble organic matter can be effected at any time. It is, however, preferably effected after the fiber has been spun into threads, etc.

One of the most wonderful discoveries in science that has been made within the last | use sour cream for is to break up the caselne year or two is the fact that a beam of light preduces sound, A beam of sunlight is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel that contains lampblack, colored allk or worsted, other substances. A disc having slits or openings out in is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to out it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow. On putting the ear to the glass vessel, strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. Recently a more wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. The dise is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now, place the sar to the vessel containing the slik, weel or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if know that ducklings grow much faster than the vessel contains red worsted, and the chicks, and come at a time when the best green light fishes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard at least one hundred and forty eggs a year, when the red and blue parts of the rainbow and will begin when six months ohl. The

son. If there is manure, put in ou ; if not it will be an excellent plan to give a dressing of A t phosphate. This will give the new seeding a fine start, and then if another fall a light coat of manure can be added, there should be good resulte.

CANNED MILE.

Ustil within a short time the stowards on the large open steamers have used condensed milk almost exclusively. We are now told, says the Rural New Yorker, that many are merit of being already for use as well as being without change of form, and preserving wegian milk is prepared by a patent process which is so simply that it is quiet surprising that it ever could be pate it d or that it was not made use of long ago. The milk is heated to 110 degrees, then cooled to 50 degrees. then heated to 110 degrees again and again cooled, then heated to atou: 100 degrees and at once placed in the case and perfectly sealed. After boing treated in this way, it is said to keep perfectly for months in tin cans. er even fer several days after being taken from them. Oream taken from this cauned milk makes an excellent butter. It is confidently expected that the canned milk will be offered for sale at all grocery and provision stores in England within a few years. Why not in this country ? The process is said to be the result of efforts made by dairymen in Norway to provide a profitable use for surplus milk at milk factories. We have an abundance of surplus milk in this country. Why can we not have experiments made to test the value of this patent here ! This is a good chance for our experiment stations to show their interest in practical dairy mat-

WHY CREAM IS SOURED.

ters.

I wish some of the butter makers who read this would take some sweet cream, sweet as possible, dilute it one-fourth with fairly strong brine, and churn it at 58 degrees. Then take some of the buttermilk, set it in water, both on the stave, and see if they can succeed in melting any butter fats out of it. can see no reason why if we churn sweet cream aright, it will not all come. All we and albumen, and we can quickly do this with water and salz. Then the buttermilk can all be taken out of the butter. The great trouble has been that this sweet cream would held too much buttermilk, and so would more quickly go t; the bad. The taste of sweet cream batter as ordinarily made is not the tasts of butter at al ; but of the things which are in it. The fact is, that two-thirds of the people who talk so learnedly about builtin flavor, never mat with it, but have butter. milk, sour cream or salt mixed up in different proportions in their minds, and have assumed that the artificial was the genuine flavor .-Hoard's Unknown.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Two varieties of squash cannot be grown near each other without danger of mixing. The same rul ; applies to corn.

Those who have never raised ducks do net prices for chicks have passed. Dacks will lay The fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no Pakin is a creamy white, by many considered Newman.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE WITH OUT WORK.

Great curiosity was shown as to who was favored by Fortune in the Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday) April 15 Gen'is G. T. Bennregard of La, and Jubal A. Early of Va, as usual gave ther personal atten-tion to the entire distribution. Ticket No. 21,-303 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in twentieths as \$1.00 cach. One was held by Mrs. M. Tandy, Nyack, N.Y. : and John S. Lewis, Meriden, Conn.—one collected through First National Bank, Jersey Ci y, N.J.; one beld by A. S. Anderson, Chroage, Ill.; one by Bell & Eysters Back, Duluta, Minn.; one by Otis Eiwerds, Bostod, Mass.; one by a Correspondent, Verdi, Nevada; one by Philip Reichwin, Indianapole, Ind.; one by Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, Unicago III : on by Thos L. Watkins, West End. Central S C.; one by J. O. Higgs, Conwsy, Ark, etc Ticket No. 27,994 drew the Second Uapibal Prize of

\$100,000, also sold in twentieths. Oue to Mrs. Bernard Manning, 1014 Walnut St., St. Lyuis, Mo. ; one to James Forest, Philadelphia, Pa. one to Metropolitan National Bank, Concego Ill. ; one to Richard Fuzpatrick, 318 Apple St. Peoria, Ill.; one to H.C. A. Vialle, Boston, Mass.; one to F. D. Osgoud, Boston, Mass.; one to O. H. Thul, Ohicago, 111.; one to Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo; one to Shos. Carty. Cortland, N Y.; etc. Ticket No. 41,660 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000 sold in twentieths, one to W. H. Durham, 224 So. Front So., Philadelphia, Ps. : one to Auglo Oslifornian Bank, San Francisco, Osl, ; one to G. Monigomery, 33 Bunker Building, Kansas Outy, Mo. : one to L. L. Saab, Chicago, Ill. ; one to M. F. Tabler Norborne, Mo.; one to Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ill.; one to Alexander Co. National Bank, Cairo, Ill.; one to R B. Warden. 876 Dauphine St. New Orleans, La., etc. Ticket No. 71.088 drew the Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000. It was sold in twentieths also, one to a Correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Mrs Col. Grayson Tyler, Buckland Va; oue to Third National Bank, Louisvill, Ky.; one to Robt, H. Dorsey, station F. Oncinnati, Ohio; etc. All information desired can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

There is m re gen us, more poetry, more thought in one med weal building than in all the tame and idealess edifices of modern construction pat together, -- Unristian Reid,

The Blessed Sacrament is that Presence which makes a Ostaolic church different from every other place in the world ; which makes it as no other place can be-hely.-Oardinal

drum sgue Not ast School. MALONE-At No. 11 B korbusy, Mr. James

Module, for S0 years the manager of Messers I. N. Russel & Sons retail establishment, L'merick.

Moong-March 26, at his residence, Nuns' Loand Galw-y, fortified by all the r tes of Holy Church, Oppoin Lourence Moore, Harbor Maper, only substituting son of the late Captain J the Maore, It N.

McSnanky - April 5 at Bollintrillick, County Sligo, Maria, wife of Patrick McSharry, and daughter of John G dlagher, aged 29 years, after a hogering illness, burns with Corlation resign t on, fortified with the r t a of the Cashelle Church.

O'MEARA-April 6, at No. 6 Lower Gloucrater place, William, youngest con of the I t . Sorgeant John O'Mears, Thirty-ninth R gement, aged 22 years.

O'CONSOR-At Ardeurloy Cottage, Sligo, Sarah O Cannor.

COLLEY-At the Convent of Morcy, Mount Sant Porick, Downpatrick, Isabella, in rel gion Seter Mary Patrick Joseph, in the 35 h year of her age, and 17 h of her religious life,

UINLAN-A: Doneralle, Jeremiah Quinlan, 90 years

REDMOND-At Billygerrett, C'onevan, Mrs. Baril Radmond, 78 years.

COTT-At 194 Clonitif. road, Dublin, W .Lier, zon of the late Poter Scort, Merchant, of Dablts.

SOMERVILLE-At Irish street, Strabane, John S merville, for a long number of years terflig manager at Datry for the Strabane Steamboat Company. Steamboat Company. SKELLY-April 16, at Conmellon, West-

meach, Mionael, third eldest con of William Skelly, Cloum: Lon.

CULLY-On the night of the 7th instant, at L ughilisatiown House, County Dublin, Emma, the beloved wife of Vincent Scally. SUTCLIFFE-April 7, at the residence of her dauguter, Mes Dunne, No. 38 Prussia at., El z beth Sateliffe, aged 66 years.

WEENY-April 5, at her reaidence, Eyre court, Morgaret, aged 40 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Sweeny.

LALBOT-April 10, at her residence, No. 139 Putbeboro' road, of rapid consumption, Maggie, the beloved wife of James Talbot, and fourth daughter of Mr. James Bolger, late of No. 1 Bachelor's Walk, aged 24vears.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

The Burlington Route, C B. & Q. R R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at Haif Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive hand folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Ubicago, 111.

[M26, A9,16, M7,14]

What we need is a point of concentration towards which to direct all our efforts. We may not reach the geal, but our work will be all the better for having been wisely directed.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klins s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marveleus cure. Treatise and \$2.90 trial botus free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Klins, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

CABLE GOSSIP.

FRICTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN AFBICA.

Flott with the

8

LONDON, May 10.-A congress of those European powers which have territorial pozsessions in Africa is rapidly becoming a nceasity, if serious complications and troubles are to be avoided. There are all the elments of a great outbreak in the seizure and parcelling out of territory which is going on in that country, often in defiance of distinct lines of limitation and treaty obligations. Some of these conflicts of interest have undoubtedly arisen out of imperfect maps, which leave important lines of demarcation in question; but they are too frequently traceable to a spirit of aggression which threatens mischief. The partition of an imperfectly explored country, like the central region of Africa, is an undertaking best with many diffi mities and perile. Great Britian, Ger-many, Portugel, Belgium, France and Italy, are all more or less concerned in what is taking place there, and each has interests which it is anxious to protect. The friction which Istely arease between Eagland and Portugal was only an illustration of what may occur at any moment between other powers that may seek to expand their possessions in Africa.

OBJECTIONS TO DR. PETERS' METHODS.

"The rough-riding in which Dr. Peters is indulging may delight the Chauvinists of Berlin, but it is a high-handed process which meither England nor any other interested pewer can be expected to tolerate. Granted that the boundary line in some parts of the country may be disputable-for the maps are being continually amended-the possession of doubtful territory is not to be decided by the rude methods to which Dr. Peters is resort-ing. The fixing of dispated limits can only be left to friendly agreement and it is certain. ly to the interest of both Great Britain and Germany that the predatory incursions of the authorized agent should be discouraged."

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A BARGAIN.

" The sgreement arrived at between England and Germany in 1886 and 1887 as to the delimitation of territory in East Africa are not to be set sside by the pretence that the boundaries then marked out were not suffisientiy definits. Just as there must be two parties to an agreement, so must there be two to its abrogation if a peaceful solution of the difficulties is to be reached."

The fact is, Anglo-Africans now believe that the Emperor of Germany and his responsible advisers do not desire to keep within the lines adopted when that Power entered into competition with England in the work of developing East Africa.

GERMANY GROWING AGGRESSIVE,

The policy of Germany is in fresh hands. Prince Bismarck was known to be average to doing anything that would tind to interfere with English Interests in East Africa. But his successor, General Caprivi, is not so favorably disposed toward maintaining intact the agreement of 1887; hence the new expedition of which Emin Pasha is in charge renders it the more necessary that there should be a clear understanding as to the precise boundaries of English and German territories if serious trouble is to be averted. England's recent trouble with Portugal and the present uncertainty as to the intentions of Germany clearly show the need of a better understanding than now exists between all the powers interested in the partition of the Dark Continent which is now being carried out by methods more or less dangerous or aggressive.

progress. Conservative organizers received the "tip" a few weeks ago, and the first use they made of it was to oirculate some bun-



BAKING POWDER Has been the favorite with

thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes domestic manufactures. The plea that our infant industries need the protection which thus impoverishes the farmer and consumer is, intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

selves, with supreme but transient enthusiasm, te Frederic Mistral or to Pushkin, to Omar Khayyam or to Amiel ; and an inexperienced many atrive folteringly to belleve that they were acquisinted with the Rubalyat before the date of Mr. Vedder's illustrations, and that he diary of a half-Germanized Frenchusz, submerged in a speculative and singularly cheerless philosophy, represents the includent a food for which they are comthe intellectual foed for which they are craving .- Agues Reppiler in the Atlantic Menth-

GOLD IN IRELAND.

A Rich Mize Discovered in County Cork.

ly.

DUBLIN, May S. - The Irish Times says that a rich gold mine has been discovered at Daunode, in the western part of County Cork, and that a company is being fermed to work it.

The presence of large deposits of gold in Ireland has long been suspected and several veins are known to exist, but not rich enough t) pay for the working. In some parts of the south there are mines which were worked in immemorial times with crude implements, from which gold and eliver for articles of jewelry were taken. The Irish gold is never found in sand or in the beds of rivers, but in quartz veins in the granite and limestone with which the country abounds.

In the process of quarrying several small

Since the working of geld and silver quariz Since the working of geld and silver quariz was brought to perfection in this country, there has never been a thorough search for the metal in Ireland. Veins there which it would not previously pay to work might now be made exceedingly prefitable, and the dis-covery of one mine, as described in the tore-roing despatch, may lead to the country being prospected and the creation of a new source of industry and national wealth In the British Museum and In the Royal Museum at Dublin are many amulats, bracelets, chains, and other ornaments of gold worn by the Irish kings, which are of Irish workmanship and origin.

BISHOP BORGESS.

He Died at Kalamszoo, Michigan, on the Morning of Saturday, May 3,

The Right Rev. Caspar H. Borgess, third Bishop of Debroit, died at Father O'Brien's residence in Kelamasoo, Mich., on Saturday morning, May 3.

IMPENDING GENERAL ELECTIONS. It cannot longer bedoutted that active pre-parations for the general elections are now in progress. Conservative organizers received (Dionysis, at St. Martin's Convent, Brown country, Ohio, and he went there accompanied by Very Rev. Dcan O'Brien, pastor of St. dreds of it was to circulate some hun. Argustine's church, Kalamazoo. He had softends of the lasfiet on the Par. enfered slightly from a cold before leaving home and this was aggravated somewhat by wet weather in Ohio. On his return to Michigan, he was indisposed, but on Sunday morning he announced to the priests of the deanery in Kalamazoo that be feltquite well again, and he was in his usual happy mood all that day-until about seven from his chair to go into the church for Vespers, he feil to the floor without any warning. The priests at once ran to his assistance and placed him in bed. On the arrival of the physicians, the members who are willing to canvas, work, it was found that the Bishop was completely paralyzed on the right side. He graw gradually worse and the Last Sacraments were adminis-tered to him by Dean O'Brien, assisted by Fathers Ryan and Mulcahy. Soon after the administration of the Last Sacraments, the Bishop's condition grew rapidly worse, and it was thought that he was dying, his power of speech being totally gone. He revived slightly, however, and continued to live, lying quietly, speechless but conscious almost up to the time of his death shortly after one o'clock on the morning of May 3.

be fully indersed by any man who loves his country, who believes that the object of our Government should be the freedom, prosperity, and Pappiness of all our people, and who believes that justice and fairness to all are necessary conditions to its useful administration. It has al-ways seemed to me that the farmers of the counways seemed to me that the article of the char-try were especially interested in an equit-able adjustment of our tariff system. The indifference they have shown to the question and the ease with which they have been led away from a sober consideration of their needs their rights as related to the subject and have excited my surprise. Struggle as they may our farmers must continue to be purchasers and consumers of numberless things enhanced in cost by tariff regulations. Surely they have the right to say that this cost shall not be in-creased for the purpose of collecting unnecessabugs impoverises the farmer and consumer is, in view of our national advantages and the skill and ingenuity of our people, a hollow pre-text. The possible representation of the bless-ings of a home market should not deceive our depressed and impoverished acticulturists. There is no home market for them which does not take its instructions from the seaboard and the scaboard transmits the word of the foreign markets.

"Because my conviction that there should be a modification of our tariff laws arose principal-ly from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers comprising our farmers, our artisans and our workingmen, and because their condition has led me to protest against the present imposition, I am especially glad to see these sections of my fellow country-men arousing themselves to the importance of tariff reform."

The Irish Land Bill.

The Irish land purchase bill, which is now in dispute in the English Parliament, is a lengthy and complicated measure, almost as difficult to follow in its details as a criminal amendment or a banking bill in Canada after it has passed through committee of the House. It has over seventy sections, and as it is very rare to find a bill of twenty sections of our own Parliament which does not contradict itself. and concerning the meaning of which the lawyers do not flatly contradict one another, it may be imagined that the Irish land bill opens the way to warm arguments. Roughly speaking, it may, in the words of another, be described as follows: "The British Government is to advance

£33,000,000 for the purchase of land in Ireland on the following terms: The tenant pays an annual charge to the Government which is equal to 68 per cent. of the net rent which is now pays to his landlord. This payment is continued for forty-nine years, when the pro-property becomes his in fee simple; the Govern-ment meantime presing the landlords contributed In the process of quarrying several shart "pockets" of rich gold have been found, par-ticularly about the Lakes of Kilarney and in the neighborhood of Dungarvan, where there the neighborhood of Dungarvan, where there the difference between the interest which its land bonds will bear and the sums paid anforty-nine years hence. The financial details of the bill are drawn with great skill, and the Government seems to be amply protected against money loss."

This seems to be practically substituting the trovernment for the landlord, and therefore the trouble is by no means at an end. The instalments will sometimes be paid and sometimes not, and when the Government proceeds to collect there will be the old story retold, with "a brutal Government" substituted for "a beartless ladlord." And it is not much of a boon either. If a man has to wait forty-nine years, paying instalments meanwhile. which is practically only another name for rent, and cannot sublet or divide, or do anything but cultivate his farm until he has the fee simple, the native wit of the Irishman will be apt to find some way of describing the arrangement in a closer fitting term than any as yet used by the Government or Opposition in Parliament.

The Holy Father has conferred on Brother Joseph, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Gold Cross of the Irder pro Ecclesia et Pontifice of the zeel and devotion manifested by that Institute in connection with the Pope's Jubilee.





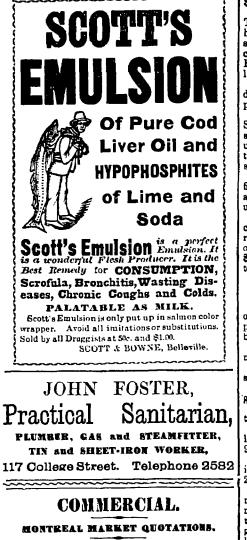
RADE - MARK

For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hue, or removing freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

other eruptions. The PERSIAN LOTION is a BONA FIDE prepa-ration, unique of its kindl. It is a true specifie for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water. When the skin is DUANT BY THE SUN, the PERSIAN LOTION proundly restores its fresh-ness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respect-able DERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respect-able DERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respect-

S. LACHANCE, proprietor,

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.



to \$1550; Hams, city sured, per lb, 1140 to 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 950 to 100; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 86 to 000; Bacon, per lb, 110 to 000; Shoulders, 000; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 550 to 420.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER - Receipts 1,115 pkgs, sgainst 866 pkgs, for the work previous. There is a goo demand in new dairy, and choice lots of Easter Townships are picked up readily at 16c, with single p-ckages of faucy bringing to to 1c more. New Morrisburg bringing about same figures, Nice fresh western has sold at 135 to 15c. In old butter sales of good Eastern Townships in lots have been made for Newfoundland shiplots have been made for Newfoundland ship-ment at 100, and a lot of old culls only brought a bid of 50. We quote new butter as follows :--Kastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c. ROLL BUTTER-Fresh Western 12c to 13c; fancy packages, 14c to 15c. A lot of inferior was sold at 10c. CHEESE.-Receipts during the week were 860 boxes, against 160 boxes for the week previous. One or two small lots of new cheese will go for-ward this week on a basis of about 94 f.o.b. here.

ward this week on a basis of about 91 f.o.b. here, but no business of any dimensions is expected to be done before the beginning of June. The April make has been picked up in the Ingersoll section at Sic to 9c, and in Belgium on Thursday 1,500 boxes were offered but no sales were reported at about 90. The Liverpool cable remains at 51s, and late cables report on improved demand.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-Receipts during the past week were 1864 packages, against 1852 packages for the week previous. Supplies are coming infreely, but the demand keeps pace and prices have remained firm since our last at 120 to 124c per dozen. New York advices to hand say that the market there is a trifle easier.

LEANS-The market still continues firm in tone and supplies are small in volume. Jobbing lots are quoted as to quality, from \$1.60 to \$1.80 old lots are quoted at \$1.50. HONEY.-Market quiet under small enquiry.

There is a fair amount old stock left over and holders are inclined to shade prices to force sales. Quotations are : Extracted, 9c to 10c, comb 14c to 15c, white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 13c to 14c per

BEESWAX.-Business very quiet, amail demand prices steady and unchanged 24c to 25c

per lb MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. - Demand steady. Sales of sugar bave been made for Western Sales of sugar have been made for Western shipment at 7c to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Quotations remain unchanged at 7c to 8c. Syrup 60c to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per tin, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in wood. We note sale of a round lot in wood $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Hors.—Fine to choice Canadian hops are firmly held at 17c to 18c per lb., fair to good are quoted at 14c to 16c. Old hops quiet and unchanged at 5 to 10c.

unchanged at 5c to 10c. HAY.-Market quiet. There is a fair amount

coming to market, but the quality chiefly ranges from indifferent to poor. Good timothy on track is quoted \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50. Fancy qualities in demand at about \$9.50

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-The market for this season is nearly APPLES-i ne market for this season is nearly over. Quotations nominal, fine russets \$4 to \$5 per bbl. good to fancy red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl. por stock \$2 to \$3, DBED APPLES.There is a quiet steady demand at 51c to 6c per 1b. EVAPORATED APPLES.—Fair demand, market steady at 12c to 12¹/₂c per 1b PINE APPICS - Receipte hold fair. Demand good at 15c to 25c each. COCOANUIS .- The market is firmer at \$4.75 to 85.00.

BANANAS.-Market fairly active, supply large. Prices for firsts, \$1.75 to \$2.50; seconds, 90a to \$1.50.

STRAWBERRIES-New York berries are arriv-

STRAWBERRIES-New York berries are arriv-ing freely and meet active sale at from 150 to 250 per basket, as to quality. POTATORS.—There is a brisk seasonable de-mand for seed potatoss, which has made the market here decidedly firmer. Prices during the week have advanced all round, making a rain of 200 to 25 use here. Factor here in or sain of 20c to 25c per bag Early Rose in car lots have sold at 80c to 90c per bag, Jobbing lots are in gool request and sales are made at

90c to \$1. VEGETABLES .- There is now a fairly good vious. Since our last report sales have tran-spired of strong bakers at \$5 50 and straight market. Egyptian onions ex steamship are quot-

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The house furnishing department at S. Cara-ley's is now replete for the ensuing season, novelties from the best markets in Europe. Ladies are invited to walk through the House-Furnishing Showrcoms at S. Oarsley's.

Go to S. Carsley's for linens of every description, bast value, lowest prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We would call particular attention to several important facts regarding our Dress Goods and Silk department.

First. In every case we buy direct from the First. In every case we ouy direct from the manufacturers, avoiding intermediate profits, which enables us to sell so muchlobesper than other retail houses. Second. Our stock is larger and more varied

than any house in Oanada, consequently ladies find no difficulty in getting suited. Thirdly. Our Silk and Dress goods buyer goes

to Europe twice a year to scoure all the latest novelties for each season. Owing to these facts the department well merits its good reputation. S. CARSLEY.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

COLORED MOHAIRS COLORED MOHAIRS

Just received 12 pieces of fine quality mohairs, 50 inches wide, \$1.10 per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

BLACK MOHAIRS BLACK MOHAIRS Now showing fine quality mohairs, specially adapted for the new accordeon plaiting style.

S. OARSLEY.

NEW LINE 33c NEW LINE 33c

Beautiful line of all-wool fancy plaids and checks, suitable for children's dresses. These are marked below wholesale prices.

S. CARSLEY.

STRIPED SATIN OLOTH STRIPED SATIN CLOTH

In all the desirable shades, Double Fold 58c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

A REAL BARGAIN A REAL BARGAIN

Just put into stock 25 pieces of half-mourning dress goods, 15c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

PURE WOOL BEIGE PURE WOOL BEIGE

A few pieces of all-wool beige 125c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

EMBROIDERED ROBES EMBROIDERED ROBES

Just to hand a limited quantity of Embroidered Robes in the best shades, \$8.50

S. CARSLEY.

COL.' GROS GRAIN SILKS marked half price. Ask to see these goods ; 55c gros grain silk, worth \$1.10 S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. GIRLS' REEFERS, NAVY \$2.10 GIRLS' REEFERS, NAVY 2.10 CIDLS REFERS DRAB 210 GIRLS' REEFERS, DRAB 2.10

to \$10.

nell Commission's report headed "Found Guilty." This is to be followed by other literature in the same veins. The Liberals are busy electing candidates by means of the new committee, and stimulating the local organizations to greater activity. Even if the appeal does not come this year it must surchy come next year, so that the time for necessary preliminary work is short. The political committee of the National Liberal club is also active, and is taking staps to obtain a list of lend vehicles and speak, in London or claewhere.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND RITUALISM.

It is learned that the Archbishop of Canterbury has written his judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. It is rumored that the judgment is against the sltar lights, but that it declines to deal with the question of making the sign of the cross in the act of bleasing, or the question of absolution, these being purely personal acts, not au-thorized or ferbidden in the book of common prayer.

The Fads of Oulture.

These passwords of culture, although their functions remain always the same, va y greatly with each succeeding generation ; and, as they make room in turn for one another, they give to the true and modest lovers of an author a chance to enjoy him in peace. Wordsworth is now for example, the cherished friend of a tranquil and happy band, who read him placidly in green meadows or by their own firesides, and forbear to trouble themselves about the obstinate blindness of the disaffected. But there was a time when battles royal were fought over his fame, owing principally, if not altogether to the insulting pretensions of his followers. It was then considered a correct and seemly thing to vaunt his peculiar merits, as if they riflected a shadowy grandeur upon all who praised them, very much in the spirit of the little Australian bey who said to Mr. Froude : "Dod't you think the harbor of Sydney does us great credit ?" To which the historian's characteristic reply was : "It does, my dear, if you made it." Apart from the prolonged and pointless discussion of Wordsworth's admirable moral qualities, "as though he had been the candidate for a bishopric," there was always a deli-catuly implied claim on the part of his worshipers that they porcessed finer perceptions than their neighbers, that they were in some incomprehensible way open to influences which revealed nothing to less sabtle and discriminating souls. The same tone of heartfelt superiority is noticeable among the very ardent admirers of Robert Brownlog, who seem to be perpetually offering tranks to heaven that they are not as other men, and who evince a gentle but hum listing contempt for their unfuitiated feilow-creatures ; while Ibsen's fervent devotees dwell on the mountain tops spart. How many people I wender who believe that thep have loved Shelley all their lives, find themselves exceedingly dezed and harassed by what Mr. Freeman calls "the snares of Shelleyans," a mist of confusing chatter and distorted praise ! How many unambitious readers, who would iain enjoy their Shakespeare quietly, are pursued even to their peace-ful chimnep-corners by the perfidious devices of commentators and of cranks ! In the meanwhile, an experienced few ally them-

Gradually, peacefully, and resigned to the will of God, the good Bishop passed to his reward.

Bisbop Foley and Father Dempsey, being on Bisbop Foley and Father Dempsey, being on a visitation tour in that part of the State, hur-ried to Kalamazoo on learning of Bisbop Bor-gess' condition, and reached his bedside on Monday night. The good Bisbop was comforted in his last

moments by the attention shown to him by his successor in office, by his old friend, Father O'Brien, by others of the clergy, by the Sisters in Kalamazoo and by the laity, by whom he was beloved. Consoled and fortified with the sacraments and blessings of the Ohurch, he died in the firm hope of a happy eternity, as the reward, through the mercy of God and the merits of Ohrist, of a long life

well spent. When his remains had been prepared for in-terment, they were borne to St. Augustine's Church and placed in state before the high altar. He was vested in the robes of his office as a Bishop, with a mitre upon his head, his crozier at his right hand, a pectoral cross on his breast, his episcopal ring on his finger, and his consecrated hands clasping the chalice that symbolized the Holy Sacrifice he had so often

offered to Almighty God. On Tuesday evening, Vespers for the Dead were sung. Bishop Foley officiated. Father DeBraver and Father Baumgartner were the chanters. About fifty other clergymen were present in the sanctuary. Bishop Dwerger preached a sermon on the life of the dead Bishop, in which he paid a feeling tribute to his virtues and his work.

his virbues and his work. On Wednesday morning, the funeral took place. A Pontifical High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Bishop Foley In the sanctuary were Archbishop Elder. Bishop Watterson, Bishop Chatard, Bishop Richter, Bishop Mass, and nearly one hundred priests. Archbishop Elder preached the funeral sermon. It was a powerful and feeling discourse. While he was delivering it in the church, Bishop Mass was preaching to the crowd cutside, who were unable to gain admission, on account of the im-

Bishop's obsequies. After the last absolution, the remains were borne to a grave in the church yard, and there reverently interred.

Cleveland to the Farmer.

STEUBENVILLE, Obio, May 12.-J. A. Hill, parresponding secretary of Oak Grove Lodge corresponding secretary of Uak Grove Lodge No. 22, Farmers' Alliance, recently wrote to ex-President Oleveland enclosing a copy of the declaration of purposes of the alliance and ask-ing for Mr. Cleveland's views thereon. Mr. ling for hir, dievenand a viewe thereon. hdr. Cleveland has responded as follows :---I see nothing in the declaration that cannot



Office Hours from 9 s, m to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that for nearly a week I suffered from swelling of hand, which was super-induced by a whitlow between my thumb and index finger. At that time I felt a peculiar sensation in nerves, and also endured horrible sufferings. After consulting private physicians I was informed 1 was confident that it would take six or seven weeks before I would be able o work, and this discoursged me not a listle. I then went to see Mme. Desmarais Lacroix and it is with considerable astonishment that I now announce the complete extraction of the whitlow, as well as the complete reduction in the swelling of my hand and the thorough cessation of my sufferings. And all this was done after four days' use of the continents reduced from harbs and sold by Mme. Desmarais-Ladroix. This is without doubt a marvellous cure, and it is with pleasure that I permit the publication of this certificate, especially as I desire to give justice to whom it is due.

JOSEPH G. SAVARD, 170 Beaudry Street.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1884.

E. LACBOIX FILS,

Successor to MDME. DERMABAIS, 1263 Mignoune St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

The old wooden house, typical of the Indian, in imitation of whom we treat. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots,

Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode rate prices.

All are requested to peruse our Oertificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators,

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

rollers at \$5.00, and round lots of extra were placed at \$4.70, and as high as \$4.75 was paid for a lot at the beginning of the week, but \$4.70 is now regarded as an outside price. A car of straight roller bags was sold at \$2.35, and 2 cars straight roller in bbls. at \$5.00. Une car of winter patent at \$5.20 and 1 car do. a. \$5.50. Owing to the high price of Canadian wheat bhere is little probability of seeing lower prices in flour. Bakers are talking of advancing the

price of bread 2c per loaf. price of bread 2c per loaf. Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5 75 to \$5.90; Straight roller, \$4 80 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4 70; Superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 35; Frine, \$3.25 to \$3 75; Oity Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Strong Bakers, \$5.50; Ontario bags-superfine, \$1 85 to \$2.05; Ontario bags-fine, \$1 65 to \$1 75 to \$2.25 \$1 75; Ontario bags-extra, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

17,103 bbls against 14,476 bbls for the week pre-vious. Since our last report sales have tran-

FLOUR.-Receipts during the week were

OATMEAL, &c.—Market firm with upward tendency. Standard in bbls \$4.05 to \$4 15, and in bags \$1.95 to \$2.06 Rolled oats boxes oranges. \$3.90 to \$4.25 per bbl, and \$1.90 to \$2.10 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Spli peas \$3.75 to \$4.00. MILL FEED.-Bran continues easy and lower at \$15.00 to \$15.50 per ton. Shorts are still quoted

\$15.00 to \$15.50 per ton. Shorts are still quoted at \$17 to \$18 as to quality, and moullie at \$20 to \$21 for best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds. WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 23,445 bushels, against 1,150 bushels for the week previous. During the week there have been sales of No. 1 old hard Manitoba wheat at \$1.00 to \$1.10, short \$0.000 bushels (obspring \$1 09 to \$1.10, about 30,000 bushels changing hands at these figures, but it was slightly out of condition, baying been in store here for several years. No. 1 hard, 1889 crop, is still firm at \$1.15 to \$1.16, higher prices have been made for seed purposes. No. 2 is quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.14. In Canada wheat, a lot of 30,000 bush-lance and a for days are on the left points. 9.14. In Canada Whese, a for or 50,000 blanders, as so or 50,000 bl

Oon-Receipts during the past week were 679,879 bushels, against 1,500 bushels for the week previous. Prices are quoted speady at 42c to 43c in bond for cargo lots at 51c to 52c duty paid.

PEAS — Receipts during the past week were 21,847 oushels, against 12,954 bushels for the week previous. Prices are steady at 71c to 72c in store and 73c to 75c afloat

OAIS - Receipts during the past week were 30,671 bushels, against 43,925 bushels for the week previous. The market is firm with sales of Eastern car lots at 36c to 37c per 32 lbs. and Ontario are steady at 40c. BUCKWHEAT.-The market is quiet at 40c to

420 per 45 lbs. Rrg.-Market dull at 550 sfloat and 530 in

BARLEY .- Market continues quiet with very little business reported, and we quote 55c to 57c for malt and 45c for feed.

MALT. - Market quiet. Ontario at 68c to 70c per bushel delivered here. SEEDS.—market quite; Canadian timothy \$2 25to \$2.30 per bush, American at \$1 75 to \$1.90 asto quality. Red clover 8 to 81 oper ib. Alsikello to 120 per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as toquality, and red top 50c to 75c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD, &c.—There is a little change to note in this market. A fair steady business at old prices has characterized this week, though old prices has characterized nnis week, though there are some indications of a firmer trade. Canadian short out has been sold at \$17, and Western short out clear at \$16.50. Sales of Cana-dian lard in pails have been made at \$20 to \$20, with Western held at \$20 to 10c. In smoked meats, hams have been in fair demand at 10 to to 11c. We quote :--

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$00.00; Mess park, Western, per bbl, \$15.00

ed at from \$4.50 to \$5 per crate. Bermuda onions in fair supply at \$3 to \$3.25 per crate. Asparagus is coming in good quantity at \$5 per dozen bunches. String beans are selling at \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

THE FRUIT SALE-At the auction sale of lemons and oranges held on Wednesday last which lasted from 2 in the forenoou till 9 at night there was a very good attendance Mr. T. J Potter conducted the sale which resulted very satisfactorily. Massina lemons selling at \$2.12 for poor, stock up to \$3.2, for p inc. Palerno fruit sold at \$1.75 to \$3 per box. The oranges also sold well and very high, the different lots of Messina selling in quick succession at \$3 to 54.25 per box. Sorrento fruit brought \$2.87to 3.874 per box, and half box a a \$1.374 to \$2.25. The oranges, it is said, were bound by a Boston buyer. The total soles were, in round figures, about 12,000 boxes lemons and 8,000

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH-This being between seasons the trade is lifeless, demand being almost nil. Prices are unchanged but quotations are merely nomin-al. Dry cod, \$3 75; Labrador herring \$3 to \$3,50 per barrel. OIL-Market firm and tending upwards.

Steam refined seal oil has been sold to arrive at 48‡c, but holders ' ideas have firmed, and they are now stiff at 50c. The supply of Cod oil is limited and trade dull at 35c to 36c for Newfoundland and Gaspe and 32c for Halifax. Cod liver oil quiet at 45c to 50c for Newfound-

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 9th, 1890, were as follows :-Oattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calves. 2887 88 614 512 Over from last week. 134 Total for week..... 3021 88 614 512

Left on hand..... 165 The increased number of outle at these yards for week were principally for export purpose. Quite a number of these changed hands at an

average of 52 cts per lb. he butcher market was not over supplied consequently, having a firm tone, nothing being

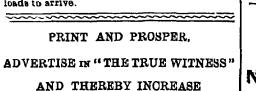
consequencily, having a firm tone, nothing being left over. Sheep scarce. Hogs in good de-mand; prices still going up. Falling off in re-csipts of calves, but still plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 5a to 54c; Butchers' good, 44c to 5a; Butchers' msd., 4c to 44c; Butchers' culls, 34c to 34c; Sheep, 44c tr 5a; Hogs, \$4.75 to \$4 85; Calves, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,

TO

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 9th were 328; left over from previous week 55; total for week 383; shipped during week 215; left for city 63; sales 57; on hanu 48.

The local trade as is usual at this season is noticeably failing off, the number of sales smaller, and very little inquiry for horses of any kind. No change in values. Forty-eight good workers and drivers for sale and two carloads to arrive.



YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application.

GIRLS' SPRING PALETOTS \$2.65 GIRLS' SPRING PALETOTS 2.65

S. CARSLEY.

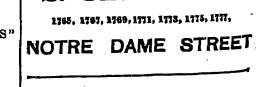
BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. CHILDREN'S MUSLIN CAPS, FROM 15c CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UAPS, FROM 15c

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE CAPS From 42c CHILDREN'S CASHMERE CAPS From 42c

CHILDREN'S SILK CAPS, FROM 850 CHILDREN'S SILK CAPS, FROM 850

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95 LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95 LADIES' BLAZERS-\$1.95
LADIES' BLOUSES-\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES-\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES-\$1.25
LADIES' SHORT WAISTS\$1.25 LADIES' SHORT WAISTS\$1.25 LADIES' SHORT WAISTS-\$1.25
8. CARSLEY.
BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.
INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, \$6.50 INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, 650
LAYETTES, \$6.50 LAYETTES, 6.50
NURSERY BASKETS, \$5 NURSERY BASKETS, \$5
S. CARSLEY.
CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON
If other Threads break OLAPPERTON'S
on's. If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTON'S
n't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPER- DN'S is not.
On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread ycu find. CLAPPEBTON'S SPOOL COTTON.
EVER READY.
THE EVER READY DRESS STEERS. As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confast, They're just the right sort to be buying.
S. CARSLEY,



CARSLEY'S COLUMN.