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VOL. XXXIA.--NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

SERVICE.

RT, REV. DR. O'CONNOR CONSECRATED AS BISHOP.

An Imposing and Impressive Scryice-Welcomed by the Priests of the Diocese and Parishioners of St. Peter's-A Large Number of Prolates and Priests Present -Eloquent Sermon by Bishop Walsh.

[From the Peterborough Review.]

Wednesday was a memorable one in the history of the Catholic Church of this diocese more especially, and of the diocese of Toronto. For the first time in the history of the diocese of Yeterboreugh the most imposing, solemn and august rites in the ritual of the Oatholic church was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral-the consoration of a Bishop. The essential ceremony by which the power of the Episcopacy is communicated, the imposition of hands with prayer, but the examination, the delivery of the emblems of pastoral authority and the many other ceremonies, formed a whole which was at once magnificent and impressive. About two years ago Bishop Dow-ling was installed into the office of chief pastor of this diocese and the installation services were witnessed by an immense gather-ing of people, both Protestants and Catholics, and this morning the consecration of Dr. O'Connor to the episcopal seat attracted another immense congregation which filled St. Peter's to the fullest capacity. The gather-ing of the clergy was the largest ever held in Peterborcegh and there were ten Bishops and Archbishops present. The audience was not composed entirely of Peterborengh people, for an excursion arrived here last night from Barrie with quite a large number on board and the surrounding towns all contributed to the multitude which turned its feet cathedralward and sat and witnessed the impressive caremony, which lasted over three hours. with great interest and attention. The scene within the altar rail was one of magnificence and pomp, the Bishops in their purplo, the officiciating Bishops with their scarlet robes emclotating Discope with their scarlet robes trimmed with gold, and the white robes of the minor clergy and acolytes, made a gorge-ous and imposing show, while besides the high altar, a smaller for the use of the Bishopelect throughout the ceremony stood to the right of the episcopal throne. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, Bishop LeFieche, of Three Rivers, Bishop Walsh, of London, and Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, were among the prelates occupying seats within the rail who did not officiate in the ceremony.

The Ccremony.

At ten o'clock sharp the procession entered the church from the vestry, and passed down himself in front of hie own altar. the east aiele and up the centre to the altar

trulha which it contains especially pressing upon him. This rite is very ancient, being found in all the ancient rituals, Latin, Greek and Syraic. The imposition of hands immedistely follows the placing of the gospel on the shoulders of the elect, and, after several prayers for general blessings, the consocrator, placing his hands on the crown of the head of the elect, offered up a prayer. After this he took the Gospel and, placed

it on the holy table, and put the humer alorament on the new Bishop, with the words "he is worthy." The prayers which follow-ed are very ancient, and determine the laying on of hands to signify and confer the grace and nower of the episcopacy. The head of the Bishop-elect was then bound with linen cloths to prevent the oil with which the crown of the head was annointed from dripping to the ground, and then, after a short prayer, the secred canticle was sung. At the and of the first verse, while the choir continued singing the hymn, the consecrator made the sign of the cross with holy chrism on the head of the Bishop-elect and anoninted the crown with the words, "May thy head be anointed and consecrated with heavenly benediction in the Pontificial Order, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The anointing of the hands then followed with the recital of the 132 Paalm. The hands were then joined and placed in a linen scarf, suspended from the neck, through

reverence of the oll with which they were anointed. Then the Book of the Gospels was taken from the shoulders of the consecrated by the consecrator and the assisting Bishops and handed to the new Bishop with the words :- " Receive the gospel, go preach to the people committed to thy care, for God is powerful, that He may increase to thee His grace, who liveth and reigneth, world with-ont end." Then the consecrated received the kiss of peace from the consecrator and the assisting Bishops. The newly consecrated Bishop then retired with the assistant Bishops to the smaller chapel where the oil was rubbed off with the crumb of bread. Having washed his hands he proceeded with the Mass, to the offertory exclusively, se also did the consecrator, after which the consecrator again seated himself before the altar, and the consecrated prelate, attended by his assistants, presented himself and offered two lighted tapers, two ornamental loaves and two small ornamental barrels of wine and kissed the consecrator's hand as soon as the offering was received. Then the consecrator having washed his hands, went to the altar and the Bishop elect went to the episcopal side, each having his own missal, and read together, there being only one Host and one chaline for both. The kiss of peace was given as usual by the consecrator, and after Mass had con-tinued as usual, the consecrator gave his

blessing and seated himself before the altar, the newly consecrated prelate also seating

exclaim "By the Lord hath this been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes." The mitre tells of your Pontificial dignity, and seems to say "Obey your Prelates." The Orozier tells of your Fastoral authority, and seems to say, "He that heareth you beareth me." The ring tells of your indissoluble union with the spouse of Ohrist, and seems to say "Ohrist loved the Ohurch, and delivered Himself up for it." The Sandals tell of your commission as a lawful descendant of the Apostles, and seems to say, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace," In one word, we behold you olad in the panoply of a Christian Bishop, and we hear, "Jesus, the author and finisher of faith," solemnly declaring "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." The eminence on which you stand would be under other circumstances a giddy height, but the cross near your heart tells of the humiliations of forbid that I should glory but in the Cross of him a sealed book, the duty of unfolding the exclaim "By the Lord hath this been done, our crucified Lord, and seems to say, "God forbid that I should glory but in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Diocese deplores the departure of Dr. The Diocese deplores the departure of Dr. Dowling, but rejoices that his successor is a Bishop who, during all the years of his priest-hood, has been remarkable for his piety, pru-dence, learning, and administrative ability. Your consistent and brilliant career as a priest culminated naturally in your merited elevation to your present exalted position. Always sin-cere, unselfish and conscientious, your appointment to the Episcopate has been halled with satisfaction wherever high character is appreciated. Your pastorate of more than a quarter of a century is an open book where he who runs may read of your prudence and your adminis-trative ability. The fact that you have been called to the high and holy position of a Bishop is moreover evidence of piety and learning. Your whole life has been the life of a student, and a continuous invocation of "the Lord who is the God of all knowledge." The knowledge you have so anxiously sought, and which you to day possess in an eminent degree, is not the knowledge that "puffs up," but he knowledge that is power; the knowledge that is efficacious in promoting the glory of God and procuring the salvation of souls.

the salvation of souls. The piety, also, for which you were always remarkable will now, in the fertile soil of the Episcopate, "yield front a hundred fold," and bring forth that ardent charity which is the special attribute of the Catholic Bishop, and which in the words of the Apostle "never fail-eth, whether prophecies shall be made void, or tongues shall cease or knowledge shall be dessongues shall cease, or knowledge shall be destorgues shall cease, or knowledge shall be des-troyed." Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the "Father of Lights" and we reverently thank Him for having vouchesfed to constitute you Angel of the Ohurch of Peterborgough. In the next place, we thank our gloriously reignics Pontiff, the immortal Leo XIII., who

holus the highest position on eart, the successor of St. Peter, the only Apostle who in the full sense of the word yet lives and rules in the person of his successor, and from his unfailing Chair imprints to all who seek it the truth of Christian faith. In the next place we thank your illustrious colleagues in the Episcopate who are the honor and glory of their re-pactive diocesses in this province of our beloved Canada, and who would add lustre to Episcopal Sees in any portion of Christendom.

At the time of your appointmene as Bishop, were ministering in the s vnare,

to part with a prelate we have learned to love, but how submissively to the decision of the centre of the Catholic unity in the changes pro-mulgated in the inferent of Catholicity. Our sorrow is, however, lessened when we remember that the successor of the Right Revereued Doctor Dowling has been chosen on account of his special fitness in educational and training to govern with efficiency and acceptance the ciocese of Peterboraugh. An elevation to the hiera-rchy in the selection of one whose training and aspirations are indentified with the people over whom he is chosen as a chief pastor is a source of profound gratification to the laity and we cordially thank His Holiness for having made an appointment which has given such universal satisfaction.

Many of us, although not enjoying heretofore a personal coquaintance with your Lordship, have watched with admiration your upward and onward course in the sublimest avocations. Your energetic association with educational, re ligious and charitable institutions in the Arch diocese of Toronto have already aroused bright anticipations for the future progress of the dio-cese committed to your care. We need scarcely assure your Lordship that you are heartily welcomed, not only by your cathedral pariship wet assembled here to day, but also by the faithful of every part of your diocese with a warmth of feeling that language inadequately expresses, and in your efforts for the cause of the chnrcl militant you will find the people of the diocese of Peterborough ever ready to strengthen your hands in the extension of God's Kingdom on earth

Permit us in conclusion to felicitate you or the sublime dignity to which you have been elevated, praying that the Giver of all good may elevated, praying that the Giver of all good may guide and preserve you through lengthened years that you may be spared long to labor suc-cossfully for the glory and happiness of the elergy and people committed to your episcopal charge. We humbly ask for ourselves and our families your Lordship's episcopal benediction. Signed on behalf of the St. Peter's Cathedral church. Thos. Cabil E. Phelan

Thes. Cabill,	J. C. Crowley,
E. Phelsn	T. Kelly,
J. Hackett,	H. LeBrun,
J. Doherty,	T. Dolan,
B. Morrow.	J. Lynch, sen.,
	J. Nervin.

In replying His Lordship spoke in a volce so low that reporters failed to catch his words. However, he thanked them for the address and enoke of the prosperity of the diocese and expressed the wish that God would bless them spiritually and tompor

arily. The immense gathering then dispersed and the clergy adjourned to the Murray streat school where an excellent dinner had been prepared. The choir was assisted throughout by Prof.

Deucet's orchestra and the singing was excellent,

A PEN SKETCH OF THE BISHOP.

Fater's Cathedral to-day. Richard Alphonsus

O'Connor was born in Listowel, Kerry, Ire

and, on the 15th of April, 1838 Coming out

o this country, he attended St. Michael's

College from 1852 to 1858, receiving there

is classical and part of his theological edu-

fine church and convent as monuments which

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor has had a onost su cessiful career, ne program the field find false representations and impression and ever onward and upward, and a brief pen tional false representations and impression and sketch of his life may be of interest in con-influence their judgment without making any induiny as to their truth or falsity.—Catholic n.ction with such a memorable and crowning

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

earnestness about the whole subject. To earnestly, thoroughly consider would take up more time than they are willing to give to it. Take a lawyer, for example, and we have a typical instance now in our mind of one that we recently met. He is a man of intelligence, and is a member of one of the Protestant sects, and, after their fashion, a pious and exemplary mem-ber. Of late years he has been brought into close conduct with a number of Catholic Olergy men and intelligent Catholic laymen. He has met casually several distinguished Oatholic prel-ates. He has read also a Catholic book or

ates. He has read also a Catholic book or two. The result is that all the superficial and vulgar prejudices that he once entertained against Catholics have been brushed away. He believes that Catholics can present many strong reasons for their faith to which it is not easy reasons for their faith to which it is not easy to find an answer, and that there are many things admirable about Catholic worship and belief and practice. Yet there he stops, and he does not feel that it is consistent for him thus to stop in his inquiry. When the question is pressed upon him more closely, his reply in general terms is, "Oh, I respect every one who honesely follows his convictions. You Catho-lics have as good a right to your convictions as others have to theirs." others have to theirs."

When told that this is true only so far as in dividuals have diligently and honestly employ ed all the means within their reach to arrive at correct conclusions, he evades the point by say-ing, "Well, I have given the subject as much attention as I could spare." But in this our friend simply deceives him-

basis of his belief, or rather his impressious con-cerning religion. In fact, the whole "under-pinning" of the structure of his religious theo-ries is shaky and unsound.

Yet if this be pointed out to such a person, or one or two points of it are proven to be errone.

one or two points of it are proven to be errore-ous (enough to furnish a reason for carefully examining the whole), the answer will be, "I haven't time to thoroughly go over the whole subject. I think my general conclusions are right, and I am satisfied to rest on them." This is really one of the chief reasons why multisudes of non-Catholics do not become Catholics. They are not sufficiently in earnest to examine the grounds of their belief, nor to ascertain, indeed, whether their belief has any ground at all, other than that of general imprea-sions to rest on. ions to reat on.

Yet it needs no argument to show that this is first the Kingdom of God and His justice."

This, too, is one of the reasons why so many persons who are reasonable and fair-minded ca ther subjects, yet have such unreasonable pre-judices against the Catholic Church. They have nuest su cessful career, his progress being salves of those opportunities, and allow tradi-ever onward and upward, and a brief pen tional false representations and impressions to

BLESSED SACRAMENT.

It is a Pledge of God's Infinite Love.

Blakop Vaughan Uses His Ideas to Illustrate the Power and Character of the Christian Priesthood-A Sensible and Contain Token of the Divine Presence.

Bishop Vaughan of Salford, England, taking his text from the Gospel according to St. Luke : "With a desire I have desired to eat this pasch with you before I suffer," said that Jeans Christ longod for the close of His life more earnestly than man desired a long life; longed for the time when He should give to His Apoetles and to the whole human must the around the should give the to the which buman race the greatest proof of His love. His heart had been always filled with love, which, because it was stronger than the torment of Hell, and stronger than death ideelf, urged Him on to accept the joy and the sorrows of His life, and the gnoring of His pas-

sion. He longed for the time when He should be able to gather together all His life and His sorrows, all His existence, Divine and human, and compressing them into one, deliver them to His Apostles for the life and happiness of the world.

attention as I could epare." But in this our friend simply deceives him-self. He has never thoroughly inquired into the subject. His sceming convictions are not real convictions, but only impressions, Ideas, "views." These "views," too, are not the re-sult of honest, earnest, thorough inquiry and study, but the result of early associations, of casual reading, of non-Catholic histories he has perused, and of Protestant sermons that he has listened too. He has never really examined the study of the has never really examined the study for the has never really examined the study for the has never really examined the study of the has never really the has never the the study of the has never really the the the has the betweed, and of Processant sermions that is had be the index of the index of the series of the series of the basis of his belief, or rather his impressions con-basis of his belief, or rather his impressions con-cerning religion. In fact, the whole "under-pinning" of the structure of his religious theo-pinning" of the structure of his religious theohow each one of us treasured the last gits of some one very dear to us, and how sweet and fleebing were the hours in which friends, perhaps for the last time, ere one of them crossed the occan, met together to converse and ex-change allectionate outpouring of the heart; we knew how such of them would treasure the last memonto given, no matter how triffing that boken of affection might be, according to the

love which had united th se two that were about to separate, and perhaps for ever. Jetts knew that the time of his parting from His appetles was at hand; He knew that many days would not pass till in their presence He should ascend to the place prepared for Him in heaven. This, the hour before His death, was no excuse whatever for an erroneous belief, nor the time when He would give his last momento, will it be accepted by Him who said : Seek ye would make His last testament, and would give to them a pledge of His infinite love. This last supper which He had so desired to est was no other than the Holy facrifice of the Mass, and He there and then instituted that sacrifice which judices against the Catholic Church. They have day by day was offered by the Catholic Church, ample opportunity for informing themselves He was ordained priest in the moment of His about the Church, but they do not avail them, incarceration; He had exercised the office of price to the whole thirdy three years of His life. At this last supper He, who was "a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech," was about to exercise the office of priesthood in tion, namely, of iohest fun ternal sacrifice. But He was more than a priest-He was also the victim, for He was about to offer not the blood of goats nor of a heifer, nor the first fruits of the earth, but He was about to offer that sucrifice which God was bound to accept on account of its infinite value-the sacrifice of Him-"Sacrifice and whole-burnt offerings Thou wouldst not have ; then behold I come." He had come to be the sacrifice and the whole-burnt offering that was accentable, and He therefore was the victim as well as the priest. As the holy sacrifice offered upon the altar at the Mass looked back upon Calvary, where the same anorifice had been offered upon the Gross, so the sacrifice offered at the last supper looked forward to Calvary. It was a sacrifice offered in an unbloody manner as the sacrifice of the altar was offered, but it was the same sacrifice as that which was about to be offered the day after at Calvary in a manner that was full of horror and blood ; the same sacrifice because the priest and the victim were identical. And it was because He desired the arrival of the moment when He should make a pricet like Humself of each one of His Apostles, who for three years had been faithful to Him and had stood firm and fast when others had refused to walk with Him, that He looked forward to the time when He should consecrate them priests of God, as He Himself was a priest, by communicating to them not a priesthood, nor the priest-hood according to Aaron, but the priesthood which He Himself held in its perfection in His own person. He desired that the moment should come when He should communicate to these Apostles the sacred character which He Himself bore as a priest, and when He should bestow upon them the self-same power he pos-sensed, the power of taking bread and the chalice into His hands, to convert them into the Body and Blood and the Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ Himself, true God and true Man. As we knew, God had acted in the world from As we knew, GOA had acced in the world from the beginning of His Divine nature, which was invisible to the fleshly eyes of man, intangible to our poor finite and low condition of exist-ence; but we knew also that His Spirit was in ence; but we knew also that His Spirit was in the world creating and sustaining all things. He same into the world not merely in a divine form which was invisible, but in a human form which, in union with His Divine nature, lasted for three and thirty years. Knowing our human condition and our weakness, He did not human coedition and our weakuess, He did not wish to leave us orphans, without any sensible and certain token of His Divice presence; it was His desire that we should be not simply with the invisible Deity, but that the invisible Deity should be brought home in some manner in which we could realize His presence. In this threefold manner—Divine, human, and secramental—God was with us now, and would secramental to the end of the world. Let us sacramental—God was with us now, and would remain with us to the end of the world. Let us give Him all that we had, that which He sought for, that without which all else was worthless; let us grant the one request He made to us— love Him with all the power of our soul; "Son, give Me thy heart."

rail. It was led by the crossbearers and acolytes, then came the minor clergy, then the Bishops, then Bishop-elect O'Connor, and the senior and junior Assistant, Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, and Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, and the Consecrator, Bishop Cleary, of Kingston and his chaplains brought up the rear. The officiating clergy were as follows :

CONSEGRATOR. - Bishop Cleary of King-

CHAPLAINS. -- Rev. Father Kelly, of Kingston, and Rev. Father Murray of Cobourg. FIRST ASSISTANT. — Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, with Rev. Fathers Martin and Le-

clere, of Montreal, as Chaplains. SECOND ASSISTANT. -Archbishop Dahamel

of Ottawa, with Rev. Fathers Whalen and McGivern of Ottawa. COMBEORANDUS. - Dr. O'Connor. UHAPLAINS. - Very Rev. Father Laurent,

V.G., of Lindsay, and Very Rev. Father Brown of Port Hope.

ASSISTANT PRIEST .- Very Rev. Father

Rooney, of Toronto. FIRST MASTER OF CEREMONIES.-Father Kloebfer, of Berlin,

SECOND MASTER OF CEREMONIES. - Mr. Sauriol. of Berlin.

CHANTERS.-Father Chandler, of Toronto, and Very Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., of Toronto.

The Consecrator, Bishop Cleary, was vested in full Pontificials and the Bishop-elect had on the amicte alb, cincture and stole, [crossed npon his breast as a priest, and the cope. The two assisting Bishops were in rochets, stoles copes and mitres. The procession arriving at the altar the consecrator took his seat before the altar and the Bishop-elect was presented to him. The Apostolic commission was then read and the oath taken on bended knees. Then examination being closed, the assistant bishops led the elect to the Consecrator before whom he knelt and reverently kissed his hand. The Consecrator then laid off his mitre, turned to the altar and commenced the mass as usual, the elect being at his left hand and the assistant Bishops in their seats. After the confession, the Consecrator continued the mass to the last verse of the sequence, when he again took his seat before the altar The Bishop-elect, after the confession, with the assistant Bishons and the attendants proceeded to the smaller chapel where he laid his cope, and opening the stole he put on the petorial cross and girded on the stole without crossing it on his breast. He was also vested with the tunic, dalamatic and chasuble and put on the sandles, and then standing at his altar between the assisting Bishops said the Mass. The consecrator and elect having each read the epistle and the first part of the sequence, the assistat Bishops led the elect before the former, and, all having saluted the Consecrators, sat down. The consecrator and assisting Bishops resting forward in their seats and the elect lying prostrate on the left hand of the Consecrator and the others kneeling, the Litanies of the Saints were sung. The Litanies finished, the elect kneit before the Opnecorator who took the book of the

The Sermon.

Bishop Walsh, of Londov, then rose at this stage of the ceremony, to deliver the conscra-tion sermon. His Lordship is a man whose hair is grey with the ma ch of time bus who, nevertheless, speaks with a vim and fire and his sermon to-day was an excellent one and was listened to intently. He opened by referring to the occasion upon which they were gathered which was one of a beorbing interest, not only to the clergy of the diocese, but also to the clergy of the diocese of Toronto. The ceremeny of elevating a priest to the episcopate was full of meaning, instruction and edification. He then went on to speak of the duties and of the im-portance of the office of a Bishop. He dwelt at length on the Apostolic succession of the clergy of the Catholic Church and said that outside of the Apostolic college there was no commission to preach or teach the gospel, no commission of Christ to administer the sacrament or offer the services of the church, and any one who dared to do so was not entering in by the straight way but was attempting to go in as a thief or a rob ber. The head of the Apostolic College was the

Vicar Peter, who was to the church what the foundation stone was to a building. He pointed out that it was incumbent upon all who claimed to be ambasadors of Obrist to prove their mission and he said every Catholic had the sesur-ange that he was a member of that church which the Son of God had built with the apostles and which was instituted by God Himself. They knew that the apostolic genealogical tree they could trace the long line of Popes and Bishops could trace the long line of Popes and Bishops back to the ispostles and they could connect Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican at Rome to-day with St. Peter who had been given the divins command by the Saviour. He again referred to ceremony they had just witnessed and spoke in eulogistic terms of Bishop O'Connor and asked for him the co-operation and obedience of the mapple. In clear to the kind words people. In closing he spoke a few kind words of the Bishop of Hamilton, Bishop Dowling, and of the great prosperity and progress which this diocese had enjoyed under his administration.

Concluding the Ceremony.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the final rites of conscoration was proceeded with, namely, the blessing of the mitre, of the crozier and of the gloves, after which the ceremony of placing the new Bishop on the Episcopal throne was performed, and as the Te Deum was sung the new Bishop passed through the church blessing the people as he moved along. The ceremonies which are of such a character that a description giving a proper conception of them, with their solemnity and impressiveness cannot be given, were watched with interest and amid Impressive silence by the immense audience.

Welcome from the Clergy.

When His Lordship Bishop O'Connor had retired to his episcopal seat, 'the clergy gathered around him, and Very Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., of Lindsay, read the follow-ing address from the clergy of this discess:-

To the Most Rev. Richard Alphonnus O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOBDSHIP .--

many years ago, labored as an humtle mission-ary the late lamented Doctor Jamot, the ing the communion of Saints! From his beavenly abode he still interests himself in the welfare of those who in this world were his minimum beither the still starts and the still starts and the still start and the start of the spiritual children.

Aiways and everywhere the Catholic Church has been the friend of education. The Bishops who preceded you were indefatigable in their efforts in this blessed cause. Your diocese is famed for the excellence of her Oatholic schools. Under your jurisdiction are also several pious confraternities. Also, the St. Vincent de Paul conference is flourishing. There are likewise several Catholic Associations, the object of which is to supply our young men with the means of innocent amusement and mental culture ; to encourage in all habits of industry,

thrift and sobriege in all more of industry, thrift and sobriety. Xonr illustrious pedecessor laid the founda-tions, broad and deep, of St. Joseph's Hospital, where in the near future Christian charity shall cere for the afflicted of all creeds and classes. You will be pleased to learn that in your Epis

copal city Catholics and non Catholics dwell to-gener in peace and harmony. The duties of a Bishop are many and various and difficult, but always and under all circumstances you may rely upon the good will and co-operation of your clergy. This thought will tend to lighten the load so solemnly laid to day upon your shouldars. We ask your blessing, and in conclusion our

Ills Lordship's Reply.

encouragement he felt in assuming his duties

with clergy of such zeal and plety about him,

and referred in very kind terms to the pros-

parity of this diocese, under the late lament

Welcome From the People.

The Committee from the parishioners then

entered the altar rail and Mr. Thos. Cabili

read the following address of welcome to his

Lordship from the parishioners of St. Peter's.-

To the Right Reverend Richard Alphonsus

O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP :---We the

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP :---We bhe parishoners of your cathedral parish of Peter-borough approach your Lordship upon this most important epoch in your life to convey to you the expression of our profound homage and of our heartfelt joy at your elevation to the episcopats. It is ever a gratification to Catholics to learn that one of their priests has received Pontifical recognition by 'having the exalted dignity of the Episcopate conferred upon him, and it was with deep pleasure that we heard

and it was with deep pleasure that we heard that His Holness Pope Leo the Thirteenth had bestowed the crozier on your Lordship, who is so fitted by a cultured mind and a life of sanchity

to worthily wield it as one of the Princes of the

ed Bishop Jamot, and Bishop Dowling.

ne sit.

Why More Non-Catholics De Not Accept fervent proyer is that your reign over us may be long, happy and glorious. Quod felix faustum the Faith.

There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of non-Catholics who acmire very many things of Catholic belief and practice, who dis-Bishop O'Connor, in replying, thanked the clergy for their kind words of welcome, and for the very complimentary reference to him believe the current falsehoods respecting Cabbo-lice and the Oatbolic Oburch, and who think that in the address. He said there were trials and labor surrounding the Episcopate, but they, as priests, knew of those, and he would

the Catholic doctrines are consistent, beautiful and true, and yet live and die non Oatholics. Why is this ? Many and various reasons may be given expect their co-operation. He spoke of the for it, all of which are true and have tain amount of force ; such as the fear of the certainty of pecuniary loss, if loss of social posi-tion and influence, of alienation of friends, and of an odious notoriety that may follow their entrance into the Catholic Church.

But the apprehension of thaving to submit t these consequence, powerfully as they affect most persons who contemplate embracing the Oatholic religion, and although they undoubted by do deter many persons from following their convictions to their proper end, nevertheless do not constitute the chief reason. They are rather

subsiduary to it. Then, too, the reasons that we have mention ed exert their full deterring force principally after persons have arrived at abrong definite convictions of duty to seek admission into the Church. They do not, or not consciously, affect the much larger number of persons who never form any definite convictions on the subject who think that Catholics are a much misunder stood and greatly misrepresented class of persons, and that there are many things about the Catholic doctrines and worship that are very consistent and very beautial, but who stop there without any further consideration of the subject. They never arrive at any positive and definite ideas

ARTIZANS AT CHURCH

French-Canadian Workmen Celebrate the Day of Their Patron Saint.

cation. His theological studies were com Th French-Canadian artizans celebrated the pleted at the Grand Seminary, Montreal feast of their patron saint last Sunday. They assembled in the Cabinet de Lecture to the The various minor orders were conferred avon him by Bishop Bourget, and the subnumber of over two thousand, and with three leaconship, desconship and priesthood by bands playing national airs marched to the Archbishop Lynch. After his ordination as parish church of St. Jean Beptise, which had been placed at their disposal by the cure. After priest in 1861, he did duty in the Gore of mass had been celebrated by the Rev. Canon Le Bianc, the Rev. Father Auclaire delivered an address on the objects of the society. He took for his text the motto of the society. Toronto as curate to the Rev. Father Mplligan, whom he succeeded in 1862. He aftererwards was parish priest of Niagara Falls and of Adjala, and on October 20, 1870, he was appointed to succeed Father Northgraves Economy and Welfare," and spoke of the dignity of labor, which, when honestly performin Barrie. There he has been laboring up to ed and well done, gave the laborer a position which no one could look down on. the present time, and through his zeal and efforts he leaves behind him at that place s

The procession was then re formed and the society marched back to the Cabinet de Lecture, the bands playing national airs en route. In the ball, President Lamarche read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Taillon, regretting his inability to be present. Speeches were delivered by the president, Premier Mercier, Messrs, Desjardins, M. P., A. T. Lepine, M. P., L. O. David, M. P. P., Chas. Champagne, M. P. P., and the presidents of other French Chandian societies. After a vote of thanks to the Rev. Father Auclaire for his address, the meeting adjourned.

Young Irishmen's L. d. B. Association.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefi association held their semi-annual meeting or Wednesday evening, May 1st, the president, Mr W. J. Hipphy, in the chair. The election o officers resulted as follows :-President, W. J The election of Hinphy, re-elected; first vice president, R. Burke, re-elected; second vice president, M. J. Shra; treasurer, E. F. Redmond, re-elected; recording secretary, W. J. Murphy, re-elected corresponding secretary, W. O. Toomey ; collect ing treasurer, T. Gethins, re-elected; assistant collecting treasurer, C. Corbett; librarian, J. Cunningham; auditors, G. Grace, J. McMahon and F. Kelly ; marshal, F. Doyle, Mr. Richard McShane was unanimously elected an honorary member of the association. The Dramatic club are to reproduce "Colleen Bawn" on the 23rd instant.

Soon after his arrival in Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister, went to the State department, accompanied by Mr. Edwards, the charge d'affaires, and the Becretary, Mr. Herbert, with averal other attaches. The new Minister was introduced to Mr. Blaine, who immediately proceeded with the party to the White House, where Sir Julian was formerly presented to the President, The usual felicitous speeches were exchanged.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce met May 3rd at the fifth Avenue hotel, New York to begin their investigation relating to the question of railroad property in the United vork to begin their investigation relating to the question of railroad property in the United States under the control of Canadian railroad companies and other matters of commerce. A week will be spent by the committee in making the investigation and many persons will be call-

The authorities of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have chosen Toronto as their next place of meeting, and that important body will accordingly con-vene in the capital of Ontario, on the 27th August next, to remain in session one week. This gathering of probably a thousand promi-ment scientific men will prove an interesting. the Litanies of the Saints were sung. The Litanies finished, the elect knell before the Gopsels and placed it on the shoulders of the sector. The instruction conveyed by this rite is apparent—the Gospel must not be for

OUTSIDE THE FOLD.

will always keep fresh in the memories of the Barrie parishioners the name of Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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RESEDA:

journey to Castle Burton.

CHAPTER II.

THE COTTACE.

ing but beauty. People were for a moment fas

UOWER

every year.

Or. Sorrows and Joys.

8

Second Pari-

CHAPTER I.

One fresh autumn morning the Lymington boat arrived at Yarmoush. There were a good many passengars on the deck, most of them were English, but it required no great amount of discrimination to discern some who tormed an exception to the general rule. Three women eat a little apart from the rest; one was avident ly a maid and the two others were conversing together in French. They were not mother and together in French. They were hos mouster and daughter, the difference of age between them was not sufficient, nor did they seem to be sisters, for they bore no resemblance to each other, and is was clear that they belonged to other, and is was clear that they belonged to runs through the domain has been widened into the similitude of a lake, whuse surface is broken however, that they were on terms of the closest intimacy. There was something almost mater-nal in the manner of the elder of the two ladies by many verdant isless. towards her young friend. This elder lady could not have been above thirty, but, as gener-ally happens when the complexion is very deli-cate, her beauty had complexely faded with the departure of early youth. In looking at her, you would have thought of the past rather than the present, and would easily have been persuaded that when those pale chesks bore the hues of early youth, and the outlines of those features were rofter and rounder, the face must have been paculiarly charming This lady still preserved that beauty of countenance and expression which survives more sphemeral advantages, and that refinement of bearing and manner which time can never impair.

Her companion was still in the radiant springtime of youth; one might have given her some eighteen summers. She had presty chestnut hair, her coloring was brilliant but delicate, her eyes were almond-shaped, brown and clear, full of intelligence and kindliness; her mouth rosy, delicate, and expressive; she was not tall, but har figure was rounded and well-formed, the neck rose gracefully from the shoulders, and i not regularly beautiful she was certainly most atmactive alike in appearance and manner.

"I assure you, Tereas," said the young girl speaking in a low voice to her companion, "the 'that really is our deliverer, who is sitting there at the

right, next to the clergyman." "I think you are mistaken, Madeline ; I certainly could not fail at once to recognise the man who saved us if I saw him."

"But it was six years ago, dear Teresa, and besides it was at night and we were very much frightened," rejoined Madeline. "Well, dear child," said Teresa with a smile

"you are determined to believe that it is him-self and you are longing to make sure. We are alone; but now that we are just going to land, it will be no harm to ask him the question although he is a stranger to us; send Kate to beg

him to come and speak to us." "Kate," said Madeline. turning to the maid "will you kindly tell that gentleman who is sitting on a coil of cable at the right, that we are anxious to speak to him ?"

And with a gesture she indicated a man about filty years of age who was quietly smoking his pipe close baside the stiff-looking gentleman in black with a white tie, whom Madeline had taken for a clergyman.

Old Kate at once delivered the message and the gentleman rise, put away his pipe and went to the ladies.

"Sir," said Miss Teress, after having grace fully returned his salutation, "I must beg you to excuse our indiscretion, but we want to ask if you are not the captain who, six years ago saved a whole family from a sinking yacht?

"Which broke up and was believed to have gone down with all on board. Yas, ma'am, I was happy mough to be of use to Sir John Bur-ton and his family."

"Then you are really the captain of the Fair Louise ?" said Madeline.

That was the name of the little vessel I the commanded. Thanks to Sir John's interest I have risen in my profession and am now in command of a larger ship. But now I recognize you, ma'am, "the added, looking at Teresa. "You tried to hold Lady Burton back when she was so terrified that she would have thrown her self into the sea. I remember getting two little

governor, imprisoned him in Carisbrooke Castle, whence he was removed to Newport, and sub-sequently to Hurss. The two ladies remained for a couple of days in the beautiful island, and visited the rains of Oarisbrook before they proceeded on their income to Castle Barton.

daughter told me that I did not know what was good for me, and they have sent him away." "And who is now your servant?" "An impertinent youth, whom I feel indined to throw out of the window stane day." "I must speak to Charlotte about this," said Trreas, with some agiation. "Peter is so de-voted and attentive, he is really necessary to you, John. You will have him back." "And, there will be scenes ! no, he cannot come hack," said Sir John. "Oh ! if only I had my old energy," he added, elenching his hand, "I would once for all be master again in my own house; but it if too late, they have kept me down, I shall soon he a perfect idiot. It will be better, for I shall not suffer as I do now. My glass, Teress ; give me my glass " And as Teress was in no hurry to do this, he stretched out his trembling hand and esting the half-filled glass, which stood on the table, drained it at one draught. Teress looked at him in despair. Castle Burton is one of the finest places in the county. The bandsome mannion, built in the Italian style, stands in the mides of a specious park ; the turf of the pleasure-grounds is like velves and is intersparsed with beds of flowers

velves and is intersparsed with beds of nowers whose colours are most besutifully and skilfully arranged; a labyrinth of well-kept gravel walks leads to a wood whose grand old trees have stood and seem centuries pass by; marble in demair.

"Will you not walk back with me to the cattage !" abe said. "I will tell you on the way of some one whom I met in the packet."

"I will go by-and-by, when Lady Burton and her company are gone. If shey saw me, my daughter would be ashamed of me ; she told me About half a mile from the castle and within so herself.

the park boundaries, stood a pretty cottage ; this was Teresa's home, and she had chosen it "And you allow her to say such a thing to you

with the double purpose of breaking off from her life in Castle Button, which had become most irksome and uncongenial, and yet remain "No help for it ; and yet, Teresa, I was very fond of the child, and if she would have be-stowed upon me a little of the time she gives bo society, which I hate, perhaps she would have cured me. But no, she has her mother's dispo-sition, and so long as I don't disturb her Decaure by my presence, she is quite matis ing close to her brother, to whom her presence was must necessary. Her affection for Madcluse had also influenced her in her decision no longer to live with her sister in law. The plesaures by my presence, she is quite satis ied "

longor to live with her sister in law. The young girl was a constant subject of disagree-ment between Lady Burton and Teress, and had much to endure from the caprice and over-bearing conduct of Mary, who was jealous of her. Madaline, who was perfectly iroe from anything like affectation or coquetry, was a general favourite. Something about her pleased people, though it would have been hard to de-fine what it was. It was not beauty, for the Teresa sighed. What her brother said wa quite true; she had long hoped that Mary's in fluence might have been of use. One day, when Mary was just fifteen, she had taken her saide and spoken excessly to her of all ahe might do for her father, who was extremely fund of her. Sir John suffered from great depression begits, though it was. It was not beauty, for she was only young and nice looking; nor was it talent, for she was very modest regarding her of spirits, due in part to his very bad health, and in part to his home sorrows, acting on a temperament which was by nature melancholy, and a miud which seemed to find nothing but powers. Yet she charmed every one, and many found more to admire in her graceful bearing, weariness in all earthly things. A little hap-piness might probably have enabled him to overcome the degrading habit into which he had unhappily fallen. This happiness could come her easy manners, her sweet and intelligent countenance, and her harmonious voice than in Mary's remarkable beauty, for Mary had nothonly from his child, whose aff. ction might have brought fresh life to his worn-out heart. But Mary shrank back from the duty which lay becinated by her perfect figure, her regular fea tures, and her brilliant complexion ; but those who sought for something more than mere phy aical beauty soon felt that she did not satusfy them. Her voice was harsh and her manner fore her. It called upon her to devote her years of early youth to ber father, not to leave him for those social pleasures which he detected, to take tender care of the failing mind, to heal the imperious, the lines of her mouth often betrayed in her beautiful eyes made the want of expression in her beautiful eyes made the observant of her admirers balieve that with her mother's beauty wounded heart, and lead him sently back to life. She had not the course or, we must add, the heart for such a task She tollowed her aunt's advice for one short week, but perseverthe girl inherited her very limited intellectual And this was the case. Nature, which had so liberally bestowed all physical advantages on Mary, had dealt with a niggard hand as re-garded the heart and mind. Being a woman, she had a certain portion of the sort of quickance was needed, and she was too salfish to sac rifice pleasure to duby, and fulfi a mission which demanded constant self-denial. Lefs to himself, Sir John went swiftly down that fatal path which was leading him to idiotcy or to suicide, and became a sort of stranger to his wife and daughter.

ness which sometimes passes for talent, and this enabled her to disguise her folly. As a Tere-a, after a few minutes more of conversa child she had loved play more than lessons, and had obstinately set her face against learning ; tion, left her brother, having obtained from him a promise that he would pay his daily visit to as a woman, she knew that she was beautiful the cottage. and considered that to be sufficient. Neverthe

Just as she entered the vestibule by one door, less she was by no means indifferent to Madea young girl in a riding habis with a whip in her hand come by another. line's evident superiority, and Teress, who was quite aware of her niece's jealousy and ill will,

This young girl was Mary, and no attire could mide up her mind to shield her charge from have been more becoming to the haughty beauty. The close fitting black cloth body showfurther persecution by removing her beyond the reach of Lady Burton's authority. And, moreover, for some time past the life led at Castle Burton, where Mary was virtually mistress, had not suited her. The young girl craved for pleasure and attention, and had ed off her tall, well grown figure, and the hat whose long feathers mingled with the gold of her hair was the most charming head-dress that could have been devised for her. When she naw her aunt, she at once advanced to greet easily induced her mother, who wished her to make a brilliant marriage, to see a great deal

her. "Where are you going, Mary ?" asked Teresas.

make a brining marriage, to see a great deal of company. The staff of servants had been in-oreased, Mary and ber mother lived in a whirl of excitement and gate; Mary was to be seen at every large party or entertainment in the neighbourhood, and there was a constant suc-cession of visitors at the Catle. Teresa and "To Aunt Lucy's ; Arthur has given me a beautiful chestnut mare, and I am going to try her.

"Where shall I find your mother ?" "She is in the yard with the gentlemen. She Migonette lived quies y in the costage with two or three old servants of the family; they took little part in the gaieties of Castle Burton and is furious with me this morning because 1 have not joined her in entertaining Arthur to stay here for some days. If my cousin has made me a present, that is not a reason why 1 should be b red with his tiresome company and allow him always to gallop by my side." only appeared occasionally at Lady Burton's re-ceptions. They did not accompany the family to London, and only spans a shert time there

"Do you know, Mary, your father seems to

Teress had, according to her promise, written to America, to the address given by the good R-ctor of Kerprat, to inform Mire. Lemoyue of Rirls down into the boat, and one oi them clasp-ed her arms around me and cried out, 'O sir! leave me and save Miss Teresa,' The poor little thing squeezed me very hard and how fond she was of you, ms'am 1" said Tersasa ; "I must go home for a while. This evening I will come back to see your mother.' And the young girl hastened down the marble

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

CRUCIFIXION The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the elergy of all creeds, and by th thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the secred ground. THE ORUCHFIXION scene is a marvallous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CHTY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA, 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.

genos.

If Mary's marriage with the heir of Sir John's estates could be brought about, Lady Burton

Mary, over whom she had, day by day, han and leas authority, was perverse. The sel-

less and less authority, was perverse. The sel-fish young girl, like most spoiled children, re-paid her mother's foolish tenderness by ingrati-

tude, and showed no mercy towards the faults of a temper from which she herself had suffered

It was in vain that Lady Burton spoke of her

Teresa's drawing-room and in her own mind

bringing her scheme so a happy conclusion, the

two parties most deeply concerned had been riding briskly along the road between Castle

Burbon and a country place occupied by one of Mary's maternal uncles. This Uncle had ridden over to Castle Burton for his nicce, who was

silence and apparent seriousness contrasted with

the lively mirth of his companions. But the weather was splendid, and Mary, monneed on the beautiful chestnut, which she managed with

perfect ease and grace, seemed full of joyous

The two young gentlemen, who galloped one

at each side of her, continued a discussion which had been begun before they left Castle Burton. It had relation to the recent races in

"I will have my revenge in the pext storple-chase, Henry," said one of them; "and you will see that Gladiator is one of the best jumpers in

the country," and as he spoke he patted his

which both had figured as riders.

dey,

"Ycu must admit, Charlotte, that it is a pity { tion to the prospect of widowhood, she was by she should ever have had to choose between us." | no means resigned to the idea of having to leave no means resigned to the idea of having to leave Gastle Burton, and she shrank from the change of position and circumstances which Sir John's death would entail upon her and her daughter.

abe should ever have had to choose between us." "Perhaps; but our characters and our ideas are very different." "And our principles, Charlotte." "It may be, but there is no need to discuss the matter. I only beg you to join your en-deavours to mine to make her lay adde her pre-judices against her cousin. It is strange that my daughter and I cannot see this thing in the same light. I should be pleased to have Arthur for my and in-law. and she haves him. She same light. I should be pleased to have Arthur for my son-in-law, and she hates him. She shinks him ugly, awkward, and tiresome, and how can one make a silly girl of eighteen listen to reason? I may say what I like, but she deems him a stupid admirer, and amuses herself by trying his patience in every way." "And you are disappointed because he is heir to Castle Burbon, Charlotte?" said Teresa, look-ing at her sinter unlaw

ing at her sister in law. "I will always be open with you, Teress,

"I will always be open with you, letter, replied Lady Burton, who was somewhat an-moyed that her meaning had been so well under-stood. "Ever since I gave up all hopes of having a boy, I have looked forward to this marriage, and circumstances seemed to favour my desire. Arthur loves Mary and will probushand's gloomy disposition, of the excessive sensitiveness which made the disappointments and trials of life peculiarly bitter to him, and of his premature old age which had made him loose pose to her as soon as he has a tair hope of be accepted. He has fallen out with his mother, who had other projects, and who could never bear me because I was handsome and she was plain, and because there is the same contrast all interest in things around him ; Mary shook har head unconvinced. between my daughter and hers. Everything was going smoothly when Mary, out of mere contradiction, spoils it all. And yet, I have often told her that Sir John's estates are en-"A year after our marriage, your father be-gan to suffer from great depression of spirits," said Lady Burton, completely ignoring that her own violent and unyielding temper had been tailed, and that if anything happens to him, we shall be obliged to leave Castle Burton, where in any devree the cause; "I have not been able to cure him of his melancholy, nor of the intem-perance to which it has led him. Why should we have spent so much money, and reduced to live in a very different style, since I have nothing but my jointure." "And Mary does not understand the argu-

perance to which is has led him. Why should you not try what you can do now, Mary." Mary haughtily answared, "Is is too late." But notwithstanding the many disputes be-tween Lady Burton and Mary, they very often agreed parfectly well, and Lady Burton fully hoped to overcome the opposition which an-noyed her though she could hardly believe that it was serious. While she had been seated in Target, downing norm and in her arm ind ment?

"No: she exclaims against the very idea of marrying Arthur, and being buried at Old Hall. And to show me that she will take her own way, she does nothing but tease him and make focl of him !"

"She is very wrong, Charlotte; Arthur is worthy of better treatment. He must be deeply in love not to resent it '

"But I am afraid he is beginning to resent it. I beg you, Teress, who have such powers of per-sussion, to try and soften Mary's feelings to-wards poor Arthur."

"It is not in my power to soften her feelings, Coarlotte ; will you let me tell you the reason plainly ?

Lady Burton made a sign of assent

also attended by two rich and idle young men belonging to the neighborhood and by Arthur Burton. The uncle was a grey-haired squire and very fund of horses, and the young men, who were both handsome, were among the best riders in the country. Arthur Burton was not so good-looking as these young man, and his silance and apprent serioung "If Mary were not a great spoils child, who will listen to nothing but her own caprice, I might try to bring her round to your ideas by pointing out Arthur's excellent qualities, and arge her not to escrifice the happiness of her life to the foolish dreams of her extravagant selflove. But what would be the use of speaking to her of the solid qualities for which she has little or no esteem? Surrounded as she is by brillinns young men, who flatter her to her hear's an tent, she draws comparisons between them and him, greatly to his disadvantage. His only merit in her eyes is the fortune he will inherit, and at her age considerations of this kind are looked upon as accondary in importance. Moreover, she has great confidence in her own charms and no doubt expects that some yet richer and nobler admirer will lay hisbeart and his fortune at her feet.

"And it might be so," said Lady Burton, baughtily. "You think so too, Charlotte ; then why try

"I am afraid you are mistaken. Edward," answered Henry, with a smile. "I don't sup pose you would try to put him over that wall;" to force her inclinations and induce her to look and he printed to a loose stone wall which had more kindly on Arthur !" recently been raised as a separation between two "Bacause it is not well to let the substance fields, one of which was evidently destined for go for the sake of the shadow, and because he would suit her in every respect. She is impetuous, he is gentle ; she loves luxury and extra-

summer sowing, "Gladiator has jumped worse walls than

MAY 8, 1889.

"I will remain with Arthur," said Edward ; " pray tell Miss Burton," The old gentleman and Henry rejoined Mary, who was waiting at a little distance, and after some further consultation they unfastened their horses, which they had tied to a tree, and then remounted. Mary put down her well, and bow-ing to Arthur and Edward set off with her accert.

iTo be Continued.

A FLAC INCIDENT

Of the Contennial at Chicago Teacher an Anarchist a Legton,

CHICAGO, May 1.-One of the exciting inci-dents of yesterday was witnessed by about 500 persons who had assembled in front of the headquarters of first engine company No. 7, at 80 West Lake street. Captain E. Anderson and a West Lake street. Oaptain E. Anderson and a down members of the company were decorating the front of the building, when suddenly a man thrust his head from a windew of the fourth storey of the building east of the engine house, and after noting the work of decorating, an-nounced himself as an Anarchist. He reviled the Stars and Stripes and the decorators in the most insulting manner. Little attention was naid to the man, however, until he firsted the hoped that the Castle might still be her home. She wished to hurry things to the con clasion which seemed to her so desirable; but most insulting manner. Little attention was paid to the man, however, until he floated the red rag of anarchy from the window, annonc-ing it as "My flag, my colors." Then the crowd became excited and angry, and loud calls were heard. "Tear down that rag or you will be soury you ever floated it," was cried to him from hundred of throats. Seeing that the crowd was in bad humor, and that several men had offered to climb up the fire tacape on the front of the building and tear the rag, down, the man secured an axe, and, taking a position at the bouched his flag. The crowd was almost frenzi-ed and constantly grew larger. Half a dozen little. Although she had never done anything to make her poor fasher's position easier, or to stop him on his downward course, she often bitterly reproached Lady Burton for her negleot Looking back on the past the would coldly in-visigate the reasons which had induced her father to fall into the habit of drinking to ex-cess, even before his physical sufferings had furnished any excuse for the degrading indulsouched his flag. The crowd was almost frenzi-ed and constantly grew larger. Hall a dozen men exhibited revolvers and offered to drive the man from his position in the window long encugh to tear the Anarchist colors down. Cap-tain Anderson then went to the roof of the building with a rope, to the end of which was attached an iron hoop. He lowered the hoop until it came beneath the staf of the red raz, and with a sudden jerk upward dialodged the until to came bencapping the stall of the red rag, and with a sudden jerk upward dialodged the unsightly banner. It fell to the sidewalk and was torn into a hundred fragments. A moment was form into a hundred tragments. A moment later the Anarchist came out on the sidewalk. He was seized by a dozen men, and rome one cried out, "Get a rope. Let's hang the Anar-chist dog." Several men rushed into the engine house and returned with a rope. In the men-time the man had been knocked down or triptime the man name over a morked down or trip-ped up half a dozen times, and blood was trick-ling from a wound under his eye. About the time the men returned with the rope, a policeman arrived and advised the crowd to desist. The man, whose name is M. W. Dotey, was finally released.

A DREADFUL PANIC.

Women and Children Mortally Injured in a Crush at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May,-One hundred thousand peo-ple assembled in the park on the lake front last night to witness a display of fireworks. Two huge serpentine pieces shot into the crowd, burning everybody in their course. Women burning everywhere, and were trampled on by the surging multitude. After the freeworks were over the people starting homeward came into collision with multitudes who had been un-able to see the disp ay. The crush was fear-fut. Fifty persons in all are said to have been ful. fills persons in an are said to have oeen seriously hurt, a number perhaps fatally. Scores of others suffered painful injuries. The people were massed in walls solid as the frowning stone of the auditorium against which they were hurled when the first strong blow of excitement broke the great mob into scores of tremendous crushes and stampedes. Under the glare of the fireworks which the throng had gathered to see the faces of thousands of women showed white and pleading. The shricks of children trampled under foot could be plainly heard above the booming of big bombs and the cheers of the unaffected parts of the vast as-semblage. First the pressure of the west side baker's building and the Art institute. Then the reaction came, and with a great roar the mob was forced eastward almost to the lake side, The Illinois Central suburban trains were forced to stop, powerless to get through the press of

crowd itself. the cause of the excitement was the

huge scrpentine fire works. One of them shot out from the stand and squirmed

through the people, scorching everybody in its course. Another followed a moment later, seem-

ing literally to rip the crowd in two, women

fainted everywhere and were brutally trampled upon as they lay on the grass. A movement of

the crowd away from the threatened horror of a

wholesale panic was met by the movement ic the opposite direction, and the result was a ter-rible convulsion of the whole body. Seventy-five pilicemen, sent by Captain Bartram to keep order, were tossed about as they might have been

on a billow sea. But the worst was to come. Congress street is narrow alongside the auditor-

ium, and when the greatest jam came, as it soon alterwards did when the fireworks were over

and the people started weatward and encounter

ed the multitude who had been unable to see the

display, the collision was frightful. Men fought

and cursed and bore each other down, the

women and children meantime gesting the worst

of the struggle. They were knocked under foot and ground by thousauds of heels, their cries

being unheeded in the din. The policemen in

despair threatened to shoot the men who were

pressing resistlessly over the unfortunate weak-lings. Some officers did frighten the mob into

quiet, but apparently nothing could stay the outbreak. It was not until the west bound thousands at last forced their way out into Wabsch avanue that the wild scene ended. The

victims were hurriedly gathered up and carried to their homes and hospitals. No time was con-

sumed in asking names or keeping records. It is impossible to give the number of persons hurd

in the jam. One estimate places it at not less

than a thousand who sustained injuries of some

sort. Following were among the injured : Miss

Death of a Good Sister.

Kingston, about a year ago, from Liverpool, England, where her father is a respected and well known citizen. She was a highly educated

well known curizen. Die was a digniy Gucawe lady, having attended for many years the best achools in Liverpool, and completed her studies in Belgium. Sister MoInnis was bub a novice in the order of the Sisters of Oharity, but during

severely from neuralgia, but her death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel—Cana-

HOW A. LEONARD OF RICHMOND, V.A. OAUGHT ON. Rumors about lottery drawings hereabouts sometimes turn out true. One tenth of ticket No. 25 215 which drew the capital prize of \$30, one tenth of the Louisian

100 in the February drawing of the Louisina State Lottery, was held by A. Leonard, a citi-zen of Richmond. This week Mr. Leonard's \$30,000 was counted out to him at the Southern Worster off the thir state individual

Express office in this city. The locky individual is rather an elderly man. -- Richmond (Va) State,

A ruby nosed man went head first through

I have been and got at the

manhole one day last week and the orronar's jury returned a verdice of "seweroide."

dian Freeman May 1.

March 19,

On last Saturday Sister McInnis of the House

Teresa looked at Mignonette and affectionate ly pressed her hand.

am really delighted to meet you sgain, continued the captain, who had not seep the meaning of this silent carees. "How is Sir John ?"

Teresa shook her head sadly. "Very poorly, Captain," she said ; " he grows weaker every day." "I am very sorry to hear it; and the two

little girls ?"

"The two little girls are now grown up young ladies. "Really ! but after all it must be six years

ago this autumn since --- But what is the matter ? the boat is at a stand-still."

"We are at Yarmouth," said Madeline, The Captain turned round, "Yes, indeed," he exclaimed, "here is Yarmouth; I had not noticed that we were so near. Let me assist you, ladies, if indeed they are going to let us land. The arrangements seem very atrance on land. The arrangements seem very strange on board this racket. What is the meaning of all this cheering and the salute? Is it for that yacht with the salure dressed in white?"

Teresa, seeing all on board hasten towards the yeasel's stern, rose from her seat. Her pale cheeks glowed and looking towards the beautiful yacht which passed rapidly by, she ex-claimed, "The Queen 1 it is the Queen 1

Teresa was not mistaken, it was the Royal Yacht, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and their children were on their way to Southampton. The sailors were all attired i white, and flags were flying. Some other yachts were in attendance, and no one lot the ateam-packet until the little flotilla was out of sight, when the late Captain of the Fair Louisa again offered his services. The two ladies gratefully accepted his escort, and accordingly he male a way for them through the crowd, handed them from the gangway and found a porter to take

charge of their luggage. "Kate," said Teress to the maid, "since Oaptain Morel will kindly accompany us you had better wait here. William was to meet the packet, and I have no doubt he will very soon be here." "There he is, Miss," said old Kate, with a strong Scotch accent, and a tall footman in

livery appeared.

livery appeared. "Would you like to stay and dine here, Madeline ?" asked Teresa. "I had rather go on as soon as we can, after our visit to the Bell Inn; you are tired, and we shal both he very glad to reach the cottage." "William," said Miss Teresa, "you will see to our luggage and bring it on to the Bell Inn." William listened to the order, touched his hat respectfully and lafe the quary with the perfer

respectfully and left the quay with the porter

and the luggage. The late Captain of the Fair Louisa then

The late Capbain of the Fair Louisa then came up to the ladies, "You will not leave Yarmouth at once, Mrs. Burton, I suppose." "Yes, Captain, we are going on this after-ncon; but I am very happy to have had this opportunity of again assuring you of our grati-tude. We shall never forget that we owe our lives to your courage. My brother will be, pleared to know that you are internet and pleased to know that you are prospering, and some day you must try to find time for a visit to Castle Burton.'

Castle Burton.' "Nothing would give me greater pleasure, Miss Burton, and I do not look on it as im-possible. Meanwhile, I beg you to present my best respects to Sir John and the two young Indian

And raising his cap he shook hands with Teress, and took his leave without any idea that Madeline was one of the little girls whom he had saved.

The two ladies accompanied by Kate west towards the Bell Inn. Madeline had never before been in the Isle of Wight and she wished to see something of the scene of the sorrows of one of England's most unfortunate kings. Charles the First, after many troubles, sought refuge in the Isle of Wight : Hammond, its

15.

visit paid by Madeline's parents to Kerprat and of their purpose of returning to America. She had written, however, every year, and as no answer was ever returned, she had, after making all possible allowance for the chance of let-ters being lost, at last become convinced that

her Mignonette was an orphan, and now looked upon her destiny as most closely interwoven

with her own. When Teress had taken up her abode at the cottage, her brother had given her per-mission to do what she liked with the corner of the park which surrounded it. A beautiful bedge of roses and rhododendrons separated her territory from the rest of the park. On one side a short avenue of ancient eim trees led to the lake. This was the most pictureeque part of the park; the ground was uneven, and some former possessor of the estate had, at great cost, made a magnificent rock work round that

end of the lake. In front of her cottage, Teresa had laid out a flower garden, in which she found constant and delightful occupation. The interior of the cottage was full of comfort

and elegence. The French windows of the drawing room opened on the flower garden, admitting the sweet perfume of the flowers, the rustling sound of the breeze among the foliage of the trees, and the distant roar of the water fall. Castle Burton lay to the right, and there was nothing to interfere with the open country view, which had the brilliant flower-beds as a foreground and stretched over rich wood-lands

and pasture to the blue hills in the distance. CHAPPER III.

SIR JOHN BURTON.

The day following that of their arrival. Tereas and Madeline loft the cottage and walked to-wards the Castle. When they were very near

Warns the Casule. When they were very hear it, Madeline stopped. "Won't you come with me ?" seked Teresa, "Kate told me there was company at the Castle," answered the girl. "I had rather walk about and wait for you. I will pay my visit to

Lady Burton by-and-by." They parted, Madeline taking a path to the left and Toresa opening a little gate which led from a shrubbery into the avenue. Close to the house, she met Mary's maid, Boby, and asked her whether the ladies were

at home. "They have gone to the stables," said Betsy "Mr. Burton has brought a horse for Miss Burton, and she is going to try it. William save it is a stilendid animal." "And Sir John ?"

"I have not seen Sir John for the last week,

said the maid, without any apparent interest; "I believe he does not leave his room,"

This was enough for Teresa ; she entered the house, passed through the hall, which was furnished with handsome velvet covered chairs and sofas, richly carved tables, cabinets containing rare birds beautifully stuffed, and many other curiosities well fitted to adorn a museum. She passed through the music-room and two or three other luxurious apartments, and reached the library.

Sir John was sitting in a great arm-chair near the open window; on a table by his side stood a glass and some bottles. He was but a shadow of his former self; his features were worn by continued suffering, and his eyes were dull and leaden.

leaden. Teresa tenderly inquired how he felt; his only reply was, "I am ill !" "John, you promised me that you would take a walk in the mornings, and would give up these stimulants which are so had for mind and

body." "I have tried to do it, Teress, but I cannot," he answered, in a gloomy tone. "The habit has grown upon me, and it is the only way to forget. You know, Peter is not now with me." forget. You know, Louis !!" . Why so ? Peter gone !"

"Yes. I protested in vain : my wife and my

steps. Teress followed more slowly, and walked back towards the cottage. As she was passing through the garden, Madeline met her with a great bunch of flowers in her hand.

"You see I have not been wasting my time," she exclaimed; "I only want a little more foli-age to make the drawing-room look beautiful." They went into the cottage. Teress sat down and Madeline bueied herself with the arrangement of her flowers. She had a great deal o taste, and in a short time the work table and chimney-piece were artistically adorned with

charming nosegays. "How pleasant flowers make a room !" she said, locking with satisfaction on her handiwork.

Just at this moment old Kate opened the door and announced Lady Burton.

CHAPTER IV.

LADY BURTON.

Lady Burion had become rather stout as she advanced in life, and this circumstance had teaded to preserve her beauty. Her hair was still jet black, her complexion fresh, and her tecth perfect; she was middle-aged but still beautiful.

autiful. "How are you, Teresa?" she said, with a asant smile; "I have heard of your prosperpleasant smile; "I have heard of your prosper-ous journey, but you did not find time to tell me of it yourself."

"I sent a message by Mary," replied Teresa "She certainly told me that the had seen you for a moment, but she was in such a hurry ! She has a new horse, and was more taken up about it than about anything I wanted to ask

These words were spoken in a tone of some annoyauce, and Lady Burton appeared to be awaiting some answer from Teresa; Teresa, awateing some answer from leress; Teress, however, made no remark. After the frequent differences which unhappily took place between the mother and daughter, the former would often complain to Teress of Mary's ingratitude -a fault which naturally resulted from the sel-fishness she had herself fostered in her child. But experience had shown the sunt that it was worse than useless on these occasions to agree with her sister-in-law, or to express any opin unfavourable to Mary, and after many dis-tressing scenes she had made it a rule to receive

"You don't seem inclined to talk." rejoined Lady Burton, who was irritated by Teresa's re-serve; "if I am in your way, I will go," and

she made a movement as if to rise. "Not the least in. my way," said Teresa

genbly. "That is well, for I want particularly to speak to you, if you can give me a few minutes quite in private.

Before Teress had time to answer, Madeline took up her embroidery and left the room.

took up her embroidery and left the room. "I want to ask you to do me a great service, Teresa," continued Lady Burton, with some little embarrassment. "I have come to beg you to use your influence with Mary to induce her to give up trifling with Arthur Burton." "My influence with Mary !" repeated Teresa, with a slight service the second teresa,

with a slight smile : "can you be speaking seri

"Most seriously. Mary has a great respect for your obsracter and a particular regard for your advice."

"You must allow me to have some doubt about it. I daresay she may have some respect for my character since I have never done any thing to forfeit it, but I cannot possibly any that she follows my advice." "I do not say that she always follows it; but

has she not on many occasions gone against me for the sake of agreeing with you ?"

d he is careful and has no expensive tastes. The other young men of her acquaintance are spendthrifts or fortune hunters.

"Would it not be well to be caroful as to your choice of society, and not to rush headlong into the tumult of worldliness? There is reason in

everything, Charlotte." • We have been drawn into it; but I did not come here to listen to useless recriminations. Will you, or will you not speak to her about Arthur ? He is getting tired. This morning his patience was almost at an end. And yet what a splendid position here would be if she chose I Certainly John is not at all old, and we may keep him with us for a long time, but if we

were unhappy enough to lose him-'That trouble may benearer than you think," said Teresa, with sudden sadness, " I find John

dreadfully altered." "How could it be otherwise? He refuses to take any kind of amusement, and makes himself worse by his own imprudences; he sleep: by day and walks about by night ! I have had to send away Peter, his servant, who was stupid enough

to obey his orders whatever they were " "You have made a great mistake. Peter was quite n-ocessary to John. What confidence can you have in the stranger to whose care you

have now entrusted him ? And yet, what might be the result of one moment's neglect on part ? Remember that John, weakened as he is, is sometimes subject to dreadful attacks during which his reason seems to fail, and he might do !" "" Oh not he

"Ob, no! he won't attempt to commit sui-cide " exclaimed Lady Barton, in horror.

"Have you forgotten our excursion to the Gemmi ?" said Teresa, looking her sister-in-law

"Oh! that was an attack of giddiness and he was half-mad. He has never been so bad since. Besides, what would you have me do? Can I cure the chronic malady from which he is suffering ? or can I prevent that indulgence in drink which is affecting his brain ?"

"We will not enter on these distressing questions, Oharlotte. What is the use? it is too late now, and everyone's own conscience must be the judge as to the past. Promise me only to let Peter return to John, His mother, our old Kate, who was John's nurse, has imbued him with the most loyal attachment to our family, and whatever happens he will always respect his master. It is cruel and humiliating to leave John to mere hirslings who have no feeling for him, and will ridicule his infirmities. Peter's family is one of the oldest on the property, he is thoroughly to be depended on, and I shall never

thoroughly to be depended on, and I shall never be happy until I know he is back with my poor brother." "I will yield the point to yon, Teress, al-shough I do not like having the insolent fellow back; but may I also reckon upon your good offices? Will you speak to Mary? and will you endeavor to induce Mrs Burton not to oppose her son's wishes? With her, also, I know you have influence."

influence. Before Teresa could answer, the door opened, and Madeline appeared loooking extremely pale

and agitated. "Teresa," she said, endeavouring to speak calmly; "you are particularly wanted." "Go, dear," graciculy said Lady Burton; "I have time to wait, ' and Teresa left the

room.

OHAPTER V.

A CATASTROPHE.

Arthur made a great effort and begged the step she had just taken had cost her something; but she was auxious to sulist her sister-in-law's influence. Teress would, she hoped, be able to bring it to bear on the Burton family, with whom she had kept up friendly intercourse, as well as on Mary. Now, though Lady Burton seemed able to look forward with some resigna. Here the the sister the source the source the substant of writing."

.

"Not he !" "He has, I assure you !" "Why con's you settle the matter at once ?"

horse's shining neck.

good humour.

said Mary, amused by the engencess of both gentlemen. "Uncle and I will be judges, I gentlemen. "Uncle and I will be judges, back Sir Edward." "I cannot but be glad to have so gracious

judge, "said Sir Edward, with a bow. the trial.'

They were a little in advance of the others. and accordingly drew up and awaited their ar rival,

The question was laid bafore Arthur and the squire, and all conditions arranged. Sir Edward looked well to the security of his saddle and passed into the field ; in another moment Gladi ator had cleared the wall. "Bravo !" exclaimed the gentlemen, and

Mary herself joined in the applause. "Ah !" said her uncle, rising in his saddle ; " twenty years ago, I would have done the same !

"The lists are open, uncle," said Mary, laugh ing. "I can't try it now," answered the old equire,

with a sigh. Mary turned to her cousin. "And you, Ar-thur, don't you feel inclined for the jamp?" "My horse would not do it, Mary."

"Or the rider, perhaps?" she answered, mockingly. "You are not very brave, cousin ; and your last failure has made you prudent." The recollection of his failure was particularly distasteful to Arthur; he reddened to the very roots of his hair, and turned his horse.

"Do not try it, Arthur, upless you are very sure of your ho:se !" cried Sir Edward.

"Oh 1 my couein does not fear danger ?" said

Mary. Arbhur had stopped when Edward spoke, but Mary's taunting words chacged his resolution, and he trotted by, and then turned towards the wall. He brought his horse up to it twice, and

which the horse refused. "Miss Burton, do forbid him to try it again," exclaimed Edward ; "an accident will happen his horse is not trained.

sort. Following were among the injured : Miss Mary Schubert, will probably die; Lena Schu-bert, a sister of above ; Miss Kitty Connors ; Mrs. George F. Farr, fatally ; Miss Lizzie Howard ; Mrs. F. E. Brady, probably fatal ; Mrs. Crowley ; Fred Grant, aged 13, probably fatal ; John Houlehan ; Geo. Worthington, wag-gon manufacturer ; and John Hull. "Let him try," said Mary; "don't you see that be makes it a point of honour, and it would be a pity to hinder him? He really looks quite angry. There the wind has blown off his hat, angry. There the wind has blown off his hat, and his hair is on end. How plain my poor cousin is I and how absurd he looks !" And she burst into a fit of laughter which was of Providence passed to her eternal reward. Siz ter MoInnis was only in the morning of her life, being but 22 years of age. She came to

Arthur had returned a third time to the charge with the same result; but when Mary's pearly laugh was borne to his ears, he graw des perate and again urged his horse forward with whip and spur. The animal attempted the leap, but did not raise high enough, and in another moment both horse and rider were rolling in the ditch.

In the order of the Sisters of Charity, but during, her novitiabe she had endeared herself to all who knew her by her patience, obedience and unselfish character, and by her death the House of Providence suffers the loss of one who pro-mised to be a bright gem in that holy fold. The deceased nun had suffered for sometime very accessed from nonvalue, but her death was The Old squire and the two young men bast-ened to his assistance and raised him up; he was in a fainting conditi n, but after a short time recovered his consciousness and said that his right leg was very badly hart. "Arthur caunot get on his horse again," said Edward., '" One of us must go to Oastle Burton

for help." "But we will all go back," said the squire

"I will speak to my niece." He went to Mary and almost immediately re

turned to the others. "Mary is sfraid of alarming her aunt," he said, "she wishes to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 3 MAT 8, 1889. shade as the dress, Broadcloth remains the first choice for a handsome street suit, and handsome new spring shades are being shown ; but beware of any thing but a French broad-FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON. ington is the General of a free nation." The inary of Quebec and the Seminary of Saint Irish Marriages And Deaths. GEUKGE WASHINGTUN. FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Sinks into insignificance and all the potentates of Europebecome little and contemptible." This appreciation was world wind and it stendily Sulpice, have berne, single handed and without aid from outsiders, the enormous burden of oreating, equipping and maintaining the univer-sity and its succursal. But, collatearally with the claim to the entire MARRIED. cloth, as the German cloth loses its finish after Place Your Hand In Mine, Wife. ANGELL-ROBINSON-April 10, at SS. Peter and wearing a few times. Spring styles show a Paul's Church, Charlton, Dover, John Angell, Captain Royal Irish Fusiliers, second son of great many bordered goods; these borderings along une coge are used just as an applied braid or border would be. Hair-line striped goods are also seen in sbundance.—Bettey Tenproperty of the Jusuits estates and their reve-nues, the Jesuits of Canada also demanded the privilege of conferring academical degrees, thus rendering nugatory the privilege conferred on The five and twenty years to-day grows in the cleaver light of history. The centennial of such a constitution and of Since we were man any wite-And that's a hidy slice, I my, **REFLECTIONS ON THE CENTEN-**Colonel Angeli, Urdnance Store Department to Lillie, second daughter of the late Colonel And that's a hit slice, I say, From anybody's life. And if we want, in looking back, To feel how time has flown— There's Jack, rousee our baby Jack, With whisk are of his own. Place your had in mine, wife. We've loved each other true, And still, us that or shine, wife. There's love to help us through NIAL. the crowning act of such a life, must have a large usefulness in its appeal to what is best Laval university both by the Queen's charter and by the bull of Pins IX. This demand Leo XIII, has peremptorily re-B. S. Robinson, C. B., Royal Irish Fusiliers. pust, in Housekeeper. COLLIER-HUXLEY - April 1, at Christiana, Nor-way, the Hon. John Collier, to Etnel Gladys, fifth daughter of Professor Huxley, F.R.S. and meat bopeful in men, (Brattleboro Beformer.) fused. Moreover, gateful for the innumerable sacr.fices made for education by the seminary of Quebec, and in acknowledgement of the spien-did service rendered to the cause of the highest We all believe, and our history gives us a right to believe, that the American constitution, as Mr. Gladstone has said, is the "most mar-velous work of man ever struck off at a given Fashion Points. For sails r gowns and yachting dresses tarpau lin hats will be worn shis year-which is a Lon-[FOR THE PAUE WITNESS.] EVANS-WEBSTER-April 4, at St. Michael and All Angels, Bournemouth, England, Howard Brinaley, son of the late E. Evans, Eeq., of Olifton, to Jessis Alice, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Webster, Esq., of Reading. THE JESUITS. don novelty. BY JAS. T. BOONAN. science by Laval university, the cfishoot and creation of the seminery, the Holy Father 18 50 There's love to help us through. Stylish paraso's this year, in new and striking tame." It was both a development and an in-spiration. It is of itself a demonstration of the Maligned by persecutors, most foully, and in hats; Arranged with orimes i treason, immeasurably great are those noblest detenders the thurch of God e'er saw Submitting o'en to martyrdom to scatter Heaven's law "hus was it with the Master even, In opening us the Gate of Meaven, colore, will have white oswich feathers wover issue a brief 10 toror of the university confirming all its privileges and extolling its PARKEN-LANOND-April 6, at St. Mark's Church, Portobello, Napier Parker, C. E., Manchester, son of Henry Yarburongh Par-ker, Tunbridge Wells, to Janey, elder daugh-ter of Mr. James Lamond, Innerey House, It's not been all smooth sailing, wild -truch of the great underlying Democratic principle that the aggregate of the intelligence along the ounside edge of the anade. Nos always langhing May ; Sometimes it's been a weary strife Bath mores are now quite elaborate affairs, made with houds to draw over one's dripping treams, and most voluminous and graceful of the whole people is greater than that of any one or any part. To realize this we have only merita. To keep the wolf away. We're had our little tiffs, my dear ; Thus happily ends a vexed chapter in the in in distant Australasis, in China and Japan, In Ethiopia's deserts, and in buruing Hudostan; Where's r the foot of traveller, explorer, or exile Has left its trace, there too is found defying Satan' tellectual history of Modern Canada. The Premier, M Mercier, had gone himself to Bome the compare its working with that of the con-aritutions given the South American states by draperies. They are, most liked in striped We've often grisved and sighed ; fiannels. Portobello. We've otten grisven and signed ; One lad has cost us many a tear-Our little baby died. Place your hand in mine, wile-We've loved each other true ; And still, in shade or shine, wife, There's love to help us through. Bolivar, who earnestly sought, as he said, to combine the wisdom and (Xperience of all ages to lay the whole case before the tribunal of the Quietly elegant is a gown in a combination of Sovereign Pontiff. He has now the satisfaction black sicilience and black nes embroidered in gold. The latter forms the front drapery, and The Jesuit priest instructing even The heathens in the laws of Heaven. of seeing the end of a controversy out of which there seemed no peaceful issue. One last item should be here menticued. The DIED. and nations in his constitution. But while his started with higher ideals in some respects, particularly with reference to slavery, while the BUCKLEY-April 9, at her/residence, Lackiner-ange, Ovens, county Cork, Eliza, relict of the late Cornelius Buckley. draws up in jabob style to the left hip, to ahow and in Burope's Christian nations when Heresy up And the heroper threaten heroper and all the people feared, its wooful banner clad in sin, and all the people feared, Who was it grappled with the fee, converted back and aswed Thousands of victims from his clutch and from the field deprayed? The Jesuit father conquering even And causing souls to merit neavon. the skirt, covered with black cord and bead Laval University cost the devoted priests of the conditions as to popular intelligence and resources were not greatly different in the beginning, and while the old explanation of an trimming. Seminary of Quebec a yearly sum of \$14,000 in excess of their receipts. Leo XIII., in spite of But, wife, your love along the road One notices, says the New York Star, that BURKE-April 5, at his residence, 7_Palmerstor none of the new costumes show much tournurs. The day of the busile is done. Now three or four steel recds give the slight bouffant effect desired, and the much talked about busile has Has cheered the roughest spell ; You've borne your half of every load, the many claims upon the srippled resources of his treasury, has found means of late to come road, Rathmines, Dublin, Wm. Burke, of 5 Lower Baggott street, at an advanced age. essential inferiority in races, although Bolivar himself offered is, fails to account for the difference, as the remarkaple progress now being made by several of the Spanish American And often mine as well. I've rued tull many a foolish thing generously to the aid of the institution The sum of \$140,000 now sllotted to the Seminary BAXTER-April 11, at No. 66 Baggott street, Dublin, Margaret, wife of P. C. Baxter, F. R. C. S. I. will enable its directors to continue their glori-ours educational labors. Thus on the shores of the St. Lawrence, as on those of the Potomac, in Quebec and Montreal, as in Washington, is Leo XIII., the promoter the highest education. No wonder then the serpent recoils and darts its fang No wonder Lucifer thus folled, and smarting with th Ere well the step was ta'en ; But, ob 'I'd haste to buy the ring been relegated to merited oblivion. Requiescat republics proves, the fact remains that the Bolivar constitution was a failure from the start, in Dage. pang Of wild deepair and fronzy, and thoughts of losing nov All that through treachery he stole-no matter wher BEERN-April 9, at Castlebridge, county Wex-ford, Patrick Breen, Eeq., J. P., aged 72 And wed you o'er again. Place your hand in mine, wife, Every dainty, light, filmsy, gossamer fabric the looms produce has been called to the service while ours has been a constantly growing succes a steady evolution out of its own defec And how— btrikes at the Jesulis, knowing even By striking them, he strikes at heaven. We've loved each other true ; And still, in shado and shine, wife, years, of the tes gown. Now, there are tes gowns of the new creps de chines, crepous, cashmeres, Chins silks and surahs, and the designers give them the most dainty, piquant forms that can the main, the decisive difference was that the American constitution came from a wider and BROWNE-April 9, at her residence, Post Office, BERNARD O'REILLY. Donnybrook, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of L. broader intelligence. It came up from the people instead of down from any supposedly There's love to see us through. Now while Canadian fanatics in vongeance loudly howl Ard Teronic's pulpits echo back cammulations foul, Because that justice has been shown to this devoted Browne, Twas you that made me own the hand superior man or set of men. The debates attending the formation of the constitution, especially Madison's minutes of the convention, ought to be a text book in every BYENE-April 10, after a short illuess, Mary be devised. band By recompensing partially those heroes for the land That's working all along, In ways we cannot understand, Still bringing right from wrong. Byrne, wife of Thomas Byrne, formerly of Three Wells, county Wicklow. TENANT ARBITRATION. All the French novels seen this year in reception gowns and deni-toilestes show a very small opening at the neck in V shape, but so alight that no one would think of calling the gowns otherwise than high-necked. But the small open-Discovered, settled, ransomed even By Jesuits, gaining fields for heaven. Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin. BEBMINGHAM-At the residence, Lanesvile, Monkstown, Thomas Bermingham, aged 20 You've hade me trust and pray; public school. No man, no class, no age even, was equal to the production of such a system. Where would Canadian greatness be, if 'twere not for Multo wolldo La ballo? Superior's creats, St. Lawrence's banks gave back his bugio call, 4 RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN, years. My gentle evening star were you, That blessed the close of day ; There was not a member of the convention whose ideas it agreed with wholly. It was born April 10th, 1889. BTHNE-April 5, at the Loretto Convent, Bray, Mother Mary Joanna Byrne, Superiorets, in the 57th year of her age and 36th of her reing makes these bodices particularly appreciat To the Editor of the Freeman : Place your hand in mine, wife-We've loved each other true ; And Mississippi's valley wide, the sainted Pere Mared by those fortunate women who possess white amid a well nigh universal distrust of Demo-Dear Sir-Why should not the eminently praiseworthy action of Captain Vandeleur and the tenantry of the Kilrush district be followed and rounded throats. cracy, out of disputes about principles that now crowned with the Fleur de Lis and Cross, and savage For the early hours of the day, when one doesn't expect callers but nevertheless wishes to be prepared for them, matinees in Empire styles are proper. One of these I took note of was in maroon surah, with insertions of black lace on the full round skirt. Another was in white hand empiricated uning the store cracy, out of disputes about principles that how seem fundamental and axiomatic, and from a labyrinkhine conflict of finterest. Whether the small should have equal power with the big ones, or whether, being then all independent republics, they should take the risk of being practically wiped out by submitting to represen-tation according to population : whether power And still, in shade and shine, wife. ligious profession. Dailyes met, Converting these barbarians even For love of God, and Man, and Heaven BEYNE-At his residence, Ballatunny, county There's love to help us through. Wicklow, Charles Byrne, aged 79 years. on every estate in Ireland where there is any -From the Kansas People. serious trouble between the landlords and the But as the Master suffered first, but triumphed over CHEVERS-April 10, at Killyan House, Ballintenants? About a year and a half ago, in Angust, 1887, I took upon myself the responsiasloe, county Galway, Michael J, Chevers, D. L., aged 63 years. So will his sons-the Jesuit priests-from ignorance A WOMAN'S ADVICE. resail, Convince, persuade and show their poor deluded for the wrong, bility of making a suggestion, which, if it had then been adopted, would, I am satisfied, have hand-embroidered nainsook, tied with a broad sash of white ribbon, through the center of which CURRAN-April 4, Patrick Curran, fourth youngest son of Francis Curran, Drumphea, county Carlow, aged 19 years. She Tells Her Sisters How to Fascinate Their the wrong, Canadian parson fanatics imposed on them so long. Well knowing that to merit heaven, They must be like the Jesuits even. should be appointed on wealth or manhood ; what brought about the restoration of peace in Ire-land through the only means by which that de-Huibands. ran a narrow stripe of pale green. should be the statues of the negro, man or chattel or part and part; how soonest and best to get rid of the evil of slavery; whence should Many women lose the love of their husbands Lace dresses, says the New York Star, are to because they are too ignorant or too indifferent be a feature of the coming summer season andsirable issue ever can be reached-an equitable GRAWLEY-At Farrell street, Kolls, after a short and amicable settlement of the Irish Land Brockville, Ont., April 27th, 1889. a word to the wise—Chantilly comes new in 65-iach widths. Silk point d'ceprit is going to be a favorite, too. Lace dresses suggest lace wraps. The new peasant cloaks, all in black lace over silk, are the daintiest creations of the illness, Maggie Crawley, aged 18 years. Question. COSTELLO-April 6, at his residence, 43 Lower

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because they are too ignorant or too indifferent to keep it observer, a female writer in the Louis-ville Courier-Journal. Ask any of your friends how they captured their other half, and they will tell you frankly: "I don't know." A man's heart is ensuared by a pretty hand, nice booth a round low wire frank ever hearing." man's heart is ensured by a pietcy made, hies beeth, a round low voice, frank eyes, beautiful hair; by the way a girl walks, talks, plays, rides, puns; by her gifts, her smiles, her amiability, good taste, generosity, or the very manner in which she greets, fascinates or abuses him. She may not know how she won him, the is he doesn't know how ho keep him. the but if she dosen't know how to keep him, the best thing for her to do is to find out. There are many things we know by intuition; the rest have to be learned by experience, Conscious of her abilities and inabilities as a wife, a wise woman will learn how to keep a husband just woman will learn how to keep a hubband just as he learns how to keep hubband just rather heavy, good-tempered girl. She should be a listle greedy—for that will mean care in the arrangement of dinner. She should be inclined to be fat—her mother's weight is always to be noticed—for then she will probably be domestic and disinclined for much gadding about. She style, and dress; but the woman who bangs her hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar, under a piece of hair, hides a blotch or scar. cours plaster, who wants pretty gloves or stock-ings, trim slippers, perfumes, balms, cold creams, finger curls and fancy notions to increase her charms, is the woman who is admired by them all. Common sense and ugliness may be morally wholesome, but they're not;alluring, and morally wholesome, our they re novalidering, and art is apt to triumph over nature unadorned. If a man is fould of flattery, let him have it. It he has ambitions or schemes, listen to him with open eyes of wonder, and, no matter what the occasion is, never permit your knowledge to exceed his. Mon despise smart women, but have ceed his. Man despise sinar women, but have no fault to find when her talent is large enough to appreciate his greatness. Men like to be locked up at, depended on, quoted and referred to. An ugly temper is a trial that few women are able to endure. The only cure is silence. You can't kiss a furious man; it only makes

and the second second

Put salt in the water to prevent black calicoes from fading when they are washed. It is a good plan to keep a quantity of sifted

flour in the pantry, ready for the making of biscuite, cake orpie, so as to be prepared if they are wanted in a hurry, as in case of company

year. They are showing lace mantles without lining, too, that show the dress through. Some

of these lace wraps can be made to do duty, over

colored foundations, as tea gowns, too, if one is

▲ Girl to Flirt With.

fair, with blue eyes and a white skin that will easily freckle.

Bouschold Hints.

do not daily Jeceive this attention.

Sweep and dust once a week the rooms which

Vanity Fair recommends one kind of flirts.

economically inclined.

ges rid of the even of slavery; whence should come the different branches of government-with propositions running all the way from ani-versal appointment by a sort of dictator to universal election, of judges and all, for short terms : whether there should be more than one terms whether there include both that both the old confederation, branch of congress, as in the old confederation, where each state had one vote; whether the con-gress should be kept near to the impotence of the old one, or should be given unlimited and cetralized power over everything, as the repre-sentative bodies of England and France practically have ; whether the senate should derive its power direct from the people, or rest upon some basis of aristocracy of wealth or birth; whether there should be any president and tion-i. e., firtation with a view to honorable marriage. It thinks the beat kind of girl is the rather heavy, good-tempered girl. She should be a little greedy-for that will mean care in the whether he should have any power like that of the vote; how and where to draw the line for the rights of individuals and seates against federal authority; how to regulate foreign and eral automorty; now to regulate foreign and inter state commerce—these and multitudes of other questions had to be answered by men, no of whom could agree entirely, and tow finally prepared a plan only after months of comparing views and enlightenment one by another. We have only to study the different ideas and plane advanced, like that for instance for choos eparkle, or *diableric*, or any other French quality about her innocence. She should be ing the president by lot, to see how feeble was be solved.

And yes there issued from it all a scheme of government which is the admiration of mankind, delicate system of checks and balances, all resting upon the popular will, yes a will so filtered as to make sure that it is the deliberate and well-considered will of the people,-which is then recognized as being the nearest to abeo lute truth and wisdom that humanity can reach And it is a system which contains within itself a cure for its ills, a provision, almost like perpetual motion, for a reaction from its own ex-

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

يهدو في الدارية المعققة المرد الريان الد

in Act of Justice that is Exciting the Orange Bigots of Canada-The History of the Confiscation and the Rartial Restitution.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly writes as follows from aris, France ;

When Canada was ceded to Great Britain after 1760, the Jesuits, who had a megnificent and flourishing college in the city of Quebrc, to whom the Kings of Franc- had granted a large extent of forest lands, had already been suppress ed in France by the civil power. As is well known, their societies were proscribed as illegal throughout the British Empire. Still, not un-mindful of the great services the Jecuits had ondered in Canada both by their labors in education, and by their heroic work among the tribes, the British Government left them uative in Canada in possession of their houses and revenue -- only on condition that they should not recruit their numbers, and that when the last member of their Order then living in the colony should have died, all their houses and

property should fall into the hands of the authorties. When later, under Clement XIV., the famous

decree went forth suppressing the order by the ecclesiastical authority, the British Government torbade its publication in Canada, just as the decree of Louis XV. in 1759, had been ignored. This was a wise liberality, well calculated to at-tach the French colonists to British rule. So

Perhaps the project was too large a one. Perhaps the general feeling of those most directly concerned, at one side, or at the other, or at both, was not so strongly in favor of the bringing about of a friendly settlement as I be lieved it to be. The result at all events, whatever explanation may be given of it, was that iny proposal remained without effect. For my-self, I have a very distinct view as to the cause of the temporary failure of my effort in the inand possibly even harmful, now to enter upor any discussion of the points involved in the controversial aspect of the case. I must, how ever, mention one fact about which no contro-versy can be raised. During the very time when my proposal was the subject of discussion in the newspapers, these newspapers were setting forth from day to day the reports of evic tions, of the prosecutions under the Courdian Act of tenants and of members of Parliament and other popular leaders, and of the fierce, and av times fatal, conflicts to which the evictions on the one hand, and the prosecutions on the other, not unnaturally 'ed. This state of things along did not the other the chance much by it clearly did not strengthen the chance, such as it may have been, of bringing together the contending parties, or rather their reprisentatives, in a spirit of conciliation and of mutual conces

sion. At all events, after an interval of not my part to acunnatural unwillingness on my part to accept the view which had for some weeks copt the view which had for be n generally accepted throughout the country, I was forced to rec gnise that all chance of a useful practical issue of my proposal was at an end. The Freeman's Journal of the 28th September, 1887, contained a public statement from me to that effect. lished towards the end of the following month, I endeavored to some extent to revive the drop-ped project. In this, I placed my last reliance on an effort for the removal of that which, as it deemed to me, had proved to be the main obstaformer proposal the coreness of feeling that existed throughout the country as the result of the determined conflicts that were being angriy fought out in various parts of Ireland. Arbitration, so far as I could see, was the only possible method by which those conflicte could be brought to an end. I suggested there-fore that the issues involved in them should be submitted to arbitration. This suggestion was not more successful than the larger proposal which I had made in the first instance. But felt convinced at the time, and nothing has since accurred to alter my view of the case, that even becurren to alter my view of one case, that even if one prominent landlord in Ireland had then shown the good example that has now been shown by Captain Vandeleur, the result would have been different from what it was. Does it not seem that the time has come when a renew-ed effort may be made with some prospects of success? One thing at all events should be noted. A practical example has now been set. As the result of this, a heavy responsibility will henceforth be recognized as lying upon those, whoever they may be, whether at the landlords or at the tenants' side, who fail to show a readiness to imitate that example in its application to their own case. For my part, I should be glad to have it put clearly beyond question that she difficulty is pot at the tenants' side. I would venture to suggest, then, that some prac tical steps should speedily be taken to make it plain that for any landlord who has enough of moral courage, as well as of kindly feeling to wards his tenants, to act in the same spirit in which Captain Vandeleur has now acted, the prospect of a settlement is by no means hope

Gleeron, aged 89. HIGGINS -April 12, at No. 133 Harold's Cross, Dublin, Henry, son of Patrick Higgins. HOGARTY .- April 12, at Victoria Cottage, Sea

Buckingham, Dublin, Denis Costello, aged 25 years, after a long and tedious illness.

DowLING-April 12, at 1 Carlton terrace, Rath-

mmes, Dublin, Joanna, wife of Patrick Dowling, ex-Sergeant D.M.P.

Dowling-At her residence, No. 208 Phibs-borough road, Dublin, Miss Aune Dowling,

FARBELL—April 12, at her residence, 29 Prussia street, Dublin, Mrs. Maria Farrell.

FIIZGEBALD-April 12,at the Education Office,

Marlborough street, Dublin, Michael Fitz-

gerald, Secretary to the Board, aged 62 years.

FLOOD-April 6, at her residence, Commons-town, Moone, county Kildare, Miss Catherine

GUEBIN-April 9, at 30 Richmond place, Dub-

lin, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Guerin, and granddaughter of John Dunn, late

GLEESON .- April 7, at the Hospice for the Dy-

ing, Harold's C-oss, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine

Flood, wife of Patrick Flood.

of 40 Moore street.

aged 58 years,

road. Kingatown, James, eldest son of the late Patrick Hogarty, of Dublin. HALPIN -April 7, at the residence of his son.

Brucemon", Navan, Christopher Halpin, at the advanced age of 83. KAVANAGH - April 12, at her residence, Bridge

equare, Durrow, after a short illness, the dearly beloved wife of Timothy Kavanagh,

KINSELLA.-April 7, at the Abattoir, North Circular road, Dublin, of inflammation of the

him worse. The thing to do is to keep still, let him cool, and let the matter drop. He will respect your sense and come to terms of his own To be born a woman is to be born martyr, but the bueband that is worth wedding martyr, but the busined this is worth wedding is worth keeping; and if a little artifice, a pleas-ed smile, a contented heart, for appearance, devotion and tact will hold him, by all means let him he hald. let him be held. Men must be taken as they let him be held. Islan must be taken as they are not as they should be; they improve under the refining influence of mutual interest and love, and he is a very wretched specimen of humanity who can not be counted on to shield from the buffets of the world and be an anohor for her when youth and beauty have proved unfaithful.

HOME DRESS-MAKING.

Directions That May Prove Useful to Many of Our Fair Beaders.

To those who wish to make dresses without waiting to learn practical dressmaking, the following directions may prove timely : First obtain from a dressmaker an accurate waist pattern. When you lay it on the goods, always be careful to have the waist-line of each piece on the grain of the goods, and the tops of both sleeve pieces straight with the goods. When ready, basto the outside and lining carefully to-; then begin at the waist-line to baste up geoner; such begin at the waischne to based up the seame of the basque. In all well cub pat-terns, the shoulder seam of the back is longer than the corresponding seam of the front; do not trim this off, but take the shoulder of the not trim this off, but take the shoulder of the front between each thumb and finger and gently streach it until, by a little "fulling m" of the back seam, the two pieces will be of equal length. I make special mention of this because it will do away with any wrink's about the shoulder or neck, and I have never seen it mentioned anywhere. A curved front flap adds very greably to the fit of the basque for all, but is especially desirable for full figures. With many women, the proper setbing of the sleeve is a difficult matter. A good rule to fol-low is to place the highest point of the top

low is to place the highest peint of the top curve one inch to the front of the shoulder seam. Always have the bottom facing of the basque cut bias. Cover whalebones before rewing them in, and do not fasten them to the seams for the space of an inch, at the top ; this will prevent the wearing out of the goods where the bones end. A belt fastened to the back seams and end. hooked in front will be found to be more satisfactory than the hooked flap, so commonly nsed

A well proportioned skirt pattern is Indis-A well proportioned skirs pattern is indus-pensable to our dressmaker, and the following measurements may be relied on. The front gore should be laid on a fold of the goods, which will give the piece, when unfolded, a measurement of sixteen inches at the top and twenty-four inches at the bottom. The side gore should measure seven inches at the top and twenty-four he bettom. The back breadth fourteen at the bottom. The back breadth should be one yard wide, and if a reed or ex-tender is used an allowance of two inches should be made in length at the top, which should be aloned to meet the side back seam. All dresses are now made with plain draperles at the back -not a loop to break the long, plain effect, but extra width must be allowed or it will have a "skimped" look. The "Directoire" cost is the most popular

style seen this season ; in fact, it prevails in all materials, from the richest brocade to the cheapest cloth. It is easily made, generally becoming and leaves the goods in shape to make over. The vestican be made of the same ma-terial or a contrasting one, the revers to extend from the neck to the top of the bast. Three large buttons on each side of the front, below

the revers, is the proper finish. A state with all all a state of the silk braid this season, but are stitched with thread,

To close cracks in iron stoves take ashes, to which add the same quantity of finely pulverized clay, mixed thoroughly together with a little salt; this mixture is to be molatened with water and applied to the parts. The above should be cold when applied.

To remove ink stains from boards, use strong muriatic acid or spirits of salt. Apply with a piece of cloth and then wash thoroughly with waler.

To clean pie plates that have long been used for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders, and let them boil for an hour.

To cleanse porcelain saucepans, fill them half full of hot water and put a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

Useful Domestic Beceipts.

BROILED FROSTING. -- One cup of granulated sugar and five tablespoonfuls of milk, boil four or five minutes, then stir till cold and put on a cool cake.

BAKED AFFLES .- Pare and core and fill the apples with sugar, butter and candied lemon

boil for fifteen minutes, then take out and put in a kettle with several slices of salt pork and two or three pints of water, one tablespoonful of butter, a sprinkling of pepper, add dump-lings. Let cook about an hour. OOLD SLAW.-Share off a large white head of

cabbage and season with the following dressing : One cup of cream, one and a half teaspoons of one cup of gream, one and a nair seaspoons of mustard, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of butter, one tablespoon of sugar and the yoke of one egg beaten light. When builed, add one cup of strong vinegar, stir well and pour over the cabbage.

GRUMS PUDDING .- One quart of sweet milk, one pint of bread crumbs, three quarters of a cup of sugar, yokes of four eggs, butter size of an egg; flavor with lemon; bake in a slow oven; here the sugar provide the sum of when done spread over a layer of jelly, whip the which done spread over a layer of jelly, whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, add one cup of powdered sugar, pour over the jelly and bake a light brown. Serve cold. EGG SNOW.—Put into a saucepan a pint of milk adding

milk, adding two desertspoonfuls of orange water and two ounces of sugar and let it boil. Take six ergs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat the latter to a froth or snow, and put into the boiling milk by spoonfuls; stir the the whole abcut with a skimmer. When done take the eggs out and dress them on the dish for serving. Thicken the milk over the fire with the beaten yolks, and pour this over the frothed eggs; let the whole cool before serving it.

A Smart Child.

' Little Golden Locks" (to her eister's affianced, who is waiting in the parlor)-God loves me

or finished with a tiny silk gord of the same I usually has a long tale himself in his mouth. and the second second

consolidation there was room for the work of Alexander Hamilton's genius. When Federal-ism went so far as to threaten the extinction of the essential idea of free government, then came Jefferson and Democracy to rescue the constitu-tion from its danger, and for 60 years to demon strate the blessings of well-ordered Democracy. Then when the movement was towards the other extreme and decentralization went to the extent of secession, the American system surprized its old-world critics by proving that it contained full self-preservative vigor, and the one great mistake of the constitution, the permission of seavery, was wiped out. And for the problems and dangers developed hy more modern condi-

tions the principles of this old constitution are still adequate, as is illustrated by the regulation of the great railroad corporations under the inter state law. The tendency towards pluto cracy, over which all thoughtful men are anxious, the amazing multiplication of million aires, by means of tariff subsidies, grants of great demains to corporations, and the various facill ties afforded for trust combinations and illegiti mate speculations, are all the product of a dis-regard of the essential principles of the con-stitution, and the remedy for them will come, not in any scheme of socialism, but in a return to that bed rock Democratic idea of non inter-

water. Bake. JELLY CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, four baking powder. Bake in layers, put tart jelly between them, and ice the top. CHIOKEN POT PIE.—Wash and article reason with the states for accepting the con-stitution. It was Washington, just, laborious, well balanced in his good sense, whose adminis-tration gave the ship a good eafs launch. It is difficult for this flippant age to rightly measure a character of such grandeur as Washington's. There have been greater generals, though none baster equipped for dealing with the manifold difficulties that surrounded him, there have been few military movements better planned or better executed than his stroke at Trenton or his swoop upon Yorktown. Originative states manship surpassing his has often appeared in history, but nowhere a power more conscientiously and judiciously to decide between con-flicting opinions and act for the best. The inpurity of his motives constituted his greatness. And this greatness is not the derification of history. It was felt and profoundly felt, not only by his countrymen, but by the whole civil-ized world while he was yet living. It was realized, before he had hardly ceased to be a great awkward boy, when at the age of 22 he commanded Vigeinia's proposition and part of the second and Virginia's troops in an Indian war, and as he steadily grew afterward to be the foremost man in the co onies

The historic characters of the old world felt it and recognized it. Lord Erskine wrote that Washington was "the only human being for whom I have ever felt an awful reverence." whom 1 have ever fett an awful reverence.' Napoleon, it is related, meeting an American gentleman asked, "How fares your countryman the great Washington ?" and when told that he was well the great Corsican replied with the

was work the store of prophecy : Ab, Washington can never be otherwise but well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity

te Jesuits continued to subsist in Canada. Meanwhile the Popes bad transferred to the regarding the Jesuits estates and their revenues, Bishop Hubert, when the last Jesuit prices had expired, conferred HolyOrders on Brother Cazot, the sole remaining member of the Quebec Jesuit community.

There was no interference from the colonial uthorities. So, Father Oazot, until his death in the year

1800, disposed of all the revenues of the for-faited estate, dispensing them as he pleased in At the death of this good man the Govorn-

ment established a special administration for the "Jesuits' estates," sgain wisely devoting their revenue to educational purposes, as if mindful of the original purpose for which the property had been bestowed. In this state matters remained till the return

of the Jesuits to Canada in 1839 They were scon encouraged by the Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bourget, to build a college in that city. The St. Mary's, was afterward chartered by the Legislature under Lord Elgin and by de grees the Jesuits were admitted to all the privileges of citizenship.

Then came the claim for the restoration of their estates. But as the work which they were doing in

1759, at the time of the conquest of Oanada, both in the field of missionary labor and in that of education, had been nobly taken up and continued by the Canadian clergy, the claim, apara even from the fact of their suppression by the ecclesiastical and civil powers, was unjust to the men who for more than a century had well done the work the Jesuits could not do. The claim was therefore resisted. The local

Government of the Province of Quebec, in which the Jeenits estate were situated, propled to grant as an "indemnity" in lieu of all claims the sum of \$400,000, the Premier, M. Mercier, being authorized to refer to the arbitration of Leo XIII. for a just and equitable distribution of this sum in final settlement of all claims to the Jesuits estates in Canada.

His Holiness, after maturely weighing the allegations of all the parties concerned, has just pronounced his decision. The Jesuits get \$160,000 together with valu-

\$20,600 being granted to the missions of Labrador and the Northern shore of the Gulf of Lawrence.

The eight dioceses of the Province of Quebeo get each \$10,000. Thereby the Holy Father does justice to the Canadian clergy, as well as

I remain, dear sir, most faithfully yours, WILLIAM WALSH. Archbishop of Dublin.

Montana Range Bred Stock

Brings the highest price in Chicago and St Paul, caused by its superior climate and nutriradii, Gaussi by its alertic culture duration tions grasses. I9,000,000 acres of FREE GOVERN. MENT LAND richly grassed and finely watered, recently opened for settlement, awaits the home seeker. Free stock and grain farms with wood and water can yet be had right at station on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Rail way, which runs through the heart of this great tract. Climate perfect, winters sunny and mild, caused by warm "Chinook" winds from the Pacific. For further information apply to

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agent, St. Paul Minn

Beaver.--- "Harkins is a man who always holds fast to the truth." Cleverly-"Yes; I notice he never lets it escape him."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for cur-Au, who is waiting in the parlor)—God loves me well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity ing bad legs, sorces, wounds, diseases of the skin, ary independent in every way of that of Que of a great empire, when my name is lost in the vortex of revolutions. This feeling is again illustrated by an inci-ting bad legs, sorces, wounds, diseases of the skin, ing bad legs, sorces, wounds, diseases of the skin, oure these infirmities quickly is of primary im-vortex of revolutions. This feeling is again illustrated by an inci-make bin a present, and consulted Lafayette as long in soming down." A bore is like the traditional hoop-anake-usually has a long tale himself in his mouth. ing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abaceases, burns, scalds, and, in trubh, all maladies where the skin is broken. To ours suese norrmines quickly is of primary in-portance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause, It the very worst cares the Ointment its suc-cessed in effecting a pericent tours attant avery

lungs, Margaret Kines lla, aged 33 years, wife of Peter Kinsella, and niece of Mr. Edward O'Keeffe.

LANE .- April 7, at his residence, 7 North Mall, Oork, John Lane, aged 79 years.

LANIGAN. - April 5, Charles O'Keefe Lanigan, second son of the late John Lenigar, Ezq., of Gl-negyle, county Tipperary.

McGARRY - April 10, at Our Lady's Horpics for the Dying, Duolin, Joseph P. McGarry, aged 52 years, after a long and painful ill-

MORGAN-April 9, at his residence, 7 Manor street, Dublic, Thomas Morgan, fourth son of the late William Morgan, Esq., Tullamore, King's County.

MAGINNISS-Arril 9, at her residence. 12 Sarsfield quay, Dublin, Elizabeth Maginniss, relict of the late Ashley Maginniss, of Innis-tiogne, county Kilkenny.

MANLEY-April 9, at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, Mr. Michael Manley, of 5 East James's street.

MoEvoy-March 23, at the Convent of Mercy, Summer Hill, Athlone, Sarah Anne McEvoy (in religion Sister Julia), in the 23rd year of her age and sixth of her religious profession, only eister of Sergeant John T. McLvoy, R I.C., Glencar, county Kerry.

LASTHEBON-April 6, at her mother's residence Thomastown, county Tipperary, after a pain-ful illness, George Masterson, telegrapist, Limerick, aged 22 years.

MOBBISSY-April 5, at Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Helen Mary, young-est daughter of Mr. John Morrissy, 9 Richmond place, Rathmines.

NELSON-April 9 at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy. Baggot street, Dublin, Annie (in religion Sister M. Raphael,) second daughter of James Nelson, Carndonagh, aged 27 years.

O'BRIEN-April 10, at the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin, Mary, the beloved wife of Richard O'Brien.

PACE-at her residence, 12 Merchant's quay, Dublin, Mrs. Anne Jane Page, wife of David Page, and youngest daughter of Bernard Kearns, late of 25 Upper Wellington street.

PHELAN-April 9, at his mother's residence, Ringstown, Queen's County, Joseph Phelan, aged 28 years, after a long illness.

REDMOND-April 8, at 10 and 11 Weaford street, Dublin, Edward A. Radmond, third son of the late Alderman Philip Redmond,

RONNEY - April 5, at 17 Moore lane, Dublin, the beloved wife of Mathew Rooney, aged 60 years, after a long and tedious illness.

SHANAHAN-April 11, at her late residence, 111 Bride street, Dublin, Catherine, wife of Michael Shauahan, after a brief illness, in her 28th year.

SEIFEINGTON-April 10, at Boyle, county Ros common, Patrick, second eldest son of Patrick Skiffington, viotualler, aged 28 years, SERRY-April 9, at 16 Frince Patrick's terrace, North Oircular road, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife

North Chound (1997), Databased, With of James Seery, Eeq. SILKE-April 10, at 18 South Richmond street, Dublin, Barthelomew Silke. WILSON-April 11, at his residence Lower Salt Hill, Galway, Edward Wilson, late Inland Bouncas Service

WILLIS-April 6, at 33 Lower Oriel street, Dublin, Josephine, daughter of John Willis, after a long and tedious illness, aged 23

WILSON-April 6, at the City of Dublin Hospi-tal, John Wilson, sged 20 years, late of the Wicklow and Worford Rallway. WARD-April 2, in Upper Burmab, of fever (Arthur Thomas Ward, Senior Lieupenant) 2nd Batt, 18th Royal Irisb, aged 25 years.

The Canadian missions are not forgotten.

labored hard to obtain from the Holy See the

to the Society of Jesuits. There is another and a very important point in the desision of the Holy See. The Jesuite had been from the foundation of Laval univer-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

way.

MAY 8, 1889,

TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIO JHRONICLE

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May Sth, Apparition of St. Michael.

THUBSDAY, May 9th, St. Gregory Nazlanzen. FRIDAY, May 10th, St. Antonine. SATURDAY, May 11th, St Pius. SUNDAY, May 13th, 3rd. after Easter. MONDAY, May 13th, St. Mark. TUESDAY, May 14th St. Bonitace.

The Empire and the Dominion.

It is always interesting to the people of this country to know what leading men in England think about them and their relations to the empire. It would also appear that our American neighbors take a lively interest in the attitude of Englishmen towards the Dominion. A few days ago the New York Sun devoted no less than sixteen columns to the interviews held by one of its writers with a considerable number of public men, business men and journalists prominent in British affairs at the present time on the position of England with relation to Cauada. The subjects discussed were Annexation, Imperial Federation, the Canadian tariff, colonial policy, etc. Regarding the protective tariff adopted by this country there was wide divergence of opinion. The Conservative politicians, especially the members of the House of Lords, we are told, denied that the protective tariff established by the Ottawa government had cooled the friendship of Engliehmen for their fellow-subjects in America. "Even the Earl of Derby," says the Sun, "who ought to know something about the feeling in Lancashire, concurred in the view just indicated, though it seemed. that he spoke somewhat doubtfully. On the other hand, there was no doubt whatever in the minds of Gladstonians or of the radical Unionists, touching the refrigerative effect of the Ottawa protective tariff upon British affection for Canada. These all concurred with Mr. Uhamberlain in thinking that Canadians themselves had out the strongest bond -that of the reciprocal interests created by a free interchange of products-which used to bind them to the mother country."

It is quite natural that the class least in-

force," The Earl of Milltown, & Conservative peer, said that he entertained no doubt in Ireland. whatever that, however deeply Great Britain might regret the severing of the ties which bound Canada to her, the mother country the people of the Dominion.

Conservatives, Unionists, Liberals and Radicals all expressed the same view, namely, that if Canada wanted to join the United respectable educated class among Prosteants States, England would not attempt to oppose annexation, while all would regret her loss to alarmists, and expect, what they are certain the empire. Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., said :---

"1 don't regard imperial federation as likely, and therefore think it useless to dis- established and upheld in all parts of the ouss what might contingently happen thereupon, I cannot see what good Canada is to England ; she might be a burden in war time by clamoring for defence, and in peace she taxes English imports. There is no enthuslaam in England about Canada."

That's what we call plain truth. Tim's head was level, as usual, when he said it. Mr. Justin McCarthy was more cautious. He thought Federation would strengthen the relationship between England and Canada and in that way tend to postpone or prevent union with the States. But he believed there would be no opposition by force if Canada wished to join the republic. Gen Sir George Balfour, who is described as an "authority on colonial questions," was most outspoken in his views : "I believe Canada would benefit by federating with the United [States. If the people of Canada decided on separating from the mother country and on union with the United States, it would be wrong to oppose their will,"

The tone pervading the interviews is. on the whole, just and kindly, with the exception of Mr. James T. Fellow's views, containad in a long statement. He declared the people thoroughly loyal and opposed to annexation. His veracity may, however, be judged by the statement that the French-Canadians in Montreal are so intolerant that 'no dissenting church' is allowed to have a bell," and that

"One thing which all of us in Canada look upon with disgust is the influence of the low-est class of Irish in your (American) politics. These men are too lazy to work, but have a disproportionate influence in governing the country. Irish filibusters seem ready to raise trouble in any country where they can posaibly get the chance."

James T. Fellows is avidently a bigot, and a very ignorant one at that. He is also a finished and complete liar. But who is James T. Fellows anyway? This assumption of superiority by narrow-minded, ignorant bigots is one of the inflictions we have sometimes to endure in print, but never in actual life, and for a very good reason. No man has the andacity to insult Irishmen in this way openly. But because the Irish are a power in number and ability in America-a power to compel Johnny Bulls, like James T. Fellows, to behave; themselves, they sneer at them from a distance, but may be seen kissing their feet settle it. Now that the law has to declare upon on every hustings in Canada,

To Canadians who, we are sure, have not yet thought out these questions, all this will tween the parties. terested in trade should lightly estimate the be quite reassuring, though they do not need force to the mercantile and manufacturing Should the present government remain much classes. But as a fact we know the Canadian longer in power, annexation will be a necestariff has cooled the friendship of our British sity to Canada, as it has already become a cousins. On numberless occasions they have | necessity to hundreds of thousands of indivi-

when any attempt would be made to restrain] take possession of them, and prevents all that action by opposition in the sense of right calm reasoning, at the prospect of equality being established among all religions

-1 P

The bare suggestion that Protestant supremany should be abrogated by a Home Rule parliament sets them wild; saif, contrary to all would never attempt by force of arms to retain reason, justice and sound policy, the minority should govern the majority in a constitutional country.

It is gratifying, however, to find a large, who put no faith in the doctrines of the to receive of the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen-perfect equal rights, security and justice under the civil laws as United Kingdom.

The Jesuits vs. The Mail.

"A stranger " requests us to give a concise account of the facts of the above libel suit. The following is a fair resume, without remembered, refused his liberty on condition prejudice, as we understand them :---

The suit of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus against the Mail Printing company of Toronto promises to be one of the most remark. able that have come before our courts. The Jesuits claim that they have been defamed by the publication in the Toronto Mail of an extract from a French Protestant paper in the United States called "La Semeur Franco-Américan." This extract purported to contain the oath taken by all the members of the Society of Jeaus.

If it were really a fact that in a British country, ruled by British law; there exists a body of men claiming the protection of the British flag, and at the same time bound by such an infamous obligation as that contained in the "oath," the Mail might well feel triumphant. But did the Mail ever seriously imagine that such was the case ? We venture to say that it did not. Its action was, to use the most lenient term, one of utter negligence and thoughtlessness. The Jesuits are referred to by their opponents as men of extraordinary capacity for intriguing, in short, as clever and unprincipled achemers. Would such man, regarding them for the instant from that peculiar point of view, be likely to compromise themselves in such a way as by taking such an oath Any intelligent member of the Mau's party will 36V DO.

A lawsuit is often more than a conflict of wits. Constitutional considerations broaden the space of a case. So in the present instance we see the Mail attacking the status of its adversaries, by calling in question the legality of the very charter to which the society owes its existence as a body corporate in the eye of the law. They arraign the teachings, history, character, aims and methods of the Jesnits. They place themselves in an attitude of defiance and as much as challenge their opponents to meet them in the domain of theology. Such encounters have not been unknown in the courts ; but they are of rare occurrance.

The broad question as to the Jesuits' Estates Bill did not need the help of the law-courts to the legality of the incorporation of the order, a new field for contention has been opened up be-

terested in trade should lightly estimate the be quite reassuring, though they do not need estranging power of a restrictive tariff, which to be told that their destiny is in their own receiving careful attention from the recognized There is also the group of Royal is something that comes home with peculiar hands. One thing is tolerably certain : authorities on the points at issue. The more Canadian Academicians. The views of Candispassionately the question is treated the more satisfactory will be the decision, whatever that may be.

be allowed into the sanctuary. We understand these mussion services are to close to-morrow evening.

The great missionary mentioned is Father McLaughlin, the distinguished author of " Indifferentism ; or one Religion as good as Another." The Scottish Leader is the leading Liberal and Protestant paper in Edinburgh. _____

THE libel suit of the Jesuits against the Mail being now sub-judice we think the agitation persisted in by certain persons and papers in quite distinctly illegal. The Jesuits are entitled to the same protection under the law as any other British subjects. They have appealed to the law and are willing to abide by it. It is therefore wrong, we think, for any one to prejudice their cause in any

WILLIAM O'BRIEN and Timothy Harrington have been released from prison, according to a cable despatch dated the 6th inst. They have been released without conditions, which is a triumph for Mr. O'Brien, who, it will be that he would refrain from agitation,

HIS GRACE ABCHBISHOP FABRE has issued a circular to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Montreal, containing the decrees of the Seventh Council of Quebec held in May 1886, and approved by the Holy See in April 1888.

MR TRow's speech at the prorogation of parliament will be found in this issue. It gives a very fair idea of the sension's work from an Opposition point of view.

IT is announced that Sir John Macdonald will sail for England on May 23rd to confer with the Imperial Government in regard to fishery and Behring Sea matters.

To secure attention correspondents must enclose their proper names and addresses. Anonymous communications are always consigned to the waste basket.

LITERARY REVIEW.

PABIS ILLUSTER. International News Co. New York. Mademoiselle Darland is the dramatic artiste

whose portrait figures on the cover-page for the present week. The large coloured supplement represents the late lamented and distinguished scientist and contenarian, M. Chevreuil. Paris Gossips in the bands of Gaston Jollivet is as sprightly as ever. "Vendeen Logs," after O. de Peune, is exceedingly life-like, "Flavians Leone," is the title of an Ostian story by Occil Standish, "The Pardon of St. Anne of Fouesnant (Brittany)," by M. Guilla, is strikingly effactive. St. Genevieve leading her flocks is reproduced from a painting by C S. Pearce, "Ten Years Service" by Oharles Missuer, con-cludes its first part. "Round about the Excludes its first part. "Round about the Ex-hibition," deals with the history of national Architecture, giving specimens of the dwellings of the Laplanders and of the Chinese.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTBATED, G' Debarate &

Son, Montreal. Still continues to give at intervals, reproduc-tions of the works of art contained in the Angus donation to the Art Association "La Rocée" by Lausyer, and "The Huntsman," by Knowalske, are the names of those produced this week. In the present number there are also prortraits of Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, Anglican Bishop of

The postry of the number is "The Easter Peace." by Helen Grace Smith, who is beginning to be known in the magazines, and a sweet bymn "Connect thou to me ?" The former has a 14th century illuminated border. Among the devotional articles the General Intention "The Conversion of the Jews" is noteworthy ; and a rew quarterly Bacred Heart Library, of valuable publications on the theology of Catholic devotion, is announced to begin with June from the Messenger office.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

Something About Their New School Mentreal.

Another magnificent building has been recently added to the city by the erection of the Christian Brothers' school, occupying a commanding position on Sherbrooke street. It is as situated as to overlook the city and river from the back, while the front commands a view of Mount Royal and a large section of country. It is a handsome building with stone front, and stands slightly back from the | Owen Murphy Loses His Seat for Quebec theroughfare, thus giving it a more imposing appearace. Viewed from the exterior it is thoroughly modern, the windows high, broad and the numerous flats well apart from each other.

The principal entrance leads into a large, well-lighted hall from which branch off numercus reception rooms. The interior fully aphatantiates the exterior appearance. Halls, corridors, and rooms are all spacious, lofty and perfectly ventilated. There has been no exception made, the spirit of cleanliness, neatness and love of light prevails everywhere. A new departure has been made in the arrangement of the school rooms, which are fitted out with seperate deaks for each pupil instead of the old-time long desk. This plan obviates the danger of "copying "during examinations. There are separate departments for drawing, music (vocal and insurumental), and many other branches which do not enter into the curriculum of an ordinary commercial education.

Each branch is conducted by a brother who has devoted his entire life to the prosecution of the study which has become a "hobby" to him. It is touching to one accustomed to the rush and tear of the outside world to drop in to this institution observe the learned simplicity of these good men. They talk so quietly with such ingennousness, that one goes away with a feeling of reverence for these men child like in their outward manner, yet such glants in erndition.

The refectories and recreation room are similar to the rest. A museum is in course of preparation, and when completed promises te be nearly perfect. The same statement equally applies to the natural philosophy rooms.

A novel feature in the educational equip ment of the establishment is a perfect model of a book in which every conceivable transac tion in commerce is carried out. The pupil can invest a capital of \$5, which is made to represent, say, \$5,000, and he is thus enabled to carry on miniature negotiations. He can purchase his desk in school from a real estate agent. Typewriting is taught, both the Caligraph and Remington machines being used, according to the faste of the pupil. Tele graphy is also added to the course

A handsome chapel is in course of building. After viewing all these facilities for education one would imagine there was little else to see. But there remain the dormitories, Here are to be seen innumerable snow-white counterpanes and sheets on comfortable wellmade beds standing far apart. The boards of the floor modestly emulate the bedolothes in whiteness. The airiness of this department is very cheering.

When the library is completed it will probably be one of the best arranged in the city. The Brothers are endeavoring to procure a French as well as an English copy of each book. This course will facilitate the study of French.

Outdoor recreation is remembered in a large playground surrounded with sheds dur-

chial schools already we have the catechisms ; we have the literary text-books ; we are getting the gymnasiums , and we want the mechanical drawing-room and the maohine-shop,

State and a

The expense of this added instruction, which is immensily beneficial, is not too heavy for the poorest parochial school, A few small foot-lathes, with turning tools, sorell-saws, hand saws, plains, chisels, ham mers, drawing-paper, or blackbeards, a few hundred feet of cheap lumber, in a shed, with a good mechanic to train the hands of the youngsters to draw the design and use the necessary tools, and you have a department of the school which will be more populsi than the literary department, and cer-tainly quite as useful. Such a school will turn out more youths likely to succeed in the varied walks of life than any school based on the present exclusively literary system of instruction,

UNSEATED.

West in the Legislature.

QUEBEC, May 4.-Judgment was rendered in the Quebec West contested election case to-day the Quebec West contested election case to day by the Court of Review, composed of Judges Caron, Plamondon and Routhier, unseating the sitting member, Mr. Owen Murphy, but rejecting the demand for his personal disqualification

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S APPEAL

A Brilliant Peroration.

Of Sir Charles Russell's great speech before the Special Commissin the cable reports gave the mercet outline, though even therefrom it could be judged to be a masterly defence of the course of the acoused Irish Nationaliste, Fuller reports have been received by mail, and these justify the statement which has been freely made that it places the great pleader in the catalegue of those who have made the grandest contributions to the literature of the English language. The London Standard, one of the most bitter among the Coercioniat press, states that it ranks with Burke's worldrenowned attack on Warren Hastings, and Lord Brougham's speech in the trial of Queen Caroline,

Sir Charles had in the vindication of the Shr Charles had in the vincication of the cause of Ireland a noble task, and nobly he fulfilled it. Coming to the end of his speech, he showed how the Irish present seri of 1879, trembling in the presence of his landlord and bailiff, has gloriously become erect as the free oltizen of a free community, even though his freedom is not yet schleved. To-day hope is strong and buoyant in Irish breasts. Then they looked upon the people of England with distrust if not with hate ; now they hold out the right hand of brothsrly friendship to let bygones be bygones. They are willing to bury forever the memory of persecution and past misery. He continued :

"My Lords : I have come to an end. I have spoken not merely as an advocate; I have spoken of the land of my birth, but I feel, profoundly feel, that I have been speaking in the best interests of England, of the country where my years of laborious life have been passed, and where I have received kind. ness and consideration and regard which I shall be glad to make an attempt to repay. My Lords, my colleagues and myself have had a responsible duty. We have to defend not merely the leaders of a nation, but a nation itself-to defend the leaders of a nation whom it was sought to crush, to defend a nation whose hopes it was sought to dash to the ground. This inquiry, intended as a curse, has proved a blessing. Designed, prominently designed, to ruin one man, it has been his vindication. In opening this case I said we represented the accused. I now claim leave to say the positions are reversed. We are the accusers. The accused are there (Pointing accomfully to Mr. Walters and Mr. Macdonald of the Times.) But I hope this inquiry, in its present stage and future develop. ments, will serve even more than the vindication of individuals-that it will remove painful misconceptions as to the character, actions, motives and aims of the Irish people and of the leaders of the Irish people ; that it will set earnest minds-and, thank God, there are many earnest and honest minds in this country-thinking for themselves upon this question; that it will remove grievous misconceptions and hasten the day of true union and of real reconcilation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain, and that with the advent of true union and reconciliation there will be dispelled, and dispelled forever, the cloud, the weighty cloud, that has rested on the history of a noble man and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire ! The effect was electrical. Many of the auditors, as well as Sir Charles himself, gave vent to their feelings with tears. Even President Hannen was so much moved that he could not speak, but he wrote immediately to Sir Charles his earnest congratulations.

told na as much, and their willingness to dual Canadians. sacrifice Canadian interests whenever they clashed with their own is proof of the scepticism with which Canadian professions of loyalty are regarded in England.

Advocates of Imperial Federation were not and revolutionary in character. "Imperial had formed that opinion when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies and has since found no reason to change or modify it. "It sentiments of English statesmen of all parties. He said :---

"It is impossible to speak with any degree such a solution of the question, but we admit that the decision rests with the people of Canada themselves. The decision, however, would have to be of an unmistakable character. There should be no room for doubt as to the wishes of the Canadians. Suppose, for instance, a bill proposing the incorporation of the Domision in the American Union should be introduced and passed by only a small majority, say by 51 to 49, I do not think that under such oircumstances the royal assent would be given to the measure. We are very far from encouraging the idea of Canada leaving us in any way. We would rather discourage, as far as we can, any desire not to remain an integral part of the British em-pire; but we certainly would not remist the wishes of the majority of the people of Canada properly expressed and placed beyond reasonable doubt. We would have in truth no right to realist, and I am confident that under no circumstances at present conceivable would England use force, or attempt to use orce, for the purpose of compelling Canada remain within the empire."

When we reflect that a section of our pso-

now talk of annexation, as a possible result of the anti-Catholic agitation in which they are engaged, we are convinced that England will not interfere in the progress of events the end of which is not difficult to foresee. Lord Brassey is of the same opinion as Earl Derby, only being a Federationist he does not think annexation is the natural destiny of Canada. Sir Stafford Northcote, who "had never seen any scheme of imperial federation that seemed practicable," said "Great Britain would not attempt to maintain her connection with Canada by force should the latter country desire to terminate it." Lord Brabourne, at one time Under-

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Protestant Home Rulers.

Two small but remarkable pamphlets have meny. Practical Englishmen do not waste | lately issued from the Press in Dublin. Both thought upon a scheme so nebulous in form | proceed from the pens of Methodist ministers. The first is the ninth number of the Irish Federation," said the Earl of Derby, "is a Protestant Home Rule Leaflets," and is enfine idea, but it is quite impracticable," He titled "Irish Methodism and Home Rule," by the Rev WM. CRAWFORD, M. A., Methodiet Minister, Stephen's green, Dublin, The other. which is similary entitled, is by the Rev. Dr. Is," he said, "a dream." As regards Annexa. Mc.KES, Principal of Wesley College, Dubiin. tion he stated what we billeve to be the true The one is in favor of "Home Rule," the other against it.

These pamphlets give a pretty good idea of the ability as well as the spirit with which of certainty. We should sincerely regret the Home Rule controversy is carried and by dissenting Protestants of Ireland who take opposite sides of the question. The pamphlet by Dr. McKee is a rejoinder to that by Mr. Orawford.

> The latter shows that the Protestant Home Rulers are steadily increasing in number and sofluence, a statement which is traversed by his oppenent. Indeed Dr. McKee asserts in effet that the solemn conviction of the overwhelming majority of Protestants in Ireland is that they would have no security for life or property under a Home Rule Government. which would be essentially a Government of Roman Catholics.

> One of the reasons advanced for the fear that the Protestants would be unfairly treated is an alleged quotation from a speech delivered by Archbishop Walsh at St Patrick's College in Thurles, and reported in the Irish press of January 16, 1886, The ARCHBISHOF then asserted that as long as Trinity College, Dublin, " that central fortress of the education that is not Catholic, is allowed to stand, as it as now so long stood, in the very foremost position, and to occupy the most glorious, site in our Catholic city of Dublin, so long will it be impossible for any statesman, he he Euglish or he he Irish, to deal with this great question on the only ground on which University reform in Ireland can be regarded as satisfactory, or even as entitled to acquiescence-the open and level ground of full and absolute equality for the Catholics of Ireland,"

No fair-minded man who believes in perfect Secretary for the Colonies, said "if any of religions equality can find fault with this the great colonies of the British empire expression of the Archbishop's views regard. Broughton Street, to hear the vigorous, popular, should deliberately desire to sever itself from ing higher education. The trouble with men have been unprecedently large, Some nights the empire, I think the time has gone by like Dr. M. Kee is the terror that appears to ago the orush was so great that numbers had to

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IN our lasr issue a paragraph appeared attributing an article on Papal decrees to the Toronto Mail and accusing the Mr. Sellar of the Huntingdon Gleaner of having stolen It-The accusation was entirely mistaken. The Mail copied the article from the Gleaner, which we remembered having read in the Mail when we saw it in the Richmond Guardian. We are very much grieved at having done Mr. Sellar an injury by wrongfully accusing him of plagiarism, and heartly tenderhim our most ample apologies. The mietake arose from lapse of memory in attributing a quoted article to the original editorial columns of the Mail.

OUR readers will find in this issue a news item to the effect that the Bishop of Cloyne has sued the London edition of the New York Herald for libelous misrepresentation. The Herald, in its issue of the 21st inst,, makes the following explanation :---

"The Univers of Paris charges the N.Y. Herald with having obtained possession of a pas-toral of the Bishop of Cloyne and so mutilated it as to make it appear that in the present struggle in Ireland it was the desire of the Bishop to impress upon the people the "efficacy of the means rather than their lawlessness." The Univers continues to remark that a letter of the prelate complaining of the Herald's statement of his case was "ignored until its publication in the Star compelled its reprint in the Harald. "The facts are simply that a news paragraph was published in the Herald which had been

received in good faith from an Irish correspon-dent. Upon this an editorial was printed, a just comment, upon an apparent statement of fact. The Bishop of Cloyne addressed a letter to the editor of the *Herald*, which first came to his attention in the columns of the Star. Knowing the Star would not print such a communication without authority, the Herald being anxious to be entirely just to the Bishop at once reprinted the letter, with an editorial parsgraph expressing its regret at any injustice that might have been done his Grace. In a day or two the letter from the Bishop was received, and after due examination of the circumstances a second paragraph was printed to make clear and beyond peradventure our desire to treat the Bishop with tairness and courtesy. "There was no intention on the part of the

Herald to be unjust to the Bishop of Cloyne. As soon as we had discovered that the statement of his views which appeared in our news columns was a misrepresentation we printed a full ex-planation disavowing the whole business. Be-yond this we have not felt it our duty to go."

A CORRESPONDENT at Glasgow, Scotland, sends us a clipping from the Scottish Leader relative to a very successful mission in Edinburgh. It reads as follows :---

CATHOLIC MISSION SERVICES .- The audiences that have assembled this week, night after night, in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Osthedral,

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. . .

adian scenery taken from photographs stil form striking features,

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Co.,

Lowell, Mass. This little magazine is as usual brimful of good reading from cover to cover. One can lay it down and take it up a dozen times in odds and ends of leave, and still be sure on coming back to it to find something new and entertaining. The stories are short and to the point, the poetry is well up to a certain standard, and the amount of miscellaneous reading contained in each number is wonderful and might be disconcerting to the general reader, if it were not so interesting and varied. Paper, type and gen eral get up are unexceptionable, and the healthy

tone of its articles makes it a welcome hom visitor, while its low price one dollar per annum or ten cents a number put it within the reach

of all. A BROTHER TO DRAGONS, By Amelie Rives, Montreal ; J. Theo. Robertson Publisher. "A Brother to Dragons" is one of the earlier works of the author of "The Quick and the

Dead " and as such illusterates the peculiar syse in which she firts sought literary succes. It is to be presumed that with a certain class of readers writing of the sort of indicated may acquire a degree of popularity, but the pub-lic taste of a country like our own is too true and correct ever to be attracted by such litra-ture, if so anything so puerile and affected as the volume before us can be styled literature. In spite of its rather formidable title, and of

the puffing accorded to it by some American newspapers, there is really nothing in it, and were it not for the persistent puffing aloresaid. doubtless paid for, would be altogether too sorry a production to win comment, much less provoke censure, aspiring to be considered a new light of the realistic school, Amelie Rives has only succeeded in getting oredit for inten-tions equally as good as those of Zola and Ouida, while in execution and literary ability she cannot even hope to be stand near either of the writers named who have put shining men-tal powers to unworthy and debasing use.

CHURCH BELLS-We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing description and prices of Church, School, and Fire Alarm Bells, and 2200 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada. These Testi monials are from every State and Territory, and a large portion of them from ministers, and speak in highest terms of the bells. The prices are comparatively low, and within reach of even feeble communities. Churches needing bells-and none should be without-will do well to write for the Catalogue, which is offered free to all who may apply

The Messenger of The Sacred Heart (Phila delphia, Pa,,) opens its May number with a unique illustration by way of frontispiece. It is a 15th century illumination, where a wealth of decorative detail surrounds a dainty image of the Virgin and child, canopied by the wings of Angels on either side. If it were not a direct reproduction of ancient work, it would be thought a remarkably fine instance of the modern Rossetti school. The first illustrated article of the number is a chatty description of scenes in the Old Town of Lourdes, by a resiscenes in the Old Town of Lourdes, by a resi-dent, —things not likely to meet the eye of the marely passing pilgrim. The concluding in-stalment of the "Missions and Martyrs of the Georgia Coast" is also copiculy illustrated. There is an interesting shetch of Mrs. Sarah died, for her zeal in every good work. It is founded on the recent two-volume life, and is a relaxing a addition to the hiography of our too

valuable addition to the biography of our too little known American Oatholica, remarkable for their services to religion. Mr. Barnaby's, American story "Mink (s concluded, with a

1315

wet wheather.

Although the institution is ostensibly Cathelic and carried out on Cathelic principles, there are many Protestant pupils inmates of the establishment. Protestant par ents fully appreciate the liberal character of the education afforded by the Christian Brothers. In the old world and the new they have always taken the lead in commercia education, and their establisment in Montreal promises to have a wholesome influence in the educational circles in which they will move.-Gazette.

How To Perfect Catholic Schools, [Boston Pilot.]

There is one way to make Catholic paroch ial schools the most popular in America, even with non-Catholics : make them the basi schools in the country by an all-round train ing, intellectually, spiritually physicially, and manually.

In intellectual and spiritual training the Oatholic schools are the best now; and in physical training since the advent of the parish gymnasiums, they are sure to excel but to complete their excellence, they must train the pupile in the skilful use of their hands, in the use of the few tools that underlie all mechanical work, in free-hand drawing, eto

The parochial and convent schools have an immense advantage as manual training schools. They are independent, unhampered by cast-iron rules and ignorant committee inspection, and free to take advantage of every form and opportunity of instruction.

It is marvellens what a change can be made in a school by teaching the obligren how to do things, as well as to think and speak about them. Says the American Workman :-

"Parents, do your boys trouble you in the holidays by knocking nails into the doors and carving their names on the gate? Perhaps you never considered they have an instinctive desire to use tools. Send them for an hour s day to a carpenter, get them some tools other than the ket knife, and set apart an outhouse, or a dressing room, as a workshop for them ; if they take to it, and work with perseverance, buy them a lathe.

Many people are born with mechanical and artistic gifts, which are usually lost by lack of special opportunity and training. With our present system of education, we are mak-ing a population of clerks, skilled with figures but not with fingers.

There is as much knowledge and valuable eduction, to those born with the mechanical aptitude, in a lathe and a scroll-saw as in a grammar and treatise on rhetoric; there is very much more useful information in applying the mathematical principles of the screw and the lever than in spending valuable menths and years in memorizing the dates of worthless European kings and queens, or even in the abstract study of fractions, proportions, etc., which are usually rabbed out of the mind as easily as off the slate.

The Catholic school that takes the lead in this perfected system will show a great ex-ample. Here are the elements of a Catholic

> Spiritual Instruction ; Intellectual Instruction ; Physical Inseruction ; Manual Instruction.

Sir Charles Russell-Who is He ?

He is an Irishman, a native of the county of Armagh, in the Urange North. He was born in Newry. in 1833, at the residence of his father, Arthur Russel. He is a brother of the learned Jeault, Rev. Matthew Russell, of Dablin, who has been so long the editor of the Irish Monthly. He is, besides, the nephew of the late Very Rev. William Russell, D. D. the president of Maynooth College, to whom Cardinal Newman has expressed gratitude for services which led to bis conversion to the Catholic Church.

Sir Charles studied for the English Bar, He knew that an Irish silk gown (that of a "Queen's Counsel") could be got only by the lackeys of Dablin Castle-and he would none of it. He knew that in Ireland no man can rise to eminence without being a Castle hack, and he was not built for that kind of service. So, when he got ready to begin the study of law, he went to England, and entered at Lincoln's Inn and qualified for admission to the Eoglish Bar-just as the honest Alexander M. Sullivan of the Dublin Nation did when the snobs of the legal prefession in Ireland refused to admit him to join the prefession in his native land.

Sir Oharles Russell was admitted to the English Bar in 1859,-just thirty years ago. He was Irish, and a Catholic, but he outstripped the Englishmen who had been practising since he first went to school in Newry. His practice ranked, almost from the first, among the leaders of the English Bar, the Solicitors and Attorneys-General. He got the silk gown-that is, he was raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel ("Q C,") in 1872, and in 1880 he went over to Ireland and ran for a seat in Parliament for Dandalk. Since then he has been one of the most active of Mr. Parnell's colleagues,

Mr. Gladstone chose him as the Attorney-General for England in his last Cabinet, and thus an Irishman became the first Oatholic Attorney-General of England since the days of Elizabeth. The wife of Sir Charles Russell is a sister of the well-known writer Ross Mulhelland,

A gang of drunken toughs congregated at a dance near the Southern. Pacific, a mile west of Orange, Tex. When a train came along they American story "Mink is concluded, with a The Kindergarten system can best be uil fired a number of shots into the care and killed drinimer become a tramp among organ grinders. Hized by our convent schools. In our parce Brakeman Larry Moore

form.

MAY 8, 1889.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.

Mr. Parnell's Admission Gives joy to the Tories.

Pen Picture of the Irish Leader.

The New York Times of Sunday contains the The New York Times of Sunday contains the following from its London correspondent:-The Tories were in a state of great good humor. Issi not Mr: Parnell. Under cross eramina-mission of Mr: Parnell. Under cross eramina-tion yesterday the Irish leader, whose straight-tion yesterday the Irish leader, whose straight-tiony esterday the Irish leader, whose straight-tiony esterday the Irish leader, whose straight-tiony esterday the Irish leader, whose straight-tiony edmitted without reservation that he friends, admitted without reservation that he had made a false statement in the House of Commons with a deliberate intention of mirlead-ing the chief legislative council of the nation ing the chief regardance council of the nation with regard to an enactment about to be passed. It certainly was a very damaging proceeding on the part of Mr. Parnell, and as it is the first crumb of comfort the Tories have for a long time received from the commission, they have naturally made much of it.

THE SCENE WAS HISTORICAL,

THE SOENE WAS HISTORICAL, and one long to be remembered. Imagine a small square court room with gray walls and hight brown oak finish packed with as many human beings on the floor and gallery as could possibly geb into it; three gray and grave jadges in their preposterous wigs and gowns; three benches of lawyers below and before them is in preposterous multid wigs and black three benches of hardy as bold wige and black also in preposterous curled wige and black gowns, and humanity without wige sitting and gowns, and mannance without wige sitting and standing in every conceivable place the eye could rest upon. The Countess of Rosebery sat in a little nook to the left of the judges, almost on the bench. Archbishop Walsh, the Primate of gowas, the banch. Architeatop waish, the Armaston Dublin, with Mrs. Gladstone and her daughter, were on the bench beside the witness stand. Lady Coleridge, wife of the Lord Chief Justice, and her sister, Miss Baring Lawford, occupied her sister, in the wall on the right high seats in a doorway in the wall on the right nign scats in a doorway in the wall on the right and, being pretty woman, elegantly dreased, they looked like two modern statues in a niche. The gallery was thronged with members of Par-liament and Irisb conspirators, and all eyes in breathless attention were fixed upon

THE FIGURE IN THE WITNESS BOX.

a figure upon which for years past have been focused millions of eyes in England, America and the world. This figure was tall and slender, and the world. This figure was tail and stender, dreased in a neatly fitting suit of black. The face was pale, finely cut, with delicate, but firmly moulded, features, a face that would be remarked anywhere. Mr. Parnell wears a light brown beard, neatly, but not closely, trimmed. Mr. Parnell spoke in a low and clear tone, so low that is was sometimes difficult to hear dis tincely behind him. His answers were prompt and straightforward. He was an extremely ready witness, seemingly desirous of assisting rather than hindering his questioner. He often made questions clear which were put in a muddy, non-explicit way, and then answered them.

His mental alertness was wonderful. He had to carry in his head all the various minutize of the last ten years of politics, from unimportant events in council meetings to actions in the House of Commons.

HE HAD TO WATCH FOR A TRAP

in every question. It was the most wonderful conversational game of chess I have ever seen. It was an occasion on which to tell the truth. It was sufficiently difficult to tell anything else. When, according to the strange ethics of politics and patriotism, it became necessary to protect the interests of Ireland, enormous comprehension of the situation and quickness of decision were necessary. His questioner wes]Sir Richard Webster, a man who has probably suffered the most because his station is the highest of all the persons injured by the *Times'* stupidity. Web-ster is a man pompous and expansive, but not brilliant. He is also as bitter as his mental capacity permits. He treated the witness from the begining in a mannar as insulting as he dared to make it. Everybody who knew Parnell's power of arrowy sarcasm, marveled at his forbearance. The witness had too much to think of, hewever, for any laxary of reprisal and.

HE WES AS COOL A FROZEN FROG.

Webster is not a genius at cross examination. He is a man of petty egotism, and whenever he he makes a point on a witness he feels compelled to beat a bass drum then and there to call attention to his shrewdness. This prevents him fron achieving that symmetrical and complete entanglement of his sujbect when an opportun-

not upon'its merita. Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q.C., innsted upon the ecessity of the Attorney-General's intervention, remarking that the real point at issue was whether the Jesuits' incorporation was legal.

Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Doherty, Q.C., also argued for plaintiffs that the court had now to deal only with the sufficiency of de-fendant's allegations in the exception to the Finally the court continued the motion to

Thursday for argument.

To Correspondents.

We have received a communication from the editor of a weekly city contemporary concerning a matter with which the readers of this paper have no interest and which has already been given full space. In order, however, that no inustice may be done by us, we may state that the editor of our city contemporary fistly con-tradicts the account given by Mr. N. Murray of nounced to the Samoa conference. It is supan alleged interview between them, and appends a letter from Professor Scrimger denying the allegation contained in Mr. Murray's letter to THE TRUE WITNESS about the newspapers on file at the reading room of the Presbyerian College. As far as we are concerned the matter must end here.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Herr Meyer, the largest ivory importer in the world, died at Kiel.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Standard insists that the Ozar has designs upon Constantinople.

The Paris Figuro states that the Kings of Belgium, Saxony, Greece and Servia will visit the Paris exhibition.

Paul V. Flynn, once a well known newspaper man of Newark, N. J., is spoken of for the Montreal (onsulship.

Despatches from Egypt say six Dervishes have been executed at Wady Halfa for outraging women and children.

The Gronstadt police have discovered stores of explosive which where to be used in an attempt on the life of the Czar.

Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, died in South Africa of fever.

Trade between England and Germany during the past three months was double the amount for the corresponding quarter of 1888.

La France says the Government intends to postpone the general election for members of 1890.

The steamship Etruria, which arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, made the passage from New York in 6 days 15 hours and 18 minutes.

The authorities of Sclezwig have refused to resolution the decree expelling certain German-Americans from the Islands of Amron and Fohr in the North Sea.

Perrin, who fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot, was recently under treatment for insanity. His mental trouble was due to a fever contracted in the colonies.

In the House of Commons all the Liberal Unionists and 20 Tories voted against the sugar bounties convention bill. Belgium will join France in her opposition to the measure.

Arrests of officers in St. Petersburg connected with the penceful pol tical revolutionary society continues. It is declared that the association is not aiming at attacks upon the person of the Czar.

The British House of Commons rejected the bill introduced by Sir Wilfred Lawson propos-ing to give urban leaseholders power to purchase their leases. The vote stood 150 against the measure to 157 in its favor.

The Russian special commission appointed to consider the question has approved to the new Siberian Railway scheme. According to this plan a railway is to be built from Batoom to Vladivostock in six years at a cost of 25,000 roubles per verst.

Rumors of an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the States have reached English farming cirity offers which is the delight of shrewder men, cles. Should the rumors prove correct Canada as he constantly puts the witness on guard. may expect an agitation against the free im-

on to decide upon the sufficiency of the allega-tions set forth in the exception to the form and American newspapers regarding the violations American newspapers regarding the violations of American property during the Germon naval operations in that country. Dr. Knappe com-plains that boy flags and handkerchiefs on which The Jesuit Fathers in Ireland have intro-duced the study of the Irish language into the curriculum of Clongowes College, Mr. R. J. are imprinted the American colors and portraits of the President of the United States have been hoisted promisenously over native houses since the outbreak of the civil war in Samoa. He always says that American and British flags were hoisted on plots of land pledged by the "rebels" in lieu of cash in the payment of arms and ammunision. The commander of the British famous institution. Oardinal Newman attended services at Edgebasion Orabory on Good Friday, and a corres-pondent who saw him says "no one looking at his bright eyes and intellectual face would have

cruiser at Apia, he says, declined to support claims to land thus pledged. The Samoan con-ference sat to day from 4 to 5.30 o'clock. The land report was the subject under discussion.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, referring to the Samoan conference, says that while England's attitude is not entirely clear there is nothing to show that the British Government leans toward Germany. It it stated that the liberation of Malietos, the depresed that the action on the part of Gemany is a prelude to the reinstatement of Malietoa. A sub-committee of the Samoan conference, consisting of Delegates Kruel, Bates and Scott. has prepared a report on the land question at Samon. It is stated that a sub-committee of the conference has under consideration a plan for the future government of Samoa under a native ruler, with a tribunal to adjudicate the a triumvirate, which will act as consul to the natives, control foreign trade and have a the interest nor the influence is exhaust

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.-It is reported that a Kurdish chief, who recently escaped from prison, gathered a number of followers and attacked an Armenian village The band seized several prominent men, poured over them petroleum to which they set fire and then watched their victims slowly burn to death.

LONDON, May 6.-The Ministerial defeat on Tuesday night on the sale of liquors in India was a matter of no importance, and was discuss-ed in a House of never more than 220 members. Through defection some Unionists helped to

put the Government in a minority. No attempt was made by the whips to avoid defeat, LONDON, May 6 .- William O'Brien and Ed-

ward Harrington, who were released from prison in order that they might give testimony before the Parnell commission, are on their way to London. Mr. Harrington is attired in the prison dress. MADRID, May 6.-At the last sitting of the

Catholic congress, a crowd of ladies invaded the church to hear a choral service in which the tenor Gayarre was to take part. So great was the crowd that the delegates to the congress were unable to reach their seats. The presi-dent refused to allow the service to begin the Chamber of Deputies until the spring of and the audience dispersed amid much diaorder.

> PARIS, May 8.-President Carnot formally opened the exposition this afternoon. The President was accompanied to the exposition grounds by the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The party were escorted by a squadron of cavalry. They left the Elysse at 1.30 o'clock and an artillery salute announced their arrival under the central dome of the main exposition building. President Carnot ascend-ed a dais that had been erected under the dome. He was surrounded by the members of the Cabinet and members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. M. Tirard, the prime minister made an address welcoming the President. He declared that the exhibition exceeded all ex-pectations and proved that the French people ill preserved all the qualities for which they had been noted. President Carnot, in his address, referred to the indomitable energy of France in arising from the severest trials to fresh industrial triumphs. He afterwards inspected the various departments of the exhibit None of the European ambassadors were pre-

CATHOLIC.

sent.

The reported death at Cannes of the Hon. Richard Acton, son of Lord Acton, is incorrect.

Most Rev. Andrew Higgins, D.D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocess of Kerry, is dead. He was consecrated bishop in 1882.

The Congregation of the Index has condemned by a special decree the brochure "Roma e l'Italia e la realtà delle cose. The death of the Very Rev. Dr. Fai di

Archbishep Ireland, of St. Paul, Minnesota, labely visited the Chippswa Indians on the White Earth Reservation, more than half of whom are devoted Catholica. As Father Ire-land, his Grace was the first pricet who administered the Sacraments on this Reservation.

As the result of his recent visit all the Catholic chiefs are members of the White Earth Total Abstinence Society.

An interesting biography is announced—the life of the famons Dr. William George Ward— "Ideal Ward" of Oxford, and, after his conver-sion to Catholicity, editor of the Dublin Review. His son, Mr. Wiltrid Ward, is the biographer. Lord Tennyson contributes some memorial lines a prefere. The life mill theme further light

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by a small party of friends, will leave in a few days for a trip to New Orleans. The object of His Eminence's visit is to confer the pallium on Archbishop Janssens. C. F. Mayer, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, has placed his private car at the service of the Cardinal for the trip. This act of coursesy is rendered more pronounced by the fact that Mr. Mayer's intention was to use the car himself on the day de-signated to attend the centennial celebration at

New York, The address to Monsignor Persico was signed come time ago by a number of Irish Oatholics who intended to present it to his Grace on his return to Ireland. As he is not at present likely to leave Rome, the address has been for-warded to him there. The signatories com-prised all the Catholic peers in Ireland (four-teen in number), four Privy Councillors, ten Honourables, two Lord-Lieutenants of counties, nineteen baronets, filty-four deputy lieutenante,

and 297 magistrates. Mgr. Ronay, Bishop of Pressburg, who died last week, was implicated in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, and was for some years after a refugee in England. He was, after his recall from exile, Hungarian tutor to the late Archduke Rudolph, and taught him the history of Hungary. "Speak to him frankly," said the Emperor to his son's tutor. "We want to

know the truth." And the Hungarian patriot taught the Austrian prince the history of his country from the Hungarian point of view. When will English princes be taught Irish history in this way?

IRISH.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that the Marquis of Ormonde will succeed Lord Londonderry as viceroy of Ireland.

Sir Charles Russell, the arbitrator in the disoutes between the tenants and landlord on the Vandeleur estate, has decided that the tenants shall pay a year's rent to March, 1887. At a meeting of the promoters of Mr. Rus-

self's scheme for settling Scottish and Ulater farmers on Irish plan of campaign estates, it was decided, having £10,000 in hand, to issue a prospectus in regard to the cultivation of lands held in truet.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says a monster meeting of Irish sympathizers was held there on Tuesday of last week. Mr. John Dillon made an address which created great en-thusiasm. One thousand pounds was subscribed for the Irish cause.

We have to announce the death of Sir Alan Bellingham, Bart., of Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth, at the advanced age of 89. He succeeded in the tible and estates by his eldest sor, Henry, who was formerly M.P. for Co. Louth and i married to a daugnter of the late Earl of Gainsborough, and has issue.

recent telegrams to the Congress from the Holy Father, in one of which the Pope informed the delegates of the great consolation he received from the demands of Catholics for the restora-tion of his temporalities. The Jesnit Fathers in Ireland have intro-

proval of the contract by the Commons. curriculum of Clongowas College, Mr. H. J. Duffy, honourary secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, having been appointed Professor of Celtic in that Judge Dugas has entered an action for \$25,.

Judge Dugas has entered an action for \$25, 000 against Le Monde for defaming his character while he was an the Megantic expedition.

Mr. N. W. Trenhoime, Q.U., has been elect ed batonnier of the Montreal bar, being the first English lawyer who has held that office for some thought him eighty-eight years old." His Eminence, though feeble, is said to enjoy com-paratively good health. time.

A new milk by-law has been passed at Kings ton wherely the inspector is empowered to visit country dairies and test milk on the premises of any vendor.

The Montreal Witness condemns Rev. James Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, for endeavoring to throw cold water on the recent anti-Jesuit mass meeting.

There is a good prospect now of getting rid of car stoves, for public opinion is thoroughly aroused by the result of the St. George and Hamilton disasters, in both of which most of the mischief was done by fire.

The Central Bank creditors have been paid another dividend of twenty per cent, making eighty-six and a half per cent in all. Enough will yet be realized to pay one more dividend but the amount is still uncertain.

L'Elendard points out the wonderful fecundity of the French race in Canada, and shows by statistics that the French population in Montreal has augmented much faster than the population in ten of the largest French cities. Maloney and Phillips, the alleged Montreal jewel robbers, were brought on a writ of halcas corpus last week before Judge Davidson, who accepted their bail in \$4,000 each, \$2,000 per-Fonal and two substantial sureties each of \$1,000.

There will be twenty four vacancies for cadeu in the Royal Miliaary College next term. The examinations for cadetships will take place in June, and all applications for permission to be examined must be in the hands of the Adjubant-General before May 15th.

In the British House of Commons on Monday Sir Jas. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, replying to a question, on behalf of the Govern ment, said Her Majesty's Government will support British subjects in the lobiter fishery on the French shore of Newfoundland, provided they do not interfere with French treaty rights The position of British and French fishery rights in Newfoundland is not free from difficul ties. Hitherto it has been generally prevented from becoming acute by prudence of the Govern ments and the officers concerned and he hoped a like success would attend their proceedings in the future.

OTTAWA, May 4,-A young man named Monshan, residing here, went to Montreal on Monday last to marry the girl of his choice. To-day he was sent to Kingston a raving maniac. The unfortunate young man had known the young lady for a long time, acquaintance ripened into love, the young man's affection was reciprocated and an engagement followed Mr. Monaban, according to arrangements, went to Montreal to marry the young lady. Arrived there several of his prospective relatives opposed the match on the ground that ineanity existed in the family. Young Monahan was completely In the family. Found Alonana was completely prostrated. He was brought up to Ottoswa on Thursday by the father of the young lady. His condition showed no improvement and this morning he was transferred to Kingston asylum.

Much sympathy is felt for Mis. Monahan whose husband is said to be confined in the same institution. OTTAWA, May 6 .- The indications are that a

big railway deal is on the tapis. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba on the one hand and the Manitoba and Northwestern on the other are negotiating and have been for some time past with a view of either consolidating the two rail-ways into one system, or at least arranging for running and traffic agreements by which trains of either road will pass over both lines. Attor-ney-General Martin, of Manitoba, who is here, asys he does not know anything about the alleged deal, but railway men here say the con-solidation is sure to be brought about. The Northern Pacific and Mauitoba railway is also negotiating for the purchase of the charter of the Northwest Central railway, which will tra-varies the rights settion of Manitoba and the

Mr. Thomas Russell, the Unionist member of Parliament for South Tyrone, has collected verse the richest section of Manitoba and the forthwest. Half a representatives of the respective roads with Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, and Mr. A. Watson, M. P., held a conference to-day. Negotiation, are likely to be concluded in a few days. This deal, it is said, is preparatory to a similar arrange-ment with the Manitoba & Northwestern rail-ment with the Manitoba & Northwestern railment with the Manitoba & Northwestern rail-way, thus giving the consolidated system an opportunity to compate successfully with the Canadian Pacific railway. London, May 5.—The share list opens on Monday for the West Beaver company, limited, with a samith of \$150 000 in \$1 shares the unit

5

Board of Charities, returned from his first visit of inspection of prisons and constry asylums in Northern Indians. He is very severe in his strictures of the management of the Carroll County Poor Asylum. He declares that the insane department of the institution is the worst of all the bad places he ever saw, and adds :- "The women and children are properly separated from the men, but they are kept in a ricket old share in might they are kept of a rickety old shanty in which they are locked at night. The windows are nailed down so that there can be no escape from or entrance to the room, which is heated by an old-fashioned stove, room, which is heated by an old-fashioned stove, very inaccurely put up. The place where the insame are kept is indescribably bad. There are six means persons kept in what is entitled to no better name than a pen. Two of them are capable of taking care of themelves and the others are not willow. are capable of taking care of themselves and the others are not voilent. Three of the women are kept in a pen. One of them is a repulsive and indecent woman, but one was a woman whose face showed that she was not of the coarsest kind and she appeared to be rather clean. The fifth of the room in which they were kept, described in the only language that can be decently used, was simply horrible, and the oder arising from it was ackening. They the odor arising from it was sickening. They are kept confined in the place constantly and, if they were not insane, their surroundings would certainly make them so."

THE MONTH OF MARY.

BY A. B. N'KERNAN.

Hark ! the merry May is here The sweetees month of all the year, With sun and flower and music chime We welcome in the glad May-time ; And from a thousands ringing throats In thrilling music breathing o'er us, The song birds pour their choral notes In echo waking grateful chorus ; To usher in the flowery May When homage we to Mary pay.

The soft-eyed primrose, golden pale, Bespangles meadow, bank and dale, And fragrant violets, wet with dew, The grasses green are peeping through. The Winter's blinding mows have ceased, The perfumed breath of Spring is blowing; And from their frozen founts released The flashing brooks are seaward going-

All nature's blossomy array Seems doubly sweet in jocund May.

Come forth, ye children, one and all, Come from your homes in hut and hall, Come with your ringing laugh and cheer, Come with your footsteps over dear, Come ! come, to cull the flowers fair,

That bloom in lane and cy way shady Come forth to meet the month of prayer, Devoted to our Bleased Lady ; The merry, merry month of May, When skies are blue and earth is gay.

Bring shining wreaths and diadems, Wove of the garden's floral gems,

Of lilac blooms and jasamine, To scatter on our lady's shrine ;

And let us kneel in homage sweet

With love and zeal that shall not vary, In offering a tribute meet

Of flowers and song to Mother Mary,

Our gracious queen ! our guiding ray, Oh ! make our lives one happy May.

N. Y. Democrat.

The beautiful month of Mary, which is now at hand, is very fitly dedicated by the Caurch es-pecially to the honor of the ever blessed Virgin Mother of God. It is the month when flowers become plentiful and when all nature puts on a new and fresh garb of green which makes mani-fest its new life when the universal decay of winter has passed away. So with the advent of the Blessed Virgin, the world is decorated with the glorious and immaculate flower of the plair a whose virtues gained for her the auspicious title whereby she was addressed by the Angel Gabriel when he announced to her the approaching birth of her divine Soa : "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst women.

The words full of grace signify much more than the mere English dress in which they appear suggests to us at first sight. In the Greek, in which the Gospel of S'. Luke was written, the title is Accharitomene, which, being in the perfect participle passive, signifies having been a clear reference to that first grace in which the Bleased Virgin was conceived, the immaculate Mother of God dwelling among men. The Bleased Virgin's graces were in part conferred on her by favor, and in part deserved by her complete co-operation with the graces she re-ceived during life. Among the graces conferred upon her by God's special favor, her Immaculate Conception commends her to us as God's special favorite, and by paying to her honor as such, we confer honor upon God, the author of a work so perfect. But her acquired graces also render her an object well worthy of special honor and f invocation. The Holy Scriptures proclaim "glory and nonor to every one that worketh good." Among all creatures there is no worker of good equal to the Blessed Virgin, no one who has merited new graces equally with her; and as the friends of God are worthy of especial honor, the Blessed Virgin, who occupies the highest rank among the friends of God, must be Lonored above al others. These are the considerations which induced the Church to establish the month of May at a time when devotion to the Blessed Virgin should be particularly cultivated. We need to be reminded by outward circumstances that we should minded by outward circumstances that we should fulfill our most pressing obligations, and by hav-ing this beautiful and joyful month especially devoted to Mary the Mother of God, we are prevented from neglecting the fulfilment of a duty which will so much contribute towards our own salvation, as the honor which bowards our own salvation, as the honor which we pay fo Mary, thus obtaining a share in that prophecy wherein she offers thanks to God, "because He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and holy is His name." The prophecy is, "All generations shall call me bless-ed." During shis month, therefore, all Chris-tians should endeavor to have a share in the blessings which may be obtained by forver and being Mary. Mary and he being earnestness in honoring Mary, and by being numbered among the generations which call her blessed. All Obristians should be glad to call themselves children of a Mother so perfect, so powerful, so capable of procuring for us favore of grace from her divine Son,—Catholic Record.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Nevertheless, he did a piece of work yesterday which, though simple, was very effective. The moment that the Irish secret society question was touched it was observed by some that George Lewis became uneasy. George Lewis is the most farcous selicitor in London. He is a short man of perhaps 40, of Jewish ancestry, with near, gray side whiskers and eye glass and sharp rat-like eyes. [His whole expression shows preternatural shrewdness, atd

HE WATCHED QUESTION AND ANSWER

like a cat watching a mouse. The Attorney-General obtained from Mr. Parnell his pledged opinion that between 1878 and 1881 the secret societies were responsible for all the outrages committed in Ireland, it being evident that if they were not due to the secret societies they have emanated in some fashion from the Land league. Then the Attorney-General drew forth a copy of *Hansard* and quoted a speech made by Parnell in the House of Commons in January, 1881, in which he said secret societies had ceased to exist in Ireland. Mr. Parnell had no recourse. A less truthful man would have found a loop-hale of evasion, but he did not. He said he had deliberately mis-stated the fact to mislead the House, and while he remains a member of that body his political enemies will never let him forget that remark.

Pewter in Politics.

The sublime height to which hold, brazen impudence can mount has soldom been better ex-bibited than in the pewter medal episode. The danger of exposing the anti-Jesuit agitation to the ridicule of the multitude was weighed against the value of the advertisement to a journal in search of a principle and a circulation, and the agization was deliberately sacrificed. Rumors were permitted to get abroad that s commemorative medal was to be struck off and presented to the thirteen members of Parliament who voted in favor of Col. O'Brien's motion. The ceremony was to take place at a great meeting, to be held in Toronto, of which some, if not all, of the thirteen were expected to be present. evening came, and the meeting was attended by thousands, At an interest-ing part of the proceedings a medal carefully concealed from the vulgar gaze was carefully concentrat from the vulgar gaze was ostentationally delivered, amidat the wondering glances of a bewildered crowd, to a brother of one of the members, Col. O'Brien. Medals are sometimes handsome and valuable things, and the recipient doubtless took it with a certain amount of pleasureable curiosity. But what must have been the rage and amazement of Col. O'Brien when finally becoming possessor of this medal to open, in the privacy and retirement of home, the package and find-an advertising "fake" of the Toronto Mail ! Small wonder that, taught by the hard experience of their colleague, the other twelve members indignantly spurned an offer to be perverted into walking advertusements, and that a vast supply of pewter is now offerless on a falling market. the pity and the pewter of it I-Enipire. Oh.

Jesuits vs. The "Mail."

continued to another day pending such inter-

port of Canadian cattle similar to that now directed against Holland

Emperor William, on April 30th, opened an exhibition of appliances for the prevention of of accidents. Among those present were the empress, Cabinet ministers and members of the Bundesrath, Reichstag and Landtag. The Emperor alluded to the services of his grand-father in improving the condition of working classes, and said he would strive to continue the attempts to attain a solution of social questions.

The London Canadian Gazette commenting on the decline in emigration to Canada this season says the total this year to May let is 9,695 against 14,433 in the same period of 1888, a decrease of 4,738, and asks what Canada proposes to do. Are no systematic pratical efforts to be made to fill from Europe the gaps now caused in Eastern Canada by the emigration to the Northwest. to say nothing of the much needed increase in the present European settlement in the Northwest?

Advices from Massowah give details concering the recent death of King John of Abassinia. It is stated that on the 10th of March he made an attack on the Dervishes in their stronghold an astack on the Dervishes in oneir stronghold at Metemneh, but his forces were defeated, the king being badly wounded. Two days after-ward the Dervishes made an assault and com-pletely routed King John's army, killing the king and his generals Ras Area and Ras Alula. The king of Shoa then proclaimed himself Negas and marched upon Adower.

The New York *Evening* Sun publishes a story to the effect that the Count Carlo de Corti, brother of the Italian Count Ludovico de Corti, who died some monthal ago, has sent an agent to the United States to sell his title. agent to the United States to sen into the Count Carlo has lived in Paris for years and was made a bankrupt by the collapse of the Panama Canal company. His brother, Count Ludvico, did not leave him any of his property because he had engaged in questionable enter-prises and sold his fine estates in Italy. The terms of the title are not above \$30,000 cash for a life pension. Count Corti is now 54 years of age and belongs to one lof the noblest famalies of Italy.

The latest news of French aggression in New-foundland has rather disturbed the minds of ome British politicians who are urging the Government to take prompt and effective measures to support British interests on the French shore. The Government, however, seem to entertain little hope of advancing a settlement, especially in view of the ill-feeling oreated in France by the British action regard-ing sugar bounties and in receiving Gen. Boulanger with open arms, while refusing to take official part in the French exhibition. The The question will be raised in the Commons shortly, but many liberals are strongly opposed to what they regard as unfriendly action of the Govern-ment towards France in deference to the wishes of Germany.

In view of the pending release of large amounts by the British Government in repay ment of old consols, Canadian, in common with Jesuits vs. The "Mail." Mr. Lamobhe, one of the attorneys for the plainviffs in the case of the Jeauits versus the *Mail*, presented Monday morningibefore Judge Loranger, in the Practice court, his motion to have some of the sections, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 14 of defendant's exception struck off as being vague, irregular and not sufficiently explicit. Mr. R. O. Smith, for the defence, remarked that the argument would be a lengthy one, there bing several coursel in which the constitutionality of a law was questioned, so the Attorney General much intervend. He acted that the arguiners the motion be have the trading business. The rumors are, however, in two classes, the sectored on lands, the other on the trading two the sectored on lands the other on the trading two the sectored on lands the sectored on lands the sectored on the trading two the sectored on lands the sectored on the sectored on lands the sectored on land

law was guestioned, so the Attorney General two classes, one secured on lands, the other on must intervend. He asked that the motion be the trading business. The rumors are, however,

sions, occurred in Rome on the 18th inst.

The thirty-sixth General Assembly of the Catholics of Germany will be held at Bochum, in Westphalia, on the 25th August next.

It is proposed to erect, at a cost of £5,000, new church in Dunfermline in honour of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland. The Right Rev. Dr. Wigger, Bishop of New ark, New Jersey, was received in particular audience by the Holy Father on the 16th April.

The health of his Eminence Cardinal Newnan, which during the severe weather of March gave his friends much anxiety, has lately very much improved.

The Right Rev. Dr. McAllister, Bishop of Down and Connor, paid a visit to Mr. Carew in Belfast gaol and found the hon. gentleman in excellent spirits.

The refusal of the more important concessions demanded by the Bavarian Bishops on behalf of their flocks will, it is said, lead to a lively sgitation in that country.

The Bishop of Posen has published a Pas-toral asking the faithful to help with their alms the sufferers by the inundations that have occured in various parts of the diocese.

At the Catholic congress yesterday, Herr Cahenely said he was authorized to urge the congress to support the Raphael society in their efforts to dissuade people from emigrating to America and Australia,

The Very Kev. Prior Bergh, O.S.B., after a long absence, during which he has been making a visication of the House of his Order in New Zialand, has resumed his duties at St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England.

The Dutch Government has introduced a new Education Bill in the Upper Chamber. The principle of the law is the granting of State subsidies on an equal footing to all approved schools, lay and clerical, public and private.

Six thousand pilgrims from various countries spent Holy Week in Jerusalem. The Listin hospices could not provide lodgings for the Catholic pilgrims who asked for hospitality. It is long since so many Catholics visited the Holy Places in a single year.

We recently copied from a usually well informed American Catholic journal the state-ment that a decision had been given at Rome in the case of the Rev. Father Lambert. We now learn that our contemporary was misinformed. So far the case has not been considered.

In reply to the motion urging the Govern-ment to have the constitutionality of the Jesuit Estate Act tested, Sir John Macdonald urged that as parliament had already made such an unanimous deliverance on the subject it would be an act of disrespect to open the question in the way suggested.

It is officially announced that the Prelates who will be created Cardinals at the next Con-sistory are: Mgr. Richard, Archbishop of Paris; Mgr. Foulon, Archbishop of Lyons; Mgr. Guilbert, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Mgr. de Schoenborn, Archbishop of Prague; Mgr. Goossens, Archbishop of Malines; Mgr. Appol-loni and Mgr. de Buggiera loni, and Mgr. de Ruggiere.

The Rev. Charles Wastell Worledge, late curste of St. Peter's, London Docks, and until recently chaplain to St. Andrew's Convalescent House, Folkestone, has, according to the Central News, been formally received into the Oatholic Church. The rev. gentleman has been con-nected with a collegiate establishment in the diocese of Argyle and the Isles.

At a meeting of the Catholic congress in Vienna the resolutions of the various sections aw was questioned, so the Attorney General two classes, one secured on lands, the other on were adop ed. The congress closed with cheers intervend. He asked that the motion be be trading business. The rumors are, however, is the Pope and for His Majesty Francis Joseph. The Austrian Government, it is said, will very likely declare the Congress a private Monor said that he has now only called statement by Dr. Knappe, late German consult assembly, and will therefore give no heed to the muda cable was presented at the British House bond of \$10,000 given by the bishop and others

£10,000 as a fund for an Orangemon's " plan of campaign" to combat the League system of that name. An "Estate Committee" has been formed, with Lord Abercorn as president.

As an instance of Patrick Ford of the Irish World's inventive gifte, Mr. Parnell, during his examination before the Commisson, produced a short original telegram sent by him with the long and flowery version published by Ford. court was much amused by this specimen of American journalism.

While Dr. Tanner, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Condon, members of Parliament, whose sentences under the Crimes Act were confirmed on the 2nd inst., were being removed to Clonmel iail, they refused to enter the prisch van. A violent and disgusting struggle ensued, the po-lice trying to force them in. All were injured, Dr. Tanner badly. They were finally allowed o walk. Dr. Tanner had to be assisted, he was so seriously hurt.

Prominent citizens of Boston propose to form a stock company to establsh a factory in one of the poorest districts of Ireland in order to fur-nish employment to evicted tenants. The plan will be submitted to Messrs. Parnell, Davit, and O'Brien for approval. It is proposed to manufacture boots, shoes, clothing and under-wear. There is already a flourisning underwear factory in Mullingar run upon this principle. Some of the stock is held by Boston friends of the Irish cause.

The New York Post's London special says : The talk of to-day is Mr. Parnell's frank admis-sion yesterday that in telling the House of Commons in January, 1881, that no secret societies then existed in Ireland he was deliberately misleading the House. The point that is vital for Mr. Parnell's case is to prove that the outrages at that period were due, not to the Land Lea-gue, but to secret societies. Attorney-General Webster, by excuming this extract, thus got Mr. Parnell into a dilemma. Whether be spoke truly then, in which case the present contention falls through, or if the later holds he spoke falsely then, Mr. Parcell might have parried the difficulty by explaining away his statement of 1881 as mere rhetorical exagerasnacement of 1861 as mere rnecorical exaggera-tion, but he fully accepted Mr. Webster's second alternative. The Unionists are very jubilant thereat, saying that Mr. Parnell has destroyed all claim to be believed and has greatly damaged his character with the English people The Times' side now say Mr. Parnell will never dare to pursue his libel action. All this is very absurd. In 1881 Mr. Parnell's hand was against every man. In attempting to defeat Mr. Hurster's coercion act he was fighting for life. The Irish members then regarded the English Par-

liament as their natural enemies. All is fair in war, and untruth to deceive an enemy would not seem dishonorable. That this was Mr. Par-nell's view is clear from the air of complete sangfroid with which he made the admission yesterday but which undeniably created a very bade impression in court.

DUBLIN, May 6 .- Orders have been issued to the prison authorities for the release from jail of Wm. O'Brien and Thimothy Harrington.

the palace grounds at Armagh, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his assumption of the episcopacy.

CANADIAN.

Last week's emigration from Liverpool to Quebec totalled 1,333 persons, viz. By the Polynesian, 700; by the Caspian, 220; by the Montreal, 200; and by the Lake Horon, 213. The total emigration from Liverpool to the

with a capital of £150,000 in £1 shares, the pre-sent issue being \$100,000. The object is to ac-quire and work the West Beaver silver mine in O'Connor township, Ontario. Mr. MacLure is the British man among the directors, and Thos. O. Keefer. Hon. Beverley Robinson and Mr. Dawson, M.P., form the Canadian advisory board. The vendors receive £95,000, 150,000 being in shares and £45,000 in cash, leaving

£55,000 for working the mine. The continued alvance in Canadian Pacifics has been the feature in finance during the past Good news from the Northwest, the week. prospects of success of the line as a route to the East and Australia, and the expectations from its State connections all influenced the market The shares have risen steadily and are now 571. Prospects predict an advance to 70.

AMERICAN.

C. L. and L. T. Frye, shoe manufacturers, o Marlboro, Mass.; have failed. Liabilities \$50, 600.

Rose Thorne, the actress, has secured livorce from Edwin Thorne on the ground of infidelity.

What is known as the Australian election law, with some modifications, has been adopted by both houses of the Missouri legislature.

The Senate Committee on trade relations with Canada left Chicago May 2nd for an extended tour of the Northwest and the Pacific Coast.

At Blair, La., a merchant named Melwick shot his wife and two children, set fire to the house and burned them, and then shot himself.

At Crookston, Minn., Jake Zenholt was taken from his room in a hotel, brutally beaten by a mob and tarred and feathered. His assailants were jailed.

Fifty gentlemen connected with the New York Tribune gave a farewell dinner to White-law Reid. Mr. Reid made a graceful parting speech, full of feeling,

It is said only about \$3,000 will be realized from the sale of bickets for the grand stands at the centennial in New York. The seats should have brought in \$90,000.

A Washington despatch says it is considered certain that either William Walter Phelps or John A. Kasson will be appointed United States minister to Germany.

Secretary Blaine maintains the improvement in health which has manifested itself within the last few days and he is expected to return to the department to-day or to-morrow.

The guns of the United States cruiser Ohicago were tried at sea on Friday. The result was in every way satisfactory. No structural weakness was discovered in the ship, battery or fittings.

Two men entered W. B. Morse's jewellery store, 268 Tremont street, Boston, Wednesday night, and while being shown some diamond pins one of the men grabbed a pin worth \$250 and fied. The proprietor ran after him and the other man secured \$500 worth of jewellery and later that a start where the proprietor is a start of the start of left. Both are still at large.

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George B. Pelham, a prominent architect who superintended the crection of the Government buildings at Ottawa, died suddenly at New York of apoplexy, aged 57.

The funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Chinic took place May 1st, from his residence, St. Foye road, to the St. John's church and thence to Beimont cometery. The attendance was large and comprised many leading citizens, includ-ing the Mayor of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Shehyn and a large number of the mercantile community.

Alexander, a small village on the "Soo" line, a few miles from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was on last Friday night, May 3, the scene of a dastardly crime. At dusk a woodsman walked into the residence of Mrs. Malloy, near the section house, where she and her grand-daughter were alone. The fellow pushed the old lady in a bedroom, and after locking the door, raviehed the eleven year old girl most brutally. Hearing the screams the grandmother burst through the door, when he stracked her, bruising her badly. The villain then calmly walked off to the woods and soon got out of sight. Assistance was called, but he could not be traced. The woman and child were badly lacerated, and the latter is in a serious condition.



DUBLIN, May 1.-A deputation on behalf of British, Irish and American Protestants were on May 1st, presented to the Irish primate in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MAT 8 1889

THE BISHOP INSTALLED.

الي والحالة الجريري المحصولين المحرولي وحريتها مريح المريح المحروب من المحروب ومحروبي والمحروبي والمحروبي المح المحروب المحروبي المحروبي المحروبي ومحروبي المحروب المحروب المحروب ومحروبي ومحروبي المحروبي المحروبي المحروبي ال المحروبي الم

An Immense Concourse Welcome His Lordship Bishop Dowling.

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ADDRESSES FROM CLERGY AND LAITY

Touching Replies by the New Bishop to Both Addresses.

APPDINTMENTS BY HIS LORDSHIP

A Large Number of Dignitaries from the Oity and Elsewhere Present.

(Hamilton Times)

His Lordship the Right Rov. Thomas Joseph Dowling, the new Bishop of Hamilton, was consecrated this morning at St. Mary's Osthedral in the presence of as many of the members of the church as could find accomodation in the spacious cathedral. His Lordship arrived in the city by the regular 9.40 train from Toronto, accompanied by a very large number of the clergy of the diocess from which Bishop Dealing comes, and from Toronto and other places. At Oskville the party were met by a deputation from Hamilton, consisting of Rev. Father Carro and the following members of the Reception Commistee, viz : Mr. Henry Arland, Chairman ; Mr. C. J. Bird, Socretary ; and Mesars. M.A. Pigott, ex-Ald. James O'Brien, D. J. O'Brien, Andrew Dillon, James Shoa, Ald. J.S Lillis, ex-Ald. Williom Kayanagh, John Hunter, L. H. Bastien, F. L. Cherrier, Jacob Zings-heim, R. McKeever, Martin Malone, E. D.

At Oxkville.

When the train carrying the new Bishop arrived at Oakville three rousing oheers were given for His Lordeblp. The car containing the Hamilton deputation was attached to the train and the members of the deputation were Introduced to the Bishop-elect by Mr. Henry Arland, Chairman of the Committee. The children of the Separate School of that place were upon the platform at the station. They were presented by Rev. Father Slaven, and the Bishop gave them his blessing. The changing of the car from one train to the other occupied a little time, so that the train was 20 minutes late in arriving at Hamilton.

At Mamilton Station.

A very large crowd of people, probably 2,000 in number, had assembled at the Grand Trank Railway station, Stuart street, to await the arrival of the train. When it pulled in there was considerable commotion, every one being anxious to look into the face of the Bishop. In order to ensure satety and to keep the crowd back a guard of police were drawn up in front of the station. There were also in waiting the Vicar-General, Father Heenan; Rev. Father McCann, of Walkerton ; Rev. Father Craven, of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton ; Rev. Father Kelly, of Oaledonis ; Rev. Father Brady, of St. Mary's Catheral, Hamilton, and Rev, Father Ferron, of Mexico, formerly of London. His Lorship stepped from the train and was immediately introduced to Mayor Doran. Then he shook hands with the Vicar-General, Rev. Father Hneean. He was escorted to a conveyance which was in walting, and the clergy who were present formed a procession and went to their conveyances. A procession was then formed and drove to the Cathedral. Thousands of peo-ple lined both sides of the streets, and as His Lordship bowed they smiled, bowed or raised their hats. The welcome was a most cordial one. Mr. John Hunter had a large steamer bearing the inscription "Welcome" stretched across Stuart stree, just east of the Grand Trunk Rallway gate, so that all the convey-ances passed under it. The crowd outside St. Mary's Cathedral was very great. Here s body of police officers kept a passage clear. The procession drove direct to the Cathedral from the station.

of the pricets of the diccess, and that it was from the ranks of the clergy of Hamilton that you were called by His Holiness the Pope to preside over the See of Peterboro.' In that preside over the See of Peterboro.' In that yours diocese your rule, though brist, was most successful. By constant devotion to duty, by zeal for relugion, by the exercise of special ad-ministrative abilities, and by earnessly and elequently preaching the Gospel of Christ, you won the respect and admiration of priests and people, and, as a consequence, obtained their willing and generous assistance in all that you undertook for the amelioration of the state of undertook for the amelioration of the state of religion in their midst. Judging therefore from the past, we believe that in the future your ad-ministration will be most fruitful; filled with ministration will be most fruitful; filled with confidence we hail you as a measurger of heaven a Bishop scoording to the heart of Jeeus Christ, one striving to realize in his own person the de scription which St. Paul, in his epistle to Tino-thy, gives of what a Bishop should be, in fine a Bishop auch as our times, our country and our diocese require. Praying God to grant you health and length of days, we again bid Your Lordship a most hearty welcome. Hamilton, May 2nd, 1889.

His Lordship's reply.

Bishop Dowling replied with much feeling in the following words :

VERY REV. AND REV. FATHERS .- May God bless you for this kind and hearty reception on my return to the Diocese of Hamilton. I left Peterboro' yesterday in sorrow, but, thank God, my reception here to day has turned that sorrow into joy. Among she multitude committed to my spiritual care there are none more precious or more dear to me than the priests consecrated to the service of God and the sanctification of immortal souls, and therefore there is no homage more acceptable, no welcome more grateful to me than this cordial greeting of my diocesan clergy. No words of mine can tell you how consolds I am to day to see my clergy gathered around this throne and to receive from them a hearty greezing. Such wel-comes are always agreeable to Bishops, but this is a welcome doubly dear to me, coming as it does from the hearts of old and esteemed companions and fellow laborers in this portion of the vineyard of our Lord. No sconer did the rumor of my appointment to the See of Hamilton appear in print than you hastened to convey to me over the wires from your several parishes what you are here in a body to present to day: your good wishes, your prayers for me, and your cordial con-gratulations. God forbid that I should be o weak as to thick that I am personally deserving of all the compliments you bestow on me. Green, Dr. McCabe, John Ronan, Stephen Oleary, J. C. Brennan and P. O Neil. ed to me, I am glad that you recognize in my appointment not my own choice but that or the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that as good exemplary priests you are here to day to offer me as your Bishop your homage, your obedi-ence and your faithful co-operation. For the first time we meet under new relations, and joyful as our meeting is I must confess that my only regret to day is that I am not among you, as of old, a simple priest of the diocere joining with you, as I would wish to do, in offering to one more worthy than I that reverence, obedience and co-operation which you are pleased to offer me. The office of a Bishop, always a re-sponsible one, has become for me to-day still more onerons in accepting the charge of important diocese; but, thank God, the burden is already lightened by the assurance of your cordial co-operation. It fell to my lot as a priest of this diocese to serve under your three Bishops, and now that they have been called to their reward to render an account of their stewardship, I rejoice to think that as far as I know

I never for a moment was disloyal or disobedi ent to their authority. I do not, indeed take to myself the credit of having been in the past what is considered a model prices, but I do say that is considered a model prices, but I do say that is spite of all my defects if each of my clergy work in harmony with me as I have worked with the prelates who have passed away there shall never be any trouble in the government of the diocess, Indeed, I have no reason to suspect that there ever will, for as a rule the priests of Hamilton have been models of obedience and submission to the Bishop. My of obedience and submission to the Bishop. My relations with the prests in the past have also been singularly happy, and I gratefully remem-ber that more than once you were kind enough to give me substantial proofs of your friendship and attachment, and that when these Holy Father once gave you the privilege of shoosing your own Vicar Capitular, young and inexperi-enced as I way at the time, you ware head different enced as I was at the time, you were pleased to kincily reference to the progress made during my short administration of the diocese of Peter. b.ro', you were pleased to praise me in a manner which I do not deserve, for what ever progress and prosperity took place it was entirely due, under God, to the co-operation of the priests and the generosity of the people. God grant that you fond anticipations in my regard may be realized and that I may, by your regard may be realized and that 1 may, by your prayers, obtain light and strength and grace to govern to the glory of God, the happiness of the clergy and the general good of the faithful of the important diocess of Hamilton.

asked me, "Are you from Hamilton ?" and when I said I was, the Holy Father said to me, "Go back to your goed Bishop and take my blessing to the Bishop and faithfult" Your kind references to the past bring up to my mind many reminis-cances. It is thirty-seven or thirty-sight years ago since I come to Hamilton. Hamilton is the city where I received my education and served as altar boy in the eid St. Mary's Oathedral, now a thing of the past. I have had the privilege of serving under three good Bishops in this city. The first good Bishop erdained me a priest at this very altar. The second appointed me a Vicar-General of this diocese, and the third your late Bishop assisted at my consecration by the Bishop of London as Bishop of Peterboro'. They have all passed away. Years ago when I came to this church I observed a clock and over it the words, "Tempus breve est." I did not then know what they meant, but now I realize that "Time is short." The administration of the late Bishop was very short ; indeed, there have been many changes in this diocese, which make me remember that time is very short, and which awakes serious thoughts, admonishing me in the first place to be ever watchful and ready and in the second place to work. You have promised to assist me in doing good works, and when I have undertaken any work I hope and believe the people of Hamilton will be with me and show, as they have done in the past, their zeal and determination in the cause of Jesus Chirst. I can say nothing more, and now you have my cordial blessing and prayers, I know you will work with me for the general good of the Church. I will have to make some changes, and sometimes you may be called upon to make saorlines, but it is for the Bishop to direct and not the people. I am your Bishop and the Vicar of Jeaus Onrist. From Him may you have the blessings you ask.

The Appointments Made.

Bafore prayers and the blessing Bishop Dawling said he had a few remarks to make. He said : I have been considering for some days as to whether I should take the new home purchased for the late Bishop or not, and I have taken advice on the subject from my clergy. Had I followed my own idea in the matter I would never have gone into the house. It is not the sort of a house for the purpose, I think. However, out of respect to the late occupant, my beloved friend Bishop Carbery, I have consented to do so. At any time, however, that I may be able to convert the house into another diocesan purpose I will gladly give it up as a home. You all know that at the death of a Bishop the office of Vicar-General, Chancellor, Dean and in fact all offices cease, so that at the present moment this diocese is without a Vicar Genecal, a Chancellor, a Dean or any other dignitary except your humble servant, the Bishop. It rests with me to make the appointments as Bishop of Hamilton. In making these appointments I know some will be called upon to make macrifices, yet I feel that they will be made in the right spirit. I have been considering some changes of importance. My old friend Father Heenan, the formor Vicar-General, was an old college companion and dear friend to me, and one that I desire to honor on account of his zeal and love for the Church. I have considered Father Heenan to be without a home for a very long time. He has been doing the work of a curate, and the real-dence here is not his home. I want him to have the best parish in the diocese and the one nearest to me, and I appoint him to Dundas, if he will accept. Father Heenan acknowledged his compil

ance and Bishop Dowling continued : Father Heenan shall be Vicar-General and

senior Vicar-General of the diocese. He shall also be a counsellor and my chief counsellor. I can do no more for him at present, but any time I can do anything to honor him I will do it. I will ask Father Keough to make a sacrifice. Are you prepared to give up your parish ?



IS HIGH LICENSE BETTER THAN PROHIBIof it." **T10N ?**

[F. M., in Noire Dame Scholastique]

When we look around us in the world we see when we look around us in the word we see or all sides the evil effects cocasioned by the use of intoxicating liquor. Intemperance is, with-out doubt, the grastest vice of the American people to-day, and annually causes the death of thousands of our citizens. Not only this, but it is also steadily increasing, and its ravages are becaution more finishful every mark

becoming more frightful every year. Now how can this be stopped? How can we best arrest this constant increase of vice that is sapping the very life-blood of the nation? Many asping its very intended to the table it. It is a answers are given, but they can generally be re-duced to two. Either the manufacture and sale of intoxicants must be forbidden by law, or cer-sain restrictions must be placed on the keepers of dram-shops compelling them among other things to pay a certain yearly license or tax. These are the two questions, and the object of this paper will be to investigate to a certain extent the merits and demerits of each, and to show which one would give the greatest astis-faction when considered from a financial, social

Many people say that prohibition is a very good thing if it would only prohibit. That the Prohibitory law cannot be satisfactorily enforced has I think been very plaunly demonstrated during the past few years. This law has been passed in several states—in Iowa, for instance. Everyone knows that the law has not been thoroughly enforced there. Of course the saloons were closed in some of the smaller towns, but look how many new ones sprang up in the large towns and cities. Prohibition did away with any license at all, so it became a particular object for men to start saloons and a great many did so. Nothing was done in a great many places, unless some one informed many instances the latter would get around the law in some way or another and open t p again in iaw in some way or another an open t p again in a few days. They would go before a justice and be bound over to the grand jury at the next term of the court, which would be probably in five or six months. This they would continue the business pending the decision of the grand jury, Just go to lows to see the effect of Pro-bition ! We see many small towns which de-pended almost antiraly on the soluce liveness to pended almost entirely on the saloon licences to keep up their expenses. After Prohibition, came the saloons running full blast but paid no to be increased. Go to a town where the law has been enforced and you will see that the drug stores sell more whiskey than the esloons ever did. You will find many persons who drink dıd. now that did not drink before the prohibitory law was rassed. They get their liquor in bob. tles or jugs and drink it at home. Persons who were ashamed to be seen going into a saloon will go to a drug store and get liquor and drink it with impunity as no one will see them.

Now take a city that has a high license, say \$500 or \$1000. All these low class saloons, the ones that are the very hotteds of vice and corruption, whose customers are the very lowest and most abject specimens of humanity, and at which are sold the cheapest, vilest and most poisonous of liquors—liquors that are adulterated with all sorts of stuff—these saloous are nearly ail eradicated. Most of them are run on a very small capital or no capital at all, and when it comes to paying a high tax those that run them cannot pay it and have to close up. It cannot be denied that at least three fourths of all the misery caused by intemperance has its origin in these wretched places.

If the saloon-keepers had always obeyed the Sunday laws and refrained from selling liquor to minors and persons under the influence of liquer, and more especially to habitual drunk-ards, there would be no such call for legislation

was anticipated, and I think prove the wiedom The Ohio tax law closed 1019 saloons in sever ty of the 78 countres. Gov. Foraker says : "The most reliable data obtainable indicate that the tax law has suppressed a large percentage of the

maloons Omaha owes a great deal of her prosperity to the fact that she derives so much money from the saloons. There she license is \$1000, and the saloons. There are incanse is \$1000, and there are fewer saloons there in proportion to its population than in any other city of its size in the United States. There you will find 23 saloons to every 10,000 persons; while in New York there are 68; in Chicago, 47; in Cleve-land, 77, and in San Francisco 114.

Such statistics show that prohibition must must prove a failure, and only through high license can a successful issue be hoped for in the efforts now made for the good of society in warding off the evil with which it is threatened through the drink traffe.

Home Rulein the Colonies.

A correspondent at Nelson, in New Zealand, writes a remarkable letter to the Daily News treating of home rule from a colonial standpoint. He thus dismisses the self-interested fads and impotent harangues of the "genulitade and imposent narangues of the "gentili-ties" among the stout adtipodians who come to England and air their opinions with the sole object of currying favor with the "upper suck-les of sassiety": "The fussy attempts of the few rich colonists who haunt Belgravia, and whose great ambition is to edge their way into fashionable society, to represent the colonies as either indifferent to the question, or supporters of the present government, should deceive no one. It is the old story of the pluborney and its one law of might." The so-called Unionists are rapped over the knuckles with equal severity and truth. He says : "The fears, real or pre-tended, of whilom Radicals as to the probable and obtained an injunction restraining the tended, of whilom Radicals as to the probabl saloon keepers from selling liquor : but in a great or tooms of Irish home rule, seem preposterous in view of the vast experiment in these Australiasian colonies. Nothing but over-whelming folly, such as cost England her American colonies, could ever make us dream of acparation, and surely the argument for Irish separation is a thousand times weaker. And if further argumens were required in contradiction to the importinent ascertion that the Irish were unfit to exercise self-control and govern themselves, it is supplied in the character of the Irish colonists in the southern seas as testified by this gentleman : "We have some 70,000 Irish in New Zaland, and they are our best class of cftizens. No more successful farmers or prosperous traders have we in our midst." At home if our countrymen sometimes lack enterprise and industry it will be found it is because they have no proper security in their holdings, and receive no adequate reward for their toil.-London Universe.

Where Royalty Comes High.

The hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langen-would pever have been heard of in England bud for the fact that the late Prince (who died in 1860) happened to marry Princess Feedore of Leiningen, the half-sister of the Queen, which at once established their claims upon the pockets of the complacement British public; and Count Gleichen has for more than twenty-seven years hald the sincever office of Governor of the beld the sinecure office of Governor of the Round Tower, to which a salary of £1,200 a year is attached. He also enjoys the use of free apartments in St. James' Palace, and receives the half-pay of a retired admiral, while

bis son (who is a clever man and a very smart officer) has received a commission in one of the household regiments. Lord Salisbury must shudder at the notion of this betrothal, for he barish ? Father Keough expressed assent and the Bishop proceeded : I appoint you a Vicar-General and will send

Words of Wisdom.

Ability involves responsibility ; power to its ast particle is duty.- A MaLaren.

To gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear.

If I am faithful to the dution of the present, God will provide for the future.-Bedell,

Give not a hair-breadth of truth away ; for it is not yours, but God's.-Samuel Ruther.

ford, The world is but the ourtain by which an infinitely more perfect world is concealed from as. -- Fitche.

Faith evermore overlooks the difficulties of the way, and bends her eyes only to the end.-Bishop Hall.

Throughout life, our worst weaknesses and nearnesses are usually committed for sake of the people whom we must despise,

Our safety is not chiefly in strength of will but in cleaving to a boller companionship which shall arouse the better elements of the soul.-Peabody.

We may take God and heaven along with us every day, and carry their peace and glory into all the dull and and prosale scenes of earth .-- Thomas Lathrop.

The highest perfection consists in doing er. dinary actions in a perfect manner, A con-stant fidelity in little things abows great and heroio virtue. -St. Bonaventure.

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GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 14, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIESS.

At St. Mary's Cathedral.

There were a large number of priests in waiting at the Cathedral to welcome His Lordship, Among them were Rev. Father Bardon, of Cayuga ; Rev. Father Laussie, of Carlshue ; Rev. Father Owons, of Ayton ; Rev. Father Cosgrave, of Elora ; Rev. Father Brohman, of Milamay ; Rev. Father Hinchey, of Brantford ; Rev. Father Waddell, of Oheapstown ; Rev. Father Burke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Doherty, of Arthur; Rev. Father Madigan, of Dandas; Rev. Father Feeney, of Princeville; Rev. Father Wey, of Formosa; Rev Father Elena, of Formosa Rev. Father Cossis, of Mount Forest, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Paris. His Lordship entered the Cathedral by the main entrance on Sheaffe street and a procession to the sanctuary was formed. In the procesthe sanctuary was formed. In the proces-sion were His Grace Archibshop Fabre, of Montreal; His Lordship Bishop Oleary, of Kingston; His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, ef Peterboro; His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London; His Lordship Bishop Foley, of Datroit; and many more dignitaries. Rev. Father Bardon, of Caynga, acted as deacon and Bay Father Lagrada of Carlabue as each and Rev. Father Laussie, of Oarlshue, as sub-deacon. The ceremony of instalment was a most solemn and impressive one. Upon its conclusion Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, read the following

Address from the Clergy,

To the Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, - The priests of your diccese here assembled to take instant in the ceremony of your installation bid you a most hearty welcome to your Episcopal See. It is with the most profound respect that we approach to pay you our homage, and to annre you of our priestly loyalty and devotion. Chosen by the Vicar of Ohrist, who sends you to us as our Bishop, we recognize that you have the right to expect from us, not only reverence and obedience, but likewise most cordial and earnest obedience, but likewise most cordial and earnest co-operation. Experience in the ranks of the prisethood teaches us that your position of chief pastor of this diocese will impose on your shoulders a heavy burden, "the solicitude for all the churches," and therefore we promise that, to the best of our humble ability, we will aid you in whatever you may undertake for the advancement of the hely cause of religion and morelity. Parents us to say that for many

Address from the Laity.

The President and Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. Henry Arland and Mr. C. J. Bird, then approached the steps of the sanctuary and the former read the address from the laity as follows :

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bisnop of Hamilton :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.-On behalf of the Catholic laity of the city of Hamilton, we humbly beg leave to present you our respectful homage and reverence, and tender you a hearty welcome on your arrival in your cathedral city. It is with special pleasure that we green Your Lordship on this occasion, for may we not almost call Hamilton your native city? It was here you received your early education, was here you were ordained priest, and two years ago to day most of us had the pleasure of as-sisting in this church at your episcopal con-secration. Having known that during your long and brilliant career of nearly twenty-three years in the priesthood in this diocese many disvinguished marks of trust and honor were bestowed on you, in recognition. of your signal services by your ecclesiastical superiors, it was with feelings of the deepest joy we learned of your elevation to the Episcopacy. In Your Lordship's branslation to this diocese we recognize another instance of the fatherly care and solicitude of His Holiness, and we desire to take this opportunity of ex-pressing our most respectful thanks to the Vicar of Christ for again selecting an eminent prelate to fill the throne so ably occupied by Your Lordship's illustrious predecessors. In conclu-Lordship's illustrious predecessors. In conclu-sion we wish to give expression to our unswerv-ing obsdience and loyalty to the Holy See and to Your Lordship in person as the spiritual ruler of this diocess, which we pray you may be long spared to govern with the marked ability which has characterized Your Lordship's past administration, and we humbly beg your past animitation, and no ourselves and our families-Signed on behalf of the Catholic laity of Hamilton [Signed] HENEY ABLAND, Chair-man; CHARLES J. BIBD, Secretary. Hamilton, May 3nd, 1889.

Beply to the Laity.

In reply, Bishop Dowling said-My dear friends, you will pardon me, I know, if my address will be very short to day, as I labor under peculiar emotions in coming back to Hamilton after a few years absence. I fdel that I am coming among friends and that it cannot be said of me as it was of advancement of the hely cause of religion and morality. Permit us to say that for many reasons we indulge in happy anticipations of Your Lordship's rule in this dicesse. In journeying to Hamilton to-day you must have felt something of the pleasure one naturally ex-periences in returning home after a prolonged absence. It was in this dicesse that the greater portion of your life was spint. For many years you abored in it as a priset evijoying the confidence of its three successive Bishops, two of whom you served in the capacity of Vicar-Gen-eral. We do not forget that for nearly two years Your Lordship governed us as Vicar Capitulas, to while position you were elected by the votes | Christ. I will never forget how Plus IX, our dear Lord, when on earth, "He came unto his own and his own received him not."

ou back to your old home in Paris. Rev. Sather O'Connell I appoint parish priest of Walkerton and Dean of the parish. I charge him to carry on the labor of the Bishop and build a separate school. Father Funcke, of build a separate school. Father Funcke, of S: Jeroms's College, is appointed Archdea-con of the diocese. Father Oraven has made many saorifices and has already given up his orlior of the diocese. Father McCabo is here as my Private Scoretary : Father McCabo

as my Private Secretary ; Father McCann, of Walkerton, is to return to St. Mary's Cathedral, but let it be remembered that I am parish priest of the Cathedral, and any priest I may appoint is only my representative. In making other appointments 1 will consult my Vicar-General. You must not consider Father Heenan's removal to Dundas as derogatory to him. He will be near the city at all times ; in fact, Dundas is almost part of the city, and he will be here often. In regard to criticisms which may be made upon my appointments, I will only say that it perhaps has been impossible for me to please every one ; but I am here to please God and

do my best for His work. The service was brought to a close by 11 o'clock, After that the Bishop and the clergy were driven to the Convent for dinner.

The Addresses.

The address present to the Bishop of Hamilton by the clergy, and signed by four of them, was got up in album form, bound in red morocco and handsomely ornamented in gold. The inside consisted of four beautifully illuminated pages, in fancy old Euglish latter-ing, with suitable bordering, the first page being headed specially chaste and artistic. The colors employed were cardinal, black, blue, green, gold, silver and purple, harmoniously combined.

The address presented hy the Isity was also in album from, bound in rich purple velvet, ornamented in gold, and contained four highly ornamented and beautifully ongrossed rages, the first page being headed with a Bishop's mitre and crossed crozlers, the colors of the pages being varied in gold, siver, purple, red, black, pale green and light and dark blue illumination. Both were the work of Mr. William Bruce.

Archbishop Byan on the "Orange and the Green."

The Philadelphia Times says Archbishop Ryan's speech at the Hibernians' Dinner was the speech of the evening. He spoke to the toast of the "Orange and the Green." "No matter what the political or religious feeling of man," he said, "it is a significant sight and an anidement Okritical contribution of the them evidence of Christian civilization to see them mingling pleasantly in social intercourse. The evidence of Ohristian civilization to see them mingling pleasantly in social intercourse. The essential spirit of Ohristanity is to bring men who accept Ohrist together. There are a great many Protestants in this society. Well, what of that? Why should they be separated? While many differ in a friendly way as to who should interpet the Bible, the Ohurch or the individuel, there is one doctrine on which we may cordially unite and that is 'le e one another.' There is a great necessity for unity among Irishmen and especially [between those two classes of Irishmen, Oatholios and Protest-ants-those who represent the orange and the

movement. They break these laws because they can do so without running much risk, as the saloons are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to have officers watching each

breaking the law in any way, they will prompt-ly inform on him, and thus a certain amount paid to officers will be saved, as well as the number of saloons decreased.

The large revenue derived is another very im-portant feature of the high license law. This is only as it should be, for a very large portion of the public expense is directly attributable to the saloon. Why should not the saloon be com-pelled to bear its part of the expense—and I am sure no one can say that its part is very small cither-of maintaining the jails, lunatic asylums, and other such institutions which find by far the largest part of their recruits among the victims of the demon of intemperance. If we would think of making the saloon-keeper stand his true share of the cost of these institutions he would accept a tax of \$1000 or even \$5000, and

be glad to get off so easily. Quite a number of laws regarding the liquor traffic have been passed in the different states. Many of them have adopted high license and several have adopted Prohibition. I will briefly glance over some of these laws, and notice the effect produced in several different states. I will first take the Metropolitan Excise law which was passed in New York in 1865. At that time there were 9720 salcons in New York and Brooklyn. From 1856 to 1866 they paid in New York less than \$170,000. The licenses were fixed at 100 dollars and 250 dollars by the were fixed at 100 dollars and 250 dollars by the board of health. In one year there were in New York 6779 licensed saloons and in Brook-lyn 1476. In New York they collected that year \$993,379 in licenses, which was more than had been collected for the preceding twenty years. In 1868 New York received \$1,102,271 and Brooklyn \$288,436. New York received energy \$200,000 in thirty-one months. over \$3,000,000 in thirty-one months.

High license went into effact in Illinois in 1883. Several hundred saloons were closed in Chicago, and about four thousand in the state. The annual revenue in Chicago was increased from \$20,000 to \$1,700,000, and in the state from \$700,000 to \$4,500,000. In a privateletter, a per-son at Odell, a small country town in Illinois, says that the place has become far more orderly. The village gets \$2250 a year, which maintains a good marshal and keeps all the sidewalks and strengt prossings in capital condition." Ohicago, and about four thousand in the state,

good marshal and keeps all the sidewalks and street crossings in capital condition." Michigan has tried both prohibition and high license, and I quote an extract from Professor Kent on the subject. He says: "In 1875 we had under prohibition 6444 salcons. Then regu-lation went into effect. In 1876 our state re-turne, showed 488 dealers or 1577 of the 6444 blothed ont in one year. In 1877 the ref rasshow-ed 3996 dealers, so that 881 more salcons went ed 3996 dealers, so that 381 more saloons went out. In 1875 there was one saloon to every 207 persons. In 1882 six years after the law went into effect there was one saloon to every 586 persons, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. Taxinto encountere was one sation to every 550 persons, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. Tax-ation has put into the county treasuries of the state up to this date a total of \$3,166,921."

state up to this date a total of \$3,166,921." The late Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri says in his message of January, 1887. "Prior to the cenaciment' and enforcement of the law pro-viding for what is known as high license for dramshops and other places where ardent spirits were sold to be used as a beverage, there were s601 in this state yielding a revenue of \$547,820. There were on the 4th of July last 2880 such here where on the 4th of July last 2880 such The late Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri says in his message of January, 1887: "Prior to the benaciment and enforcement of the law pro-viding for what is 'known as high license for dramshops and other places where ardent spirits were sold to be used as a brearage, there were below in the state yielding a revenue of 5547,820. There was on the 4th of July last 2880 such dram-ahops yielding a revenue of 1,842,206. There form the angels in its sleep. A little peppers Timese figures clearly indicate time is what the others get.

tion will produce, after the scandalous manner in which the present Ministry shuffled out of Mr. Gladstone's pledge (on the faith of which Princess Beatrice got her £6,000 a year) that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of the Royal grants, and also, it was presumed, into the ex-penditure of the civil list, and the curious privy purse bedevilments.

Romantic Story of the Early Life of Padre Agostino.

A gossiping correspondent of the Birmingham Post tells the following romantic story of the great Italian preacher, Padre Agostino da Mon-tefeltro. That there is some foundation for it seems evident from acknowledgments made by Padre Agostino himself, but we do not youch for the details, and we give the story under re-serve. The correspondent says : --Padre Agos-tino is regarded in Rome as the wonder of the sge. Strangers enter San Carlo with the juli determination to dispute his doctrine and disprove his words ; they leave the church melted to the very soul, penetrated to the quick, by the arguments at which they had scoffed. The Padre comes from Pisa. The romantic story of his life adds considerably to the interest which surrounds him. As a youth he had fallen desperately in love with a young lady, who re-turned his affection. But she was of noble birth, while young Agostino belonged to a high-ly respectable but plebeian family. The objection

to the union upon this ground, especially in an old-world place like Pias, was insuperable, and the young man left his home in despair to join the troops under command of Garibaldi. Nor did he return antil the war was at an end. Meanwhile the young girl had been persecuted by her parents to accept a marriage with a marchese high in office at the court. Preparations for the ceremony were all completed with the greatest pomp, for the King had pro-mised to be present; the moment of the signing the marriage contract had arrived, the company had all asembled, when from the bride's cham-

had all asembled, when from the bride's cham-ber coame the dreafful news that she had been found lying dead upon the bed-astired in the gay and fashionable dress of the bride elect-still grasping in her hand the magnificent bou-quet sent to her by the bridegroom. The catas-trophe of Juliet was repeated save that the slumber produced by the deadly draught proved elernal; and she was buried amid the tears and largentations of the whole population. Who lamentations of the whole population. Who shall describe the grief of the young soldier on his return, promoted to the rank of captain, and decorated with the military order? He burried to the grave where lay the remains of the girl to the grave where lay the remains of the girl who had chosen to die rather than renonnce her love for him. It was here that the conviction of the nothingness of all things in this world took possession of his mind. The rank in the army to which he had attained, stimulated only by the hope of obtaining distinction from the King which should justify his claim to aspire to the hand of his patrician love, all ambition of wealth, honor and renown now hay hidden with. wealth, bonor and renown now lay hidden with in the marble tomb by which he knelt! The resolve to leave all wordly vanities, and retire to solitude and prayer, was taken then and there, and he entered at once the convent of the Franciscans. The only souvenir of his lost love, begged from her sorrowing family, was the cross of ebony which hung at the head of the bed whereon she died. It now adorns the wall of his cell at Montefeltro.

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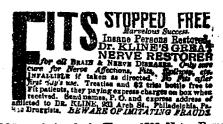
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MAY 8, 1889.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

HOME RULE NEARLY WON

After the Sext Election Iroland will be In-dependent.

Mr. James Redpath has just returned to New York from a visit to Ireland. While in Dublin York from a time we imiana. walls in Dublin he had an interview with Mr. T. T. Clancy, who is an Irish Member of Parliament, head of the Irish Press Agency in London, and one of Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenants :

were when 1 was nore ias, in 1001, the early days of the Land League? Giancy - The people in Ireland were never so united as they are now in the effort to obtain the power of legislation for themselves in all domestic concerns, and indeed they are much more united than they were in 1881. At that time for Remail was underbackly without the are more united unan uney were in LOC. As that time Mr. Parnell was undoubtedly without the as-sistance of a large number of persons and of some classes which are now enthusiastically arrayed on his side. He had not then, as he-has now, the entire body of Catholic clargy, and while in 1881 he could hardly be said to be not of the hisbors with him he has there and while in foot he could markly be said bo have most of the biabops with him, he has them all now but two or three. Then again, he has the support of the vast mass of the commercial community outside a few towns in Ulster, and while he had a considerable portion of that comwhile ne that a considerance portion of shat com-munity in 1881, another large portion of it was, at that time, either opposed to thim or it held aloof. I do not except Dublin from the cities and towns where his influence is now paramount

Redpath.-Are the leaders as much in real concord as they were then ? Clangy.-I do not know that there was any

want of concord among the Irish leaders in '81 on any essential point of popular policy, but I do any essential point of popular points, but I do know that they are in perfect accord now on every such point. They may differ occasionally on minor questions, or on the details of greater questions, but in all essential matters they are questions, in entire barmony wish one another, and, I may add, all Mr. Parnell's colleagues have such con add, all DIT. FATURE COLLEAGURE DAVE SUCH COn-fidence in his judgment, asgacity and honesty that they are ready at any time, when called upon, to subordinate their views to his. All talk of actual or possible splits is the more invention of the enemy.

Redpath.-Have you, and have the other leaders of the national party as firm a faith in the wisdom of the parliamentary policy as in

Clancy .- I do not like to speak for the leaders of the national party, among whom I do not pretend to be ; but I should say that it would be very strange if the faith in the wisdom of the De very strange it the initial in the wisdom of the Part lilte parliamentary policy were not as strong to day as it was in '80, and much strong-er. No doubt there does not seem to be much good to be got out of the present House of Commons, but that does not affect the question. The present Parliament contains a majority, determined apparently to oppose to the last the claims of Ireland, and all the more determined because a considerable part of that majority is quite aware that it would not be re-elected, but one can watch the conrse of affairs either in Parliament or in Great Britain without seeing that persistence in an active parliamentary ing, to the best results for Ireland. The elec-tions of the past two years and a balf are quite proof enough of that.

Redpath — Is it the present policy to postpone further efforts for equitable agrarian legislation until after home rule is established, and then refer it to the Irish Legislature, or will further efforts be made to secure additional imperial legislation !

Clancy. - The necessities of the agrarian situation in Ireland have compelled the introduc-tion of two or three land bills by the Irish party since the last general election, and those neces sities may compel the introduction of further land bills before the present Parliament expires Home rule is, of course, the great object of all our sims, but you will easily understand that the condition of the Irish tenantry may be such at times as to make it imperative to deal immediately with one or other aspects of the agrarian question

Redpath .-- Will you explain what the present coercion act means; that is, what power it gives the government and how that power has

Clancy.—To answer briefly, the chief change in the law made by the present coercion act has been to hand over to a gong of stipendiary magistrates, removable at the will of the ex-cutive, the trial and determination of model. curive, the trial and determination of nearly curive, the trial and determination of nearly every case of na agrarian or political character, except it be a case of murder, and cases of mur-der (are also provided for by the same act, which enables the Castle, first, to transfer the trial in such cases to any part of Ireland it pleases, and scondly to pack the juries in those places ad libitum. The whole series of cases places ad libitum. The whole series of cases that used to be tried by juries, and are tried by juries in England and Scotland, are now wried by a brace of removables who are, generally speaking, the meress tools of the Castle, and thus it happens that, under the coercion act, a prosecution is equivalent to a conviction. I should add that the act creates several new crimes, such as attending public meetings, and even of publishing reports of those meetings

this year, but there are reasons which render its bestowal as the present time more gratifying to the Faculty, and we trust more pleasurable to the recipient. A uniform edition of the works of this venerable authoress has lately been issued under her supervision ; and though by no means complete, it includes several of her best stories, destined, we feel sure, to be come favorises with a new generation of readers. It was a happy thought to arrange that the medal should be presented to Mrs. Dorsey by his Eminence Oardinal Gibbons, who is an attached for when the mean arrange who is an attached friend and who was among Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenants : Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenants : Redpath—are the people as united as they the first to approve and encourage a reprint of ber works. "The medal is bestowed in recognition of the table I and League ?

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author's meritorious services to the Catholic author's meritorious services to the Catholic public in America, whom she has served with constant, self-sacrificing labor for upwards of forty years. Surely, of few could it be said that the honor was so well merited. Even to name the titles of her books would require many lines of type. They were the first works of fiction by a Catholic author that appeared in this country. Her books are delichtful full of this country. Her books are delightful, full of charming characterizations and scenes on which the memory of the reader loves to linger; but above all, they are eminently Christian, and the hears on which they do not produce an impression for good must be hopelessly hard or

hopeles-ly corrupt. Although Mrs. Dorsey bas passed the alloted three score and ten, we trust that her precious life may still be far from its honorable close. The pen has not yet dropped from her tonger, and it is as ready and seemingly as tull of power as ever. But if she produces no other books, we have the stimulating example of her own career, as beautiful and bright as any she ever depicted-beautiful with the beauty of Christian holiness and lightsome with heavenly light."

A LUNATIC DONE TO DEATH.

Shocking Revelations of Barbarity in Chicago's Asylum.

CHICAGO, May 2 -At the coronar's inquest to-day into the cause of death of Robt [Burns. a patient in the insane asylum at Jefferson, attendants Richardson, Crogan and Pecha, charged with beating him to death, were present. The dead man's widow and her bother testified that Burns was in good health when he was sent to the asylum. Chas Beck, a reporter, who played the insanity lodge and was admitted to the asylum, detailed the repeated acts of brutality which the accused inflicted upon Burns. He delared the patient was not unruly, but seemed to be dazed. Beck, testified that Burns was ordered to sit on a bench. He seemed not to understand and did not do so, whereuponhe was violently thrown down upon it. Rising in a dazed way Richardson kicked him violently in the abdoman. Burns again rose, when Richardson caught him by the collar and threw him to the floor and so the brutality continued, the faccused kicking the help-less lunatic in the side and stomach, striking and outting and bruising his face with their fists. They undertook to dress his wound-ed leg, jerking him about roughly and caused him excruciating agony, meantime continuing their blews. Crogan picked up Burns' shoe and taking it by the toe beat the patient over the head with the heel. By this time Burns was in a semi-comstose condition. He was then jerked out of his seat, which was covered with blood that had run from his head. That night Barns was ordered to remove his clothes, but not complying was elapped and cuffed. Finally the attendants stripped him and Richardson kicked him in the abdomen knocking him across the party since 1882 oot. The reporter came out of the asylum at Attorney Gener the end of the ten days. Burns was then reduced to a skeleton and was a shallow, hollowed eyed idiot. The reporter told how, when his friends secured his release, Dr. Kernan, superintendent of the asylum, shook

CONSTITUTIONAL AIMS.

The Lines on Which Parnell Leads the Fight for Ireland.

We Cross-Promination Sevenis the Fact That He Always Repudiated Force.

LONDON, April 30 .- The Parnell commission resumed its sittings to day. Mr. Parnell took the stand and gave his restimony in a clear voice and in a deliberate manner. He testified that

he did not know Peter Delany was connected with the amnesty association. He had never heard of any attempt being made on Justice Lawson's lite. He was never a member of any secret society. Although the late Mr. Forster did not know Mr. Biggar was a Fenian until 1887, he advised Mr. Biggar to resign his seat in Parliamens, but Mr. Biggar refused.

Mr. Parnell said he did not communicate with Ford or Fenian convicts in America, neither did he meet them there. He first heard of the Ulan na Gael in America. He doubted that the convention at Cincinnati advocated destruction of the link between England and Ireland, which was opposed to his opinion. He did not leave his interests in America in the hands of Ford and the Fenians, but in the hands of Mr. Dillon and a body representing a party co-operating in America with a party in Ireland. He had urged boycosting under certain conditions, but never intimidation

Mr. Parnell forgot the alleged interview with LeCaron in 1881, He said is might have occur-red. He had not said he believed that only force could redeem Ireland. He did not doubt that by constitutional parliamentary action the Irish leaders would succeed. He never suggested a revolution to discuss the means by which a revolution could be effected. He had not been "remove" officials, and he had never sanctioned outrage. He did not know of payments for the committal of outrage. He did not approve of a suggestion by Mr. Egan that Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster, Under Secretary Burke, Justice Law-son and many others be "removed." He could not have approved of such a suggestion, Mr. Egan never having made it. He had never heard proposals from any quarter for the "remov-al," meaning "murder" of Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster and others. He did not know of the existence of the Invincible conspiracy until after existence of the invitor of compliary during the his arrest in 1883. When he was liberated from the Kilmainham jail on parole to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris, he met in Paris Mesars. Justin McCarthy and Mesar. Quinn and Byrne. He did not know that Byrne had been a Fenian.. He did not communicate with Mr. Egan directly or indirectly when he was in Paris, thinking that his parole precluded com-munications with any of his pulitical friends. He had always regarded the Phoenix park murders as the greatest possible calamity to Ireland He had never been able to obtain the alightest evidence connecting the League with those murders, excepting unreliable statements made by informer Carey. He did not believe the stories about Egan supplying the Invincibles with League funds. The payment of £100 to Win League funds. The payment of 2100 for Mr. Byrne was made in response to a letter ask-for an advance for the purpose of the Land and Labor league, and not for the purpose of en-abling him to make his escape. He had not the slightest suspicion that Byrne was engaged in

any conspiracy. LONDON, May 1.— The direct examination of Mr. Parnell was concluded at to day's session of the Parnell commission. Mr. Parnell declared he had conducted the Irish agitation constitutionally. His cross examination was begun Mr. Parnell, on cross examination, denied that the Irish World ever collected moneys for the Parliamentary party. The Irish World had been hostile to himself and the Parliamentary

Attorney General Webster produced extracts from the Irisk World praising Mr. Parnell'a action in Parliament after 1882.

Sir Charles Russel counsel for the Parnellites. put in extracts adverse to Mr. Parnell. pat in extracts adverse to Mr. Parnell. The cross-examination was then continued. Mr. Parnell admitted knowing Mooney, other-wise known as "Transatlantic" He did not know whether Mooney contributed to the parliamentary fund. Mooney wrote violent articles. Still wirness would not object to articles. receiving Mooney's tribute to assist the party H; did not publish articles advocating murder Witness had held no communication with Patrick ford since 1881.

ally denied that

ganization, but admitted that such denunciation was insufficient to stop such outrages. He denied that he was responsible for the violence of the articles which appeared in United Ireland and said that Mr. O'Brien had complete control of that paper.

LONDON, May 3.—The cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was continued before the Parnell commission to day. Mr. Parnell testified he had often reproved William O'Brien, editor of United Javand for the violent at the state ap-United Instant, for the violent articles that ap-peared in that paper. He had not publicly re-pudiated the articles, because he did not consider that to be the way to effect the alterations be desired in the tone of the articles. Mr. Parnell said he considered Mr. O'Brien's teach-ings to be in advance of his own.

Mr. Parnell denied that he knew "Number Ose" under the name of Tynau or any other name, and said he had never heard of Mr. Egan being associated with "the martyrs' fund" for the benefit of families of the Phienix park murderrs. He raw nothing criminal in the fund and rather thought it was right to assist the in-nocent victims. The "martyrs' fund" might not, however, have been the most appropriate name for such a fund.

He could not, he said, recollect denouncing outrages between 1878 and 1881. He believed the outrages perpetrated to have been the work of small secret rocieties. Witness was then asked whether if secret societies adverse to the League had existed, and if a vast majority of the people had belonged to the League there would not have been ample evidence obtained to convict the perpetrators of outrages. But he perried the questione, arguing that that might or might not have been the case.

Here occurred the most remarkable incident in the witness cross-examination. Attorney eneral Webster quoted a statement made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons during the debate on Mr. Forster's bill in 1881 sus-pending the right of habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland.

"Did you believe that when you said it ?" asked the Attorney General. "No," replied Mr. Parnell; "at any rate it

way a grossly exaggerated statement. There was a buzz of surprise throughout the

court-room at this response. "Did you or did you not," continued the Attorney-General, "intend to misstate the fact

Attorney-General, "Intend to missiage the fact when you made that statement?" "I bave no doubt I did," was the reply. The Attorney General—"Deliberately?" Mr. Parnell—"Yes, deliberately." The Attorney-General—"You deliberately

made the statement, knowing it to be untrue?" Mr. Parnell-"Yes. If not untrue, very ex-travagant and boastful."

and elicited hisses. "If," added Mr. Parnell, "the statemen

secret societies, though it had not swept them

the witness the fact that the court atpon tached great importance to the missing documente, and Mr. Parnell promised to try and fied them.

se wenced Coarles Conybeare, M.P. for Cornwall, to three months' imprisonment for con-spiring to oppose the law. Mr. Conybeare has

CINCINNATI, May 2.-Mrs. Leonora Barry, general investigator of Women's work in the

AGRICULTURE

Facts Gathered for Farmers.

The question of feeding young stock with a view to the production of sound, tough feet, is one of the important points to be considered in change of pasture. It is a well knows fact that the soil and mineral character of grass and grain hrs a decided influence on the feet, bone and muscle of growing animals. Foals kept with their dams, or after weaning, upon grass grown upon low lying black muck soils can hardly be expected to develop the best quality of boof horn. Lambs kept too long upon such land grow weakly in constitution and too fine in bone, although at the same time they may, and frequently do, lay on fat rapidly. In the case of colts fat is not a desideratum. We want a good supply of flesh or just good condition, but the chief aim should be the development of the

Bone of the best quality is only produced on

Low ground and luxuriant pasture are invaluable for inducing a great flow of milk in the mare which has a foal at foot, but after a good start has been obtained the sooner a change is made to shorter, more nutritious pasture pro duced on mineral soil the better is will be for the colt. We are well aware of the fact that sucking colts look astonishingly well while with their dams on luxuriant meadows on alluvial soil, but, like pink nosed lambs, while fat enough and apparently wealthy in bone and supplied with grand hoofs, they show what they are in reality when weaned, put on their own re-sources, and, in the case of colts, broken to labor. Under this test one finds out that the beauty of form was composed of the boy issue instead of firm muscle, and the size of bone and feet of spongy material of little practical value for hard labor.

Best Feed for Dairy Cows,

Farmers have a much greater sphere of in-fluence on the flavor of milk produced than many may suppose, or they are willing to admit. The reason why a certain number of consumers in all the large cities are willing to pay what, to farmer or an average customer, may seem er traordinary prices, is because they get butters o high flavor which are always uniform. The makers of these butters nearly all use clover and meadow hay and corn meal, in varying propor-tions with other coarses fodder and meals. The makers who produce the finest flavors prefer clover and meadow bay cut on the green side clover and meadow my the on one green side just before maturity, and sarefully cured, fed with corn meal, ensilage and roots. Forage plants harvested just before maturity contain their maximum of nutritive matter, and there-fore their highest flavors. When the coloring matter of plants is allowed to bleach out, as in them or even works, the flavor or the heat part have of place is allowed to bleach out, as in hav or corn stocks, the flavor, or the best part of it, goes with it. This fact is one of the best reasons for the practice of feeding ensilage, for by no other method of treating fodder corn can the color be so well preserved. The Swedes and Danes use small quantities of rape cabe combined with their grains and fodders to produce the uniform flavors which their butters possees. The Englishman uses a wider range of mixtures. including fine clover and meadow bay, small quantities of carrots, or mangles, middlings, shorts, bran, pea and oat meal, corn and cotton and linseed meals in various proportions. In the United States the farmer has everything at his command for feed which he can desire, with feeders compound their rations from many sources rather than few, as much for the purpose of maintaining health and vigor of digestion as for the food of varied flavors. At presen* prices there are no cheaper bases for dairy rations than giuten and cotton seed meals, mixed with enough bran shorts or whatever else is cheapest on the market. With hay at present prices and plenty of corn stalks, most men will be able to construct cheap rations from the most abundar materials. Due care must be exercised at all

times to avoid exclusiveness in compounding rations. It is assumed that every farmer who

not the power to lift the water from below more than a few inches. Green manures improve the water holding capacities of such soils. Wish clay or very fine sand the spaces between the particles may be a small that the movement of the water is very alow from the increased fric-tion and will not let it come up fast enough to supply the loss from the surface, and to these an splication of lime or altrate of soda or other salme matter often improves the drainage and capillary powers by causing the clay to shrink. -[Prof. Whitney.

Selection for Mating.

The selection of birds for mating is the most important part of poultry rising. The s.re should have good size, strong constitution, broad back, full and round breast, medium short, strong legs, well set apart, to secure com-pactness and solidity. In addition to these valuable qualities, he should have a nice smooth head and nick, bright eye, well-developed comb and wattles for the breed, handsome carriage, quick movements, bold and confident, attentive and discoursing to the females, and ready to battle for them with a defiant crow. The hens you intend to mate should be as uni-form in color and size as possible, with fine form in color and size as possible, with nue beads, long and deep bodies, carried out well behind the legs; breast finely rounded, legs short and stout. Length of body is one im-pertant requisite in the breeding fowls if weight of flesh is desired. But when we aim to com-bine weight of flesh with proficiency, select hens that are known to be good layers and from good laying stock. Add to these a strong constitu-tion, able to stand the drain of egg production and the charges of weather and result here and the changes of weather and you will have been that are valuable to breed from. Beauty is desirable, but there is no reason to show why utility should not be combined with it.-National Stockman.

Farm Notes,

Use a pure-bred sire in the herd-the test available. An Ohio correspondent of the Indiana Far-

mer thinks cats fed with corn constitute an ex-cellent feed for swine, and the breeders and raisers of swine in this uincity feed oats daily. Leaving the milk in the stable until it gets

cold makes less cream, In barn building, give the roof plenty of pitch.

It will last longer. Give the ewes no exercise if you hanker after

still-born or disowned lambs. The animal with young needs food for muscle

and bonel; bran, oats and linseed malt.

In selecting a mal. snimal for breeding pur-poses, remember that individual ments and pedi-gree should go hand-iu-hand.

Strain the milk while still warm and there will be more cream, Mixing cream just before churning reduces quality and quantity.

A farmer near Talbottom, Ga., who lives on an estate formely owned by his father, says there are good chestnut rails now in use on the farm that were split by the indians when they oward the country.

After the fence posts are set, draw a furrow on each side (except on hill sides), throwing the furrow slice against the posts. One toard or two strands of wire are saved, the water is drained from the posts, and animals are not so apt to try the strength of the fence.

Wood ashes or potash in some cases, have been known to impart health and vigor to sickly trees, although this remedy is not infallible, but neither is any other that has so far been suggested. A thoroughly healthy tree is, however, less liable to succumb to the disease than one which has been stunted or starved. A reasonable theory, and is another plea in favor of high, clean culture.



NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CORED. FT. WAYNE, IND., OCT. 16, 1887. I hereby certify than I was very weak and nervous for several months, so that I couldn't sleep or work. Soveral physicians tried to curo me, but instead of getting better I be-came worse. In the month of April, of this year. I was advised to use flev. Pastor Koenig's Nerve 'Tonic and I must say that after taking it one month only, I could sleep well, and felt so strong that I was able to work all this summer and fall. JOSEPH KROCK. Subscribed to before me, a Justice of the Peace for Allen Co., Ind. JAMES CRIPPEN.

frame,

land where there is a sufficient supply of mineral matter-earthy salts - for its production. This eing unquestionably the case, it is sound logic to argue that a change of pasture from low on to high lying land where mineral matter and not humus predominates, must be beneficial. When sound, finty bone can be grown, good feet as a general rule follow as a matter of curse. If too fine hope is produced, the quality of hoof horn is prepartionately lessened. If too coarse a bone is grown by forcing methods of feeding upon low ground, the size of such bone is main-ly dependent upon sponginess, and the feet partake of the same character.

The Attorney General-"And you have neve

since withdrawn it ?" Mr. Farnell-"No, I have not."

The nonchalance with which the witness unde these admissions astonished the audience

was meant to mislead the house, I am afraid I didn't, for the bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the League had in reducing the number of secret societies. The League undoubtedly diminished the number of

BWAY AB etated. Mr. Parnell was next asksd "What had become of the Land League's books?" He explaised that some were brought to London and were before the commission. The cash books and ledgers had disappeared, he did not know where. Neither was Treasurer Kenny, Mr Egan nor any other of the League's officials able to tell what had become of them. Letter

books and files of letters had also vanished. Presiding Justice Hannen here impress

DUBLIN, May 3.- The court at Falcarragh has appealed. Prof. Harrison, who was arrested on the charge of assisting besieged tenants at Gwedore, has been released.

A SOUTHERN SCANDAL

Shameful Treatment of Female and Ju-venile Prisoners Revealed by Mrs. Barry.



Re lpath.-What have been the chief causes of the remarkable chapge of feeling and attitude toward England that has taken place since 1880?

Clancy ... The obief cause, undoubtedly, has been the remarkable change of feeling and at-titude towards Ireland that has taken place in England and Scotland since the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill in 1886. change in England is such as, I think, most living Irishmen hardly ever expected to live to witness. I myself, have no doubt that it has now satzed hold of a considerable majority of the English people, and of almost the whole mass of the people in Scotland and Wales. The leaders of liberal opinion in England are not, in my judgment, as ad-vanced in the Irish question as are a very con-siderable proportion of the people, many of whom I know from personal experience (and ad other members of the Irish party can comfirm

what I say) to be quite as enthusiastic as Irish-men themselves on the subject of home rule. Redpath.—How soon do you think you may expect to sea home rule established if the Eng-lish friends of Irelaud stand firm and are loyal to the Irish party ? Clancy.-Well, that depends upon how long

the present government continues in power They may stay in, by virtue of the septennial act, until 1893, sithough I do not think there is any possibility of such a misfortune, but I am, for my part, convinced that the very moment they go out of their own accord or as the result of a general election, that moment home rule for Ireland becomes an accomplished fact.



Of the last United States Census, open the leaves and you will see that

MONTANA

Has the largest average yield of wheat, cats and barely of any state or territory. From 30 to 60 bushels of wheat and 60 to 105

bushels of oats per acre are the frequent yield. To secure these large crops no irrigation is needed on the rich bench lands near Great Falls or in the far-famed Milk River Valley. This land lies along the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and is all free to settlers. For farther information apply to WHITNEY, F. I.

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Lastare Medal Bestowed on Mrs, Anna Hanson Dorsey.

"The gold medal which for some years past it has been the privilege of the University to bestow upon some specially deserving lay member of the Church in this country on Lestare Sunday," says the Noire Dame Scholastic, "has been awarded this year to one whose merits there will be none to question. The honor has never been more fittingly bestowed-in this instance, especially, it may be said that the re-ceiver honors the gift. The name of Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey has often been mentioned as Hanson Dorsey has often been mentioned as that of a highly descring candidate for any honors the Cabholic body had it in their power. So confer. We happen to know that she has been thought of for the Luntare Medal before Street, New York,

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INDIGNITIES AND INSULTS

Offered to Irish M.P.'s Sentenced Under the

Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, May 2 .- The Tipperary court has firmed the sentences of four months each imposed on John O'Connor, M.P. for South Tippersry, and Thomas Condon, M.P. for East Tipperary; three months on Charles Tanner, M.P. for the middle division of Cork, and two months on Mr. Manning for violations of the Crimes act. Dr. Tanner and Mesars, O'Connor and Condon were conreved from Tipperary to Clonmel. At the railway station at Clonmel they were enthustastically received by the people. A prison van was waiting at the station to take the three gentlemen to jail. They refused to enter the van and a desperate struggle en. oued. The crowd became frantic and the police, to prevent a rlot, finally allowed the prisoners, with the exception of Dr. Tanner, to walk to jail. Dr. Tanner was severely in jured in the foot in the struggle and was unable to walk.

Br. Joseph Cook of Boston.

The Orangemen of Toronto were highly delighted with Dr. Joseph Cook's earnest appeals to them to sustain the supremacy of the Queen and to resist "Romish aggression" by driving the Jesuits from Canada. Dr. Cook is little thought of in Boston, but as the supereminently loyal Orangemen esteem him so highly we think it is but right they should epjoy another morsel from one of Mr. Cook's recent lectures before a Boston audience. He said :

"There is a vein of brutality in the Anglo "There is a vein of brutaning in the Anglo-Saxon nature, and when corrupted by strong drink it becomes a social monster, The cor-ruption has penetrated into the charmed circles. They have been accused, and no reply has been made, except that the dignity of the respectable portion of society has been assailed. I hope the day will come when some pure American actress will refuse to take dinner on invitation of the Prince of Wales.'

went on :

"Who is it here that defends the position of a spaniel of aristocracy? Who is it here that expresses himself in language belonging to one the shallowest creatures and opposes an effort of the minotent maidenhood out of the jaws of they minoteur of respectability which is rotton to the core? If any Englishman hisses here-"

The Englishman again interrupted saying, "Mr. Cook, I am here to protest." **Cook** continued:

I'' If any Englishman bisses here, let him go bome and tell his aristocrats that we want noth Act (applause,) and that we mean to join hands with all friends of genuine reform in putting the laws concerning person and property on the same level."

Such is the man whom the Toronto Orongemen imported to teach loyalty to Canadians,

TO THE DEAF.

Femans in order to expel landlords from Ire-land. He certainly aimed to destroy landlordism, but not to drive individuals from the country, and never had any idea of reso ting to illegal means. He did not recollect meeting Mr. Davitt and John O'Leavy in 1873 and discus log with them a possible alliance between the Nationalists and the Fenians. He had no notion that the national fund in America and the skirmishing fund were identical.

Actoracy General Webster read a violent manifesto signad by John Devoy and others and isened at Dublin. Mr. Parnell declared he had never heard of it Mr. ranged declared ne had never heard of it before He had met Devoy, Breslin, Finerty, and Alexander Sullivan, and a number of "physical force" men. He said he would frankly avow that he felt it was no part of his duty to exclude anybody from the League on account of their antecedents. He wanted to iu-clude in it all Irishmen, trusting that every section would adopt the new constitutional form of agitating. He had simed at asking the "phy-sical force" men to abandon their movement and to accept his. To have shut the constitu-tional door in their face because they did not immediately agree would have been very fool immediately agree would have been very fool isb. He did not recollect making a speech at Lynn, Mass., in which it was alleged he said that when England was besten to her knees the time would have come to realize the idea of the Nationalists. He admitted that if he had used Nationalists. He admitted that if he had used those words he must have been thinking of methods of warfare in the event of constitu-tional agitation failing. At Troy somebody offered him \$5 for bread and \$20 for lead. He did not object to the offer because he thought the offerer only meant \$5 for charitable pur-poses and \$20 for League work. This state-

ment caused laughter. LONDON, May 2 .- The cross-examination of Mr. Paruell was continued before the Paruell commission to-day. Mr. Paruell admitted that Condon was connected with the Manchester murders. He was chairman of the reception committee at Washington. He (Mr. Parnell) always repudiated the dynamite and physical force party in America, and denounced them in the House of Commons. He was not aware that the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette report-ed vrebatim the speech he made at Cincinnati, and in which he is said to have referred to the severance of the last link between Great Britain Here an Englishman hissed, and Mr. Cook and Ireland, or that its report was like that in the Irish World. Mr. Parnell admitted he had not found fault with the past action of the Invincibles. He quoted from his speeches and his manifesto of 1881, denouncing outrages and un-constitutional action by Irishmen. Mr. Paruell said that he advocated buying out the landlords in Ireland and making tenants the owners of the

land. The cross examination of Mr. Parnell pro The crossexamination of Mr. Farnell pro-ceeded through a mass of detail and was aimed to connect him with the Fenians and also to show that he must have known of the plots to commit murder. Nothing, however, was elicited

commit murder. Nothing, however, was elicted from the witness to show that he was in any way connected with the Fenians or that he had any knowledge of murder or conspiracies. Attorney General Webster cited menacing speaches made by W. Redmond. Mr. Parnell listened to the Attorney-General and remarked that old heads could not be placed on young shoulders. Again, pressed by counsel as to whether he had ever denounced outrages. Mr. Parnell read extracts from speeches deliv-erediby him in 1879, such as: "Let us remain within the law and constitution." "I hope the people will not be tempted to imitate the vicpeople will not be tempted to imitate the vio-lence and illegal attitude of the Government." "The League is perfectly peaceable and consti-trational and there is nothing behind it." Mr, Parnell further said that in 1880 he denounced the shooting of agents as unnecessary and pre-judical where there was a suitable Lesgue or

Kalghts of Labor. Is in the city, returning Mr. Farnen emphasionly content with the hingdes of Later, is to the South. Six Irish schemes ever included a coalition with the from an extended visit to the South. Six says there has been a great falling off in the Kaights of Lybor membership In the South, but there is at present a revival in progress which takes in the best people, The colore : people are joining in great numbers. The general tendency of the colored people in toward enlightenment advancement and improvement of their condition. Mre. Barry spoke indignantly of the treatment meted out to women and children convicted of even the smallest orimes. Women are sent to work on

the highway with ball and chain attached to them ; small boys are chained to rough brutes and all ure watched by guarde armed with shotguns. Houses of reform and refuge are, alie says, almost unknown in the South. Shfound chain gange of women oftener in Ten nessee and Georgia than in any of the Southorn States and declares that she has known of women being kicked and slapped by the guards on a public highway.

Magnificent Giff.

NEW YORE, May 2.-Mrs. Frank Leslie to-day received letters from Lord Ronald Gower informing her of his purpose to present, through her, to some public gallery or collection in New York his colossal marbie bust of Our Saviour, called "It is Finished," now in the Academy of London. This work of art, which is now on its way to this city, will be accompanied by plaster casts of the Shakespeare monument in bronzs lately presented by Lord Ronald Gower to Stratfordon Avon, and which he desires Mrs. Leslie to tender to some public collection of casts or a Shakespeare or artistic gallery. Mrs. Loslie has not determined the ultimate disposition of the marble bust of Christ, but it may be transmitted to the Metropolitan museum of art of the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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

Bis Legs Told the Story.

A discussion arose on board the Atlantic liner a short time age as to the citizenship of a gen-tleman at the other end of the saloon. "He's an Englishman," said one, "I know

by his head." "He's a Scotohman," said another, "I know

by his complexion." "He's a German," said another, "I know by his beard."

his beard." The young ladies thought he looked a little Spanish. Here the conversation rested, but soon one of them spoke: "I have it," said she, "ha's an American ; he's got his legs on the table."

BREVITIES.

A limited liability act prevents a man from prying more debts than suits his convenience. The blacksmith would have a hard time if it were a penal offence to forge a horse-shoe nail. A lady refers to the time she spends in front of her looking-glass as "moments of reflec-

A hawk may get the rooster after breakfast, but before breakfast the rooster always takes a

feeds for butter will uses cow having a tendency in that direction, and that he will apply the test of market quality as well as the dairy apprepriet of butter fat in accertaining what animals in his herd come nearest to this description. Quality and success do not depend on luck or chance. There is a "reason why" in all things. The reason is intelligible, to all who desire to learn.-American Agriculturist

Drainage About Farm Dwellings,

The house is generally placed upon a slight elevation to afford drainage, but a great mis-take every way is made if the natural means for carrying off surplus water are not supplemented by underdrains to carry it off ben which the au-face. There should always be a drain through which to throw out slops, and it will be easy to run into this side branches to drain land on The idea that a slop drain must be either side made tight to prevent the inlet of other water or its own absorption by the soil is a common mistake. If the joints are closely sealed, as in the city sewer, the drain will be as effective and probably last longer.

The Quality of Ensilage.

The mistake make by those who first built silos and stored green fodder therein was in supposing that immatric green material was more suitable than that in the advanced stage of growth. Corn was broadcasted and the fodder cut when but two or three feet high. Such material contained an excess of water in its composition and was lacking in food elements. Its keeping quality was also deficient, and, though highly reliabed by stock when fresh, proved unsatisfactory as ensilage. It is now known that the only proper method of securing ensilage from the corn plant is to grow in rows, so as to cultivate it until it produces ears. It is cut just when the ears begin to glaze and stored in the silo. By allowing the corn to reach this stage of growth before cutting it there is stored in the stalks and leaves, (also the ears) an amount of valuable nutrition (and of a different character) that does notexist in the plants when they are cut down in the immature state Clover and other grass crops, if intended for the silo, should be cut when the seed heads are forming. By cutting the crops when they are nearly matured a larger amount of ensilage is secured, and the quality is much superior to that obtained at other stages of growth.

Probable Cause of Hog Cholera.

At one of the New York State Farmers' in At one of the New Lork Coate farmers in atjusts, Col. Curtis, a well known authority, stated that the probable cause of hog cholers in the west was a lack of constitutional vigor. Corn does not contain the proper proportion of bone and muscle forming elements, and or none and muscle forming elements, and should be fed moderately to growing pigs or to breeding cows. The direct cause of hog cholera is the presence of bacteria or disease germs on the grass and in the water. These cause inflamone grass and in one water. These cause infiam-mation of the stomach and bowels. By feeding an abundance of bone and muscle forming foods, such as wheat middlings, clover, peas and oats, we can raise strong, healthy pigs, which oats, we can rate strong, nearing pig, which will not readily succumb to disease. Sugar cane was mentioned as a good food for cows and pigs. Plant in drills and pack in the mow with alternate layers of straw.

Water and Soil.

A coarse and may hold twenty-five per cent of water; a very fine sand or clay will hold fifty per cent. or more, while a good loam may hold more than its own weight of water, and peat two or three times its own weight. When the upper, layers of the soil dry out the water moves upward to supply that lost by evapor-ation and transpired by the plants. In soil

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-erend Pa-tor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

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

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No.688. MARY ANN MURPHY of the City and District of Mostical, wildow of the late Josoph Laforce, in his lifetime of the same place, clerk, Pinlaulff, ve. ARTBUR WILLOUGHBY BIDDRUL, hereicfore of the said city of Mosteral of present of norts upbrown continuous of Montreal, at present of parts unknown, gentleman befondant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 17thiApril, 1889. 20 2 A. B. LONOPRE, F.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Courd. No. 556, DAME HOBE EMMA SOULIERE, duiv authorised to ester en justice, of Montreal, Plainiff, vs. LOUIS MANTIN PARENT, ycoman, of the same place, De-fendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st April, 1860.

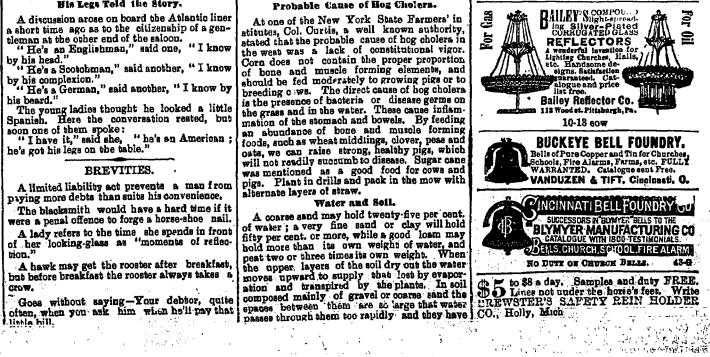
3-5	D. C. DUMAS, Attorney for the Plaintiff
-0	Actorney for the Linuth

"Best care for colds, cough, cousumption ts the old Vegetable Fulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepara

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith, The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Canada about trantmair mass and apartian Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio



•. ...

• •

RECEIVING HOLY ORDERS_

Impressive Ceremonies in the Chapel of

Ridcau Street Convent.

The conferring of holy orders on five students

solemnity :- Rev. Messrs. Foley, Dunne and

At such parts of the services as the rubric

permitted organ preludes were played, ac-companied by barps and violins.—United Can-

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

others.

ada

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

8

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. Amarvel of purity; strength and wholesomeness. More scomomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold soly is cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

PROROGATION.

Thira'Session-Sixth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Montreal Herald.]

OTTAWA, May 2 .- The House met at eleven e clock this morning to hear what the Senate had been doing with their bills. After the list of those passed by the Upper House had been read. Hon. Mr. Jones asked the Government what they proposed to do about the Harvey-Salisbury line now that the Senate have thrown out the bill providing for soonstruction.

Sir, Heator Langevin said the Government had not yet had time to consider their course. Hop. Mr. Jones retorted that since it did not seem a matter of surprise to the Government that the bill was thrown out by the Senate, and as in all probability the Senate had been instigated to the action taken, the Government should be prepared to say what the result would be.

Sir Hector repudiated the insinuation with a great show of indignation and pronounced quite a lengthly discourse on the independence of the Senate.

Mr. Trow said he didn't believe the Government had influenced the Senate to kill the measure. In fact it seemed to him that the Government had really done their best to have the bill passed, but it was of so iniquit. in the Province of Ontario. ous a nature that even the Senate revolted at it, and refused to be parties to burdening the specting interest. country with a useless expenditure of four An Act to amend the "Fisheries Act," country with a useless expenditure of four milliony.

Mr. Shanly concurred in the statements made by Mr. Trow. He had all along been opposed to this act and was very glad it had been thrown out by the Senate. He might repeat the words of a well-known Euglish statesman-" Thank God we have a House of Lords.

The House then rose to most again at 2.30. when the last of the measures passed by them were returned from the Senate. A chorus of calls for Trow brought the veteran whip to his appual review of session. Every year, on the last day of the meeting of Parliament, he assumes the role of candid friend and tells the Ministry what he thinks of them. To day he began by reply-ing to the attacks made on the whips for al-lowing so much pairing. Everybody, he said, anticipated a much earlier close of the session, and when the whips began allowing the members to pair off and go home shortly before Easter, prorogation seemed in sight. However, the Opposition had not suffered by the practice, as, while it lasted, the Govern ment majority dwindled steadily, until, on the last division. It was only 20. He complimented the Government on bringing down the estimates, departmental reports and the budget so early in the session, and hoped they would centinue in the same course. A good deal of work had been accomplished, rather too much, he thought, for he never favoured excessive legislation. Bills were passed in undue numbers, and without being sufficiently considered before being introduced. Then both houses got tinkering at the bills, and sometimes when one came back from the Senate it was diffioult to understand that it could have sprang from the bill as introduced. He was sure the number for York, for instance, did not recognize his combines bantling when it returned from the Upper Heuse. The orudeness of many of the measures passed resulted in much litigation and confusion. Another source of similar trouble is the language with which the legal members persits in dotting the bills. Laws should be framed so that he who can read may understand them. He objected. too, to the constant altering of the statutes. It was only a few years since the Dominion statutes were carefully revised and consolidated. Now they are again in such a state of confusion and disarrangement that a new revision will soon become necessary. He congratulated the Premier on his enjoyment of good health throughout the session, paid a tribute to the late Mr. Pope, and pointed how this event and the absence of Mr. Chapleau had increased the labors of their colleagues in the Cabinet. He praised Sir Hector Langevin for his assiduous attention to business, for his thorough knowledge of the affairs of his department, and his con stant readiness to give information to the Heuse respecting the part of the Government entrusted to him. He contrasted him in this respect with Mesers. Costigan and Dewdney, whose ignorance of their departments had astonished the members throughout the nemion. The Opposition had very excellent prospects. They were increasing in number and expected soon to be in power. All through the session they had worked well and had never before been so thorough in their critinever before been so thorougn in their oras. cisms of the estimates and Government measures. Whenever Parliament was dis-"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency "In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency vinced the Liberals would return a majority to the House. They would then expect the same oriticism they had given the Govern-ment this session, and had themselves received when in power before. He complimented Mr. Carling on the work he was doing at the experimental farms. Of course it was constly at first, and the returns wors it can be returns its mate adoption to be specified was a brilliant one. At 6 o'clock President Carnot and his party started on their return to Paris, proceeding way by of the was constly at first, and the returns wors it can be returns its mate adoption to be specified was a brilliant one. At 6 o'clock President Carnot and the specified by us last week have completely the was constly at first, and the returns wors it can be returns its addiph Caronywoild profit by the lesson hought him this session and be more careful which the present Session of Parliament

was wrong. It was cheeseparing polloy. Underpaid clarks have had their salaries reduced, and money has been lavished waste-fully on hugh jebs. That was not the way to economiae. He was glad the Harvey-Saliabury extravagance had been rendered impossible by the Upper House. If the Senators would continue being so independent he would be in favor of continuing them as a factor in the Government of the country.

Members had complained very much of the insufficient accommodation and bad ventilation of the Champer, but they were well off in this respect as compared with some of the em-ployees of the House whose accommodation is tration of that branch of the law. of the worst possible.

The Opposition had been very much encouraged by the steady accession to their numbers. They were devoted to their leader and had unbounded faith in him. Indeed they had always been fortunate in their lead-The worth of Mr. Mackenzie was recognized the Deminion through, and all regretted that devotion to his country has so irreme-diably shattered his health. Their next leader, Mr Blake, had also suffered in health for his patriotism. The Opposition had been cheered and encouraged this ecasion by his presence, though by his medical adviser's im-perative instructions, had been compelled to

refrain from taking part in the debates. He spoke, in closing, of the unusual excel-lence and dignity of the debates, particularly of those on reciprocity and the Jeenits Estates Bill, and singled out Sir John Thempson for macial protection of the debates of the debates. special praise. A more friendly feeling than ever he remembered had been shown by both sides of the House towards their opponents. He complimented the Speaker and Deputy Speaker for their fairness, firmness and courtesy. He hoped that the latter would before next session have been promoted to the position on the treasury benches, which he had Gentlemen of the House of Commons : earned by long and faithful service but current rumour assigned the place to another man. However, there was still time for the Premier to reconsider his determination, and he hoped he would.

Just then the knock of the master of the black rod summoned the Commons to the Senate. What happened there is succinctly reported in a special edition of the Canada Gazette, as followed :

Following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz :--

An Act to incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters. An Act to incorporate the Union Rallway

Company. An Act to amend the Revised Statuta chapter seventy-seven, respecting the safety of ships.

An Act for the relief of George Macdonald Bagwell.

An Act for for the relief of Willian Henry Middleton.

An Act for the relief of Arther ward. An Act for the relief of William Gordon

Lowry. An Act further to amend the several Acts relating to the Board of Trade of the City of

Toronto An Act to amend " The Summary Trials Act."

An Act respecting the Harbor of Belleville

An Act to amend the Revised Statute re-

ohap. 95 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to provide against fraud in the sup-

plying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufactories.

An Act respecting a loan therein mentioned to certain Menonite Immigrants. An Act respecting Expropriation of Lands. An Act to amend The Post Office Act;"

chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Police Force.

to see that he got value for his money when have impeced on you, I rejoice that I am able purchasing military stores. Though he had always been coonomical, he thought the contemp of the Finance Minister form your deliberations.

I have reason to hope that the authority which you have conferred on my Govern-ment will enable them to conclude an arrangement for effective steam communication with Kurope and with Asia, whereby the trade and commerce of Canada will be widely

minion and for increasing their efficiency.

The Act relating to the Electoral Franchise will, I believe, be found an improvment, tending to economy and certainty in the adminis-

The measure by which the system of Speedy Trials for criminals has been extended to the Martime Provinces is likely to prove a valuable addition to our Criminal Procedure.

It is gratifying to knew that your address referring to the boundaries of Ontario will lead to the early sattlement of the principal question which has remained unsettled to the present time between that Province and the Dominion, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The amendment of the laws relating to Copyright, will, it is hoped, remove some of the embarrassments under which printers and publishers of Canada have laboured for some years past, without doing injustice to authors in this or other countries.

You have provided for greater efficiency and economy in the Postal Service, for giving Paris viewing the illuminations. Despatcaes from the principal towas of France show that greater facilities for the settlement of our the day was obse lands in the North-West Territories, and for and enthusiasm. the day was observed with the geratest vivacity increasing the safeguards of life and property

on our ships. Many of the other measures although of a minor character will be found of great useful-ness in conducting the affairs of administration.

You have liberally provided for the various requirements of the public service.

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

In taking leave of you I congratulate you on the indications of prosperity which appear in all parts of Canada, and on the increasing revenue which promises amply to meet the appropriations for the year.

I sincerely hope that in the season which is now opening the labors of our people may be Deslauriers. blessed by Divine Providence, and that when it shall be my duty to summon you again 1 shall be able to renew the congrulations which I have already expressed on the marked welfare and progress of the Dominion. The speaker of the Senate then said :

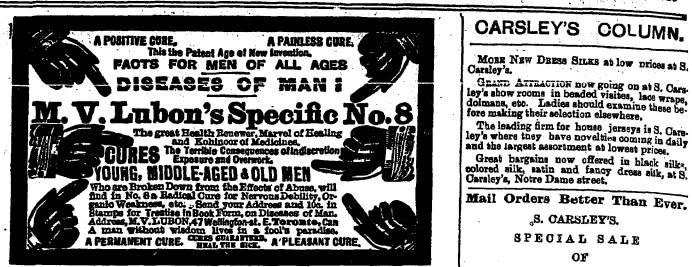
Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogned until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next, to be here held, and this Parlisment is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next.

CENTENNIAL OF FRANCE.

-Address by the Ishop of Versailles -Lessa us of the Revolution.

from Quebec buyers, but so far they have re-sulted in no actual business. Patent, winter, \$5 35 to \$5.85; Patent, spring, \$5 50 to 6.10; Straight roller, \$4.80 to 5.10; Extra, \$4.50 to 4.90; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4.40; Out down Superfine, \$2.50 to 3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to 6.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to 5.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; Superfine bags, \$2 00 to 2.25. OATHEAL —The sales are reported of 50 bbls of standard oatmeal at \$4.05 and at \$5, also 50 half bbls at \$1.97] exclusive of barrels. We quote standard at \$4 to \$4.20, and granulated at \$425 to \$4.50. The market is decidedly easier and lower. Bags are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.05 for standard, and \$2 to \$2.15 for granu-lated. PARIS, May 5 .- A man who gives the name Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebra-tion at Versaille 18. Perrin was promptly ar-rested. He was taken to a police atation, where he made a statement. He explained that he had no den ire to kill the President. He merely wished to expose the fact that he (Perrin) was the victim of injustice. The crowd that had gathered in the neighborhood of the Elysee to witness the departure of the Presi-dent hearme grace by acting and threatened to Canada. An Act to authorize the granting of pen-sions to members of the North-West Mounted Pelice Force. An Act to incorporate the Manitoba and South Eastern Rallway Company. An Act to incorporate the North-Western Junction and Lake of the Woods Rallway Company. A VISIT TO VEBSAILLES. Company.



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movement for reform. The clergy had never ceased to give proof of their readiness to saori-fice themselves for their country or their faith, and they still professed the same generous sen-timents. He continued :—"We never distin-guish between the Church and France in our affections or prayers. We hold it to be a Chris-tian duty to salute with deference the represen-tative of the minimal substruct. We camparate. STRAWERENE ... The receipts from Nar York tative of the national authority. We congratu-late you upou your escare from the assassin. We rejoice that this tribute is paid to a man whose dignity of character commands the re-spect of all parties." In spite of heavy showers this evening there were accords in the streets of Basic instrume. The illumination. STRAWERERIES.-The receipts from New York are increasing, and sales are reported at 20c to

250 per quart. BANANAS.-Supplies are heavy and sales have been made at from \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch as to

COCCANUTS.-The market is firm at \$4.50 to

ONIONS.-Sales of choice Western yellow variences have been made at 90c to \$1 per bbl. Red 52c to 75c per bbl. Spanish onions 50c to 85c per box. Porarors.-Market dull; car lots 35c per bag,

smaller lots 45c to 50c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs .- Receipts during the past week were 1.430 packages. Under an improved inquiry during the last few days the market is decided. ly firmer, with sales at 124c, a few single cases having been sold 13c. The market may be call-ed firm at 124c.

from the Ottawa Theological Seminary, took place on Sunday morning in the convent chapel, thus affording the pupils as well as the friends and relatives of the ordinandi an opportunity BRANS.-Supplies continue large, and we quote \$1 to \$1.50 as to quantity and quality. HONEY.-Prices continue nominal at 12c to of witnessing some of the most solemn and sug-gestive services of the church. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel read the mass, and conferred the orders as follows: 14c per lb in comb. Extracted lue to 12c as to quality, and imitation honey 8c to 9c.

The holy order of priesthood on the Rev. O. MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR. - There is still an American and Western demand for sugar at 640 to 74c as to quality. Syrup has also been sold at 42c to 5c per 1b. in keys, and at 50c to 65c in Deslauriers. The four minor orders of porter, reader, ex-orcist and acolyte on the Rev. Jas. Quinb, O.M.I. [of Salem, Mass.] Rev. Father Langevin, Director of the Semin-ary, was assistant. The following clerical students took part in the celebration of the colonnia or Part Magner Koley. Dunna and

Bors.-Brewers are wanting very few hops at present. We quote choice Canadian 20c to 22c as to quantity, and 15c to 18c for medium to good. Uld hops 7c to 10c. HAY.—There is a better enquiry, and sales of pressed are reported at \$12.50to \$13.50 per ton, with sales of amaller lots at higher figures.

There is still a good demand for Uanadian pressed hay in the New England States. ASHES.—Market dull, at \$4 to \$4.05 for first pots and \$3 55 to \$3.60 for seconds.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.-The market is again firmer for both raw and refined since our last report.

Granulated 85c at the refineries. Barbacoes Mo-lasses, 432c to 45. Sales of new crop to arrive at equai to 432c here. PICKLED FISH.—Dry cod in good supply, and we quote \$4 to \$4.50 per quintal. In sea trout, sales have transpired at \$10. British Columbia salom, \$6.50 in half barrels, and barrels \$12.50 to **\$1**3.

FISH OILS - New refined seal oil at 4310 to arrive. On spot 45c to 46c. In cod oil; New-foundland 40c, Gaspe 38c to 39c, and Halifax 36c to 37c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 70c, Norway \$1.10 to \$1.16.

LEATHER.

The market has ruled quiet during the week, few sales of round lots of No. 1, B. A. sole being reported at prices ranging from 196 to 210 -the latter for choice, plump selected weights. One lot of good No. 1. B. A. sole was placed at 18 % for shipment. In black leather, a moderate business has been done during the moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at moderate business has been done during the bar. Sole was placed at the fore. "—Tit-Bits.

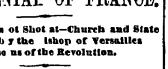
Great bargains now offered in black silks colored silk, satin and fancy dress silk, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street. Mail Orders Better Than Ever. S. CARSLEY'S. SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK SILKS STILL GOING ON RICH BLACK SILKS BIOH BLACK SILKS RICH BLACK SILKS RICH BLACK SILKS RICH BLACK SILKS Rich Black Gros Grain Silk to be sold at pecial low prices at S. CARSLEY. Fancy Dress Silk at 38c per Yard. MAIL ORDERS ALWAYS IN-CREASING. MORE NEW SILKS Just opened, two small cases of New Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, well assorted from the best European manufacturers. Special prices quoted. S. CARSLEY Fancy dress silk at 45c, worth 65c, Remnants of Satin at great reduction. Remnants of Silk at great reduction. Remnants of Black Silk at great reduction S. CARSLEY. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. PRINTED OHINA SILK PRINTED CHINA SILK PRINTED CHINA SILK PRINTED CHINA SILK PRINTED CHINA SILK Just received, two special lines of New Print-ed China Dress Silk, in all the most desirable designs and shades, to be sold at low figures, S. CARSLEY. Rich Colored Gros Grain Silk at 72c per yard. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FORWARDED.

MAY 8 1889

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MORE NEW DRESS SILES at low prices at S.

Ladies will do well to take advantage of the Great Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks now offered at S. CARSLEVIS



MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS FLOUR.-Prices are purely nominal, and business is confined to supplying the wants of the local trade. Some enquiry was experienced from Quebec buyers, but so far they have re-

of Perrin, and w ho says he is a marine store-keeper, fired a bl ank cartidge at President Carnot to day, when the latter was leaving the Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebra-

President Cars of Shot at-Church and State

An Act to amend "The Summary Con-

victions Act," chapter 178 of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same. An Act further to amend "The General Inspection Act," chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act. An Act so amend "The Copyright Act,"

chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to amend " The Cullers' Act," chapter 103 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act further to amend " The Customs Act," chapser 32 of the Revised Statutes. An Act further to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter 5, respecting the Electoral

Franchise. An Act further to amend "The Dominion Lands Act."

An Act for prevention and suppression of Combinations formed in restraint of Trade, An Act relating to Bills of Lading.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting the Northwest Mounted Police force.

An Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subaldiez.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter 138, respecting the judges of the Provincial courte.

An Act respecting a certain agreement therein mentioned with the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatohewan Railroad and Steam beat Company. An Act to authorize the granting of sub-

sidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in land to certain railway companies. An Act for the relief of the Corporation of

the Town of Cobourg. Then the Honourable the Speaker of the

House of Representatives addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows :--

May it please Your Excellency :

"The Commons of Canada have voted the supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service. "In the name of the Commons I present to

tain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1889, and the 30th June, 1890, and for other purposes relating to the Public Ser-

vice." To which Bill I humbly request Your Ex-

cellency's assent." To this Bill the Royal assent was signified

the Governor-General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Governor-

President Carnot and party proceeded through Chaville where the President was enthusiastically greeted. Upon reaching Versailles the President inaugurated the memorial tablet affixed to the building in which the States General met one hundred years ago to-day. The President and his escort then repaired to the Hall of Mirrors in the palace, where there was a good assemblinge of deputies and senatora.

LESSONS OF THE REFOLUTION.

At the palace M. Leroyer delivered the ad-dress of welcome to the President. In the course of his speech be said: "It is no longer humble deputies of the third estate to whom even the privilege of standing upright was de-nied but elected representatives of the nation who bowing before their feely elected chief pay tribute to the great dead to whom we owe our liberty. It becomes those old strugglers for liberty to remind us that the revolution bequestied not only doctrines but lessons. If the revolution sinned by the audacity of its dreams, revolution sinced by the audapity of its dreams, we sin by our want of self-abnegation, by our incomplete knowledge of our duties, by hesita-tion as to our policy. If the revolution flew too high, we drag it too low. The date 1889 invites us to realize a union of hearts in love for our country and its institutions." M. Leroyer con-cluded by asking President Carnot to raise his usion order to ruide Franchurg in the disco voice in order to guide Frenchmen in the direc-tion of mutual concession.

President Carnov's Address.

President Carnot replied as follows ; "With ardent hope for the future I greet in the palace of the monarchy the representatives of a nation that is now in complete possession of herself. that is mistress of her destinies, and that is in the full splendor and strength of liberty. The first thoughts on this solemn meeting turn to our fathers, that immortal generation of 1789, who by dist of courses and many saorifices, secured for us benefits which we must bequeath to our sons as a most precious inheritance. Never can our gratitude equal the grandeur of the sacrifices rendered by our fathers to France and to the human race." In conclusion the President said : "The revolution was based upon the rights of man. It created a new era in history and modern society. After many cruel shocks, France has finally broken with the personal power of one man whatever title he may take. She now recognises as sole sovereign the laws enacted by the representatives of the nation. Under the ægis of the republic let us seek in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concord, the irresistible strength of a united people and thus enable France to maintain her post in the van-guard of nations. Vive la Republique." The President's speech was received with fervent applause.

GREETED BY THE POPULAGE

At the conclusion of the address the Presi-dent's party proceeded to the Gallery of Battles, where they took luncheon. Afterward they went to the park where the President participated in the ceremonies attended the inaugur-ation of the recently restored fountains. An immense throng was gathered in the park and President Oarnot received a most enthusiastic velcome. The weather was fine and the spec-tacle presented was a brilliant one. At 6 o'clock President Carnot and his party started

PEAS.-Trade quiet, quotations ranging from HIDES.

72c to 74c. OATS.--A few car lots have changed hands during the week at 39c per 10 lbs, but there is Under heavy stocks and very slack demand, the hide market has seldom been known to be in such a demoralized condition as at present ery listle business passing. BUCKWHEAT.—The market is dull, and prices Dealers' prices are still quoted at 5c to 51c whilst tanners have only been paying 51c to 51c. Some dealers it is true are holding for 6c but remain nominal at about 1c per lb. BARLEY.-Prices remain at 50c to 55c for they are not selling. In Toronto, stocks are likewise large and prices very low. Here there have been sales of two car loads of Montreal bides for Quebec but prices were not made Maling and 40c to 45c for feed. MALT.- Montreal malt 90c to 95c per bushel.

public. Heavy steers are quoted at 7c for No. 1, and 6c for No. 2. Bulls, 5c. Sheep skins, 90c to \$1.20. Lamb skins' 20c ty 25c.

OALF SKINS.

The calf skin contract having come to an abrupt ending, it is probable that prices will recede to their former level, namely, 5c. They have ruled at 7c for some time past.

PHOSPHATE.

Sales of 80 per cent. of phosphate are re ported for London delivery at a fraction over 11sd, and a lot of low grade was placed on private terms. Freight engagements have been made at 6s 6c to 7s 6d to U. K. ports.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending May 4th, 1889, were as follows :-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves

Receipts. Receipts..... 1009 47 680 Over from last week 60 Total for week.... 1069 47 680 529 529 Left on hand 326 ... 87 Total exp. for week 304 ••

Total exp. for week 304 The receipts of live stock for the week at these yards were large on account of the open-ing of the export trade. Prices for good cattle were about the same as week previous. Medium quality from Sc to Sto per bl. : there being a large number of this class offered for sale at the markets, trade was not so brisk as as the earlier part of the week. Sheep were in good demand. Hogs easier at prices ranging from \$5,80 to \$5,90 per owt. We quote the following as being fair values: -- Export Good 4c to 4jc; Butchers good 4c to 4jc; Butchers Med., 8jc to 3jc; Butchers Culls 2jc sa 3c; Sheep 4c to 4j; Hogs 5jc to 5²/₄; Calves \$1.00 to \$5 00 according to

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 4th were as follows 239; Left over from previous week 25; Total for week 264; Shipped during week 197; Sales for week 16; Left for city 32; On hanc for sale 19. Trade at these stables during the week was quiet, the sales were 16 horses at prices ranging from \$50 to \$140. Received ex SS. Concordia, Wrider 5 horses according to finance was Friday, 5 horses consigned to Chipman Bros. of Halifax and will be shipped per G.T.Ry., to destination to day. Good demand is expected pertweek, we have on hand for sale 19 very fine workers and drivers with two car loads to arrive early in the week.

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 877. DAME SYLVIA PRFIN, of the town of La-chine, District of Montreal, wife of EPHERM OHAE BONBAU, senior, of the same place, trader, and duly anthorized to ester en justice. for the presents, riaintiff, wa. the said EPHREM OHAEBONNEAU, senior; De-fendaul. An action for seps ation from property was this day instituted in this cause. Nontreal, May 2, 1869.

ONLY ONLY

SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-THREE CENTS

another large shipment of the \$7.63 Sets just put into stock. Two Bedroom Carpers, 1 handsome Dining-room Carpet, a magnificent Bor-dered Carpet for Parlor, and a real English Oil-cloth for Hall; the whole for \$7.63,

At S. CARSLEY'S.

21 YDS. x 3 YDS. FOR \$1.97 24 YDS. x 3 YDS. FOR \$1.97 Just put into stock a beautiful assortment of

Art Squares, bordered and fringed, 21 yards wide and 3 yards long, to sell at \$1 97 each 3 YDS. x 3 YDS. FOR \$2.50, 3 YDS. x 3 YDS. FOR \$2.50.

Broche Squares in endless variety, 3 yds.

square, all of the newest designs and colorings, to be sold at \$2 50 each. S. OARSLEY.

LOW-PRICED LOW-PRICED	CARPETS CARPETS
LOW-PRICED	OARPETS
LOW-PRICED	CARPETS
LOW-PRICED	CARPETS

Parties wishing to secure bargains in carpets should not fail to see the beautiful lines of Brussels carpets marked down to 50c per yard. The greatest variety of cheap carpets ever offered, prices ranging from 90 per yard. Tapestry carpets from 27c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS FNGLILH OILOLOTHS and LINOLEUMS ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLE ENGLISH OILOLOTHS and LINOLEUMS

A magnificent assortment of English oilcloths and linoleums now showing. English oilcloth from 21c per yard. Lancaster linoleums at 37c. All other grades proportionately low. A beauti-ful line of bordered linoleums in 5-8, 8-4 and 4-4, to sell from 22c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

NOT A MONOPOLY !

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

WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton is making very: marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; the remark of approval by business men generally is "Well Done Clappertons." Ladies are delighted with Olapperton's

Thread.

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777,

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL. 40 5 MONTREAL.

SEEDS.—Market steady; timothy seed at \$2 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 9c, larger quantities 84c per lb. Flax seed steady at \$1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Receipts have been more liberal from the Eastern Townships, where the finest grades are picked up at 210, and we make the general outside price in this market at 23c for finest. Of course an occasional package of extra fine may bring 23 to 240, but it is difficult to sell a line at over 25c be it ever so fine. Fresh Western is beginning to arrive more freely, and A considerable quantity of American butter has been disposed of recently at prices ranging from 18e to 20c. A car load arrived from New York to day, and another low is expected to-morrow. This butter is called by some June creamery, and by others fresh ladle packed, whilst others again designate it a mixture of the two. What

ever it is, it seems to answer the purpose of a second class article well, and has sold like hot cakes. Several lots of roll butter has sold at 20 to 21c, real choice rolls in small packages bringing 22c.

New butter, 21 to 23a; Creamery, finest, old 26c; fair to good, old, 22 to 24c; Eastern Town-ships, old, 19 to 21c; Richmond, old, 17 to 19c; Renfrew, old, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, old, 19 to 21c; Brockville, old, 19 to 20c; Western, old, 17 to 1810.

CHRESE --- About 1,000 boxes of old cheese are expected to go forward by the first boats leaving port, and a few new will probably be shipped next week. The freight to Liverpool is 25s and to Bristol 32c 6a. The Liverpool cable has de-clined another 6d to 51s 6d for fine old white and colored. A few lots will be ready in the Brockville district next week and prices are ex-

pecied to rule between 8c to 82c.

PORK, LARD, &C.-Canada short cut clear has sold at \$16.50, a few small lots being placed for

sold at \$16.50, a few small lots being placed for country. account at \$17. Mess pork is quoted. at \$15.50. Quite a few lots of lard have been sold at 9½ to 9½ for Canadian and American brands in pails. Sincked meats are selling fairly well at quotations Canada abort cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50; Ohicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.50; Hams, 'eity cured, per lb, 16 to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9½ c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9½ c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11½ c; Shoulders,' per lb, 9½ to 6c.

FRUITS, &c.

quality. PROVISIONS.