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RESEDA:

Or. Sorrows and Joy.

CHAPTER I.

One fresh autumn morning the Lympington boat arrived at Yarmouth. There were a good many passengers on it, most of them young people...

Her companion was still in the radiant spring of youth, one might have given her some sixteen summers. She had pretty chestnut hair, her coloring was brilliant but delicate...

"I think you are mistaken, Madeline; I certainly could not fall at once to recognize the man who saved us."

"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 himself and you are longing to make sure."

"And with a gesture she indicated a man about fifty years of age who was quietly smoking a pipe close beside the snuff-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 rose, put away his pipe and went to the ladies."

"Sir," said Miss Teresa, after having gracefully returned his salutation, "I must beg you to excuse our intrusion, 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. Yes, ma'am, I was happy enough to be of use to Sir John Burton and his family."

"Then you are really the captain of the Fair Louise," said Madeline, with a gasp.

"That was the name of the little vessel I then 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," he added, looking at Teresa.

"You tried to hold Lady Burton back when she so terrified that she would have thrown her into the sea if I had not been getting two little girls down into the boat, and one of them clasped her arms around me and cried out, 'Oh, sir! leave me and save Miss Teresa.' The poor little thing squeezed me very hard and how fond she was of you, ma'am!"

Teresa looked at Madeline and affectionately pressed her hand.

"I am really delighted to meet you again," continued the captain, who had not seen the meaning of this silent scene. "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?"

"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. Right on ahead, ladies, if indeed they are going to let us land. The arrangements seem very strange on board this packet. What is the meaning of all this cheering and the salute? Is it for that yacht with the sailors dressed in white?"

Teresa, seeing all on board hasten towards the vessel's stern, rose from her seat. Her pale cheeks glowed and looking towards the boat she exclaimed, "The Queen it is the Queen!"

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 in white, and flags were flying. Some other yachts were in attendance and one of the boats was the little flotilla was out of sight, when the late Captain of the Fair Louise again offered his services. The two ladies gratefully accepted his escort, and accordingly he made a way for them through the crowd, handed them from the gangway and found a prater to take charge of their luggage.

"Kate," said Teresa to the maid, "since Captain 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.

"You'd you like to stay and dine here, Madeline?" asked Teresa.

governor, imprisoned him in Christchurch Castle, where he was removed to Newport, and subsequently to H.M.S. ... The two ladies remained for a couple of days in the beautiful island, and visited the ruins of Christchurch before they proceeded on their journey to Castle Burton.

CHAPTER II.

THE COUSIN.

Castle Burton is one of the finest places in the county. The handsome mansion, built in the Italian style, stands in the midst of a spacious park; the turf of the pleasure-grounds is like a valley and is interspersed with flowers...

About half a mile from the castle and within the park boundaries, stood a pretty cottage; this was Teresa's home, and she had chosen it with the double purpose of breaking off from her life in Castle Burton, and of being near to her father, who was now in the declining years of life...

Teresa sighed. What her brother said was quite true; she had long hoped that Mary's influence might have been of use. One day, when Mary was just fifteen, she had taken her sister and spoken earnestly to her of all she might do for her father, who was extremely fond of her, and who had a great deal of property...

And this was the case. Nature, which had so liberally bestowed all physical advantages on Mary, had dealt with a niggard hand as regards the heart and mind. Being a woman, she had a certain portion of the sort of weaknesses which sometimes passes for talent...

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

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daughter told me that I did not know what was good for me, and she had sent him away."

"And who is now your servant?"

"An impertinent youth, whom I feel inclined to throw out of the window some day."

"I must speak to Charlotte about this," said Teresa, with some agitation. "There is no doubt about it, I shall soon be a poor devil. It will be better for I shall not suffer as I do now. My glass, Teresa; give me my glass."

And as Teresa was in no hurry to do so, she stretched out her trembling hand and seizing the half-filled glass, which stood on the table, drained it at one draught. Teresa looked at him in despair.

"You do not walk back with me to the cottage?" she said. "I will tell you on the way of some one whom I met in the park."

"I will go by-and-by, when Lady Burton and her company are gone. If they saw me, my daughter would be ashamed of me; she told me so herself."

"No help for it; and yet, Teresa, I was very fond of the child, and if she would have bestowed upon me a little of the time she gives to society, which I hate, perhaps she would have cured me. But no, she has her mother's disposition, and so long as I don't disturb her pleasures by my presence, she is quite satisfied."

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JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as "unconquerable anywhere for magnificence of conception beauty of design, harmony in composition, and so forth."

"You must admit, Charlotte, that it is a pity she should ever have had to choose between us."

"Perhaps; but our characters and our ideas are very different."

"It may be, but there is no need to discuss the matter. I only beg you to join your endeavours to mine to make her lay aside her prejudices 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 son-in-law, and she hates him."

"And you are disappointed because he is looking after his sister-in-law?"

"I will always be open with you, Teresa," replied Lady Burton, who was somewhat annoyed that her meaning had been so well understood. "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 protect her as an aunt as has a high hope in her."

"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 between my daughter and hers. Everything was going smoothly when Mary, out of mere contradiction, spurned him. And yet, I have often told her that Sir John's estates are so small, and that if anything happens to him, we shall be obliged to leave Castle Burton, where we have spent so much money, and reduced to live in a very different style, since I have no thing but my jointure."

"And Mary does not understand the arguments?"

"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 a fool of him."

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

"I beg you, Teresa, who have such powers of persuasion, to try and soften Mary's feelings towards poor Arthur."

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

Lady Burton made no sign of assent.

"If Mary were not a great spoilt child, who will listen to nothing but her own caprices, I might try to bring her round to your ideas by pointing out Arthur's excellent qualities, and urge her not to sacrifice the happiness of her life to the foolish dreams of her extravagant self-love. But what would be the use of speaking to her of the solid qualities for which she has little choice but to be contented as she is by brilliant young men, who flatter her to her heart's content, the 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 secondary in importance. Moreover, she has great confidence in her own charms, and no doubt expects that some yet richer and nobler admirer will lay his heart and his fortune at her feet."

"And it might be so," said Lady Burton, haughtily.

"You think so too, Charlotte; then why try to force her inclinations and induce her to look more kindly on Arthur?"

"Because it is not well to let the substance go for the sake of the shadow, and because he would not be in every respect. She is impetuous, he is gentle; she loves luxury and extravagance, and 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 careful as to your choice of society, and to be heading into the mire of the 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 he would be in if he were married to John. His mother, who is his noble admirer will lay his heart and his fortune at her feet."

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"I will remain with Arthur," said Edward; "I pray let Miss Burton go."

The old gentleman and Henry rejoined Mary, who was waiting at a little distance, and after some further consultation they unfurled their banner, which they had tied to a tree, and then went to Arthur and Edward set off with her escort.

(To be Continued.)

A FLAG INCIDENT.

Of the Centennial at Chicago Teaches an Anarchist a Lesson.

CHICAGO, May 1.—One of the exciting incidents of yesterday was witnessed by about 500 persons who had assembled in front of the headquarters of the engine company No. 7, at 800 North La Salle street. The scene was a most curious one. The front of the building, which was decorated with the flag of the building east of the engine, and after noting the work of decorating, announced himself as an Anarchist. He reviled the Stars and Stripes and the decorations in the most insulting manner. Little attention was paid to the man, however, until he flung the red rag of anarchy from the window, and then the crowd became excited and angry, and loud cries were heard. "Tear down that rag or you will be sorry you ever floated it," was cried to him from hundreds of throats. Seeing that the crowd was in a bad humor, and that several men had offered to climb up the fire escape on the front of the building and tear the rag down, the man secured an axe, and, taking a position at the window, declared he would kill any man who touched his flag. The crowd was almost frenzied and constantly grew larger. Half a dozen men exhibited themselves and offered to drive the man from his position. One of the window ladders was thrown up, and the Anarchist, who was named Captain 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 staff of the red rag, and with a sudden jerk upward dialogued the flag in a twinkling. It fell to the sidewalk and was torn into a hundred fragments. A moment later the Anarchist came out on the sidewalk. He was seized by a dozen men, and was carried out. "Get a rope. Let's hang the Anarchist dog." Several men rushed into the engine house and returned with a rope. In the meantime the man had been knocked down or tripping up half a dozen times, and blood was trickling from a wound under his eye. About the time the men returned with the rope, a policeman arrived and advised the crowd to disperse. The man, whose name is M. W. Doty, was finally released.

A DREADFUL PANIC.

Women and Children Horribly Injured in a Crush at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May.—One hundred thousand people 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. They fell everywhere, and were trampled on by the surging multitude. After the fireworks were over the people starting homeward came into collision with multitudes who had been unable to see the display. The crush was fearful. Fifty persons in all are believed to have been seriously hurt, a number perhaps fatally. Scores of others suffered painful injuries. The people were massed in walls solid as the ironing stone of the auditorium against which they were hurled when the first strong blow of excitement broke the great mob into scores of tremendous crush and scampades. Under the glare of the firework the crowd gathered to see the faces of thousands of women showed white and pleading. The shrieks 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 assemblage. First the pressure of the west side forced the crowd eastward, and then the pressure of the east side forced the crowd westward. 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 people. Aside from the presence of the great crowd itself, the cause of the excitement was the huge serpentine fire work, which was shot out from the stand and squirmed through the people, scorching everybody in its course. Another followed a moment later, seeming 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 massacre was met by the way out into the opposite direction, and the result was a terrible convulsion of the whole body. Seventy-five policemen, 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 auditorium, and when the great crowd came, the afterwards did what the firework were over and the people started westward and encountered 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 getting the worst of the struggle. They were knocked under foot and crushed to death. The police, their cries being unheeded in the din. The policemen in despair threatened to shoot the men who were pressing resistlessly over the unfortunate walkways. Some officers did frighten the mob into quiet, but apparently nothing could stay the outbreak. It was not until the west bound thousands had passed that the way was clear. Washburn avenue that the walkway opened. The victims were hurriedly gathered up and carried to their homes and hospitals. No time was consumed in asking names or keeping records. It is impossible to give the number of persons hurt in the jam. One estimate places it at not less than a thousand who sustained injuries of some kind. Followed by the crowd were Miss Mary Schubert, probably died; Lena Schubert, a sister of above; Miss Kitty Connors; Mrs. George F. Farr, fatally; Miss Lizzie Howard; Mrs. E. B. Brady, probably fatal; Mrs. Crowley; Fred Grant, aged 13, probably fatal; Auguste Schultz; Fred Zandey, aged 13; John H. Hohn; Geo. W. Chicago, wagon manufacturer; and John Hill.

Death of a Good Sister.

On last Saturday Sister McInnis of the House of Providence passed to her eternal reward. Sister McInnis was only in the morning of her life, being but 23 years of age. She came to Kingston, about a year ago, from Liverpool, England, where her father is a respected and well known citizen. She was a highly educated lady, having attended for many years the best schools in Belgium, and completed her studies in the order of the Sisters of Charity, but during her novitiate 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 was to be a bright gem in that holy fold. The deceased nun had suffered for sometime very severely from neuralgia, but her death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel—Canadian Freeman May 1.

HOW A LEONARD OF RICHMOND, V.A. OUGHT TO OWN.

Remonts about lottery drawings heretofore sometimes turn out true. One tenth of ticket No. 23 215 which drew the capital prize of \$30,000 in the February drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, was held by A. Leonard, a citizen of Richmond. This week Mr. Leonard's \$30,000 was counted out to him at the New Orleans Express office. The ticket, which was an individual ticket, was held by an elderly man, Richmond (Va.) State, March 19.

A rubby-nosed man went head first through a marble one day last week and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "sewered."

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 8, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, May 8th, Apparition of St. Michael.
THURSDAY, May 9th, St. Gregory Nazianzen.
FRIDAY, May 10th, St. Antonia.
SATURDAY, May 11th, St. Pius.
SUNDAY, May 13th, 3rd. after Easter.
MONDAY, May 13th, St. Mark.
TUESDAY, May 14th, St. Boniface.

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 Canada. 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 Englishmen 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. Chamberlain in thinking that Canadians themselves had out the strongest bond—that of the reciprocal interests created by a free interchange of products—which need to bind them to the mother country."

It is quite natural that the class least interested in trade should lightly estimate the straining power of a restrictive tariff, which is something that comes home with peculiar force to the mercantile and manufacturing classes. But as a fact we know the Canadian tariff has cooled the friendship of our British cousins. On numberless occasions they have told us as much, and their willingness to 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 many. Practical Englishmen do not waste thought upon a scheme so nebulous in form and revolutionary in character. "Imperial Federation," said the Earl of Derby, "is a fine idea, but it is quite impracticable." He 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 is," he said, "a dream." As regards Annexation he stated what we believe to be the true sentiments of English statesmen of all parties. He said:—

"It is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. We should sincerely regret 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 unblemished 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 Dominion 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 circumstances 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 empire; but we certainly would not resist 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 resist, and I am confident that under no circumstances at present conceivable would England use force, or attempt to use force, for the purpose of compelling Canada remain within the empire."

When we reflect that a section of our people 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 Federalist 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 Brasbourne, at one time Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said "If any of the great colonies of the British empire should deliberately desire to sever itself from the empire, I think the time has gone by

when any attempt would be made to restrain that action by opposition in the sense of force." The Earl of Milltown, a Conservative peer, said that he entertained no doubt whatever that, however deeply Great Britain might regret the severing of the ties which bound Canada to her, the mother country would never attempt by force of arms to retain the people of the Dominion.

Conservatives, Unionists, Liberals and Radicals all expressed the same view, namely, that if Canada wanted to join the United States, England would not attempt to oppose annexation, while all would regret her loss to the empire. Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., said:—

"I don't regard Imperial Federation as likely, and therefore think it useless to discuss 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 the same English imports. There is no enthusiasm 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. Follows's views, contained 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 lowest 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 possibly get the chance."

James T. Follows is evidently a bigot, and a very ignorant one at that. He is also a finished and complete liar. But who is James T. Follows anyway? This assumption of superiority by narrow-minded, ignorant bigots is one of the infallions we have sometimes to endure in print, not never in actual life, and for a very good reason. No man has the audacity 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 Bull, like James T. Follows, to behave, themselves, they sneer at them from a distance, but may be seen kissing their feet on every hustings in Canada.

To Canadians who, we are sure, have not yet thought out these questions, all this will be quite reassuring, though they do not need to be told that their destiny is in their own hands. One thing is tolerably certain: Should the present government remain much longer in power, annexation will be a necessity to Canada, as it has already become a necessity to hundreds of thousands of individual Canadians.

Protestant Home Rulers.

Two small but remarkable pamphlets have lately issued from the Press in Dublin. Both proceed from the pens of Methodist ministers. The first is the ninth number of the Irish Protestant Home Rule Leaflets, and is entitled "Irish Methodism and Home Rule," by the Rev. Wm. Crawford, M. A., Methodist Minister, Stephen's green, Dublin. The other, which is similarly entitled, is by the Rev. Dr. McKeen, Principal of Wesley College, Dublin. 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 the Home Rule controversy is carried and by dissenting Protestants of Ireland who take opposite sides of the question. The pamphlet by Dr. McKeen is a rejoinder to that by Mr. Crawford. The latter shows that the Protestant Home Rulers are steadily increasing in number and influence, a statement which is traversed by its opponent. Indeed Dr. McKeen asserts in effect 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, 1888. The Archbishop 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 is 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, be he English or be 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."

take possession of them, and prevents all right calm reasoning, at the prospect of equality being established among all religions in Ireland. The bare suggestion that Protestant supremacy should be abrogated by a Home Rule parliament sets them wild; and, contrary to all reason, justice and sound policy, the minority should govern the majority in a constitutional country. It is gratifying, however, to find a large, respectable educated class among Protestants who put no faith in the doctrines of the alarmists, and expect what they are certain to receive of the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen—perfect equal rights, security and justice under the civil laws as established and upheld in all parts of the 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 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 remarkable 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 Semaine Franco-Americaine." This extract purported to contain the oath taken by all the members of the Society of Jesus.

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 schemers. Would such men, 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 Mail's party will say no.

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 Jesuits. 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 occurrence. The broad question as to the Jesuits' Estates Bill did not need the help of the law-courts to settle it. Now that the law has to declare upon the legality of the incorporation of the order, a new field for contention has been opened up between the parties.

There certainly is every prospect of the matter receiving careful attention from the recognized authorities on the points at issue. The more judiciously the question is treated the more satisfactory will be the decision, whatever that may be. In our last 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 heartily tender him our most ample apologies. The mistake 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 new 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 pastoral 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 Herald.' The facts are simply that a news paragraph was published in the Herald which had been received in good faith from an Irish correspondent. 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 as once reprinted the letter, with an editorial paragraph 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 fairness and courtesy.

"There was no intention on the part of the Herald to be unjust to the Bishop of Cloyne. As soon as we discovered that the statement of his views which appeared in our news columns was a misrepresentation we printed a full explanation disavowing the whole business. Beyond 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 Cathedral, Broughton Street, to hear the vigorous, popular, and attractive eloquence of Father M'Laughlin, have been unprecedentedly large. Some nights ago the crush was so great that numbers had to

be allowed into the sanctuary. We understand these mission services are to close to-morrow evening. The great missionary mentioned in Father M'Laughlin, 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 perverted 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 way.

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 remembered, refused his liberty on condition that he would refrain from agitation.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP 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 session'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.

PARIS ILLUSTRATED. International News Co. New York.

Mademoiselle Darland is the dramatic artist whose portrait figures on the cover-page of the present work. The large coloured supplement represents the late lamented and distinguished scientist and contemporary, M. Chevreul. Paris Gossips in the hands of Gaston Jullivert is as sprightly as ever. "Vendeen Loges," after O. de Peune, is exceedingly life-like. "Flavianus Leone," is the title of an Ouzon story by Cecil St. John. "The Baron of St. Anne of Foucaucourt," by M. Guille, is strikingly effective. St. Genevieve leading her flocks is reproduced from a painting by C. S. Pearce. "Ten Years Service" by Charles Misser, concludes its first part. "Round about the Exhibition," deals with the history of national Architecture, giving specimens of the dwellings of the Laplanders and of the Chinese.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, G. Debarats & Son, Montreal. Still continues to give at intervals, reproductions of the works art contained in the Angouleme donation to the Art Association "La Rosee" by Lausyer, and "The Huntsman," by Knowlakes, are the names of those produced this week. In the present number there are also portraits of Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, of Hon. M. J. Power, of Rev. Curé A. Labelle, of Hon. J. Costigan, and of Hon. F. Smith. There is also the group of Royal Canadian Academicians. The views of Canadian scenery taken from photographs still 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 odd and ends of leisure, and still be sure on coming back to it to find something new and interesting. 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 general get up are unexceptionable, and the healthy tone of its articles is a welcome boon to the 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. T. Ross, Robertson Publisher. "A Brother to Dragons" is one of the earlier works of the author of "The Quick and the Dead" and as such illustrates the peculiar style in which she first sought literary success. It is to be presumed that with a certain class of readers writing of the sort of indicated may acquire a degree of popularity. The publisher, in his taste of a country like our own is too true and correct ever to be attracted by such literature, 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 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 credit for intentions equally as good as those of Zola and Conrad, but even in this respect she fails. She cannot even hope to be stand near either of the writers named who have put shining mental powers to unworthy and debasing use.

OUR BELL.—We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing descriptions and prices of Church, School, and Fire Alarm Bells, and 2200 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada. These Testimonials 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 (Philadelphia, 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 Revival school. The first illustrated article of the number is a chatty description of scenes in the Old Town of Lourdes, by a resident, things not likely to meet the eye of the merely passing pilgrim. The concluding instalment of the "Missions and Martyrs of the Georgia Coast" is also copiously illustrated. There is an interesting sketch of Mrs. Sarah Foster, so well known in Canada, who died, for her zeal in every good work. It is founded on the recent two-volume life, and is a valuable addition to the biography of our too little-known American Catholics, remarkable for their services to religion. Mr. Barnaby's American story "Mink" is concluded, with a rather tragic glimpse into the closing career of a drummer become a tramp among organ grinders.

The poetry of the number is "The Easter Peace," by Helen Grace Smith, who is beginning to be known in the magazines, and a sweet hymn "Communion 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 new quarterly Sacred 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 in Montreal.

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 so 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 thoroughfare, thus giving it a more imposing appearance. 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 numerous reception rooms. The interior fully substantiates the exterior appearance. Hall, 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 separate desks 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 instrumental), 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 to observe the learned simplicity of these good men. They talk so quietly with such ingenuousness, that one goes away with a feeling of reverence for these men, child like in their outward manner, yet such giants in erudition.

The recreatives and recreation room are similar to the rest. A museum is in course of preparation, and when complete promises to be nearly perfect. The same attention equally applies to the natural philosophy rooms. A novel feature in the educational equipment of the establishment is a perfect model of a book in which every conceivable transaction 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 Calligraph and Remington machines being used, according to the taste of the pupil. Telegraphy 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 art to be seen innumerable snow-white counterpane and sheets on comfortable four-made beds standing far apart. The boards of the floor modestly emulate the bedclothes in whiteness. The strictness 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 during winter weather.

Although the institution is ostensibly Catholic and carried out on Catholic principles, there are many Protestant pupils inmates of the establishment. Protestant parents 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 commercial education, and their establishment in Montreal promises to have a wholesome influence in the educational circles in which they will move.—Gazette.

How To Perfect Catholic Schools.

There is one way to make Catholic parochial schools the most popular in America, even with non-Catholics: make them the best schools in the country by an all-round training, intellectually, spiritually, physically, and manually. In intellectual and spiritual training the Catholic 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 pupils in the skillful use of their hands, in the use of the few tools that underlie all mechanical work, in free-hand drawing, etc.

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

It is marvelous what a change can be made in a school by teaching the children 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 a day to a carpenter, get them some tools other than the pocket knife, and set apart an out-house, 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 making a population of clerks, skilled with figures but not with fingers. There is as much knowledge and valuable education, 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 months 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 rubbed out of the mind as early as off the slate. The Catholic school that takes the lead in this perfected system will show great example. Here are the elements of a Catholic school:— Spiritual Instruction; Intellectual Instruction; Physical Instruction; Manual Instruction. The Kindergarten system can best be utilized by our convent schools. In our paro-

chial schools already we have the catechisms; we have the literary text-books; we are getting the gymnastics, and we want the mechanical drawing-room and the machine-shop. The expense of this added instruction, which is immensely beneficial, is not too heavy for the poorest parochial school. A few small foot-lathes, with turning-tables, screw-saws, hand-saws, planes, chisels, hammers, drawing-paper, or blackboards, 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 popular than the literary department, and certainly 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.

Owen Murphy Loses His Seat for Quebec West in the Legislature.

QUEBEC, May 4.—Judgment was rendered in the Quebec West contested election case today by the Court of Review, composed of Judges Caron, Flamond 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 Commission the cable reports gave the merest outline, though even therefore it could be judged to be a masterly defence of the course of the accused Irish Nationalist. 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 catalogue of those who have made the greatest contributions to the literature of the English language. The London Standard, one of the most astute among the Coercionist press, states that it ranks with Burke's world-renowned attack on Warren Hastings, and Lord Brougham's speech in the trial of Queen Caroline.

Sir Charles had in the vindication of the cause of Ireland a noble task, and nobly he fulfilled it. Coming to the defence of 1879, trembling in the presence of his last lord and bailiff, he gloriously becomes even with the free citizen of a free community, even that his freedom is not yet achieved. To-day, hope is strong and buoyant in Irish hearts. When they looked upon the people of England with distrust if not with hate; now they hold out the right hand of brotherly 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 kindness 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 cure, 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 scornfully to Mr. Walters and Mr. Macdonald of the Times.) But I hope this inquiry, in its present stage and future developments, 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 reconciliation 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.

Sir Charles Russell—Who is He?

He is an Irishman, a native of the county of Armagh, in the Orange North. He was born in Newry, in 1835, at the residence of his father, Arthur Russell. He is a brother of the learned Jesuit, Rev. Matthew Russell, of Dublin, who has been so long the editor of the Irish Nation. 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 his 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 Dublin 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 English Bar—just as the nation Alexander M. Sullivan of the Dublin Nation did when the snobs of the legal profession in Ireland refused to admit him to join the profession in his native land.

Sir Charles Russell was admitted to the English Bar in 1859,—and thirty years ago he was Irish, and a Catholic, but he outgrew the Englishmen who had been preaching 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 Dundaik. 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 Catholic Attorney-General of England since the days of Elizabeth. The wife of Sir Charles Russell is a sister of the well-known writer Ross Mulholland. 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 fired a number of shots into the cars and killed brakeman Larry Moore.

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 following from its London correspondent:—The Tories were in a state of great good humor last night over the somewhat favorable admission of Mr. Parnell to the House of Commons...

THE SCENE WAS HISTORICAL, and one long to be remembered. Imagine a square court room with gray walls and light brown oak finish packed with as many human beings on the floor and gallery as could possibly get into it...

THE FIGURE IN THE WITNESS BOX, a figure upon which years past have been focused millions of eyes in England, America and the world. The figure was tall and slender, dressed in a neatly fitting suit of black...

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...

HE WAS AS COOL AS A FROZEN FROG. Webster is not a genius at cross examination. He is a man of petty egotism, and whenever he makes a point on a witness he feels compelled to beat a hasty retreat and there to call attention to his shrewdness...

HE WATCHED QUESTION AND ANSWER like a cat watching a mouse. The Attorney-General obtained from Mr. Parnell a pledged opinion on the 13th of 1881 that the pledged societies were responsible for all the outrages committed in Ireland...

Fewer in Politics. The sublime height to which bold, brazen impudence can mount has seldom been better exhibited 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...

Jesuits vs. The "Mail". Mr. Imshoff, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the case of the Jesuits vs. the "Mail," presented Monday morning before Judge Laurier, 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...

Dr. Harvey's SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

on to decide upon the sufficiency of the allegations set forth in the exception to the form and not upon its merits. Hon. Mr. L'Amour, Q.C., insisted upon the necessity of the Attorney-General's intervention, remarking that the real point at issue was whether the defendant's plea was legal...

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 injustice may be done by us, we may state that the editor of our city contemporary hasly contradicts the account given by Mr. N. Murray of an interview between them, and appends a letter from Professor Scrimger denying the allegation contained in Mr. Murray's last letter to THE TRUE WITNESS about the newspapers on file at the reading room of the Presbyterian College...

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 Czar has designs upon Constantinople. The Paris Figaro states that the Kings of Belgium, Saxony, Greece and Serbia will visit the Paris exhibition.

Paul V. Flynn, once a well known newspaper man of Newark, N. J., is spoken of for the Montreal consulship. Despatches from Egypt say six Derwishes have been executed at Wady Halfa for outraging women and children. The Cronstadt police have discovered stores of explosive which were to be used in an attempt on the life of the Czar.

Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyll 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 the Chamber of Deputies until the spring of 1890.

The steamship Eurymachus, which arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, made the passage from New York in 6 days 15 hours and 18 minutes. The authorities of Schleswig have refused to rescind 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 new Bill on railway extension. According to the plan a railway is to be built from Batoum to Vladivostok in six years at a cost of 25,000 roubles per verat. Rumors of an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the States have reached English farming circles. Should the rumors prove correct Canada may expect an agitation against the free import of Canadian cattle similar to that now directed against Holland.

Emperor William, on April 30th, opened an exhibition of agriculture in the city of Bremen. Among those present were the empress, Cabinet ministers and members of the Bundesrath, Reichstag and Landtag. The Emperor alighted to the services of his grandfather 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 1st 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 practical 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 relief to the present European settlements in the Northwest?

Advice from Massachusetts give details concerning the recent death of King John of Abyssinia. It is stated that on the 10th of March he made an attack on the Derwishes in their stronghold at Metembeh, but his forces were defeated, the king being badly wounded. Two days afterward the Derwishes made an assault and completely routed King John's army, killing the king and his general Ras Arze and Ras Alula. The king of Shoa then proclaimed himself Negus and marched upon Adowar.

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 months ago, has sent an agent to the United States to sell his title. Count Carlo has lived in Paris for years and was made a bankrupt by the collapse of the Banca General company. His brother, Count Ludovico, did not leave him any of his property because he had engaged in questionable enterprises 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 of the noblest families of Italy.

The latest news of French aggression in Newfoundland has rather disconcerted the minds of some 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 created in France by the British action regarding sugar bounties and in respect of Gen. Boulanger, with open arms while refusing to take official part in the French exhibition. The question will be raised in the Commons shortly, but many liberals are strongly opposed to what they regard as unfriendly action of the Government towards France in deference to the wishes of Germany.

In view of the pending release of large amounts by the British Government in repayment of old loans, Canadian, in common with other good securities, are advancing in price. Dominion issues have risen one-half to 2 per cent. during the past week; British Columbia and Quebec securities are up 1 1/4; and there has been a similar movement in Toronto, Quebec city, Winnipeg and Ottawa loans. Grand Trunk has advanced despite the bad effect of the Hamilton accident. Ontario Pacific and other good securities, are advancing in price. Hudsons Bay have been bought on rumors of a pending division of the capital into two classes, one secured on lands, the other on the trading business. The rumors are, however, at least premature.

The White book on Samoan affairs contains a statement by Dr. Knappe, late German consul to Samoa, of the reports published in the American newspapers regarding the violations of American property during the German naval operations in that country. Dr. Knappe complains that boy flags and handkerchiefs on which were printed the American colors and portraits of the President of the United States have been hoisted prominently over many 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 ammunition. The commander of the British cruiser at Apia, he says, declined to support claims to land thus pledged. The Samoan conference 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 is stated that the liberation of Maliboa, the deposed King of Samoa, has been voluntarily accepted by the Samoan conference. It is supposed that the action on the part of Germany is a prelude to the reinstatement of Maliboa. A sub-committee of the Samoan conference, consisting of Delegates Kruehl, Bates and Scott, has prepared a report on the land question at Samoa. It is stated that a sub-committee of the conference has under consideration a plan for the future of Samoa, consisting of a native ruler, with a tribunal to adjudicate the question of land tenure. It is considered probable that the conference will decide to appoint a triumvirate, which will act as consul to the natives, control foreign trade and have a general supervision over Samoan affairs.

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 chief 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 discussed 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 Edward Harrington, who were released from prison in order that they might give testimony before the Parnell committee, 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 president refused to allow the service to begin and the audience dispersed amid much disorder.

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 Elysee at 1.30 o'clock and an artillery salute announced their arrival under the central dome of the main exhibition building. The President ascended 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 expectations and provided the French people with preserved 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 present.

CATHOLIC. The reported death of Caunes of the Hon. Richard Acton, son of Lord Acton, is incorrect. Most Rev. Andrew Higgins, D.D., Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kerry, is dead. He was consecrated bishop in 1882.

The Congregation of the Index has condemned by a special decree a brochure "Roma e l'Italia la realtà delle cose." The death of the Very Rev. Dr. Faà di Bruno, Rector-General of the Society of Missions, 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, a new church in Dunfermline in honor of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wigger, Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, was received in particular audience by the Holy Father on the 16th April. The health of His Eminence Cardinal Newman, which during the severe weather of March gave his friends much anxiety, has lately very much improved.

The Right Rev. Dr. McAllister, Bishop of Dunfermline and Connor, paid a visit to Mr. Carew in Belfast 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 agitation in that country.

The Bishop of Posen has published a Pastoral asking the faithful to help with their alms the sufferers by the inundations that have occurred in various parts of the diocese. At the Catholic congress yesterday, Herr Cahenaly said he was authorized to urge the congress to support the Raphael society in their efforts to disengage people from emigrating to America and Australia.

The Very Rev. Prior Bergh, O.S.B., after a long absence, during which he has been making a visitation of the House of his Order in New Zealand, 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 Latin 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 statement 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 Government to take prompt and effective measures to support British interests on the French shore, the British members then regarded the English Parliament as their natural enemies. All is fair in war, and untruth to deceive an enemy would not seem dishonorable. That this was Mr. Parnell's view is clear from the air of complete suggestibility with which he made the admission of the White Earth Total Abstinence Society.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Orders have been issued to the prison authorities for the release from jail of Wm. O'Brien and Timothy Harrington. DUBLIN, May 1.—A deputation on behalf of British, Irish and American Protestants were on May 1st, presented to the Irish primate in 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 1,383 persons, viz. by the Polygnon, 700; by the Caspian, 220; by the Montreal, 200; and by the Lake Huron, 213. The total emigration from Liverpool to the United States and Canada during the week was 8,000. A copy of the contract for the Halifax-Bermuda cable was presented at the British House

of Commons Monday. The British Government and the International Cable company are the contracting parties. The company constructs and works the cable for an annual subsidy for twenty years of \$3,100. The cable is to commence working within five months of the approval of the contract by the Commons.

The subscriptions in Compton county for the defence of Morrison, the Megantic murderer, already reach \$7,000. Judge Dugas has entered an action for \$27,000 against Le Monde for defaming his character while he was the Megantic expedition.

Mr. N. W. Tremholme, Q.C., has been elected barrister of the Montreal bar, being the first English lawyer who has held that office for some time. A new milk by-law has been passed at Kingston whereby 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 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'Esclandre 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 of the largest French cities.

Maloney and Phillips, the alleged Montreal jewel robbers, were brought on a writ of Habeas corpus last week before Judge Davidson, who accepted their bail in \$4,000 each, \$2,000 personal and two substantial sureties each of \$1,000. There will be twenty-four vacancies for cadets in the Royal Military 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 Adjutant-General before May 15th.

In the British House of Commons on Monday Sir Jas. Ferguson, under foreign secret, reviewing the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the Government's support of Irish subjects in the lobster 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 difficulties. Hitherto it has been generally prevented from becoming a subject of controversy by the fact that the officers concerned and he hoped a like success would attend their proceedings in the future.

OTTAWA, May 4.—A young man named Monahan, 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, acquaintanceship ripened into love, the young man's affection was reciprocated and an engagement followed Mr. Monahan, 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 insanity existed in the family. Young Monahan was completely prostrated. He was brought up to Ottawa on Sunday afternoon by the mother of the young lady. His condition showed no improvement and this morning he was transferred to Kingston asylum. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. 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 Ontario on the other are negotiating and have been for some time past with a view of either consolidating the two railways into one system, or at least arranging for running and traffic agreements by which trains of either road will pass over both lines. Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, who is here, says he does not know anything about the alleged deal, but railway men here say the consolidation is sure to be brought about. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway is also negotiating for the purchase of the charter of the Northwest Central railway, which will traverse the richest section of Manitoba and the Northwest. Half a score of representatives of the respective roads with Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, and Mr. A. Watson, M.P., held a conference to-day. Negotiations are likely to be concluded in a few days. This deal, it is said, is preparatory to a similar arrangement with the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, thus giving the consolidated system an opportunity to compete successfully with the Canadian Pacific railway.

London, May 5.—The share list opens on Monday for the West Beaver company, limited, with a capital of £150,000 in £1 shares, the present issue being \$100,000. The object is to acquire 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, £50,000 being in shares and £45,000 in cash, leaving £50,000 for working the mine. The continued advance in Canadian Pacific has been the feature in finance during the past week. Good news from the Northwest, the prospects of success of the line as a route to the East and Australia, and the expectations from the State construction, have lifted the market. The shares have risen steadily and are now 57 1/2. Prospects predict an advance to 70.

AMERICAN. C. L. and L. T. Frye, shoe manufacturers of Marlboro, Mass.; have failed. Liabilities \$50,000. Rose Thorne, the actress, has secured a divorce 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 Zenhob was taken from his room at 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-label 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 tickets 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 Chicago 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 using showy force among the men one of them snatched a pin worth \$250 and fled. The proprietor ran after him and the other man secured \$500 worth of jewellery and left. Both are still at large. An action of debt against Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church, has been begun at Chicago, in behalf of the National Union Building association. The action is on a bond of \$10,000, given by the bishop and others

for the faithful performance by John Fairbanks of the duties of treasurer of the association. Fairbanks in November fled to Canada with \$4,800 of the association's funds. Secretary Johnson, of the Indiana State Board of Charities, returned from his first visit of inspection of prisons and county asylums in Northern Indiana. 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 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, very insecurely put up. The place where the insane are kept is blind and dark. There are six insane persons kept in what is entitled to no better name than a pen. Two of them are capable of taking care of themselves and the others are not violent. Three of the women are kept in a pen. One of them is a repulsive and violent woman, but one was a woman whose face showed that she was 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 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. McKERNAN. Hark! the merry month of May is here. The sweetest month of all the year. With sun and flower and music chime. We welcome in the glad May-time; And from a thousand ringing throats In thrilling music breathing o'er us, The songbirds 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 frazzled violets, wet with dew, The grasses green are peeping through. The Winkles' blue are nodding here, The perfume of Spring is blowing; And from their frozen fountains released, The flashing brooks are seaward going— All nature's blossomy array Seems doubly sweet in joyous 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 ever dear, Come! come, to cull the flowers fair, That bloom in lanes and by-way shady, Come forth to meet the grace of May, Devoted to our Blessed Lady. The merry, merry month of May, When skies are blue and earth is gay.

Bring shining wreaths and diadems, Wreaths of the garden's floral gems, Of lilac blooms and jasmine, 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. Oh flowers and song to Mother Mary, Our grateful thanks for all she may, 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 Church especially 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 manifests the new life when the unrelenting frost 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 plain 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 Son. "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women."

The words full of grace signify much more than the mere English dress in which they appear suggest to us at first sight. In the Greek, in which the Gospel of St. Luke was written, the title is *anaktarion*, which, being in the perfect participial form of the verb *graceo*, made gracious, or formed in grace, and contains a clear reference to that first grace in which the Blessed Virgin was conceived, the immaculate Mother of God dwelling among men. The Blessed Virgin's graces were in part conferred on her by favor, and in part deserved by her complete co-operation with the graces she received during her life. Her 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 of veneration.

The Church to establish the month of May as a time when devotion to the Blessed Virgin should be particularly cultivated. We need to be reminded by outward circumstances that we should fulfill our most pressing obligations, and by having this beautiful month of May especially devoted to Mary, the Mother of God, we are prevented from neglecting the fulfillment of a duty which will so much contribute towards our own salvation, as the honor which we pay to Mary, thus obtaining a share in that prophesy wherein she offers thanks to God, "because He that is mighty hath done great things for me; and His name is exalted; and the prophecy is, "All generations shall call me blessed." During this month, therefore, all Christians should endeavor to have a share in the blessings which may be obtained by fervor and earnestness in honoring Mary, and by being numbered among the generations which call her blessed. All Christians should be glad to call themselves children of a Mother so powerful, so capable of procuring for us favors of grace from her divine Son.—Catholic Record.

George B. Pelham, a prominent architect who superintended the erection of the Government buildings at Ottawa, died suddenly at New York of apoplexy, aged 57. The funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Ohme took place May 1st, from his residence, St. George's road to the St. John the Baptist and thence to Belmont cemetery. The attendance was large and comprised many leading citizens, including the Mayor of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Sheehan and a large number of the mercantile community. Alexander, a small village on the "So" line, a few miles from South St. Marie, Mich., was on last Friday night, May 3, the scene of a dastardly crime. As dusk a woodsman walked into the residence of Mrs. Malloy, near the station house, where she and her grand-daughter were alone. The fellow pushed the old lady in a bedroom, after locking the door, ravished the eleven year old girl most brutally. Hearing the screams the grandmother burst through the door, when he snatched her, but she was badly hurt. The villain then 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.

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

THE BISHOP INSTALLED.

An Immense Concourse Welcome His Lordship Bishop Dowling.

ADDRESSES FROM CLERGY AND LAITY

Touching Replies by the New Bishop to Both Addresses.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS LORDSHIP.

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

(Hamilton Times)

His Lordship the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, the new Bishop of Hamilton, was consecrated this morning at St. Mary's Cathedral in the presence of so many of the members of the church as could find accommodation in the spacious cathedral.

When the train carrying the new Bishop arrived at Oakville three cheering bands were given for His Lordship. 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.

A very large crowd of people, probably 2,000 in number, had assembled at the Grand Trunk 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.

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 Lusselle, of Carleton; Rev. Father Owens, of Ayrton; Rev. Father Congrave, of Elora; Rev. Father Brohman, of Milamary; Rev. Father Hinchey, of Bramford; Rev. Father Waddell, of Cheaptown; Rev. Father Burke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Doherty, of Arthur; Rev. Father Madigan, of Dundas; Rev. Father Feeney, of Princeville; Rev. Father Wey, of Formosa; Rev. Father Elena, of Formosa; Rev. Father Ossia, of Mount Forest, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Paris.

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

MAY I PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The priests of your diocese here assembled to take part 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 assure you of our priestly loyalty and devotion.

of the priests of the diocese, 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 you discontinue your rule, though brief, was most successful. By constant devotion to duty, by zeal for religion, by the exercise of special administrative abilities, and by earnestly and eloquently preaching the Gospel of Christ, you have won the 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 religion in their midst.

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 the multitude committed to my spiritual care there are none more precious to me than the priests of this diocese, according 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.

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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:

MAY I 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 to tender you a hearty welcome on your arrival in our cathedral city.

Address from the Clergy.

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asked me, "Are you from Hamilton?" and when I said I was, the Holy Father said to me, "Go back to your good Bishop and take my blessing to the Bishop and faithful." Your kind references to the past bring up to my mind many reminiscences. It is thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago since I came to Hamilton. True, Hamilton is the city where I received my education and served as altar boy in the old St. Mary's Cathedral, now a thing of the past. I have had the privilege of serving under three good Bishops in this city.

The Appointments Made.

Before prayers and the blessing Bishop Dowling 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.

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Advertisement for a safe, featuring an illustration of a safe and text describing its features and availability.

IS HIGH LICENSE BETTER THAN PROHIBITION?

[F. M., in Notre Dame Scholastique]

When we look around us in the world we see on all sides the evil effects occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquor. Intemperance is, without doubt, the greatest vice of the American people to-day, and annually causes the death of more than 100,000 persons.

Home Rule in the Colonies. A correspondent at Nelson, in New Zealand, writes a remarkable letter to the Daily Free Press regarding home rule from a colonial standpoint. He dismisses the self-interested and impotent harangues of the "gentlemen" among the stout abolitionists who come to England and air their opinions with the sole object of carrying favor with the "upper classes" of the mother country.

Where Royalty Comes High.

The hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenbourg is certainly not a good match for a daughter of the Prince of Wales, so he is merely the son of a mediatized prince of no very large possessions. The Hohenzollern-Langenbourg family would never have been heard of in England but for the fact that the late Prince (who died in 1860) happened to marry Princess Feodora of Leiningen, the half-sister of the Queen, which established their claim to a seat in the House of Commons.

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 Montevetro. That there is some foundation for it seems evident from acknowledgments made by Padre Agostino himself in his autobiography.

Archbishop Ryan 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 sign and an evidence of Christian civilization to see them mingling pleasantly in social intercourse."

Reply 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 feel that I am coming among friends and that it cannot be said of me as it was of our dear Lord, when on earth, "He came out to his own and his own received him not."

Advertisement for a safe, featuring an illustration of a safe and text describing its features and availability.

Words of Wisdom.

Ability involves responsibility; power to its last parable is duty.—A. McLaren. To gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear. If I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future.—Hodell. Give not a hair-breadth of truth away; for it is not yours, but God's.—Samuel Rutherford. The world is not the curtain by which an infinitely more perfect world is concealed from us.—Fitzeb.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchises renewed by the Legislature in 1875, by an overwhelming popular vote.

FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS, AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES, ATTESTED AS FOLLOWS:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use in its advertisements the signatures attached in its advertisements."

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000.....\$300,000

1 PRIZE OF 100,000.....100,000

1 PRIZE OF 50,000.....50,000

1 PRIZE OF 25,000.....25,000

1 PRIZE OF 10,000.....10,000

5 PRIZES OF 5,000.....25,000

25 PRIZES OF 1,000.....25,000

200 PRIZES OF 500.....100,000

200 PRIZES OF 200.....40,000

100 PRIZES OF 100.....10,000

100 PRIZES OF 50.....5,000

100 PRIZES OF 25.....2,500

999 Prizes of \$100.....\$99,900

999 Prizes of \$50.....\$49,950

9,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,000

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CLUB PRIZES, or any further information direct to the Express and Ticket Office, 120 N. Second Street, New Orleans, La., or to the nearest Agent.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FIVE HUNDRED BANKERS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware all imitations or unauthorized schemes.

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

STOPPED FREE! Invalid Persons Restored to Health by NERVE TREATMENT.

Dr. J. A. Hartz, 1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the Blood, and set most securely and speedily on the Liver, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, driving down energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are cordially recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderful in all ailments of the Blood, and are used as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.

It is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the Neck and Throat, if sorely affected. It cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma, Hoarseness, Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Itch, and all other ailments of the Skin. It is also used for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other ailments of the Joints. It is also used for the cure of all other ailments of the Body.

Only the first baby is favoured with visits from the angels in its sleep. A little pepper is what the others get.

HOME RULE NEARLY WON.

After the next Election Ireland will be Independent.

Mr. James Redpath has just returned to New York from a visit to Ireland. While 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.

Redpath—Are the leaders as much in real accord as they were then? Clancy—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 know that they are in perfect accord now on every such point.

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 '81?

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 Party like parliamentary policy were not as strong to-day as it was in '80, and much stronger. No doubt there does not seem to be much good to be got out of the present House of Commons, but it does not affect the question.

Redpath—Is it the present policy to postpone further efforts for equitable agrarian legislation until after home rule is secured?

Clancy—The necessities of the agrarian situation in Ireland have compelled the introduction of two or three land bills by the Irish party since the last general election, and those bills may compel the introduction of further Home rule, of course, the great object of all our aims, 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 been used?

Clancy—To answer briefly, the chief object in the law made by the present coercion act has been to hand over to a gang of independent magistrates, removable at will, the entire determination of nearly every case of an agrarian or political character, except it be a case of murder, and cases of murder 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 secondly, to pick the juries in those places as it likes.

Redpath—What have been the chief causes of the remarkable change of feeling and attitude toward England that has taken place since 1880?

Clancy—The chief cause, undoubtedly, has been the remarkable change of feeling and attitude towards Ireland since the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill in 1886. The change in England is such, I think, most living Irishmen hardly ever expected to live to witness it.

GET UP AND DUST

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

MONTANA Has the largest average yield of wheat, oats and barley 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 further information apply to F. I. WEINERT, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Latere Medal Restored on Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey.

CONSTITUTIONAL AIMS.

The Lines on Which Parnell Leads the Fight for Ireland.

His Cross-Examination Reveals 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 testimony in a clear voice and in a deliberate manner. He testified that he did not know Peter Delaney was connected with the amnesty association. He has never heard of any attempt being made on Justice Lawson's life. He was never a member of any secret society.

Mr. Parnell said he did not communicate with Ford or Sullivan in America, neither did he meet them there. His first heard of the Clan 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.

Mr. Parnell forgot the alleged interview with LeCannon in 1881. He said it might have occurred. He had not said he believed that only force could redeem Ireland.

A LUNATIC DONE TO DEATH.

Shocking Revelations of Barbarity in Chicago's Asylum.

CHICAGO, May 2.—At the coroner's inquest to-day into the cause of death of Robt Burns, a patient in the insane asylum at Jefferson, attendants Richardson, Crogan and Peob, charged with beating him to death, were present. The dead man's widow and her brother testified that Burns was in good health when he was sent to the asylum.

Chas Beck, a reporter, who played the insanity dodge and was admitted to the asylum, detailed the repeated acts of brutality which the accused inflicted upon Burns. He declared 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, whereupon he was violently thrown down upon it.

INDIGNITIES AND INSULTS

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

DUBLIN, May 2.—The Tipperary court has affirmed the sentences of four months each imposed on John O'Connor, M.P. for South Tipperary, 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 Messrs. O'Connor and Condon were conveyed from Tipperary to Clonmel. At the railway station at Clonmel they were enthusiastically received by the people.

Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston.

The Orangemen of Toronto were highly delighted with Dr. Joseph Cook's earnest appeal to them to sustain the supremacy of the Queen and to resist "Romeish aggression" by driving the Jesuits from Canada.

"There is a vein of brutality in the Anglo-Saxon nature, and when corrupted by strong drink it becomes a social monster. The corruption has penetrated into the charmed circles. They have been wrenched, 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."

Here an Englishman blushed, and Mr. Cook 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 of the shallowest creatures and opposes an effort to pluck innocent maidenhood out of the jaws of that minotaur of respectability which is known to the core? If any Englishman says here—"

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

"If any Englishman hisses here, let him go home and tell his aristocrats that we want nothing in America with their Contagious Diseases 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 Orangemen imported to teach loyalty to Canadians.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177, Mo'Dougal Street, New York.

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 known fact that the soil and mineral character of grass and grain has a decided influence on the feet, bone and muscle of growing animals.

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 produced on mineral soil the better it will be for the colt.

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A SOUTHERN SCANDAL.

Shameful Treatment of Female and Juvenile Prisoners Revealed by Mrs. Barry.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Mrs. Leonora Barry, general investigator of Women's work in the Knights of Labor, is in the city, returning from an extended visit to the South. She reports that there is a great falling off in the Knights of Labor membership in the South, but that there is at present a revival in progress which takes in the best people.

Magnificent Gift.

NEW YORK, 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 marble bust of Our Saviour, called "It is Finished," now in the Academy of London.

His Legs Told the Story.

A discussion arose on board the Atlantic liner a short time ago as to the citizenship of a gentleman at the other end of the table. "I know by his head," an Englishman said.

Probable Cause of Hog Cholera.

As one of the New York State Farmers' institutes, Col. Curtis, a well known authority, stated that the probable cause of hog cholera in the west was a lack of consistency in vigor.

Water and Soil.

A coarse sand 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 will hold more than twice its weight of water.

SELECTION FOR MATING.

The selection of birds for mating is the most important part of poultry raising. The sire should have good size, strong constitution, broad back, full and round breast, medium short, strong legs, well set apart, to secure compactness and solidity.

FARM NOTES.

Use a pure-bred sire in the herd—the best available. An Ohio correspondent of the Indiana Farmer thinks oats fed with corn constitute an excellent feed for swine, and the breeders and raisers of swine in this vicinity feed oats daily.

Best Feed for Dairy Cows.

Farmers have a much greater sphere of influence 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 is to a farmer or an average customer, may seem an exorbitant price, is because their butters of high flavor which are always uniform.

Drainage About Farm Dwellings.

The house is generally placed upon a slight elevation to afford drainage, but a great mistake every way is made if natural drainage by underground water is not supplemented by underdrains to carry it off on the surface.

The Quality of Ensilage.

The mistake made by those who first built silos and stored green fodder therein was in supposing that the silage would be of a quality more suitable than that in the advanced stage of growth. Corn was broadcasted and the fodder cut when but two or three feet high.

Information Wanted

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

JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

NO. 488. MARY ANN MURPHY, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Murphy, in his will, appointed as executor, the late J. A. B. WILCOCK, hereof, of the said city of Montreal, as present of parts unknown, gentleman, defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within two months

Montreal, 17th April, 1889. A. B. LONGPRE, P.S.G.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

NO. 556. HENRI JOSSE, ERBA, SUILLIERY, duly authorized to execute, in the name of the said ERBA, MARTIN ERBA, widow, of the same place, Defendant. In and in relation to a property has been instituted in this court.

Montreal, 1st April, 1889. D. C. DUMAS, Attorney for the Plaintiff

Restorative for cough, consumption

is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Cough, Bronchitis, &c. For a large bottle sent post-free.

INFORMATION WANTED

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and tenderness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street N.Y.

PROROGATION.

Third Session—Sixth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Montreal Herald.]

OTTAWA, May 2.—The House met at eleven o'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 reconstruction.

Mr. Hector Langevin said the Government had not yet had time to consider their course. Hon. 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.

Mr. Shoolby 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 English statesman—"Thank God we have a House of Lords."

The House then rose to meet 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 feet to make his annual review of the 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 replying to the attacks made on the whips for allowing so much palming. 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 prorogation, as while it lasted, the Government majority dwindled steadily, until, on the last division, it was only 20.

He complimented the Government on bringing down the estimates, a departmental report and the budget so early in the session, and hoped they would continue 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 difficult 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 battling when it returned from the Upper House. The rudeness 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 persist 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 increased the labours 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 constant readiness to give information to the House respecting the part of the Government entrusted to him. He contrasted him in this respect with Messrs. Costigan and Dewdney, whose ignorance of their departments had astonished the members throughout the session.

to see that he got value for his money when purchasing military stores. Though he had always been economical, he thought the economy of the Finance Minister was wrong. It was chicanery policy. Underpaid clerks have had their salaries reduced, and money has been lavished wastefully on high jobs. That was not the way to economize. He was glad the Harvey-Salisbury 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 inefficient accommodation and bad ventilation of the Chamber, but they were well off in this respect as compared with some of the employees of the House whose accommodation is 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 leader. The worth of Mr. Mackenzie was recognized the Dominion through, and all regretted that devotion to his country has so irretrievably shattered his health. Their next leader, Mr. Blake, had also suffered in health for his patriotism. The Opposition had been cheered and encouraged this session by his presence, though by his medical adviser's imperative instructions, had been compelled to refrain from taking part in the debates.

He spoke, in closing, of the unusual excellence and dignity of the debates, particularly of those on reciprocity and the Jesuits Estates Bill, and singled out Sir John Thompson for special praise. A more friendly feeling than 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 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 eloquently reported in a special edition of the Canada Gazette, as follows:

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 Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter seventy-seven, respecting the safety of ships. An Act for the relief of George Macdonald Bagwell. An Act for the relief of William Henry Middleton.

An Act for the relief of Arthur 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 in the Province of Ontario. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting interest.

An Act to amend the "Fisheries Act," chap. 95 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to provide against fraud in the supplying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufacturers.

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.

An Act to authorize the granting of pensions to members of the North-West Mounted Police Force. An Act to incorporate the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the North-Western Junction and Lake of the Woods Railway Company. An Act to amend "The Summary Convictions Act," chapter 173 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 to amend "The Copyright Act," chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes. An Act to amend "The Cullers' Act," chapter 103 of the Revised Statutes.

have imposed on you, I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you on the number of important and useful measures which have resulted from your deliberations. I have reason to hope that the authority which you have conferred on my Government will enable them to conclude an arrangement for effective steam communication with Europe and with Asia, whereby the trade and commerce of Canada will be widely extended and the traffic passing over her lines of communication greatly developed.

You have again made liberal provision for extending the railway facilities of the Dominion and for increasing their efficiency. The Act relating to the Electoral Franchise will, I believe, be found an improvement, tending to economy and certainty in the administration of that branch of the law.

The measure by which the system of Speedy Trials for criminals has been extended to the Maritime Provinces is likely to prove a valuable addition to our Criminal Procedure. It is gratifying to know that your address referring to the boundaries of Ontario will lead to the early settlement 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 greater facilities for the settlement of our lands in the North-West Territories, and for 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 usefulness in conducting the affairs of administration. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: You have liberally provided for the various requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen 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 blessed by Divine Providence, and that when I shall be able to say to you again, shall be able to renew the congratulations 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 prorogued until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the eleventh day of June next.

CENTENNIAL OF FRANCE.

President Carnot at Shot at—Church and State—Address by the Bishop of Versailles—Lease us of the Revolution.

PARIS, May 5.—A man who gives the name of Perrin and who says he is a mining store-keeper, fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot to-day, when the latter was leaving the Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebration at Versailles. Perrin was promptly arrested. He was taken to a police station, where he made a statement. He explained that he had no desire 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 became greatly excited and threatened to lynch the prisoner. The police, however, gathered in force and drove back the indignant citizens.

Perrin explained that he had been unjustly punished by the Government of Martinique and that he had appealed in vain. His family is destitute.

A VISIT TO VERSAILLES. President Carnot and party proceeded through Chartres 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 Hotel de France in the palace, where there was a good assemblage of deputies and senators.

LESSONS OF THE REVOLUTION. At the palace M. Leroyer delivered the address of welcome to the President. In the course of his speech he said: "It is no longer humble deputies of the third estate to whom even the privilege of standing upright was denied but elected representatives of the nation who bowing before their freely elected chief pay tribute to the great ideas to whom we owe our liberty and to whom we owe the struggle for liberty to remind us that the revolution bequeathed not only doctrines but lessons. If the revolution inspired by the audacity of its dreams, we sin by our want of self-abnegation, by our incomplete knowledge of our duties, by hesitation as to our policy. If the revolution flew too high, we drag it too low. The meeting for our country and its institutions." M. Leroyer concluded by asking President Carnot to raise his voice in order to guide Frenchmen in the direction of mutual concession.

President Carnot'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 destiny, and that is in the full enjoyment and strength of liberty. The first thought on this solemn day is for our fathers, that immortal generation of 1789, who by dint of courage and many sacrifices, 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 recognizes as sole sovereign the laws enacted by the representatives of the nation. Under the aegis of the Republic let us seek in spirit of mutual concession and concord the irresistible strength of a united people and thus enable France to maintain her post in the vanguard of nations. Vive la Republique." The President's speech was received with fervent applause.

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movement for reform. The clergy had never ceased to give proof of their readiness to sacrifice themselves for their country or their faith, and they still professed the same generous sentiments. He continued:—"We never distinguish between the Church and France in our affections or prayers. We hold it to be a Christian duty to salute with deference the representative of the national authority. We congratulate you upon your escape from the assassin. We rejoice that this is held to be a man whose dignity of character commands the respect of all parties." In spite of heavy showers this evening there were crowds in the streets of Paris viewing the illuminations. Despatches from the principal towns of France show that the day was observed with the greatest vivacity and enthusiasm.

RECEIVING HOLY ORDERS. Impressive Ceremonies in the Chapel of Rideau Street Convent. The conferring of holy orders on five students from the Ottawa Theological Seminary, took place on Sunday morning in the convent chapel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 1,430 packages. Under an improved inquiry during the last few days the market is decidedly firmer, with sales at 12c, a few single cases having been sold 13c. The market may be called firm at 12c.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—The market is again firmer for both raw and refined since our last report. Granulated 53c at the refineries, Barbadoes Molasses, 43c to 45c. Sales of new crop to arrive at equal to 43c here.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Prices are purely nominal, and business confined to supplying the wants of the local trade. Some enquiry was experienced from Quebec buyers, but so far they have resulted in no actual business.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts have been more liberal from the Eastern Townships, where the finest grades are picked up at 21c, and we make the general outside price in this market at 21c to 22c. Of course an occasional package of extra fine may bring 23c to 24c, but it is difficult to sell a line at over 23c to 24c, even so fine. Fresh Western is beginning to arrive more freely, and sales were made of choice at 21c to 22c.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut clear has 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 9c to 9c for Canadian and American brands in bulk. Smoked meats are selling fairly well at quotations.

FRUITS, &c. Apples.—The large receipts of the Western fruit reported by us last week have completely demoralized the whole market again. Two car loads of Western apples were disposed of in 20 to 40 bbl lots at from 35c to 75c per bbl, and the market is still in a state of confusion in making sales. A prospect's commission is included in above prices. We quote round lots of ordinary fruit at 50c to 75c per bbl, smaller lots of choice

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MAIL ORDERS ALWAYS IN-CREASING. MORE NEW SILKS, MORE NEW SILKS, MORE NEW SILKS, MORE NEW SILKS, 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.

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FORWARDED. Ladies will do well to take advantage of the Great Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks now offered at S. CARSLY'S.

RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, At Special Low Prices. RICH COLORED DRESS SILK, At Special Low Prices. PRINTED CHINA DRESS SILK, At Special Low Prices. FANCY DRESS SILK at Low Prices. BLACK SATIN at Low Prices. COLORED SATIN at Low Prices.

SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY-THREE CENTS. ONLY ONLY ONLY. another large shipment of the \$7.63 Sets just put into stock. Two Bedroom Carpets, 1 handsome Dining-room Carpet, a magnificent bordered Carpet for Parlor, and a real English Oil-cloth for Hall; the whole for \$7.63.

To Carpet a Whole House. To Carpet a Whole House. ONLY ONLY ONLY. another large shipment of the \$7.63 Sets just put into stock. Two Bedroom Carpets, 1 handsome Dining-room Carpet, a magnificent bordered Carpet for Parlor, and a real English Oil-cloth for Hall; the whole for \$7.63.

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LOW-PRICED CARPETS, LOW-PRICED CARPETS, LOW-PRICED CARPETS, 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 9c per yard. Tapestry carpets from 27c per yard.

ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS, ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS, ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS, ENGLISH OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS, ENGLISH OILCLOTHS 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 beautiful line of bordered linoleums in 5-8, 8-4 and 4-4, to sell from 22c per yard.

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

WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS. 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 Clapperton's." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread.

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