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VOL. XL., NO. 40.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.

## PRICE, 5 CENTS.

# FATHER DE SMET.

The Apostle of Montana-Planting the mong the Indians-Great Success of the Jesuit Fathers.

The planting of the early Catholic Misneers almost surpassed the herolem of the early explorers. Beyond the range of civilization and into the baunts of savagery, these dauntless men carried the banner of their religion into an almost unknewn country. While the coast had previously been visited by missionaries it was not until years later that the first attempt was made to evangelize the Indiana of Montana.

THE EIRST DESIRE OF THE INDIANS for spiritual knowledge was the result of a visit of several Iroquois Indiana to a band of Fiatheads in the Builder Valley. The Iroquois told them about the black robes-referring to the priests and asked them to send for them. The Flatheads sent a dele-gation to St. Louis for the parpose of returning with missionaries. They died while on their errand, and several years later another delegation was sent. This was in 1939. Bishop Rosati, an eminent clergymen, and ing the necessity of Christian'zing these appealing Indians he looked about for the right man to lead an expedition amongst them. That man was found in the person of Father De Snet whose name must be forever allied with the great work which has since beau as successfully carried on. Father De Smet was from a distinguished Belgium fam ly. He came to America after the completion of his education and began his work in St. Loais in 1837. Eather Da Smet eagerly undertook the work. Bishop Rosati writes at that time, "at last a third deputation of Indians have arrived at St. Louis after a veyage of three months. It is composed of two Christian Iroquois. These Indians, who talk French edified us by their exemplary conduct, and interested us by their dis-The Fathers of the College have GOUISES. heard their confession, and to day they ap-preached the Holy Table at my Mass at the Oathedral Church, Afterwards I administered them the sacrament of confirmation and in an allocation after the ceremony, I rejoleed with them at their happiness and gave them the hope to have soon a priest. ev will leave to-morrow for their homes

little shert of a miracle. That is the brief story of the first at :mpt at agricultare in the State of Montana. When the crop was harvested the wheat was pounded inte flour by means of mortars and hammers, Very scon afserward THE LATWERS STARTED THE FIRST GRIST MILL. THE JATHERS STARTED THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

Father De Smet brought two burr stones

ions in Montana, says the Helena Indepen-dent, is a unique picture in romantic history. In their search for new fields in which to plant the faith the eld Church pic-at St. Mary's has been in continual ex-ter in the instant of the second for new fields in the stant in the instant in the instant of the second for the istence. Soon after its establishment the planting of other missions began. The next station was named St. Ignatius and was statted in Missoula county on the Flathead reservation in 1854. It is near a little station large. on the Northern Pacific road named in henor of Father Ravalli. Schools were established and the mission was easily it ried on a sub-stantial growth. The visit of the Indian boys to this city at the recent jubiles of

Bisbop Broudel attracted general attention, While attending to their studies they have found time to organize an excellent brase band and they have shown themselves capable of rendering very difficult music. They are bright, in elligent lade, and are quick to graup the m anlog of tudy. Another m s-sion, established la'er, is at S. Nivier, among the Grows on the Big Horo. St. P.ter's mission is hostod among the Black fest at Son River. The mission at St. Labre was start d among the Chey-nues in 1884 nephaw of Pope Gregory XIV., was at that Eighty miles from Glasgow is St. Paul's mil-time located in St. Louis. Easily recogniz- sion among the Assim boines. At each of these stations the work is carried on by capable teachers. Father L. B Palladine, of this city, who is responsible in a large meaquickness of the Indians to fearn is not generally appreciated. Moreover, the In-dians do not fail in the appreciation of ad-vantages. The Father has found to de-vantages. vantages. The Father has found that the wissest plan is to teach the Indians in schools loosted on their reservation. The boys are allowed to receive visits from their parents on certain days in the week, though they are not allowed to return to their former homes unt 1 their work in the school is completed. The instruction includes the common Eq. lish oranohes and the practical trades. By this means the boy is best ditted for usefulness in s't-r life, and receives in addition the requirements of citizenship, which unfortu-nately are lacking in many citizens.

## THE POPE AND SOCIALISM.

And Important Beacript to the Bishops of Germany-United Effort of the Church to Prevent Disorder.

fully to encounter. But such a contingency,

to the new country and placed them in posi-tion for grinding. Afterward a saw mill "The ultimate power resides," continues Mr. Gladstone, "in the hands of those who consti-inter the state of the sta

and this through a double channel, first through the vast extension of our race over the globe, and secondly because the popular energy of our institutions seems to carry wish it more or less of a teaching office for the world at

## EQUAL RIGHTS.

## Programme for Coming Elections:

TORONTO, May 5.- The official programme of the Equal Righters for the coming elections has been announced. The central council of the Equal Rights Association met on Saturday. Tue leaders were all present, including Principal Caven, Messes, D. Iton McCarthy, John Casen, Messes, D. Iton McCarthy, John Caselton and K Hay, Ottawa; Reverend D. J. Macdonell and others. It was decided to issue a manifesto to the electors of Ontario. Three of the resolutions adopted at the June convention will be included in it, dealing with the questions of church and state, the French language in Ontario, public schools and the separate school system. The statement will also contain references to the abolition of reparate schools and the dual language in Manituba, to the efforts made in behalf of the North-West Territories on the same subjects. The steps advocated towards the abolition of separ-ate achools in Ontario will be stated, and the

THE BEPABATE SCHOOL ACT will be referred to, but the Council will not express an opinion on the sufficiency of the recent legislation for attaining the result simed at. The document will also contain the opinion that the same course of studies (religious teachirs excepted) obtaining in the public schools should prevail in separate schools, and that the same inspector should examine the schools of both systems, and that they be under direct departmental control. As to the position of the asso-ciation in the Provincial elections, it was reciation in the Provincial elections, it was re-solved that the association should stand aloof f om both parties and hold by their own plat-firm. The principles of the association, as ex-plained in the manifesto, will be submitted as a sorved that the association should stard aloof form both parties and hold by their own plat-form. The principles of the association, as ex-plained in the manifesto, will be submitted as a rule to the party nominees and pledges de-manded. The local branches will judge as to the satisfactorinees of the pledges given, and in all cases would reserve the right to run Equal Rights candidates against party candidates with whose pledges they were not satisfied, or if in their opinion it would be better for the in-terests of the Equal Rights movements to run their own men.

RYKERT CONDEMNED.

The Secret of Mis Resignation.

GOT THE LINIT APPLIED FOR

UNACCOUNTED BALANCE

went to, the report says, is highly unsatisfac-

tory. It also expresses the opinion that the amount paid to C.P.R. agent Muckle was paid

as a bribe to induce him to betray the interests

of the railway company. Dealing with the statement by Mr. Rykers of his connection with

# TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION. The Longue Pointe Asyum Com-

pletely Destroyed.

Many Inmotes Perish-Between Sixty and Seventy Thought to be the Number.

St. Jean de Dieu Hospital, commonly called Longue Pointe Asylum, was utterly destroyed on Tuesday, May 6th. It was one of the largest institutions for the care of the insane in

America, and at the time the fire broke out it contained 1,300 inmates. The task of getting the 1.300 patients out of the hospital was begun as soon as the fire was discovered-and it was never finished. The Sisters worked heroically, while the male attendants did all in their power. But the scene beggars description. Smoke filled the passages, blinding the rescuers and rescued, and the whole was a scene of wild confusion. Lunatics who had hitherto been regarded as harmless now became almost violent, dancing around in fiendish glee; others wept and refused to move; some were dancirg carried forcibly out only to at once find their way back to their old quarters. But there were others whom the moment of danger made saue and these rendered noble assistance to the Sisters and attendants in guiding the unfortunate beings out into the open air, where they s ond in the drizzling rain and watched the hurning building rapidly becoming a mass of flame with the vacaat gaps of lunacy. The passages were blocked with men and women, not only excited as people of sound minds would be, but mad as well.

From the nuns it was learned that there were OVER SIXTY NUNS IN THE INSTITUTION

and about 100 tertiares or filles des tiers ordre and about 1,300 patients, some 600 of whom were men and the balance women. The Brothers of St. Benoit de Joseph took care of some of the patients, others were accommodated in the schoolhouse, some were taken to the mother house, some to the Deaf and Damb Institute, and some to the old mother house in St. Catherine street. Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P., who is about to be sworn in as Provincial Secretary, was on the ground almost as soon as the firemen, and ordered, on behalf of the Gov erument, beef, pork, butter, bread, and all sorts of provisions and wearing apparel for the

each end, 118 by S6 feet inside. Each of the four wings belonging to shese buildings is 91x33 feet. These buildings had six storeys ready for completed with the same object. All these buildings were of brick with stone foundation or basement. The cofe were covered with galvanized iron. At the back of the principal building, about the centre, was the laundry with a dormitory for thirty beds on the last storey. This spacious building, like the others above mentioned, was of brick with stone foundation.

According to a statement furnished to the Royal commission of 1888 the Sisters of Pro-vidence spent in founding and organizing this institution \$1,142,232, of which sum \$700,-C00 was for the erection of the buildings.

## ALL THE BUILDINGS.

with the exception of two sheds and the stables, were entirely consumed and are a dead loss.

The staff was composed as follows :- Sisters, 72; lay sisters, 92; total, 163; of whom three were in the office, two in the parlor, and the wards, kitchen and working departments, watch ing over the patients ; lay keepers (female ), 14 keepers, 28 ; night guardians (male), 4 ; nigh guardians (female), 2. Besides those two female keepers, four sisters and lay sisters on an aver-age keep watch each night. In addition to blesse there were employed on the farm and in super-intending the patients' labor, 5; in the industrial lepartments and supervising the patients work ing there, nineteen men, namely, one shoemaker, one blacksmith, two joiners, two engineers, one bak-r, one gardener, one tailor, three cooks, one professor of music and singing, hve stukers, one yardman, 19; two physicians, 2; two chaplains, 2; total 242 The Lady Superior had the control as well as the general direction of the establishment. In the women's hospital, he supervision was done by a nun assisted by two lay subtre or by one lay sister and on-keeper, chosen by the Setters. In the men's hospital, the superintentience was also given to a nun, who was assisted by two keepirs There were two physicians attached to the establishment, one for the women ; one for the

#### THE SISTERS.

The Sisterhood of the Providence, who owned he building, and under whose management the nstitution has always been, is thought to be the largest of the many large Canadian religion communities, although only established fifsy years ago. Its founder was Madame Gametin, widow of a wealthy Montreal merchant, who endowed the new Sisterhood handsomely. The mother house of the Order was for many years the convent con-nected with St. James' Roman Catholic church on St. Depis street. Lately the headquarters of the order were removed to the largenew convent and asylum on Fullum strett The is the other large city house of the Providence Universal sympathy is felt in the city auns.

CANADIAN T.RAGUE ADVO-CATED.

The Annual Meeting of the Gladatons Branch I. N. L.-Ottawa's Generosity to Jreland-An Important Meet-ing of the Frishmen of the Capital.

The annual general meeting of the Gladatone Branch of the Irish National League was held in St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 29th. The stage was decorated with exquisite taste, and large portraits of Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Parnell hung on each side, while a portrait of the late Joseph Biggar, with a mourning border, hung in the centre. The st-bendance was large, notwithstanding the un-favorable weather. Barrets's orchestra dis-coursed Irish airs as the audience gathered in. Shortly after eight o'clock the president, Dr. Parnell, and the following members of the Parnell, and the foldwing memoers of the executive and others book seads on the platform, viz: Meears, F. B. Hayes, vice president; M. Babble, treasurer; J. D. Grace, accretary; J. Bennett, financial secretary; Hon. S-mator Murphy, Montreal, Hop. S-mator Sullivan, Kingston, P. Ba-kerville, ex. M. P. P., D. Dunn, President St. Patrick's Liberary Association. Amount other Weilkhowm, cuizers, who ware President St. Fabrick's Literary Association Among other well-known cuizens who were present were Ald. Heney, ex.Ald. O'Leary, Ald Farrell, John Lyons, J L. Dowlin, M. McGrath, P. Lyous, E P. Stanton, J. B. Lyuch, J P. Bropby, W Kehoe, J. Buckly, D. McGarthy, Dr. Martin, Robert Montgomery, L. Whelan, John Redmond, Jas. Higgins, P. A. Egleson, C. Christian, J. Hughes, M. Kileen, R. A. Starra, M. Brady, and several others. others.

Dr. Parnell, the president, in his opening ad-dress referred to what had been done during the year, and concluded by calling on the secretary. War, and concluded by calling on the scoretary, Mr Grace, who made a brief review of events in connection with the organization since the last annual meeting. Mr. Bennett, the linauci-si secretary, read a lenghty report of all sub-scriptions received during the year and the expenditure. Mr. Battle presented his state-ment and also a review of the amounts collected by the whole organization throughout

America. All the reports were declared and adopted

amid applaure. Hon. Senator Murphy, one of Montreal's most distinguished citizens, was enthusiastically -pplauded as he came forward to peak. He dwelb as some length on the handsome hall and good taste and judgment which the Lergue dis-played by number itself the Gladstone Branch. the reviewed the Irish question since he was in ireland, in the days of the Repeal agitation. He referred to the erection of new Tipperary as one of the most remarkable things in modern times. The names of Parnell, Gladstone O'Brien and Justin McCarthy were warmly applauded. He said Mr Gladstone took the tists step towards giving Home Rule to Ireland when he gave the Franchise to the people of Deaf and Dumb institution on St. Denis street Ireland, Hon. Senator Sullivan was greeted with applause when he stood up. He was delighted to meet what he considered the cream for Sister Therese, the energetic Lady Superior of the Longue Pointe asylum. This lady's family name is Tetu, and she belongs to the Quebec district, where her family is well known She was serirusly ill during the winter Treiand. He would like to express himself as people were as true and generous as ever to Treiand. He would like to express himself as favorable to the establishment of a

and a priest will follow them in the spring, In the spring of 1840

#### FATHER DE SMET

accompanied by a small party of ladiane, started upon the perilous journey. They travelled until Wyoming territory was orosa-ed and the Green river reached. Here they were mot by a delegation from the main body of the Fl.theads, who had auticipated the arrival of the Father. The journey was con threed until the main body of the Flathead was met in Pleasant Valley. The divide was orossed afterward and finally the first camp In Montana was made on the west bank of the Jefferson river. The first Mass was said in Boulder Valley in 1840. From the fork of will be glad to learn that Mgr. Rosati, Bishop been the bappleat of my life and gave me firm hope, with the grace of Ged, to see soon revived in these countries so long foresken, the fervor of the first Obristians. Since I am among them I give three, four or five instructions a day. They cannot be tired, they ell come to my lodge at the first ringing of the bell; they are anxious to lose none of my words relating to these instructions of heaverly subjects and if I had the strength to speak to them they would listen to me whole days and nights. I have baptized 200 of their litts obiliren and expect to baptize in a short time 150 adults." Shartly afterward Father Da Smet went to the Gallatin,

#### DOWN THE VELLOWSTONE

and returned to St Louis alter promising the Indiane to return in the spring and establish a permanent mission. This promise was faithfully kept. In the spring of 1841, Father De Smit returned accompanied by Fathers Nicholas Point and Gregory Mengarini, with Brothers Joseph Specht, William Olassens and Charles Hust. They went to the Bitter Root Villey and established the Mission of St. Mary, the first Catholio mission in Moutana. Brother Classeens is still alive and living in California. Though now S4 years old, he is rebust and strong for a man of his advanced years. The suggess of St. Mary's Mission was very largely due to his efforts. The work among the Flathcade was diligent ly presconted. The Fathers wisely united practical lessons with the lessons of Christianity. They were first taught the value of agriculture. There is an amusing aneodote connected with this. The Fathers teld the Indiana that if cortain white kernels of grain were planted a crop would result. The Flatheads took no stock in the story. The urst orep which was planted in the fall re-sulted in a failure, but in the spring another orep was planted. The Indians thought that if the kernals ware planted in the thought that

ROME, April 30.-The Pope has redeemed the promise which he made at the audience extra ordinary given to a correspondent the wick be-fore last. Ho then said he would at once graptheir own men. ple with social disorder and African slavery. Lee XIII has begun this tremendous task by writing a powerful appeal to the German bish ops, urging them to at once begin a crusade in fence of society and civilization against the OTTAWA, May 5.-The secret of Mr. Rykert's unexpected resignation of his seat in the House revolutionary spirit of Socialism. This import ant document is addressed to Archbishop Kremniz, of Cologne, and is made public by the Vatican to night in face of the threatened came out this morning, when it became known that the sub committee of the Investigation naiversal labour demonstration of to-morrow. It will be followed by similar Pontifical rescripts Committee, appointed to draw up a report, had virtually adopted the report or statement pre to other nations The Pupe declares that he does not ignore the vast gaugers and difficulties Edward Blake This report, signed by Mr. with which the social agitation is surrounded, Girouard, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. L. H. Jefferson river Pather De Smet wrote as fol-bub that he has desply reflected on its causes laws to Father Demers-"Your Reverence and true remedies. He declares his promises to Davies and Sir John Thompson, was unani-mously adopted by the whole committee this morning and will be presented to the House this afternoon. The report is a very exhaustive one. It recites all the salient features of the evidence taken before the Committee and gives give all the aid in his power to solve the grand compliance with the desire often repeated of in the work of relieving the situation will be number of the Noz Perces, has sent to great the percent that that of civil governments the sent of the Noz Perces, has sent to great the percent that the the to civil governments the percent to the to civil government to civil go the most important statements made in the the Flatheads, Pend d' Oreilles and a great number of the N z Perces, has sent me to the Rocky Mountains to visit these nations. I have found the first two in the best desiret la "In order that the action of the Church may correspondence, which has already been pub lished in the official debates of the House. It then goes on in a logical manner to point out then goes on in a logical manner to point out features in which the evidence taken and the statements made by Mr. Rykert in his correspondence conflict. It shows that Mr. Rykert was guilty of bad faith in respect to the agreement arrived at between himself and Mr. Mc Oartby on behalf of Mr. Laidlaw, and that dispesitions, we i reserved to stand by the be more effective, as the times require, all of true oblighten of Ohrist. The few weeks I the means placed in its hands will be put into had the happiness to pass among them have operation, the united force co-aspiring for one able purpose, to lessen the gravity of the evil. Above all thing it is our duty to seek with patience and assiduity to induce peuple to cor-Mr. Adams rect their habits and to habituate themselves to conform their public and private life to the dostrine and example of Christ. It would be by Mr. Laidlaw. The application of Mr. Mo-Carthy, counsel for Mr. Laidlaw, for a hearing before recommendation for the license was made, on the grounds that a base fraud had well if in the questions which are agitating the various classes the precepts of justice and charity are not violated, and that differences which by chance arise might be settled by the been committed, was neglected and treated in a manner calculated to fill him with aporehension which by chance arise might be setuled by the paternal and authoritative intervention of the holy priests. They should endeavor to render the inconvenience of their present life more tolerable to the poor, and the Ohurch should not serve as a fomenter of oupi-dity or extravagance." At this point the Pope praises the industry and piety of the Germans, which work houses for that a decision might be reached without his having a hearing on Mr. Laidlaw's behalf. Meanwhile, the license for Adams was granted without the other parties having any opportuni-ty of proving their allegations. The conduct of Ir. Lindsay Russell, Deputy Minister of the Interior, in acting in a partisan manner towards Mr. Rykert is attributed to impaired mental who have opened schools and workhouses for the education of poor children of both sexes in vigor and the strong influence exercised over him by Mr. Rykert. Referring to the money pacific neighborhoods and founded pions con-gregations, which all tend to hold work people paid by Mr. Sands to Mr. Rykert, the report shows that \$51,600 of the \$200,000 which was o good customs. The Pontiff calls upon the bishops of Germany to co-operate with the pricets and people in the extension of these inpaid in cash is accounted for as follows :-Paid Muckle, O P.R. agent, \$5,000 ; surveys, atitutions, especially in the industrial and art centres. "If things are done conformable to \$5,000 ; Hunter, Winnipeg, broker, who nego-tiated sale, \$20,000 ; Rykert's fees, \$3300, and centres. our desires," says the Pope, "there will be good reason to congratulate the bishops of Germany other expenses which would leave a discrepancy of about \$18,000 unaccounted for. Mr. Rykert's for providing to their tranquility and for de fending civilization." In conclusion the Pope explanation of where this

exherts the German bishops to prepare the priests to fight slavery and ignorance in Africa.

#### GLADSTONE ON LABOR.

#### The Liberal Leader Gives Words of Advice to the British Workmen.

the deal in the House of Commons in May, 1883, in answer to Mr. Charlton's question, the NEW YORK, May 5.—The London correspon-dent of the World cables as follows: Mr. Gladstone's actuele, written for British workmen in Lloyd's News, had an immense sale to day. Mr. Gladstone says: There may come a time the conclusion that the statements of the member for Lincoln, made in the House, were untrue and designed to mislead the members of when labor shall be too strong for capital, and the House. In conclusion, the report states that : "In summing up our view of the whole affair, we are of the opinion that, having regard to Mr. Rykert's conduct and representations in orep was planted. The Indians thought shat if the kernels were planted in the ground that was the end of the matter, For days they sat about on the rude fence surround-ing the inclosure to watch for the first signs of the coming crop. When the first green blades appeared above the earth they gave shouts of jey over what they regarded as

### THE LOSS OF LIFE.

It is entirely impossible to estimate the num ter of lives lost, and the exact number will not probably be known for some time. The estimates are many and varied, running all the way from twenty five to two hundred. The first is probably somewhat small and the last greatly exaggerated. Dr. Bourque places it at about seventy, and this estimate is probably very nearly correct It is entirely impossible to give the names in part or in full, owing to the in-mates being so widely scattered. There is no doubt but that they are all women, as the men

were all got out, their quarters not being burnt as quickly as the women's. Many of the patients were taken home by their friends, and there is no doubt but that a great many escaped in the confusion, so that it will be some days before a list can be obtained. Many apxious esquiries are being made for absent friends.

#### THE ASYLUM

consisted of a long continuous building, utterly in is little wonder that when it one tock for it blazed up like a hayrick. The building was put up with apparently the sole purpose of provid-ing ventilation for the inmates, and a shaft was run up to each of the towers for this purpose. There was no way whatever of disconnecting these blocks and when the fismes had run up the ventulating shafts and set the towers on fire

there was absolutely nothing to prevent their spreading to the adjoining buildings. "It was a sickening sight," said one of the firemen, "when we arrived here we caw men and women at the top story sticking their arms and legs out between the tron bars and trying to escape by tearing the bars out, but all to no purpose. Then you could see them half blind purpose. Then you could see them half blind by clouds of smoke, and presently you would see the fiames reaching them and they would be slowly frizzled to death without our being able to render them the least assistance. The worst of it was that a number of carters and others who had friends in the institution had arrived at this time and were witnesses of the whole scene," What the feelings of those were who saw their nearest and dearest relatives roasted to death can be more easily imagined than described.

#### THE BUILDINGS AND THE STAFF.

The Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu was founded in 1873. The Government being de-nirous of closing the St. Jean d'Iberville asylum and of relieving the Beauport asylum, which was too crowded, came to an understanding with the Sisters of Providence with a view of establishing an asylum for idiots and for the insane. The contract for this purpose was passed on the 4th of October, 1873. The based of the edifice way commenced the fol-lowing year, and on the 16th of July, 1875, this asylum received its first patients. It was built in the centre of a farm two hundred acres in anperficies.

The out-houses, barns, stables, etc., are placed at a suitable distance from and in rear of the establishment. Behind these dependencies again is a garden of fifteen acres There are three other farms belonging to the Bisters of Providence in the visioity of the asylum, one of one hundred and fifty acres and the two others of two hundred acres each. giving for the service of the establishment a seert that at least total amount of land of seven hundred and fifty Oatholics are Irish.

total amount of land of seven hundred and fifty acres, nearly all under cultivation. The asylum proper consisted of five main buildings connected by wings. The centre building measured inside 187 x 56 feat apart from the kitchen, furnaces and launday, which were placed at the back of the establishment. Two other buildings measured 112x40 feet, and the remaining two, which were placed one at

wish inflammation of the lungs, andi it was feared for some time that she was dying. During the last month she has been slowing

recovering, but is stil in a very weak state of health. Sister Therese's two principal assistants | Our contributions were almost lost sight of in the managment of the asylum were Sisters Uharles and Madelsin. The former is a sister of Doctor Goulet, of Joliette, the latter, easter of Dr. Desjardians, of St. Janvier. With the ex-ception of the medical department, the Sisters retained complete control of all the departments of the asylum, even the disp-naing of the necessary medicines being done by trained Bisbers.

#### THE INSURANCE.

The building was insured for a sum of \$300,000 in the Royal Insurance company. This sum was re-insured in the following companies :-Allas, \$15,000; British Americompanies: -A'188, \$10,000; Brithsh Ameri-ca, \$10,000; Connecticut, 5,000; Caledonian. \$10,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Guardian, \$20,000; Hartford, \$10,000; Imperial, \$10,000; Lancashire, \$10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000; London and Lancashire Co., \$10,000; London Assurance, \$5,000; North Brinah and Mercantile, \$20,000; Northern, Studiud and Descattic, \$20,000; Northern, \$10,000; Phoenix, \$20,000; Queen, \$10,000; Royal Canadian, \$10,000; Royal, \$50,000; Western, \$20,000. Total, \$300,000.

A deputation consisting of Dr. Burgess, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. W. Rutherford and Ald. W. Kennedy drove down to the scene at once and offered to quarter 200 patients at the new Protestant In-same hospital if beds and bedding could be furnished.

The nuns and servants had the utmost difficulty in saving she lunatics from the devouring flames. The nuns would go into a burning ward and beg the patients to follow them out of doors. The patients in some cases would follow then to the stairs and then plunge back among the fames and in trying to rescue them it is believed that more than one nun lost her life. Hou, Mr. Mercier says that as soon as the Government heard of the disaster, two of the ministers, Hons. Messrs. Duhamel and Robiministers, house bissers, bunance and Root doux, repaired to the scene of the fire with a view of rendering assistance. The Government have granted the use of the Exhibition buildings, and will have stoves and furniture placed in them. They will also take measures to see that the violent patients are securely quartered.

### Catholics in the British Empire.

According to the British Catholic Directory for 1899 the estimated Catbolio population of the British empire is 9,730,000 It is distributed as follows-Ireland, 3,913,000 ; England and Waler, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,-000, and the colonies and dependencies, 4 130,000. The distribution among the colonies and dependencies is as follows-America (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.,)2 200,000 ; Australasia (Australia, New Zialand, etc.), 580 000 ; Aela (British India, Coylon, etc.), 1,044,000 ; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritius, etc.), 131,000; Europan colonies (Gibraltar, Malta and Goz.), 175,000. There are 25 archiepiscopal sees, 96 episcopal sees, and 20 vicariates and prefectures apostolio. Several writers assert that at least 6,000,000 of the British

CANADIAN LEAGUE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT οίτα ων.

when sent to Ireland through the American League. Is went to Ireland safe, but he would live to see Canada recognized separately. He thought, as Irishmen, we shou'd congratulate mustives on the progress the cause was making. He said Mr. Parnell's trials and triumphs were upprecedented in history. He was grateful for the honor done him by the League in asking him to be present, and he bound that it would not be the last time time that he would meet his Ottawa fellow countrymen on such occasions, Hon. Senator Murphy said he was entirely in favor of a Canadian League being established. He was president of the first League in Montreal, and knew that to send direct to Irrland was much more satisfactory, Mr. F. B. Hayes was received with applause. He moved, se-conded by Mr. P. Barkerville, the first resolu-tion as follows: Resolved, — That we avail ourselves of this our

annual meeting, the first opportunity afforded, to declare that as Irish Canadians, we learned with heartfelt forrow the and news of the death of Mr. Joseph B ggar, M.P., one of Ireland's purest patricts, and one whose part in the initia-tion of the Irish National movement in conjunc-tion with Mr. Parnell; will forever enshring his memory in the history of our simes, and com-mend is to the gratitude and affection of the

Irish race. That the intelligence recently cabled of the death of Mr. Mathbew Harris, M.P., bas also been received with deep regret by all lovers of iberty, and especially by Irishmen and friends of Ireland.

That we extend our condolence to the Irish leader upon the lost of his able colleagues, and to the Irish people upon the loss of two of their most fearless and devoted champions.

Mr. Baskerville made a brief speech during which he gave good sound advice to the young Irishmen.

Mr. D. Dunn moved, seconded by Ald. Heney. Mr. D. Dunn moved, seconded by Ald. Heney. That in view of the prevailing opinion that a general election will take place in England in the near future, it behoves us to take steps with a view to assist the Irish National Party in the approaching election asroggle which is destined, we firmly trust, to give the final blow to the enemies of Irish constitutional freedom, and

That we therefore deem it our duty to ask all Irishmen and friends of Ireland in this city and vicinity to combine under the panner of the Irish National League and organize for the im-

Irish National League and organize for and ma-pending struggle, Mr. Dunn, on behalf of the St. Patrick Society, thanked the various speakers for their reference to St. Patrick's hall. He could see no good reason why every Irishman in Ottowa-o uld not be a member of that organization. Ald. John Heney received an ovation when he rose to apeak. He spoke of his travels in Ire-land and naid a high tributs to Senator Murphy rose to apeak. He spoke of his travels in Ire-land and paid a high tribute to Senator Murphy for his temperance principles. The third and last resolutions were moved by Mr. E. F. Stanton, who spoke in feeling terms of Math. Harris, M.P., whom he said represented up to the time of his death the county where he (the speaker) was born. Mr. J. B. Lynch seconded, this motion, which read as follows :-

this motion, which read as follows :-Resolved :-That we heartily congratulate the Irish Home Rule Party on the brightening prospect new opening before them, and in-dicated by the constantly recurring viotories at by-elections in England, such as St. Pancras, Stanford, Stockton on Tees, Carnetvan, and many other constituencies many other constituencies;

That we rejoice at the utter collapse of the Times' Forgeries, conspiracy and congratulate our great leader. Charles Stewart Parcell, on his triumphant vindication before the world. The election of officers was postponed for two A SOFT

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#### GUARD WELL THY HEART.

Guard well thy heart lest passion sweep The chords ; and God's sweet melody Be lost ; lest from the rains lesp The spirit of unrest set free, And o'er thy life dark chaos fall.

Guard well thy heart I rest not content With vision fair. Unwearied seek Till thou hast found the true love sent By him why watcheth o'er the weak, Who heeds the suppliant's call.

Guard well by heart lits throbbing life Protest with jaalous care. Be not Dismayed, shough bitter grow the strife, And dark contention mark thy lot. Fear not, He ruleth over all. -[Ottawa Owl.

## SPRING WAR SCARE.

#### Ominous Russian Movements in the Balkans.

LONDON, April 26.-Notwithstanding the calm appearance on the surface of the European affairs, a strong pessimistic feeling prevalls in diplomatic circles. The recent agita tion of University students in Russia and the present activity of the Nihillists are undoubted. ly sources of danger, as it is feared that the Czar, in order to divert popular attention from the internal condition of the Empire, may resort to increased activity in the Balkan Peninsula, such efforts having heretofors stopped the spismodio sutbreaks of the revolutionary party. One St. Petersburg cor-respondent intimates in a despatch that the present scare from which Russian society is suff-ring is caused, not by the revolutionary party, but the war party, who are using every means in their power.

GOAD THE CZAR INTO IMMEDIATE ACTION as regards the Balkan States. The Russian military party believe that, had it not been for the personal interference of the Czar. Servia would have declared war against Bulgaria for the recent action of the Bulgarian minister at Balgrade in sending home to Sofia a number of young Bulgarians whe he alleged, had been decoyed to the Servian department for the purpose of being educated into a hearty hatred of the present Bulgarian Government. There is no doubt that the Pan-Slaviate have been working effectively among the rank and file of the Bulgarian army, as it the rank and file of the Bulgarian army, as it the holding of a convention. The speech of is admitted at Sofia that in spite of the fact Mr. Meredith before the Young Men's that every prominent Bulgarian efficer who Liberal Conservative Association is looked fought under Prince Alexander in the late war with Servis has been either arrested, rlaced on the retired list, or has resigned because of their pro Russian feeling, a dangerously large proportion of the Bulgarian army, especially the officers, is still

### SUBJECT TO RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

The Czar's latest appointments cause uneasiness both at Berlin and London, capecially those in the D plomatic Corps ; Prince La-banonoff from the Embassy at Vienna to that in Berlin, M. Neildoff to Vienna, M. Zinovioff to Constantineple and M. Jonin succeeding the latter in the Asiatic department. These gentlemen are not panelavists. They held to the doctrine that the hegemany of all the Siav races rightly belong to Russia. Sarbs, Bulgarian and Roumanians, whether these latter are considered Slave or not, must look to Moscow as their natural centre. M. Jonin was a leading member of the Russian ring which some time ago was concerned in a financial conspiracy for the exploitation of Bulgaria. Mr. Jonin, at the head of the A lat c department, is to manage the relations of Russia with all the centres of disinrhance round her southern frontiers, with the Balkane, with Persia, with Armonia and with Afghanstan.

The appointment of a commanding general in the Trans-Capian region to control diplomatic relations with Persla and Afghanistan is not less significant than the promotion of M. Jonin.

and accelerate the tendency to accumulate large fortunes in few hands, and at the same time to increase the indebtedness and depreclate the value of the property owned by the mass of the community, more especially in the case of the agricultural class. To favor the growth of a few large towns at the expense of the smaller ones and of the rural popula-tion, which latter has been reduced to an absolutely stationary condition over very large portions of the Deminion, in spite of a large (alleged) immigration and of the fact that much new territory has been thrown open. These, so far, have been the results in Canada in the peried from 1889 to 1790, and if they have been more marked than in other cases, the explanation is to be found in the fact, slready alluded to, that for a varietylof reasons Canada is singularly ill adapted for

## Review for May.

### POLITICAL PYROTEOHNICS

#### Among the Toronto Equal Bighters.

TOBONTO, April 29.—The political cam-paign has opened out here with fireworks. In the ward of St. Stephen there has already been a lively time, and to-night the apparent Equal Rights wing opened out inte a breach. Alderman William Bell is running on the Equal Rights ticket, and he got a "hole and corner" meeting of Conservatives to favor him. When this became public a reorganiza-tion meeting of the association was called for to-night, but Mr. Bell and his faction attended and tried to break it up. They were expelled and they held a meeting of their own, at which they condemned Mr. Meredith because Sir John Macdenald refused to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act. At the Uonservative meeting preper great unanimity prevailed, and speeches were made showing that Mr. Bell is only shoving his ewn wheel-barrow at the expense of the Equal Rights party. The electors were told that no Equal Right: candidate would be put in the field until both the party candidates had been objected to, but here the party candidates are not yet chesen, and Ald. Bell is first in the field. A general meeting of ward presidents will be held on Friday night to decide about forward to en all hands.

#### Barley in Ireland.

The following extract from the annual report of the Oanadian Emigration Agent at Dublin, explaine in some measure the improved condition of Ireland during last year. It also shows that Ireland's production of barley runs up into big figures :--

No doubt the falling off in the general emigration from Ireland is the result of a decrease in the population, and to some improvement in the material prosperity of the country. Trade has improved, and manufacturers are gradually extending. The fisheries are more preductive. The railways are all paying better, and many branch lines are projected, while labour is in more demand and better paid. The harvest has been good and wellsaved, the hay crepabundant, and roots and green crops an average, so that there is plenty of food for cat le, while oats have been a fair crep, and barly has not been more productive or of better quality for many years, and the follwing report in reference to it may interest barley growes in Canada.

The total area under barley last year was 170,929 acres, but this year there were 185,-981 acres, of which 132,425 acres were in be in the blind prejadice or penal worldliness Leinster, 42,178 in Munster, 5,697 in Uister, that she can be called one. and 5.691 in Connaught. Thus, in the language of the North-Weit, Leiniter is the ban-

## A CONVERT'S REASONS.

Why a Wisconsin Episcopal Ministerbecomes a Oatholic.

The fellowing communication from Mr. L. H. Mueller, well known as an Episcopal min-ister at Chippewa Falis and in Menuminee, Wisconsin, at which latter place he bacame a Oathelic, will prove interesting : /

WHY I LEFT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Since through the columns of several journals my adhesion to the Oatholic Falth has been noticed and severely criticised, I venture to make public my reasons for that step. Had these reasons not been pressing, had 

The question then in my mind had come to be this all-important enquiry, "Is it true that the Episcopal Church is the Catholic Church ?" New, to many of my former co-religionists it may seem almost incredible that such an enquiry should ever have seriously occupied my mind. A radical Protestant and rationalist seeking the Cathelio Church ? Impossible ! Yes; neither pessible nor explicable unless the grace of a merciful God has shed upon the ersplit between the Conservative party and the | ring soul, the soul lost in unbelief, the rays of His winning grace.

He has many ways to appeal to and make effective His appeals within the souls of His prosecutors. Sickness, sorrow, disappointmente, hopes, fears, experiences-these are some of the erdinary outward means whereby He draws the soul away from its own selfseeking, its own vain pursuits, and wins a

hearing for the words of the Paraclete. How often, eh hew often, had His appeals been neglected, quenched, desplaed, rejected ! At the reading of some familiar passage, "Peter, Satan had desired thee, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." "Feed My lamba; feed My sheep." \* \* "My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. S But no, we shut our eyes, we go shead ; 'we dare not listen, we cannot afford to argue, so the dark deepens, the conscience warmed, paralyzed, hardly speaks at all, and we slsep. But then comes a sudden knock-a disappointment in our partoral work here, a sad experience, a shocking discovery there, louder and louder ; we wake up; we look about us and all is dark.

So after our first renunciation of heretical beliefs, we are driven to go another step and to examine the claims of the Episcopal church to be the Catholic Church. We would gladly stop. We cannot, so we plead, break with the past. What will the world say? But no ! I prayed in agony that He who had begun a good work within, might not leave me, but perfect the same. I prayed to her through whom the Saviour has been given, that I might receive through her intercession, wiedom and courage. Thus I prayed halting between two opinions. I refused to spend my life in the service of error and of falseheed. I had learned that Protestantism, and with it Episcopalianism, as one of its phases is apostasy; but it ssemed impos-sible to take the decisive step.

Nevertheless I had courage to bring a oritical analysis of this thing called the Pro-testant Episcopal ohurch I let the critical anderstanding have full play. And I tried each of the characteristicaness, Catholic and spostplicity, but found clearly that she did not possess one of them.

For she is not one. Breaking through the current sophistries I could not but see that there is no beresy that human brain and develish irand ever invented but can somewhere be found in her bosom. Her party-spirit is too sad to be described. It can only

Nor is she holy. Not one trace of super-natural sanctity, of the holiness of the primitive church can be found ; we have in

the fertilizing floods on which all vogetation

in Egypt depends. The northern end stood neventeen fest above low Nile, while at the southern end it was at an equal elevation with the river. Through this out ran a perennial stream, which watered a province. named the Fayoum, endowing it with fertility and supporting a large population. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then the river's

current would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich silt which takes the place of manure and keeps the soll in a state of constant productiveness. All this, with the exception that Joseph bailt it, can be verified to day, and it is not mere supposition or rumor. Until eight years ago it was firmly believed that the design has always been limited to an irrigation sobems, larger, no doubt, than that now in operation, as shown by the traces of abandoncd canals and by the slow aggregation of waste water which had accumulated in the Birketel Querun, but at ll essential y the same in character. Many accounts have been written by Grack and Roman historians, such as Herodotus, St:abo, Mutiaus, and Pliny, and repeated in monkish legends or portrayed in the maps of the midcanal dug by the ancient Israelit sevrel to carry the surplus waters of the Nile inte an extensive lake lying south of the Fayoum, and so large that it not only modified the ollmate, tempering the arid winds of the desert and converting them into the balmy airs which nourished the vines and the olives in a fullness and fragrance unknown in any part of the country, but also added to the food supply of the land such immense quantities of placery at the great weir was valued at \$250,000 annually. This lake was said to be 450 miles round, and to be navigated by a fliet of vessels, and the whole circumference was the some of industry and prosperity. --

#### The Petrified Priest.

Engineering Journal.

While breaking new ground for a farm on the left bank of the Arkansas half a mile from Booneville, Col , the laborers exhumed the petrified body of a man, clothed in the habit of a Roman Oathelio priest. The dress and shoes and hose had also become stone. and the figure might have passed for the cunning handiwork of some great master of soulpture. The two hands were clasped about an ivory oraclfix, which hung from a resary suspended about the neck, while the head of an arrow, still protruding from the breast, told the story of how the worthy father met his death ; and the fact so plain to be seen, that the body was hastily baried without a coffin, and the grave unmarked by the smallest taken, showed that he and his brothren or some faithful friend were fissing from the Indians when he was killed.

The petrified body was removed to the Courch of the Annunclation, where it is now being visited by crowds from all over the country, and whence it will be given Curistian burial in consecrated ground by the priest here. The face is that of a young man of refined and intellect 1sl features, and the hands and feet are of elegant proportions. Those who profess to know declare that his shoes are of the fashion worn in the latter part of the 17.h century, at which time, at visited the country for the purpose of con verting the Indians.

#### Poverty as a Political Power.

I: would be difficult to make a New York is coming to the front. In view of these Oflacres under barley this year, is the ban-thanges, Viscount Oross, Secretary of State are constantly. It is estimated that the average wirtuan In the course of a recent article the Chinese Times of Tientein, remarks that the practical power of poverty is perhaps greater in China than anywhere else; the beggar there is king. It is a distinct force in politics, and of this there have been many examples in recent times. The greatest of all the statesmen of the last tilrty years, and the one whe is the least known, owing to his early death, was Hu Lin-yl, Viceroy of the Hu Kuang during the time of the Taiping rebellion. It was he who thought out and organized the solume for the suppression of that rebellion, for which his lieutenants. Tseng Kwo-fan and his brother, Tso Tsung-tang, Peng Yolin and Li Hung Chang resped the glory. He was distinguished by his poverty, as was Teeng Kwefang himself, Peng Yulin and Tse. These men will led immense influence which owes much of its strength to the attachment owes much of its strength to the at achment of the people to every man who comes unspotted through the severe t mptstions of Chinese official life. Everytring may be forgiven in Coins to a peor official. Where are the Hu-Lin-yis of our political masters.

Ing along under the western cliffs of the Nile valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from

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 unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvelious work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANOBAMA to be seen at the CYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain the Marveal Open every day from morning till 10:50 p.m. and en Snakays from 1 to 1000. streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

the English people and its indifference to Canada and the United States, and it so Irish public opinion. Two decades of years have passed since the Powis Commission reported in favor of essential reforms in the Irish system, but to this day the recommendations have remained a dead letter. 4+Are our people," seks Dr. Walsh, "to be taught that no demand for reform, even though backed by the favourable report of a Royal Commission, has any chance of being listened to in England unless it is backed as well by the efforts of a 'original conspiracy' for the explasion of 'the Eaglish garrison' ?" There can be no doubt that the Irish Catholics have borne their educational grievances with a degree of patience which has been too herolo. Reform must be preluded by a lively agita tion. It is unfortunately too certain, after Mr. Bilfour's ignomini us abandonment of dis ages, which agreed with the folklore of his University scheme, that the Archbishop's the district. These tales explained that the protests will fall upon deaf cars at Dablin CALLIO,

The Latest "Escape."

It usually happons that when a Ostholio ergyman or a Catholic nun "escapes," and Ins the Protestant church openly and ostenationsly, he or she has some very stubstan-trl reason for the act apart from conviction. We need not olte examples to prove the trata of fish that the royal prerogative of the right of pisory at the great weir was valued at \$250,000 annually. This lake was said to be conspionous in the list.

The latest "escape" was that of Rev. John A. Keul of Iron Mountain, Mich. Mr. Usul went over to the Anglican church, and caused great joy among the clergy and laity of that erganization in the West. There was ne inquiry as to his previous record. He was embraced unconditionally as "a brand snatched from the burning."

Arobbishop Ireland of St. Paul supplied his new associates, when it wass too late, with some ist resting information concerning him. The Milwankes Citizen summarizes this very intelligently. It says : "It seems that the Ray, Keul has had a grudge against several portions of the decalogue. He considered the sixth commandment-according to the Catholic enumeration-especially too rigid for his constitution. L'kewise the seventh com-maniment. His convictions on these meral rubjects squared with his method of living, and as he found his record had gone before him in Cathelio raris, he decided to sppreciate the beautics of the Anglican creed at once'

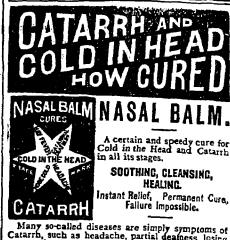
The Catholic body can afford to lose such men better than it could afford to keep them. Our Protestant brethren are welcome to them. As long as we get the Nowmans, the Mannings, the Hewits the Fabres, and other brilliant tuickers, we will not ory over the loss of the K-nls, the O'Gormans and others of that ilk.

#### Ontario Emigration.

ELORA, Ont., April 28 .- Speaking at an migration meeting, Mr. McMillan, the Maniis well known, devoted Spanish missionaries toba Government agent, said that from the visited the country for the purpose of con reports of agents all over Ontarie, fewer farmers are now leaving for the Western States then for many years past, and the number is annually decreasing, whilst an increasing number are yearly going to Manitoba. This he attributed to the fact that reports on the whole progressing. Owing to this and to the efforts of the local Government and other bodies in making known the capabilities of the court y, Manitiba is to day filling up with a class of settlers who might be styled the cream of the Dominion."

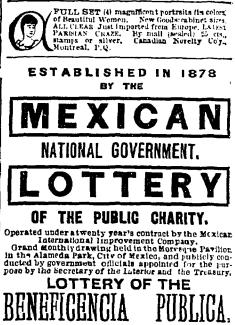
clearly points out the manifest advantages of such reciprocity that it is little short of amazing that it should require anybody to make an argument on the subject. It sught t) be apparent to men without any argument at all. If there is any reason under the sun why it is of advantage to Obio to deal with Illineisit is equally clear that it must be to the advantage of the whole northern ther of American states to have perfect free trade with Canada. If it is to the advantage of Ontario to deal

with the Province of Quebec, it is equally clear that it must be a much greater advantage to Octurie to have periest free trade with the State of New York.



Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deamess, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasat Batw. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat Batw is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and & 1.00) by addressing fill for a for the sent sent set and set of the sent sent set of the se

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT, Beware of imitations similar in name. 14-44-eow



PUBLICA THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

for India, has erdered the immediate com- | yield of the entire crop will be about 6,000,pletion of the works in the Khojsk tunnel, with a through line of railway from Korrachee to a point within a few days march of the Helmund. The northwest frontier of India defence. The Russian is pot, hewever, mere-"reorganizid," which in plain English means making large prefits and extending their an uninterrupted succession at and since being increased. Just now it is the artillery trade. which is in process of multiplication. The Russians have 425 field batteries, which are to be increased to 550. The French have 480 batterios. Between the two the Germans. with only 364, are restlets and a project is already on foot to

#### ORGANIZE SIXTY NEW BATTERIES,

Another disturbing factor is Urete, where civil war has again begun. The Oretans, supplied a month with ammunition, have at the Porte nothing could avent a renewal of hostilities as soon as the weather should render fighting possible. There is a probability that the terrible picture of a people at bay against an army

#### COMMISSIONED TO EXTERMINATE THEM

will be unfolded in all its herrors to the eyes of Europe. The powers are not anxious that the details should be known, and the interior of Crete is by no means of easy access for spectators. But the drama will proceed without hindrance, though the ourtain may net be raised. The tragic element in the plot Hes in the fact that the victims are suffering, not indeed without faults of their ewn, but without any crime proportionate t) the catastrephs which comes upon them. The real responsibility rests with the powers, who by joint action could have settled the difficulty without the loss of a life, and could even now heal the re-opening wound. The war which the powers decline te prevent in Crete may end in destroying the peace for the preservation of which Europe finds it so much easier to sacrifice conscience than rival interests and protensions.

#### What Protection has Done for Canada.

To put the matter briefly, the results of the introduction of the protective system in Canada have been : To remove a'l check on the expenditure of the Government and to encourage a reckless extravagance on their part, which has resulted in an annual expen-diture for federal purposes of nearly 50 per Dant, more (after making all deductions) for a pepulation of less than five millions than the sum required by the United States for the like objects when their pepulation was over twenty millions. To syst mizs and intensify the tandency (slways so perilous to the welfare of representative governments) to use corrupt means for the purpose of influencing the press and the electorate, and to make it large fund for such purposes. Te aggravate | Arch St., Phila. Pa,

000 bushels, and that about one-million and a-half bushels will have to be imported to

supply the demand. The brewers and distillers are the principal becomes very strong and the main additional consumers of barley, but it must be of good guarantee required is the certainty of a rapid quality, and weigh from 53 to 56 pounds to mobilization of the forces destined for its the bushel. The Messes Guinness, San & Company require some two million bushels ly occupied with diplemacy. The Russian annually for their brewery, and there are six army receives its share of attention. Like brewers more and thirteen distilleries and army receives its share el attention. Like brewers more and thirteen distilleries and other continental armies, it is always being rectifying establishments in Dablin, all

#### Curlous Facts.

The "Almanaok of Gotha" has appeared annually for the lengthy period of one hun. dred and twenty-seven years. Its first number recorded the existence of only three republics-Switzerland, Saint Marin, and Anderra ; to day the number of republics is twenty-six. Of the reiging severeigns the HolyF ather is the oldest, having reached his taken t> the mountains, and the island is eightletin year; then come the King of now ence more the scene of bleodened and Rolland, William III., who is seventy-three destruction. This deplorable state of things comes not as a surprise, but as clearly fore-seen that in the absence of a change of policy seventy. The youngest is Alphonsus XIII. of Spain, who is only three years of age. Next to him come Alexander of Servia, Carlos I. of Fortigal, and William II. of Germany, who respective ages are thirteen, twenty-six, and thirty-one years. The Almanao mentions ene hundred and seventyeight orders of chivalry, fourteen of which are for women ; Spain has the largest number. The oldest order is that of St. Andrew, created in Eogland in 787.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent core of Consumption, Bronchius, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having test ed its wonderful curative powers in thomands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Ro-ckester N. Y. 28-10-sow

Is it not "always our experience that it is always God who dees things for us, even these things which we seem to do most fer ourselves !- Faber.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there speedily relieved by a single dess of MOGALE's is at least one great undertaking conceived Batternut Pills.

Nothing can justify a long sermon. If it be a good one, it need not be long; if it be a bad one, it ought not be long. - Lament,

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klines the press and the electerate, and to make it Great Nerve Restorer. No Fils after first day's the direct pecualary interest of a very active use. Marvelous ours. Treatise and \$3.00 mial and influential class to provide a regular and | bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

Nor is the Catholic ; for nine-tanths of her own nominal adherents refused to be called Catholics : nor is her universality as to time established by a reference to St. Paul, who, according to ritualistic writers founded this independent church of Britian. St. Paul has not, surely, made an exception for a peculiar people, but this peculiar people have made a mest lamentable mistake in their pnfortunate apentacy,

But worse yet if we examine her claims to apostelicity. Granting for argument's sake at all sufficient to impart the Episcopal oharaoter. These words are-" Receive then authority to execute the office of a bishop in the church of Fod, in the name of the Father, etc." The real import of these words becomes clear at ence when we turn to the articles which assert that there are two sacraments to-wit-Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the rest, Confirmation, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony, are no sacrament, but have arisen from a corrupt fellowing of the Apostles. Hely Orders, then, is no sacrament and thus it becomes quite plain why there is no real censecreation but merely an aut porization to execute the office-for which every bart'zed Obristian is fit-of a bishop, priest ; or deacon. Ne bishop, I mean ne Catholio bishop is here made, but a Protestant bishop is appointed by lawful (!) authority. The Epis. cepal church, therefore, so I was forced to conclude, is not one hely, Cathello and

apestelio, therefore she is not the church of Christ. But all these marks characterizs from the beginning down to our own day the Roman Oathel:o Ohurch, therefore, the Ohurch of Rome is the true Catholic Church of Christ

the Savieur of the world. And here came the real difficulty. To see one's duty is one thing, to not only acknowledge but de the same is quite ancher. Troubles ahead are a powerful discouragement for the natural man. Bat through the inter. ossalon of the glorious and Immaculate Virgin and Mother of God, I obtained, I believe, the grace to not only know the truth, but to act accordingly and counted as nothing the trials of this world if only at last through the mercy of God I might obtain eternal salvation. The wolf was made a lamb, the persecutor a disciple who now asks the prayers of those who have eyes to see and ears te hear.

L. H. MUELLER.

#### The Ganal of Joseph,

How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6,000 ? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in the farand exouted by an engineer which, during the space of 4,000 years, has never ceased its office, on which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends to day. We refer to the Bahr Joussuf-the canal of Jeseph-built, accerding to tradition, by the sen of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the years of his presperous rule. This canal took its rise from the Nile at Aslut, and ran almost paralled with it for nearly 250 miles ; orcep. I the Government in responding to the voice of | for complete reciprocity of trade between | tations.

÷

#### Give the Baby Water.

Many a baby is drugged with paragorio and soothing syrups when all that it needs or wants is a drop of water. It is always a sale thing to try a child with a teaspoonful of water when it is reatless or evinces a desire to nurse frequently. A child who cannot ask for it, frequently suffers torments for a drop of water. Especially in hot weather is this true. I have heard many a mother say that she had never thought of giving her baby a drink and yet, from the very nature of a baby's food, it is more apt to require wat r than we are. Milk induces thirst, as anyone who has tried a milk diet knows.

The Republican Movement in Portugal.

The prophets whe predicted that the new Portuguese Parliament would contain a strong Republican element as the result of te elections have been signally disappointed. Oaly tires representatives of that political complexion have been returned, and their power fer good or evil will, of course, be infinitesimal. The truth is that the seers were misled by the recent tide of Chauvinistic feeling, believing that it really covered a wide revolutionary stratum. The fact is, however, quite otherwise. The present King is closely in teach with his people, and they on their part wisely believe more in the gradual progress of reform than in upsetting existing ociety and planting trees of liberty.

### Primary Education in Ireland.

This issue of the new Education Code, which goes far towards revolutionising primary education in England, has called forth from the Archbishop of Dablin a fercible protest against the soundalous neglect of the demand for a reform in the system of elemen. tary education in Ireland. The Times candidly admitted that the new Code is the result of the recommendations of the recent Reval Cemmission; and the Archbishop, writing to the journal, draws an instructive contrast between the readiness displayed by

#### What the Labourers Want.

The attention of those who are engaged in promoting the cause of the masses as against the classes has been formulated into a short and definite declaration. They declars that the labourer is entitled "to the produce of his labour, to the whole produce and nothing but the produce." That declaration, simple exactly who the somebody is, but he knows that he himself gets only the small portion. He claims the whole of it, and he hits the somebody very hard when he declares that each man's right is limited to "nothing but the produce of his labour." The subject is one that involves a great lot of thinking.

#### Orime in England.

Some of the ignorant and hypecritical persons who talk about crime in Ireland for the purpose of prejudicing the people of this country in favor of the Irish rack renting landlords, should study the return just issued as to crime in England during the last ten years. In that time coroners' juries alone returned 1,766 verdicts of wilful murder. and 672 persens were committed for trial. 1f these figures be compared with the Irish towns, it will be found that, in proportion to the population, Ireland is a quite saintly nation. Esgland has always been very much in the nosition of that person whom our Lord rebuked for not pulling the beam out of his own eye bears noticing the mct: in his neighbur's. - Reynold's Weekly Newspaper.

### English Ohild-Murder.

The Bishep of Peterborough has been calling attention t> the great increase of childmurder by English women. It is herrible to thick that the mothers of England should be infamous throughout the world for childmurder. The chief causes are two. One to astrologies or ine become among our women. that many medical men now refuse to attend a chili whose life has been insured. The law regulating baby farming has only apparently diverted the scene of the murders from the house of the wretch who underteok the onetody of a large number of children to that the mother herself,-Reynold's London

The Standard of New York, in noticing that

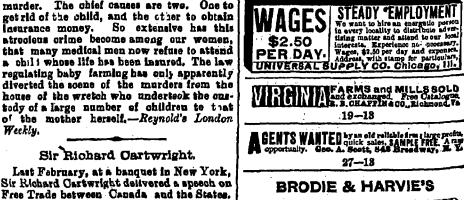
the speech has been printed in pamphlet

formant largely sloul at ad through the States

"Bir Richard's address was an able appeal

Weekly.

Cost ver :



## BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE

article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imi-tationa. 91 G

will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO JUNE 5, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-innual Extraordi-nary Brawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

## \$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :

# Wholes, 88; Halves, 81; Quarters, S?; Eighths, 81. Club Bates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF FRIZES:

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Frizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$100, app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$30,000 789 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,950 

## AGENTS WANTED.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, cicarly sta-ing the residence, with state, county, street, and num-ber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full ad-

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Address, U. BASSETTI,

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By Ordinary ietter, containing MONEY ORDEB issued by all Express Companies, New York Eachinge, Draf or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FRATURES.

SFECIAL FRATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following offici 1 permit CENTFICATS-I hereby corify that the Bank of Ion-don and Moxico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteris de la Beneticencia Fublica APOLISA & CASTILLO, Intervence. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cert, of the value of all the ticket in Prizes-Intervence. Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same Scheme

socem

### SWEETHEART ROBIN.

Interlocked boughs of the hawthorn hedge, How barely your brown swige glisten 1 What I have your blossoms forgotten the

what i have your plage? plage? Is it not May time? Listen ! Surely I heard a bluebird sing, And smalt the breath of the clover. What is the word he was whispering-Whispering over and over.

Daffadowndilly, how late thou art, Thou Springtime's carliest comer 1 The gladness of Summer is in my heart, And on my check there is summer, Thrilling me through at the bluebird's call, As the sun when it kisses the clover 1 f'Gainst my check did a sunbeam fall ? Ah, why was he bending over ?]

Petals of white from the hawthorn tree Over the lush greas blowing ; Light is my heart as your breezes be-Why, surely it cannot be snowing ! A monent sgo the drasm soft skies Arched above fields of clover ! [Why did he look me so full in the eyes? And why did my head droop over ?]

I know that I heard a bluebird's call ; [That word for a whole heart's husbing !] I know that I felt a sunbeam fall; [Ah, what on my cheek was brushing ?] Thesky showed never a sign of rain ;

[His eyes-he was bending over !] And I know, though I walked in a Winter

I ane, I small the breath of the clover ! CHARLES WASHINGTON COLEMAN.

PAPAL INFLUENCE.

Relations of the Vatican to the Powers.

Oatholic Strength in Germany.

Will the Emperer William treat Lee XIII with the same petulant fickleness which has characterized his conduct toward the creater of his empire-Prince Bismarck ? At this moment the young Kaiser needs the influence of the head of the Catholic Onurab, not only to settle the fermidable social question in Germany, but to control the powerful party in the Imperial Legislature and the Prussian House of Deputies, led by Herr Windthorst. The C. tholic centre, as parties are balanced, is master of the situation.

Who can forget the ignominious dictation of Count Herbert Blemarck to the bigh cificials of the Vatican, and to the Pope himself, at the time of the young Emperor's late visit to Rome? The proceeding was of a piece with the usual palicy of "the man of private interview with the Emperor were not over within twenty minutes he should not not allow the Euperor's brother to be pre-Chancellor and his worthy son were determined to show all Europe that they were matters in the Vatican, and that the Pope

was in their power. It has been said in Germany again and again, and almost to Bismarck's own face, that be had gone to Canossa, and taken his palace of the Popes.

Well, this deed has brought nothing but ill-luck to both father and sun. It is not that I think the inexperienced Emperer has done a wise thing in quarreling with the man who has made the German Empire of the Hohenzollerns, but that there is a Nemesis that sooner

munards, Radicals, and Anarchists are all powerful in the Municipal Council, and have their representatives at Berlin. Of course they oppose the setting saide of Saulay for rest from tell and for prayer. They will realst stoutly anything and everything which alms at introduing inte workshop or factory, er werkingmen's organizations, a religious lement. Nevertheless, the best efforts of Leo XIII

are sure to be directed toward all that can improve and elevate the conditions of the laboring classes. This is one of the duties laid on him by his effice. Let us hope that out of these peaceful discussions, will come, with the restoration of the Christian Sab bath, its rest for the bedy, and its hallowing it fluences for the heart and the home, the beginning of an era of brotherly love, and the appearment of the terrible passions aroused by the undeniable injustice done to the laboring man.

Another topic connected with Leo XIII is just new creating much comment and speculation. I mean the conclusion of the mission of Gen. Simmons to the Vaticar, the dinner given to him in the I-ish College in Rome, and the expression attributed to him by certain press, of the hope of speedily seeing diplomatic relations permanently established between the Vatican and the Court of St. James.

The mission of Gen. Simmons to Rome had for its object the settlement of very difficul; and complicated questions regarding the Catholics of Malta and the jurisdiction claimed by the Bishops of Malta over the neighboring continent of Africa. The division recently made by the great European powers of this continent into zones of severeignity, and the existing rights of the French Bisheps, under the leadership of Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishep of Carthage and Algiers, demand. ed prompt at tilement by the Holy See of conflicting claims and pretensions big with future trouble.

The French Government have looked with a jealous eye on this mission of General Simmens. Oardinal Lavigerie's jurisdiction has hitherto extended to the neighborhood o'

the great equatorial lakes, while the British and Portuguese settlements are interlocked with those founded by the French mission-ariss. It was ovidently a complication of things which required the interference of the Pentiff. The solution of the d flicult problem seems to be satisfactory te all sides, As to what is mentioned in a late issue of a Parisian journal, Le Matin, that England, in return for the Pope's good offices, will guarantee, in case of a general European war, the safe voyage of the Pops to Malta, his residence and that of his coult in that island, and the freedom of any concluve which might be held

there, all this "demands confirmation." As to the renewal of regular diplomatic intercourse bitween the B: t eh Government and the Holy See, that demands the intervenblood and iron" toward those whom he corlition of Parliament, the abrogation of the law bully or frighten into a compliance with his of premienire passed by the Tudors, and the will. Count Herbert Bismarck, taking out enactment of a new law regulating and sinc-his watch in the Pope's ante chamber and telling Mgr. Macchi that if the Holy Father's Priteitant anti-Popish set timert in Great Britian makes me question very seriously whether even the Salisbery Miulstry, with ta large majority in both house, could carry sented at all, sounds as if both the burly such a law, and carry at the same time the ar t' O thelic opinion of the courtry, so deep. seated and so bitter.

It would be, if successful, a sudden and surprising change. Certainly a Liberal Government under

Gladstone, or under any leader inheriting his power and pelicy, would never, in the present Emperor with him." He was resolved to century at least, dream of establishing diplo. disprove this assertion of his enemies, by matic intercourse with the Papacy. This bullying the Pope or his efficials in the very would be in direct antagonism to the oft-oxpressed views of the party. It would, beyond all doubt, be opposed by Mr. Parneli and his followers to a man. It would have against it the entire, or almost entire, body of Irish bishops. I could count on my five fingers all the prel the now living who would in any way be likely to favor it; for, as Cardinal

## KANSAS.

Edgerton Has a Woman Mayor and Marshal and a Conneit Composed Wholly of the Gentler Sex.

EDGEBTON, Kan., April 23 -Petticost politics have triumphed at Edgerton, and during the coming year the municipal affairs of this city will be administered by a petticoat gevernment.

At the recent city elections here the ladies parried the day. It came about in this way year sgo the candidates for mayor were Nathan Ross and H. G. Brown. Mr. Ross is the village schoel teacher, and being a man of considerable tact and some personal attractiveness, made a very popular candidate. Mr. Brown is a grain dealer and proprietor of a lumber yard. He, too, was popular, and the fight at the polls was a close one. The registration list contained only about one She is an ardent equal suffragist, and is elat. hundred and twenty-five names, and the hundred and twenty-five names, and the ed ever her political acquirements. Mrs. count was kept even with the balloting. It Helden is a young woman of only twenty-five was a neck-and-neck race all the way, but years of age and the mether of three children. was a neck-and-neck race all the way, but when the hour approached for closing the polis Brown had a lead of three votes. Ross Mrs. Ross is the wife of ex. Mayor Ross, who had polled every vote he could command, in political resource. None of the women had voted ; why not bring his friends among the women to the polls? The plan was exe-government with a solar tifle interest outed immediately upon its conception, and Mr. Ross sought out eight women-mothers of his favorit : pupils -- and took them to the polls, where they cast their ballots for him. This coup d'esta brought construction into the camp of the enemy. The enly way to fight his opponent was with his opponent's own weapone-the women. Brown pressed , She is a handsome girl of nineteen years. She bis friends into service, and they scoured the is seems ignorant of the ordinary duties of a town for women who would vote for him. Finally nine of them were found and taken to the voting place, but teo late; the polls had closed, and the school teacher had been all I will have to de will be to light the lamps." When informed that it was also the lected mayor.

Brown's failure at the polls rankled in his breast. He treasured up his deteat and planged the revenge that he would visit upon the women because of his misfortune. When election time came around again the political issue in the village was the Sunday closing question. The keeping open on Sunday of the restaurants staracted noisy crowds of loafers and offended the finer moral sense of the community. Peter Doran, one of the old residents of the place and ex-mayor, declared himself in favor of the open restaurant. A meeting of his friends was called and he was nominated at the head of a city ticket, on a personal liberty, anti-blue law platform. All went well for Doran until a few days before elect on. Then came Brown's opportunity for revenge, both upon Doran, who had been a Riss men, and the women who had obstructed his accent of the political ladder. He would defeat Doran by running a "woman ticket " against him and at the same time bumiliate the ladies and heap ridicule upon them by placing at the foot of the ticket the name of T. H. Strong for the city council. Now, Strong Is the Micawber, the corner grocery whi ther and cracker box tory teller. He was ignered by the proper men and ecorned by all the women. By electing him, the only man on the woman ticket, the women would be humiliated.

Brown matured his plan, announced his candidates and printed his tickets. At the head of the ticket he rluced the name of Mrs. W. H. Kelly, wife of the city clerk who had been appointed to the position of his foe, Nat Ross. For judge of the police court he named Mrs. T. S. Greer, who had voted for Ross at the former election. In the list of prospective councilwomen he placed the names of Mrs. W. S. Ewart, Mrs. Nat Ross, Mrs. S. E. Stewart, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. R. G. Helden, all of whom had essisted Ross to the mayoralty. At the bot-tom of the ticket he placed the name of Mioawber Strong.

The women wore scandalized and indignant, but still, not fearing the election, took ar later eventakes the oppressor and perse-cutor. Gen. Von Caprivi, whatever be his of the Irish College in Rome, never ceased to of seeing his revenge fail of his of jact', issued a new ticket, om thing the name of Strong and substituting that of Mrs. Brown, his own wife, thus stealing his thunder and threatin-ing defeat to his plans. Mrs. Brown was absent from the city and could offer no opposition to her nomination. When she returned she cast her lot with her village sisters, and rather than see them humilitated and made ridiculous by the els. tion of Strong entered the campaign with energy and fought her husband, politicelly, as bitterly as his most desperate enemy. But the die having been cast, Brown was not the nam to shrink from the result. He had placed Strong on the ticket to be elected, and he would not allow his defeat if political shrewdness could not prevent it. He went into the campaign to elect Strong and defeat his own wife. At this juncture in the campaign the Sunday elder question became a side issue and Mr. Doran practically withdrew from the contest, although a few of his friends stoed by him to the last. When election day came there were, therefore, three tlokets in the field-known as the Doran, the Strong and the Brown tickets. Doran had the united support of two restaurant proprietors, with their cooks and waiters -- eleven all told. Strong had the support of Brown, who owned about twenty ballots, and a few other men who thought it would be a good joke on the women to force him upon them in the city council, Mrs. Brown had the support of the rest of the community. The women left the management of the campaign on election day to their friends of the sterner sex, and quite generally refrained from electioneer. ing, and but very few of them voted, only fourteen exercising their suffrages. The men, however, took unusual interest in the contest, and, pursuing the usual election day taction, made the fight a close one. When finally the pells were clesed and the ballots counted it was found that the women had been successful. Sixty five votas were cast. Of these Doran received only eleven, and the women went in with a rush. Mrs. Brown was the only woman candidate who came any where near being defeated, and she beat Strong by only a short neck. She received 27 votes to Strong's 21. Thecity administration then for the enguing year is composed as follows :

and in the previnces ; they strictly observe PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IN Van Buren County, fews, but has lived in Sunday. But the Parlsian Socialist. Com. KANGAG Johnson County for ten years. She is also bright, vivacious and quite teo obarming to inquire into the merits of the cases of "drunks and vage," She says abe deem't know much abent the law, but she does know what is right and what is wrong, and she will trust to her woman's instinct to de justice to all comers. She will enforce the laws to the letter. If there is a penalty to impose it will be imposed, "and not to be remitted, either," to use her own words. "What is the use of fining a man and then remitting his fine ? They must pay up or break rocks, when I'm judge." fine ?

Among the members of the council is Mrs. Brown, the wife of the Brown whose revenge se signally miscarried. She is young and the mother of a family. Mrs. Stewart is the matron of the council. She is on the ether side of fifty and will have a subduing effect upon the youthful mayer and her council companions. Mrs. Ewart is a widew, the mether of the regulation number of children. She is the daughter of Councilwoman Stawart defeated Brown at the election a year ago

The fight for the appointive offices is quite as brick among the women as though succulent government jobs were at stake, and the fair contentiats are already bringing personal and political influences to bear in their favor in hope of wreating the coveted prizes. Miss Mollie Tunney is a candidate for oity marshal. seems ignorant of the ordinary duties of a marshal's duty to make an occasional arrest she was for a mement disconcerted, but recovered instantly and a dangerous flash lit her eyes as she remarked: "I guess I can manage that if I have to." The first meeting of the new board of efficers will occur the first Thursday in May,

when the city will enter upon an era of pittl coat government.

## BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCUBSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R R., will cell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at Haif Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. [M26, A9,16, M7,14]

Col. Ingersoli's "Immeasurable Confusions."

In many things which he (Col. Ingersell) says it seems to me that he entirely mistakes and misstates the stand point of Christians. His paper seems to me to be full-if he will pardon the expression-of immeasurable confusions. He speaks with bread cont mpt of beliefs which are te me, as to thousands-nay, to millions-of mankind, dearer than most all fe; yet we reply to him without anger or denunciation. desiring only to indicate why his writings and speeches will leave Christianity exactly where they found it. The truths which made their way through the civilized world in spite of frantio opposition-the truths which prevailed over Judaism with its fifteen hundred years of gorgeous worship and sclemn memories-the trathe against which a splendid civil'zation line in all the plenitude of its imperial power may arrayed itself in vaio, -are not likely to be be a ver cepted by all that which history reveals as and yet be greatest and noblest in their tillest and charest between acter of our race. The faith whose fundamental dectrines have seen generations of For instance epponents sink into oblivion has nothing to fear from rhetoric 1 ascault. It throve and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & conquered not orly in sp to of thirty legions, | Manitoba Railbut also in spite of all that the flashing wit of way has over Lucian, or the haughty mysticism of Por- 3000 miles of phyry, or the battering eloquence and keen | road ; m a g g nif-criticism of Celus could do against it. Hobbes, | i ce n t ly equipped Spincza, Bayle, Lord Herbers of Cherbury, and managed, the keen sarcasm of Voltaire, the powerful style of Diderot, the English Deistr, the base of this country greatest railway sys-tems of this country; French Encyclor adiata, the corrosive anfor the same reasons it alysis of the school of Tubingen, the microsis the traveler's favorcopic skepticism of Strauss, the perfumed ite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, dresms of Renan-what have they effected ? Count over our great statesmen, our great It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufactwriters, our greet travellers, even our great scientists, and the infidels among them can uring center of the Northwest ; to the fertile free lands of the Milk be recokened on the fingers. Securus judicat orbie terrarum. The argumentative position River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is of Christianity is stronger at this moment the shortest line between St. Bull the Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Oooks-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wab peton, Devil's that it ever was. All that Colonel Ingersell has said or can say against, it has been said better and said before, and has not produced the slightest appreciable effect upon the judg-Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the ment of mankind .- Archdeacon Farrar in North American Review for May. journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta



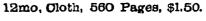
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-BY-

## WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

With Portrait and Autograph Letter stating that this edition is the only one authorized by Mr. O'Brien.



For sale by all booksellers, or sent upon receipt of price by the Publishers.



Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE-AND-ONE-HALF per cent. (33) on the pald-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this

city. on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st May, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890. 39 7

CARTIER.

## DIVIDEND 49.

BANK JACQUES

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3) per cent, has been declar-ed on the paid up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and ther Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the

19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share holders will he held at the office of the Bank. on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,

#### Manager Montreal April 23, 1890. 39 7

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## MODUS VIVENDI.

#### The Delegation to Canada Explain the Island's Grievances

HALIFAX, April 29 - A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to hear the delegates sent from Newfoundland in connection with the fishery sgitation. Addresses were given by Sir James Winter, Memrs. Morine, Bowers, Scott, and Greene, describing the situation and feeling in New-foundland. After hearing the speeches the board left to the executive the duty of fram-ing suitable resolutions of sympathy and support. The delegates are very earnes; in expressing the injustice which they claim the people of the colony of Newfoundland suffer from the recognition of the recent modus vivendi, of the claims set up by the French to the right of building and operating lobster canning factories on the western and northern coast of the island, covering an extent of ceast line exceeding 400 miles. The delegates dwelt elaborately upon their reasons for the tetal prohibition of French rights on the coast of the island.

NO BIGHT TO THE LOBSTER FISHERIES.

They said heretofore in reference to the claim of the French to take lobaters the British Government had slways been equally pronounced with Newfoundland, and sgreed that there was not the shadow of right on the part of the French to take or to can lobaters on the coast, but their rights solely related to the "taking and drying of fish" (meaning codfish ) The colonists claim that lobsters are not itsh within the sense of the treaty. They also assent that oud fishing was the only fishery known or contemplated on the coast of Newfoundland at the time the treaties in reference to the "taking and drying of fish" were made. Canning, they say, is not "drying," and the "drying of heh" cannot be made to mean canning of lobiters. The French never had the right under any treaty to erect anything but "stages made of boards necessary for the drying of fish," whereas the canning of lobsters requires the erection of permanent factories and the erection of permanent buildings was expressly prohibited to the French by the treaties referred to

PREVENTS THEIR DEVELOPMENT

The treaty rights which the French enjoy are so enforced as to prevent the development of the internal resources of the western part of the colony. These resources include mining, lumbering and agriculture, and as the mining population of Newfoundland is rapidly increasing and the value of the fishery is not, new avenues of employment have to be opened up. The development of the mines are Interfered with by the French broause they claim that the prosecution of tiese laterferes with their fishery. While thirty-years ago the French fishery filet was counted by hundreds there are at the present t mo only seven vessels engaged in the occupation. Notwithstanding this small interest the French arge their treaty rights in such an unresse nuble way as to prevent the development of the vast natural wealth above referred te, which is vital to the very existence of the people of Newfoundland. Even the project of putting a railway across the country from east to west is impracticable so long as the contentions of the French provent the construction of a terminus on the coast and thus the development of the whole interest not only retarded but absolutely destroyed.

TO ENTINGUISH THE FRENCH CLAIMS.

The great aim of the delegation is to emphasize the necessity of at once bringing about a settlement which will have for its basis the entire extinguishment of the French claims on the coast of Newfoundland. It is that intolerable, they say, that the ciling should be so hampered and that its wealth should be so locked up because of the exercising by the French of claims which are almost, if not wholly, value less to themselves. The fact is the French fishery is now principally carried on upon the grand banks and other vessels are fitted out and sall from the French port of St. Pierre, so that the exercise of their present treaty rights is not necessary. over Importance the Newfoundland coast did possess for the French fishery is now closed, and, therefore, they sught to be willing to come to an amicable arrangement which would be agreeable to the colonists. A consideration which should provail much is the the fact that the French claim and exercise the right to import everything free of duty used for carrying on the lobiter canning industry, including goods imported for the payment of libor and the purchase of lobsters. The result of this will inevitably be the destruction of the lobster canning business in Canada and Newfoundland, as competition with the French would be Impossible under each circumstances. Another argument is that these factories would become centres from which smuggling could be extensively carried on with Canada. The delegates disclaim that their mission has any connection with other matters than those of the fishery dispute and French rights on the Newfoundland coast, and say that they are men who hold decidedly different views on the subject of federation with Canada, and not only are not going to deal with It at all, but will not discuss it in any way. The delegates left Newfoundland with the firm faith that when placed fully before the English people the Imperial authorities will see the great importance of the arguments they put forth and that justice will be accorded them.

lated, and France was prostrate at the feet of the newly proclidmed German Emperor and his Chancellor, has not the claim on the gratitude, the affection, or the confidence of his sut jects and fellow-countrymen which they entertained for William I and Frederick the Noble.

The absence of Blamarck from the Imperial councils is a greater loss to the empire than that of Alsace and Lorraine, could these provinces revert to France to morrow. The stern opposition of the veteran and popular statesman, whose supreme ability has hitherto been the silvation of the empire, will be found a force more to be dreaded than the two millions of armed Frenchmen who are ever eager for their revenge.

The influence of Leo XIII in the centerence of Berlin, though exercised only through the Prince-Bishep of Breslau, will produce salutary results. Already it is felt in the resolution adopted regarding the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age, and of careful limitation of the hours they shall be allowed to work until they have attained their full growth. This selicitude for childhood and youth ; the provisious adopted for their intellectual and religious training ; the safeguards against evil example and immorality introduced into the discipline of the of Christian charity, which form such kindly elations and bonds so lasting between empleyers and workmen; all this and much more than this, pertains to what is called " Ohristian socialism," so often mentioned in connection with Lee XIII's teachings on the labor question.

Jospel.

One other gooial improvement which the might, through the pselate who indirectly pressive tyranny. represents him in the conference, is the pose; and sanctification of Sunday. It was the French revolution and the temporary domination of republican or Imperial France n parts of Germany and the Oathelle countries of Europe which led to the abolition of he laws enforcing the observance of Sunday. chousands of travelers from the United ates on visiting these countrier, are scanlalized at beholding the people at work as on week days, and attribute this to the inusence of Catholicism. The change was made in direct oppesition to the Church and one of a well-devised system of laws and casures calculated to destroy Christianity. The Catholic Church has persistently and indefatigably preached the necessity and obligation of Sunday repose and sanctification. This necessity and this obligation are now

arged upon the Berlin conference. Of course rious realstance is offered by the represen

E d J

tatives of the French workingmen, not by M. Jules Simon, who in his old age has repre-

genius, is not Prince Blamarck ; and William write in his letters to bishops in Ireland and II, who was a mere boy when Sedan capita- to declare to Gregory XVI and Plus IX an to det live to Gregory XVI and Pins IX an English ambassador in Rome would mean a man always meddling with Irish ecclesiantioal affairs, opposing to: th and nall every person proposed for a bishopric unless that pernon were known to be a pllant tool of the British Government.

These ultrances of Dr. Collen will appear In the farthcoming life of the great Archbishop of Taam. True, unhappily, is it that Dr. Cillen totally changed his opinions and his policy when he became Archhishop of Dullin. But this baneful influence on Irish affairs, reversed by Leo XIII's appointment of Dr. Walsh to the same See of Dublin, is not less a fact of contemporary history. The overwhelming majority of the Irish prelates, with the four Archbishops, are now pledged to the national cause, and would consider the

appointment of a British Ambassador in Rome and a Papal Nunclo in London as an unmitigated calam ty. So, for that matter, would the greet Oardinal Manning and more than one of the other Catholic prelates in Great Britaio.

The restoration of such diplomatic relations would be the death of ecclesiastical independence in the three kingdoms, if not throughout the British Empire.

Leo XIII is not the man to close his cars to the represent tions of the entire episcopal manufactory and werkshop; the provident measures taken against sickness and old age among the toiling millions; and the agencies land. Nor when shown where the liberty of the Church is imperilled, or the attachment to the Hely See likely to be strained to the utmost tension, is he one to adopt a meas ure repugnant to a whole nation and its religious and political guides.

In no place on this globe of ours is the Holy See so free to do and to undo as in Ire-His socialism will be the carrying out in land, the United States, and all over the practice, or the embodying in legislative enactments, wherever such legislation is either that world are only anxieus to look up to the practic ble or imperatively needed, of the Pope in our filial relations with him, withspirit, the precepts, the virtue of the out having ambassadors or State governments appointing our bishops or exercising over the Church a protectorate which history

Pope favors and will advocate with all his proves to have been, and to be still, an ep-

Let Irian Catholics in America have no fear that Leo XIII is about to give over the Church of their fathers, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of a Salisbury and a Baliour. Of all living men he is the least likely to wrong or offend a nation he loves and admires.

MGR. BERNARD O'REILLY.

### WEAKNESS OF MEMORY.

ZELL, Faulk Co., Dak., Nov., '88, I was troubled with forgetfulness and tried many remedies, but of no use-I had almost deepaired when somebody recommanded Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonio. I tried it and took but 2 bottles of it, which brought back my memory as good as ever. I therefore recommend this remedy to all sufferers, it does more than ex-

GEO. PANIAN.

We shall never know till we are in the light of eternity, before the threne of God, over sented somewhat of the Voltairian teachings how many pitfalls and gulfs, where there of his yeuth. Among the workingmen of Paris was no bridge to bear us, we have passed here are theusands upon thousands who are safely, and, unconsciously, because the levout and pratical. Christians, and their Spirit of God was our guide, -- Cardinal number is daily increasing both in the capital Manning,

Mayor-Mrs, W. H. Kelly.

Police judge-Mrs. T. S. Greer. City council-Mrs. S. E. Stewart, Mrs. W. E. Ewart, Mrs. R. G. Holden, Mrs. Nat

Ross, Mrs. H. G. Brewn. The treasurer, clerk and city marshal hold effice by appointment. The wemen will "turn the rascels out" and fill the places with officers of their own sex. Mrs. W. H. Kelly, the new mayor, is probably the youngest mayor in the country, being only twenty three years of age. She is a nativo of Johnson County and has been married three years. She believes in woman's rights, though she says she | ed with tears. will not allow her official labers to conflict with her home duties. She is the mother efficiency a young baby, which will preside with he over the council meetings. She is bright pretty and intelligent. She says it will b her endeavor to conduct the affairs of he official position with an eye to the city's best

INTERESTING TO PARENIS.

Mr. Rebt. Laidlaw, of the Ottawa Free Press, says : Our babe was so choked up she could hardly breathe. In fact at one time we feared that she would choke to death. Respiration become more difficult every minute, for which we could get no relief by the usual remedies formerly used. Having a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house my wife suggested trying it, and in twenty minutes from the first application the child was sleeping and breathing easily, and in twenty-four hours not a sign of the trouble remained. It is an invaluable remedy for children as well aa grown peor la.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o sts, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the bair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as booth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice l'ace powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature, We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week. MM. LAOBOIX, JB., Successor of MDME. DESMARAIS, No. 1263 Mig-

nonne st., corner St. Elizabeth st. tť

Innocence is a flower which withers when tenched, but blooms not again though water-

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f	DIED.
er t	MoNAMARA At his son's residence, Co-
00	aticooke, Sunday morning, April 20th Edmond
er	MCNAMARA. — At his son's residence, Oc- aticooks, Sunday morning, April 20th Edmond McNamara, formerly of Bedford. DODD. — Of your charity pray for the repose

mrs. 1. 3. Greer will dispense justice in the police court. She is also very young, enly twenty-twe years of age. She is a native of 1890, on whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

BE THE SHUR the short-

> If the Popes could hold up no ether merit than that which they gained by proteoting monogamy against the brutal lust of those in power, notwithstanding bribes, threats and persecutions, that alone would render them immortal for all future ages,-Von Mueller (Protestatt).

## WEBSTER'S UNABRIDCED ANCIENT EDITION.

A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in the day a well-blo book, but is the set its day, a valuable book, but in the pro-gress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by photo-lithograph process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition, will show the great superiority of the latter. These reprints are as out of date as a last year's almanac. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that ne is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the Standard and THE BEST,-every copy of which bears our imprint as given below.

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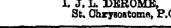
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## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, St. Stanislaus. THURSDAY, May S, Apparition of St. Michael. FRIDAY, May 9, St. Gregory Nazlanzan. SATURDAY, May 10, St. Antonine. SUNDAY, May 11, Fifth after Easter. MONDAY, May 12 St. Nereus. TUESDAY, May 13, St. Walburga.

We are glad to learn that the illness with which Hon. Mr. Mercier has been confined to his house for the past week has taken a favorable turn, and that he is in a fair way tewards recovery.

A COMMITTEE of the Senate, whose membars are neither representative of anybody. mer responsible to anybody, has thrown out the Anti-Cembines Bill ! How glad we ought so be for having so independent and irreproachable a body as our Senate to help In governing us preperly. The unhappy faculty it possesses of always doing the wreng shing and of always being opposed to the popular will, may fand some day to its reform or its abolition. What Causda really needs To not a senate or upper House to override the commons but a more popular reformer. No acts of parliament abould become law till gonürmed by the people. Senates are al inventions for the entrenchment of class prorogatives. Lat Parliament send its acts public morals. for confirmation to the whole nation, not to a clique of political backs chosen for their aubserviency to an unscrupulous minister.

TORONTO has prided herself of late on her extraordinary growth in size and population and with apparent good reason. Her papers even hinted at the possibility of her becoming a rival to Montreal. It is, therefore, | the bishops, decry the Catholics, was more rather a surprise to see it stated that there are no less than six thousand vacant houses in Toronto. Investigation, however, has shown that there are actually only three thousand two hundred and ninety nine vacant a Rykert possible and which spreads a canker houses in the city, or one vacant house to every one hundred lubabitants. On the pelitical life and endeaver, we behold strength of these figures the News boldly asserts that " there is not a city in the Dominion which shows as low a percentage of wacant houses in proportion to population as | of the day. Toranto," There is a city we believe where the percentage named is lower-the city of haan overdens at Toronto as cliewhere, a fact which shows enterprise and is a pretty good sign of a city's progress.

On the whole the much dreaded labor up.

the wishes of the man. Ultimately the

shange, when affected, must result in a

general rise of values. But the conditions

cause of Labor is lost.

Political Immorality.

political corruption,

The history of the Rykert scandal seams to indicate that it was only one of many like transactions which obtained particular prominence through its exceptional rascality. Were that history completely known to the public, it would probably reweal the inner workings of a system by which the resources of the Dominion are used to scoure party support, reward party services, and form a means for perpetuating party ascondancy,

Evidently that person could not have get hold of the Oypress H ll property without the connivance of some one identified with the inner circles of ministerial influence. Rykert is a man of few scruples and no prejudices. The threat he attered as he disappeared behind Mr. Speaker's chair, that he would appeal to his constituents for vindication and come back to the heuse with five hundred mejerity, strack a chord with a brazen tone. He evidently cherished the belief that the electors of Lincoln are so utterly lost to shame that they are prepared to outrage parliament and defy public epinion by sending him back to the House of Commons with the brand of beodler on his brow. He may be right in his expectation. Twenty-five years' intimate acquaintance with politics in Canada has convinced us that public spirit was never so debased, public morals never so low, party rancour never more viralent, political methods never more unscrupulous, than they are at the present time. But the report of the committee is one cheering sign that there are depths to which even party in Canada will not descend. Yet on every hand scandals are crepping np,

and if we listen to the discussion of them among any ordinary gathering of private persons, we will note a dispesition towards oynical condenation of the alleged fraud, instead of that outspeken condemnation we sheuld expect. Even this observation may be met by somebody saying that it shows, at least, an absence of hypocrisy. But when men cease to be hypocritical they abandon the last refage of vice. Naked and not ashamed they are, because they no longer feel the sentiment of shame.

Bat it is time that a voice should be raised in denunciation of the prevailing degeneracy. No people can become so corruptly decile as the people of Canada are to-day and not pay the penalty which ever and always attende the less of public virtue and decadence of

Within a few months we have seen men, whem no amount of political rascality could rouss into a pretust, becoming extravagantly enraged against the alleged "encroachments of Rome." Fanaticism had more power over them than reason, justice or a sense of p-t:lotic regard for the good of the community with which their personal welfare was identified. To abuse the Pope, villify easy and congenial than to practice the austers virtues of uncorrupted citiz-mehip. Hence instead of seeing a general revelt against the iniquitous system which has made of degradation through all the avenues of

public life, We see them angaged in concect- ) ans. But both are at heart devoted to the log ways and proparing avenues of escape for | land from which they came. They are men wh'see very names are by-words for in the possession of those peculiar characterfation which the name implies and their descendants will, in all likeliheed, control the destiny of the country they have adopted,

The Church and Governments.

A timely article in the last number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review deals with the question "Is the dream of a Universal Republic to be Realized?" In these days when the social problem is so much discussed and the various forms of government criticised with a view to the advance of humanity to a higher plane of liberty and happiness, and when our cars are deafened with the conflicting propesitions of many schools of radical thought, it is comferting to turn to pages which show how Oatholio trath

squares with the aspirations of mankind. The Church, suited to all times and all conditions, contains within herself all the elements by which the perfect Universal Re- | its ocean gateway. Delegates from Newloundpublic can be realized.

Indeed it may be said that only by the triumph of Cathelic truth can humanity witness the realization of its hopes. The Ouroh, as the writer shows, cannot preach lojustice to counteract lojustice. She cannot give her sanotien to unlawfal and unast combinations to bring order where there is disorder, or to right what is wreng. She has to preach virtue, moderation, charity. She has to preach that prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance have necessarily to prevail and to conquer ; and that no man can plunge his fellow-beings into the calamities of war and insurrection, unless it be in obedience to the will of God. Evelution, to use a fashienable word of our days, and not revolution, is the method most in accordance with Christian principles and law, to redress destruction by the unequal competition of French rivals, but also in the general trade and social wrongs and cure social evils, Cast the seed of the Gospel te the four minds, and it, by its own force, will bring all things to their proper lavel.

But, we are reminded, between this and be sanction of tyranny there is an immense difference. As there is a distinction between things prohibited because had and things had because prohibited, so there is also a distinction between anthority which comes from God and the authority which comes from mon. It is for this reason that the "Syl labus of Errors Condemned " brands with authoritative rebake the destrine that " authority is nothing else but the result of numerical apperiority and material force,"

In an admirably lucid manner the writer shows the relations of governments and peoples, his arguments fortifying the principles we have endeavored to davelop on several occasions in these columns. God has not entrusted to a family, whether its name be Bourben, or Hohenzollern, or Romanoff, the destinies of His people, or that He has prescribed any particular form of government. Reason, social interest, and circumstances of an entirely external obsractor can only be invoked in favor of giving one particular form of government preference to another. Society cannot exit if all the mem- Province, and his arrangements to secure this end have worked very satisfactorily. It cannot bers thereof are not kept together by a power

modus vivendi now under discussion, is the ninth which has been held in a period less than fifty years, and in every instance the arrangement suggested has been to the detriment of the people of Newloundland, and has been promptly and emphatically disclaimed by them. All conventions prior to the one whose labors are now under discussion related generally to the cod-fishery, but the present arrangement includes an entirely new and startling claim. namely, of a right on the part of the French to take and preserve lobsters on that part of the coast of Newfoundiand on which they have fishery rights. It is against this heretofore unheard of claim that a determined protest has been made by the colony.

British diplomacy in this affair, as in other matters affecting British colonies in America, has been a mess of the most wretched bungling. It would really seem as if the Imperial Government considered the colonists had no rights it considered worth defending.

But this is a matter which closely touches Canadian interests. This Dominion cannot afford to allow a foreign power that may any day become hostile to hold territorial rights at land are now at Ottawa seeking the sympathy and support of the government in preasing their views for abrogation of an agreement which places their people in a most disadvantageous position. That they will get that sympathy and support from our government, and the people of Canada generally, they may be sure. The delegates are not charged with power to discuss the possibility of Newfoundland entering Confederation, but the situation must tell strongly in favor of closer union.

A circular, sent to this office by the secretary of a mass meeting held at St. John's, 8678 :---

"In appealing to you for assistance in this matter, we also desire to call your attention to the fact, that the rights and interests of Newfoundland are not alone at stake in the present instance. The Dominion of Canada has large present and prospective interests, not only in the particular industry now threatened with other relations now existing between Canada and Newfoundland, more espacially with those parts of the colony to which the arrangement in question relates.

The claim here set forth is fully recognized in Canada, and will meet with the desired response. The Meodus Vivendi mere then anything that has occurred of late years shows the absolute neces nity for a settlement of the whole question of French claims in a way to relieve Newfoundland of the presence of a foreign element which causes constant irritation, retards the development of the colony, and which may possibly lead to the gravest complications.

#### The School Question.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, in the very able addross he delivered before his constituents at Hamilton, last Thursday, poured a flood of light upon the school question of which the Conservative opposition in Untarlo, abetted by the Equal Righters, are striving to make capital against Mr. Mowat. Did space per mit we would be glad to give Mr. Gibson's able exposition in full. We may, however, avail ourselves of the peints as presented by the Hamilton Times, as follows :---

1. Minister of Education Ross, of his own motion, five years ago took steps to secure the teaching of English in all the schools of the superior te each ene individually, whose duty it is to preside over all. Therefore power is Logliah.

question botween the

nad a good measure of support in the commu-nity (as I trust they will), as issue of very great importance, both of provincial and Dominion politics, will have to be desided. Meanwhile, the association will endeavour to bear its part in forming public opinion : but should consti-tuencies wish to ascertain the opinion of an and find a good measure of support in the commumencies wish to ascertain the opinion of candi dates upon a question of deep significance-a question which is the judgment of most who are watching the educational movement both in Europs and America must come to the frontthey cannot be blamed for doing so. Let all friends of Equal Rights who are more

anxious to have our principles prevail than to secure a party triumph ach in concert, with wise forbearance, and with fidelity and honor. A time has come to test us whether we are worthy to be entrusted with the defence of a great cause, a cause which has no party simificance, and which, let me say, can hurt no party which will not make war upon it.

The writer is coursely responsible for this letter, which is bot in any degree official; at the same time ho .s confident that he expresses the opinion of the excellent men of all parties with whom it has been his privilege to act in the Equal Rights Association. Yours, etc., WW CAVEN,

Toronto, April 29.

A MIGHTY HOST OF WORKERS.

170,000 Men in Line in London and 500,000 in Hyde Park-Not a Policeman in fight,

LONDON, May 4. To day's labor demonstra-tion in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusia m all working class gatherings since the great reform assemblage in 1886. The id organization of the different sections anler taking part in the processions brought together in the park half a million people, who went through their business and dispersed without a single disorderly incident. The leading sec-tions were the Trade councils, which included eight group, representing the leather trades, manual and aphinat without and the aphining metal and osbinet workers and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades. Tarse bodies, in which were numerous related trades, mustered in specified districts of the metropolis early in the forenoon and marched, headed by their leaders and with bands and bauners, toward the Thames embankment, whence the marshalled array was to start for the park.

#### LABOR'S MIGHTY HOST.

Crowds of sightscers gathered at the embankment, and soon after two o'clock the first column of the procession was seen advancing. with a brave show of banners, toward the National Liberal club, and before long the embankment, as far as the eye could reach, was a deuse mass of moving columns, all keeping admirable order. The leaders on horseback guided the different sections toward their proper places and mounted policemen by an arrangement with the Trades Council as iu the formation of the ranks. At 3 o'clock the gigantic procession moved off amid thunderous cheering and the music of many bands. The route toward the park was along Bridge street, St. James park and Bridge Cage Walk, which were lined with spectators,

170,000 MEN IN LINE

Masses of artisans joined the paraders on the way until on entering the parks the estimated number of men in line was one hundred and fifty thousand. Simultaneously with the app arance in the park of the brades columns, sections of the social Democratic Federation began to enter and some of them had joined the main body on the Thames Embankment, while others marshalled in distant suburbs marched from different points converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers. The Railway Works union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embackment, columns while others marched isolated cowards the platform centres. The total number taking part the various processions is estimated at 170.600 and these were almost lost in the vastness of the assemblage gathered around the thirtern platforms upon which the labor day advocates held forth.

NOT A POLICEMAN IN BIGHT.

Among the far-stretching dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or co-operating with the organizars of the demonstration had caused the police to judiciously keep in the background,

to R. H. McGreevy in presence of the Hon. T. McGreevy." In 1884 the firm signed a sup T. McGreevy." In 1864 the hrm sigued a sup plementary contract in connection with the graving dock, "for the obtaining of which con-stact Larkie, Connelly & Oo, paid the Messre. McGreevy the sum of \$22,000." In 1884 the firm contracted with the Government for the firm contracted with the Government for the construction of the E-quimault graving dock and that \$5000 was paid "for obtaining this contract," and that later "various large sums were paid to or for hin, Mr. McGreevy, amounting in all, exclusive of R. H McGreevy, share of the profits, to \$30,000." That in 1887, "on or about the month of January, 1887, on a proposition made by the Hon. Thomas Mc-Greevy. our firm met and agreed to pay him Greevy, our firm met and agreed to pay him (the Hon. Thomas McGreevy) the sum of \$25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35c \$25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35c per yard for dredging in harbor works to the extent of 800,000 cubic yards or thereabonks, instead of 27 cents, our contract average price. The money was paid, most of it direct to him-self, part through Rubert H. McGreevy "The 95 cents was obtained. Mr. Murrhw addit the 35 cents was obtained. Mr. Murphy adds that 35 ceats was obtained. Mr. Murphy adds that "arge sums were paid to the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, including special ones set forth above, between 1888 and 1889, to over \$100.0.0." Mr R. H. McGreevy adds to Mr. Murphy's statement the information that he handed over to the Hon. T. McGreevy the \$25,000 first al-luded to; \$10,000 of the \$25,000 axid to be obbained for an increase for dredging ; \$75,000 out of his share received from the firm on the con-tracts generally, and \$85,000 out of the other sums paid by the firm.

## A Sensation in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May S. — The Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M P, has laid an information before the Police magistrate against Messre. Tarte, R. H. Mc-Greevy and Owen E. Murphy, charging them with criminal libel and conspiracy. Warranta were issued for their arrest this afternoon and they appeared before Judge Murray and were bailed out in eight hundred dollars each and bondsmen in four hundred dollars each, se fol lows :- Messre, P. Valliere and N. Turcotte for Tarte ; James Carrel and F. J. Thomas for Murphy, and B. Gauvin and D. O'Connel for McGreevy, The investigation is fixed for the 12ab inst.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S SUCCESS-One of the brightest women in New York, Mrs. Isabel Mallon, who, perhaps, knows more about woman's drees than any woman in America, has been added to the editorial staff of The Ladses' Home Journal, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mallon is an experienced editorial writer, and will conduct one of the fullest and strongest fashion departments in the Journal ever attempted in a general magazine. Her new position makes her the best paid fashion writer in the country. Mrs. Mallon is young, pretty, and one of the best-known women in New York society.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Ottawa Elections.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-The election which came off here on last Saturday, and which resulted in the return of Mr. Mackintosh by a maj rity of S50, demon-strated that he owes his election to the Catholic electors.

The returns from the different wards prove it, in lower town where the large majority of the Ostholic resides he had majorities in every ward while in all the wards in upper town, the "Equal Rights" champion Mr. Hay had majorities. He received 1613 votes altogether in the city, which exceeded by nearly 200 votes more then the liberal candidate polled.

The large vote given by the Catholic electors to Mr Mackintonh was owing to the rampent bigotry of "the Equal Rights party" and the deserved popularity of the member elect, a consi-derable number of Liberals voting for him on persoual grounds.

Indeed the fanatical feeling displayed by "the Equal Rights party was astonishing which it must be said was inspired a good deal by socalled Minsters of religion where teaching and acting was more in keeping with the tenets of Mahomes than of the christian religion Many Ostholios learning that "the Penal Jaws" which prevailed in unhappy Ireland were about to be reenacted on this free soil. There s no doubt if the baneful agitation of "Equal Rights" is not checked serious concequence will follow to the best inverses of the Dominion. J. A. J. O. Ostawa, April 29th 1899.

a ragamoffin uprising against Separate School, insignted by party managers to distract the people from the only real issues Well might a man with well-balanced mind turn with sorrow not mingled with

Montreal. As for the matter of vacant disgust from the contimplation of se dishouses, it is not improbable that building has heartening a view, and, like the ancients, devote the authers and dupes of such politics as these to the infernal gods.

> Vacancies in the House of Commons.

heaval, expected to have taken place May There are now three seats vacant in the first, passed off with comparative quistness. House of Commone. The writ for New The great centres in Europe were kept in Westminster had already gone west and the order by the strong arm of the law. It is election to fill the vacancy caused by the evident, however, that the struggle is only death of Mr. Ohisholm is expected to be fixed beginning. The cosmopolitan character of within a week or two. There are eight canthe movement shows considerable success in didates in the field, all of whom are profess the way of organization. The fact that in a ing Conservatives. The election in Kent. number of places the demand for eight hours N.B, and in Lincoln and Niagara will prebhas been conceded, seems to indicate a will ably take place in June. ingness on the part of employers to yield to

#### Canadians in the Eastern States.

It will be news to a good many Americans and cost of labor being very different in to learn that their cherished Gloucester different countries, a dislocation of prices is inavitable. If the paradoxical contention of fishermen are seventy-five per cent. Canadi. the labor advocates be true that more work ans and that throughout the New England and better work, increased employment for Stat :s Canadians have taken the places of Americans. Yet such was the evidence given all and greater consumption follow the deorease of the hours in the working day, the before the Committee on Immigration at scener the change takes place the better. But Washington. These facts are of considerable it is maintained on the other side that this significance in more ways than one. The "rgament only applies locally and is not true | movement by which the results stated have been brought about, has been going on ever of all trades nor of all countries. It is not much use, however, to argue in the face of a since the close of the civil war and will mevement which has all the characteristics prebably continue for some time to come. It which indicates the advance of a new spirit will continue, we may well believe, till the disinent of a free country to a just cause. territory actually occupied by Canadians will among the industrial masses. The great objest of these having the direction of it should extend a long way south of the boundary be to keep it clear from the destructive taint line. Thus, while politicians and others over of revelutionary socialism and anarohism, the border have been dreaming and talking The Red Terrer and the Black Horrer must about the annexation of Canada, Canadians were guletiy overrunning New England and taking | tury. have no place in the Labor precession or the pessession of " the nursery of American seamen and the recruiting ground of the Ameriethnologically speaking, irresistible and may, It is plain to the most superficial observer indeed it can hardly help, but carry with it that a very low moral tene pervades the national consequences of far-reaching import. public life of Oanada. In the contests of It must, however, be noted that, if the overpartiess there is an open abandenment of flow from Quebec has spread inland, the

principle extremely shocking to anyone who stream from Neva Sootia and New Brunswick pauses to consider what is and what should has extended along the Atlantic coast as far be in the character and conduct of our public south, in a broadly marked line, as Rhode men. Even those to whom we should look Island. The Canadians who have taken for an example of political virtue, are seen- possession of Gloucester are from our maria alaved by party ties that, instead of gentime provinces, while these who have replaced demning and rebuking the current vices of Americans in the interior are French Canadi-

as natural as society, and as society and all that is natural comes from God, power comes from God. But if the government, what wer it is, tramples down any principle whatever of the eternal or natural law, that government is not right, is fally and absolutely wrong, and is doomed to destruction.

" Pewer," the Church says "is from God." Bat if power is from Ged, it should refient the Divine Majesty to command respect, and the goodness of God to become sweet and acceptable to the subjects of 12. Here, then. we have an authoritative test which each of us can apply to the government under which we live. How weefully all human governments fall below this standard is only tee evident. Some more than others, but we can see that when governments sacrifice moral principles and descend to the practice

of acts of corruption, it is our bounden duty in a free country to strive for a change. Considering the state of society, the, as vet, law givilization of the world and the

prevalence of destructive theories, it must bs a long time before the dream of a Universal Republic can be realized.

#### The Newtoundland "Modus Vivendi."

A pamphlet has been issued at St. John's, Newfoundland, giving an account of the Modus Vivendi recently entered into by the government of Great Britian with that of France concerning Newtoundland and the action taken by the colony in relation thereto. It begins by stating that the dearest rights of the people of Newfoundland, the "most ancient and loyal dependency of the British Crown," are bound up in the issues of the present orisis, and they appeal confidently to their British fellowsubjects for that generous sympathy and practical co-operation which is never refused by the

The claims of the French nation, as the pamphiet says, to certain fishery rights on a part of the coast of Newloundland are matters of history and have formed the subject of repeated negotiations between the British and French governments since the early part of the cen-

Many conventions have been held and arrange ments suggested for a settlement of this vexed can navy "at Glaucester ! This overflow is, question, which uniformly failed, for the simple reason that the French nation invariably exacted concessions for which it offered no fair equivalent, and in construing the treaty rights continually claimed larger privileges than under a liberal construction of the treaties they were justly entitled to. The fair consideration of the question has also been hampered by the disposition of Brittsh diplomats to suggest and accept arrangements for its settlement, more with a view to the exigencies of Imperial policy than to the best interests of the people of the aolony.

The late convention, which resulted in the

and fory parties regarding the abolition of the Separate schools. That cannot be eff-cted wishout an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and that Act can only be ontained (if at all) at the solicitation of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Meredish has admitted this.

3. The law of Ontario makes every ratepayer. Protestant and Cath de, a supporter of the Public schools, until the rate payer gives written nuctice to the municipal clerk that he desires to be exempted from Public school taxes and assessed for Separate echool taxes. The assessor has to be guided by the list, kept in the clerk's office, of those who have given notice, and the assessment paper has to show each ratepayer whether he is put down for the Public or the Separate schools. The law as stated above, with regard to the necessity of notice, is now and has always been the law.

PRINCIPAL OAVEN'S LETTER.

The Relations of the Equal Rights Association to Party,

#### (To the Editor of the Mail.)

SIE, -- In view of the near approach of the elections for the Legislature of Ontario, I desive to say a word respecting the relation of the Equal Right Association to party.

The Association is not itself a party in the ordinary sense. It has nothing to say regard-ing the questions which divide Conservatives and Reformers as such. Both these parties are represented -in what relative proportions I cannot venture to say-in the membership of the Arancistion, and the very existence of the Ausoc ation dep nds upon thescrupu out impartiality with which all matters that affect or involve party shall be treated. Equal Rights man bind themselves to main-

tain the principles of their alliance as set forth in the platform of the Association ; otherwise they are as free as ever to give their support where they choose. The Association represents an important principle- the distinction between Church and State ; and it would prevent all undue ecclesiastical interference in civil affairs. It is organized to defend and to propagate this

The Provincial Association cannot forbid those who in any constituency favor its views from bringing forward caudidates who are pledged to support those views. Localities must have the right to do so should they deem such action prudent. But none who value the priociples of Equal Rights will lend themselves to any sinister method, or permit the Associa

tion to become an instrument in the hands of designing men for the advancement of party. Should anything of this kind be attempted in any place every true member of the Association will regard it as base and immoral and as fitted to do irreparable damage to a most necessary movement. To all men of any party, wh have shown no interest in our organization till they imagined that it might be used for personal or party ends, conscientious and in-telligent friends of Equal Rights will give a wide berth.

The great question of provincial politics to which our principles apply is that of Separate schools. Is does not appar to me that the past relation of the parties to this question permits any line to be drawn by one association in favor of or against one party rather than the other. Whatever accretions have gathered around the Separate School Act have had, I think, the concurrence of all. Neither party can charge the other with developing Separate schools; while the recent modifications of the Separate school law are in substance what our platform de-

mands. Should the views recently advanced in the address by the Provincial Council of the Equal Rights Association respecting the abolition of Separate schools receive due endorsation and

The tact and prudence of the organizers of the demonstration was further s on in the brevity of the proceedings. After the paraders had formed around the platforms the peaking commenced. Shortly after 4 o'clock resolutions demanding that eight bours be recognized as a day's work were put and carried amid ohe acclamations of the multitule, and by 5 o'clock when the paraders had re-formed in line, the assemblage began to dieperse.

BEADLAUGH AND MORLEY DENOUNCED.

At the stands of the Social Democrats, at which all the speakers were Socialists, there was an sudience of 12,000, of whom three quarters wors red sathes. The spieches were incourate in tone. The spieckers claimed that the Socialists initiated the eight hour movement and urged their bearers to regard it as the first step towards securing complete free dom for workmen. Hyndman, who was one of the speakers, apologized for the failure of their brethrea on the continent to gather force together in greater force on May Day. The Socialist orators denounced Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Morley.

## ALLEGED BOODLING.

#### The Charges Against Mr. McGreevy.

QURBEC, May 1.-"A veritable scandal-Sale of public contracts-Thirty per cent. boodling-O.ganized robbery in Slr Hector's department," are the head lines of La Justice's article in the last edition yesterday regarding the McGreevy-Murphy embruglio. The Nationalist organ says : "At last we know now what to thick of fabricators of scandals. The () tebecers know new why the harbors have cost enormous sums, also why they have never been completed and it is very simple. The moacys of the public fell into the pockets of speculators, in that of a Federal member who is the right arm of Sir Heator Laugevin, also into the purse of an ex-Con-ervative candidate in Quebec West, Where has that money gone to? Has it stuck to the fingers of the Measrs. McGreevy ? Has it gone to other persons? We shall see that later on 1 We simp y publish the declarations of Meens. Murchy and McGreevy. They prove that a Federal member has violated the law concerning the independence of members. They prove that boodling has been going on a large scale, that thousands of dollars have been paid to obtain contracts, moneys that have been taken out of the purse of the people. A grand total of \$215,-000 has been stolen ?'

#### A FRADAS.

La Justice adds that the young wing of the Convervative party is disgussed, and that a very stormy interview occured between Hop. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Taxes at the foot of the Mountain Hill, and that a hand to hand fight was only prevented by the interference of mutual friends of the two principal parties. Mr. McGreevy having called Mr Tarte a coward, the latter gentleman answered in similar language, and Mr. McGreevy swore that the As word in the affair had not yet been said. Le Canodien says that Sir Hector Laugevin

never knew anything of the huge boodling alleged to have been done by Thomas McGreevy in a nuestion with public works, and thas Mr. McGreevy slope is in a bad fix. The paper adds that Le Canadien never, through its proper augs that Le changages never, sprong its proprietor Mr. Tarte, meant to harm Sir Hector, much less de brone him. Moreover Le Canadien defies the Opposition to ask for an enquiry and prove that any one but Mr. Mo-Greevy is guilty.

#### THE GEARGES.

According to the statement of Mr. O. E. Murphy, his firm, Larkin, Convolly & Co,, Murphy, his firm, Larkin, Convolly & Co,, made a contrast to build the graving dock at Levis, and in 1882 to dredge the barbor of Quebee. Mr. R. McGreevy became interested Statement of the World.

#### The Late John Finnegan.

#### To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SIB :- Though the late andden death of our beloved son, John Finnegan, who was studying at Bourget College, Rigand, P.Q., has naturally cast over us a gloom, which time and the con-sideration "that God dooth all things well" can alone dissipate, yet it is a gluom that even now, when the grave has only closed, is far from being impervious. The consolations of the Oatholis religion, administered by sympa-thetic and holy men, such as the professors and students of Bourget Collage, enable us truly to say-"O death where is thy sting ! O grave where is thy victory I"

While humbling ourselves under the mighty hand of Divine Providence, and accepting with full resignation his fatherly visitations, we beg to tender to the Rev. Professor of the college and the class mates of the lamented dead our deep and lasting gratitude, for their unbounded kindness, not only to the deceased, but also to his surviving friends and bereaved parents. Theirs has been the vivifying exercise of that divine charity which is all ages of the church has with material comforts and spiritual assistance battled against the approaches of discolu-tion, and as far as possible smoothed the rugged front of death; and while following poor mortality to its last lowly resting place have not failed with the eys, of faith, in the "Communion of Saints," to accompany the departed soul on its journey through the shades of death and with sacram intal hand to render assistance even at the judgment seat.

Continue, Rev. Fahara, and you, the class-mates of our loved one-you who by your teacoing and good example had so large a share in the formation of his character-continue to remember him in your prayers, and particularly during the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and thereby impose a still deeper debt of gratitude on himself and his living friends: Where all, including the friends of his childhood, excreted themselves to the utmost, it might be thought unnecessary to discriminate. We cannot refrain, however, from returning special thanks to the Very Rev. Father O. Joly, O.S. V., Pre-sident of the College, and Rev. O. E. Durochst, C.S. V., who, wish nowearied toil and as great personal inconvenience, accompanied the re-mains of the departed to St. Anicet, his native parish, and there, in the beautiful church lately erested, celebrated a grand Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul.

THOMAS FINNICAN. St. Anicet, April 29th, 1890.

Death of the Very Rev. Jacques Jean Vinet.

Very Rev. Jacques Jean Vinet, honorary chaplain to His Holiness Pope Pius IX , died at the residence of St. Jauvier, at Bault-au-Recollect, the residence for retired pricess, at one o'clock last Friday morning. The deceased was born in this city in January, 18 5, was ordained prices on September 20, 1828, and reached the rips age of eighty four years.

### Beatty's Tour of the World.

Ex Mayor Daniel E. Beatty, of Beatty's Gelebratid Organs and Pianes, Washington, New Jersey, has just returned home from an.



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Mr. Chariton Brings in His Motion for Want of Confidence-Sir John Thompson's Reply-the Motion Detented.

OTTAWA, May 1 -- Mr. Charlton brought up his want of confidence motion in the Government for failing to submit the Jesuita' Incorporation Act to the Supreme Court for an expression of opinion by that tribunal. His motion read as fo'l ; ws :

"Regard being had to the fact that the competency of the Legislative Assembly of Quetec to pass the act 51-52 Victoria, chap. 15, instuled An act respecting the settlement of the Josuits' estates,' was called in question, and that a belief in the non-constitutionality of the said act was enterstained in many sections, and in view of the feeling of dissatisfaction excited thereby and generally the disturbed state of the public mind

on the subject thereof; "And, further, having regard to the fact that Has Excellency obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Orown in England at to the course which His Excellency should pursue ra-parding the said act, this House is of the opinion that the question of the constitutionality of the said act should have been submitted to tbe Supreme Court of Canada, in pursuance of the powers c nferred by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts act, when the question could have been definitely determined by such court.'

#### MR CHARLTON'S SPRECH.

Mr. Charlton spoke for nearly two hours, At the outlet he said he would have let the question rest were he consulting his own feelings, and had he not been accused of upon the statutes and enactments, anoient and modern, prohibiting ecclesiantical interference in civil aff irs. He dealt with the internity of the low officers of the Grown, history of the order, touching upon their or the respect to which their opinion was enexpulsion from various European countries. | titled, R ferring to Mr. Obariton took exception to the manuer of reference of the Jesuits' Estate Act for opinion by the law officers of the Crown, Sir R. E. Webster and Sir E. Clark. The course complained that the memorandum prepared [ no trial nor argument, and in no manuer would the reference be regarded as a judical sively decide upon the issue at stake, neverthelers the Gevernment, after the vote last orgnation of the Pope, a foreign patentati, he remove this feeling. Then the Outbolio Church came in for attention. Disclaiming any interference with its spiritual functions, he said it sought.

efflaxion of time it could not be. But the had been sent in before the hon, gentleman rose to propose his amendment last year. The Lieutenant-Governor had been informed that such was the case, and the bill was preas tically in force in the country. The her. gentleman had made a rather unhandsome reference to the Governor-General's answer to the delegation who had waited upon him and had attributed to him (Sir John Thompsop) the inspiring of His Excellancy. He could not claim that honor. From the time he sent in his memorandum in favor of the bill being sllowed to the time the Governor-General gave his reply to the deligates, he (Sir John Thompson) had not exchanged a word or a line in writing w to His Excellency and did not know what His Excellence and to say to the delegates unt I his speech was published. (Ubsers.) The Minister went on to argue that this bli did

NOT COME WITHIN THE CLASS OF SUBJECTS

which might be referred for judicial decision the law officers of the Orown were st least equally compotent w th the Sapreme Cou, t good until disallowed, the lean if negotiated to advise in such matters as this, and notwithstanding that the hon, gentleman had epoken elightingly of them, the Government In seeking their advice were pursuing an or-dinary constitutional and advisable course. There was nothing in the irrelevant, obsoluts and absurd quotst one which the hon. gentlaman had dug out of the back shelves of the library to controvert that view. Reverting to the fact that the announcement was made of the intention net to allow the act before the expiry of the time for disallowance, he said that this was done in response to the request of the Lieutenant Gaverner of Quebec. to know whether the act would go it to force er not. There was nothing anusual in such a course ; it had been done in previous cases. Having declared its intention to allow the bill the Government could not reverse its position. At the time the announcement was made there were only three petitions in asking for the disallowance of the act; and none of them asked for a reference to any judicial tribunal. He went on to complete the argument that once the announcement was made that disallowance would not take place, It

#### WAS AS MUCH BEYOND RECALL

as if the year wherein disallowance might take place had expired. Speaking of the Act of 1887 incorporating the Scolety of Jeaus, he reminded the House that no excep tion had been taken to that Act, and by the lapse of the year it had become absolute law, so far as it was intra vires of the L gill tu.e and could not have been referred to the Supreme Court wit nout questioning the conatitutionality of a law which had been in operation two years. Under the Imperial Aut providing for a reference to the Jud of al Committie of vexad questons, only seven such questions had been submitted, and it was significant that in no case of colonial asts,

volumes of which were disallowed, was such a reference made, notwit istanding, two, that over a hundred sots of the Nuit's American insincerity. Mr. Charleton laid great stress colonies have been disal owed by the Imperial authorities within the last shirty years. The hon, gentleman resented ac imputation upon

#### N\_W BRUNSWICK SCHOOL ACT

he read from the records to show that it was held at the time to be a subject for the exerpursued, he considered was incorrect and cise or non-sxercise of the Governor General's not calculated to ally public excitement. He power of disallowance, and not for reference to the Judicial Committie of the Privy Coanby Sir John Thempsen, sect across to the Imperial law (fill:ers, did not deal with the question of law as to an existing not was not constitutional aspect of the case. There was a proper one for references in that case, no trial nor argument, and in no manner neither was it in the case of the Jecuits' Estates Act. Even where there was no other investigation. He contended that advantage remedy it was better to leave is unremedied rather than act in an uccountitut unal man. responsibility. There was reason for im-ner. But in the Jusuits Ensates' Act any meltate action. The aim should be to get should have been taken of the provision rather than act in an unconstitut upal man-This omission he regarded as derogatory to person interested could bring the matter the dignity of that body. Parliment did not before the ordinary courts. It was an old contain twenty men who could authority. and well settled principle that disputes sheell be left to the ordinary courts of justice. There was another remedy, howsession, feit justfied in its relusal to make a ever, in this case. The Q leited code imposed the duty on the Attorney General of Quebec Imperial Legislation, broke a trust and orested malfeasance. D:preceting the re-asy the Attorney-General of Quebeo would have refused to act until he had been asked endeswored to show that the roference to As a matter of faut in the suit of the Society Her Majsty's law officers had helped to in- of Jone against the Mail the Astorney Gencrease the popular distruct. He warned the Government that it should take steps to Supreme Court for the purpose of having the validity of the act testid. He pointed out that if in that suit the act of incorporation was hell to be invalid the second set would necessarily fall to the ground. The hos. and sought to exercise civil functions. The geniliman then reviewed another branch of the case-the appeal of the majarity in Quebee, on the ground that their rel gious or edu-The bellef that the oburch con- | citional rights had been infringed upon and r-quired remedial legislation vader the special provision in such owses in the B.N.A. Act. Is was, the hen, gentleman said, quite possihis that if the claimants had established any-An effort should be taken to avoid the pas- thing like a case for the it triference jof the Governor-General-in Council on the ground of an interference with the rights of the mineri revenue, and possessed a public school system by tiere mi ht have been a reference to the purely sectarian. The state of affairs pre- Supreme Court, but the claimants withdrew vailing in Quebec did not meet with appro- their appeal on Premier Meroler conceding the principle without appeal. The hon He minister also acgued that after the vote o reminded the House that the Government last session to refer this question to the courts would have been to thwart the decision of this House, Speaking of the appeal to the Governer-General in person the hon, genile-

the Government. It might be said that then Strange things were seen in this matter of the bill might be disallowed, but now by the disallowance. He had known a partisan Lieutenant-Governor to hold back provincial memorandum in favor of allowing, the bill | legislation for months, he believed for years, in order that the executive might not have the responsibility of deciding as to disall ;wance. He was himself the victim in one case in which an act was disallowed while he had a motion on the notice paper asking that the not be not disallowed. He believed it would have been better not to have announced the intention to allow at the time that an nouncement was made. It was intended to anticipate and head off an agitation against the act.

BUT THE AGITATION WENT ON NOTWITH-STANDING,

the people understanding clearly that disallowance might take place any time up to the end of twelve months from the passing of Carthy question the legality of the act, and the b li. The Minister brought forward cases which he said showed how inconvenient even Mr. McCarthy dealt more with policy than legality. Mr. Laurier did not wish to debate this

would be the practice of allowing an Act to go not "allowed" for almost the whole intermediate position of twelve months. He had instanced the case of the Sapply bills, conunder the clause of the Sapreme Court Act | tending that the would be dauger in acting quoted by Mr. Charlton. He contended that | upon them was their danger of disallowance, but the Minister forgot that the Act was

> would still he good. Sir John Thompson-I: would destroy the

security, though. Mr. Black denied that it would destroy the security, for the act of giving the security and getting the money would be complete. There might be cases of inconvenience arise, as in the case of public works which could not be completed within the year, and the fact that disallowance was possible might in the court of Quebec by anyone who chose prevent people undertaking the work, but to compel the Attorney-General to move in disallowance was the exception and the difficulty was a theoretical rather than a real one. Thinking as he did, that the Jemite Act was intra vires of the Legislature, he had last session vetid as he did in support of the constitution and provincial rights and liberties, a vote which was safe and beneficial for Outario. Yet before the close of last session he had come to the conclusion that there should be a reference of the question in the public interest to a dispassionate legal tribunal to

OBTAIN A LEGAL JUDICIAL SOLUTION.

of the legal question. This could well be done even on a case where they thought the act intra vires, as was done in the New Brunswick Subcol Act and in the Linner License Act, notwithstanding that in both cases the executive, endorsed by a majority of the House, declared these laws within the compet nes of the Legislatures which passed them. It was quite proper, therefore, for the purpose of quiettag public apprehension and not inconsistint with the belief that the Jesulis' Estates Act was intra vires of the Legislature to refer it to the courts and assent to or promote legislation which would have that effect. He was of that opinion last session, and being unable to remain in his place in Parliament he sent the following selegram to a loading member on the opposite side of the House.

April 26, 1889.—Allow me to suggest that the public interest would be promoted by Parliamentary provision for the earliest reference to the highest available authorities of the validicy of the Jesuits Act. Easily accomplished by arrangement. Have not communicated with -see this. auyone. Please let -

He also telegraphed and afterwards wrote to an honorable gentleman on the Liberal side of the House to the eff " t that it had been for some time pressing itself more and more un his mind that some had been taking an uudue advantage by their plan of presenting t is legal aspect of the case to inflame the public mind and that, following the precedent in the New Brunswick Act, they might take action on the same lines. Had the complainante invited suchjaction, he for one would have supported it, but their inaction did not denor the Cabiner taking action to relieve public anxiety or relieve them from public ine decision upon argument of the Jadicial Committee. He knew there were difficulties, but early action might overcome them. Δ1 any rate the effort would be useful, and if it failed there remained the Supreme Court of Ourada and the Importal law officers. He could see no harm to result from an honest at sempt to procure a solution of the legal question. He saw



L E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Sole Agent for Hazelton, Fischer and Dominion Planes and Eglian Organs.

men who expelled them. Mr. Mills began by saying that he had n

The debate was continued by Messre

Weldon (Albert), White (Renfrew), Fisher,

Mulock, and Casey. Mr. Dalton McCarthy

was absent during nearly the whole day and

THE VOTE WAS TAKEN

about half-past twelve at night. It had

nothing of party complexion. The members

of the "noble thirteen" who were present

voted with Mr. Charlton, including Measure.

McCarthy, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, C'Brien and Wallace. Mr. McCulla joined the party of the Liberal. Among "the thirteen" all

were present and all voted, including Messre.

Chavitin, Soriver, Barron, Sutherland and McDonald (Huron). A number of Liberals

mainly from Ontario also voted with Mr.

Dearlton. The amendment was lost by 32

yeas to 130 mays, a majority of 98 in a house

Yeas-Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bloke

Bowman, Brien, Campbell, Oartwright, (Sir Richard), Casey, Cnarlton, Fisher, Innes, Lang, Livingston, Macdonall (Huron), Mo-Carthy, McCulla, MoMillan, (Huron), Mo-

Mullen, McNelll, Mulock, O'Brien, Paterson

(Brant), Platt, Rowand, Seriver, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Waldle, Wallace, Watson, Wilsen (Elgin)-Total, 32. Nays-Amyot, Audet, Bsin (Soulangee),

Bechard, Bergeron, Boisvert, Borden, Bour

assa, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Barns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter,

Caron (Str Adolphe), Casgrain, Chapleau, Choquette, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburg,

Oolby, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe

Curran, Daly, Davies, Davin, Dawson, Dasaulaiers, Desjardins, Dessaint, Dickey,

of 162. The following is the division list :

tion.

He did not speak.

being shelved. Osant Strachwitz, Oler-ical, declared that the bill would em-bitter the Cathelics, who had never renounced their claim for the restitution of the money. Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, demanded that the funds by restored.

national Libersl, and Herr Zsalitz, free Con-

servative, urged that some arrangement be

made with the bishops regarding the fund. They also said they regretted that the de-

mands of the Evangelical Church were

The interest on the money, he said, would not satisfy the Church. Cathelies, he declared, would never give their amont to the bill, and they would lay their claim at the foot of the throne. The matter was referred to a committee composed of twenty-six members.

## THE DAY MUST COME.

Mr. Powderly Says the Eight-Hour Agitation Will Not Down.

question at this time. Speaking for himself SCRANTON, Pa., April 30. - Very few peolpe outside of the ranks of those who toil for bread he deeply regretted that this question had been brought up, because he did not see that realize how earnestly the workingmen of Amer-ica and Europe are striving to create a bealthy any good could be gained from discussing the matter again in this Parliament. He had no public sentiment on the subject of shorter hours, spare love for the Government, but he could of labor. The solution now going on is not censure them without a grave public resnot censure them without a grave public resson. It had been said that a reference to begin last month or last year. The agitation and education has progressed through various the courts might have seethed a pertion of the stages for the last twenty years Machinery, invention, advancement in skill and science public, but on the ether hand, it might have inflamed another part of the public. If the Supreme Court had been clothed with the have made it possible to do the world's work in a few hours each day. Four nours of work every day by all who should work, and there should be no idlers, will not only supply all power proposed by Mr. Blake, a reference might have been made in this way, but as the law now stands the law could be tested

wants, but lay up a surplus as well, Since this is true, no reasoning being can ob-ject to the proposition that the hours of labor should be reduced in order to give employment to compel the Attorney-General to move in the matter. In his opinion the Government had to some extent invited the metion of Mr. bo the ille hands and create a new demand for manufactured articles. The only point in the cuntroversy seems to be as to the best means by Charlton by referring the question to the law officers of the Crown, an ill-timed movement which the cherished object may be attained when it is remembered that the opponents of Shall it be done all at once, or will we reach it the measure could not be held by these by a gradual ascent? officers. The American Federation of Labor is making

Mr. Davin arose in Mr. Dalton McCarthy's an effort in behalf of one craft this year, the vacant seat and argued from history that the carpenters, but, whether successful or not in establishing the system of shorter hours, the work of sgutation will go steadily onward unul Jesuita were, on the whole, better than the manufacturer and workmen alike will see the necessity for the adoption of a system that is doubt whatever of the propriety of the vote not only practicable but humane and atsolutely he gave last year and he was not prepared in necessary. It must not be supposed that because there are different organizations in the movethe smallest degree to recede from that posiment that there is an antagonism between them and while all of them are not making special off orts this year, they are none the less in earn est in determing to win the much-needed reform for themselves at some day in the near filed an appearance for only a few minutes. ] future.

The plan of the Knights of Labor to shorten the time one half hour each year without a reduction in wages has already been adopted without friction in many places, the most extensive of which is the Union Pacific Railway system. Between the manugement of this road and the Knights there is an agreement to that effect, and the first steps have been taken look-

ing to the desired end. All over the world the organized workmen are setting forth their claims for recognition in this direction, and while there may be differences of opinion as to methods of detail they stand as one man on the broad question of having a

shorter workday. In an interview, given some few days ago in Oincionati, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made the statement that "Mr. Powderly is opposed to the Federation of Indor." The statement was not true, and I take this opportunity to say to the workingment of the United States that I am at copposed to the Federation of Labor or any other body of organized tellers. I may be, and am, opposed to Mr. Gampers in many things, but there is a vist difference between him and the organized brade unions of America, and I can, with a paidonable degree of safety, allord to differ with him with nut having it construed that I am opposed to the trades unions in their struggle for a just recognition of their rights.

I succer-ly hope that as a result of the agita-tion of years the workingmen and manufacturers of this country may see the absolute necessity for a common understanding on the ourstion. There will be no constitution, there can be none, in the agitation for the short hour system until it is put into practical operation. It is a



5

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### FRENCH SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

#### (Hon. J. M. Gibson at Hamilton )

Now let me refer to a matter which has been made the subject of election cries calculated to midead the people. I refer to the French schools. In order that you may get a proper understanding of the situation let me troub e you with the figures. There are in the whole Province 5.569 schools. Of these there are 97 of what are called French schools. Bear in mind the propertion: 5,568, of which 97 are French chools. Of there 58 are in the counties of Prescott and Russell; 30 in the consty of Essex; 5 in the township of Dover, in the county of K nt, and 4 in the Township of Tiny, in the county of Simcoe on Georgian Bay. Now, enpposing Freech was as rank as it is possible for 10 to be in each of these so called French schools, and English taboved and not allowed to enter the front door of any of them, I ask you as sensible people would the calamity of the Province be a great one, or would we be able to get on notwithstanding. (Laughter and ap-planse.) I am putting it to you in this way and I want to put it to the people of this way and I want to put it to the people of this city as that you and they can see the evil—it an evil exists (which I don;) -and judge whether 't is such a one as should u chervo the communicy and create surges and billows of public opinion one way or the other. (Applause and cries of "No !")

#### HISTORY OF THE "FRENCH SCHOOLS "

Well, sir, as to these French schools. Away brck in Dr. Ryerson's time there was a connoil of public instruction and it consisted of the of public instruction and it consisted of the learned men of the land-doctors of fivinity, for they had doctors of divinity then as now. (Loughter) The off president of the Univer-sity where I spanses, ral years of my Lie, Dr. McCaul, Dr. Jennings, K.v. Dean Grasseth, and so en, names I doubtiew rebuilt on smory-they were the people Dr. Ryerson and bis deputy, Dr. Hodgins, still in the department, used to consuit. Well, back between 1858 and 1859, or incourty as to how them schools were the 1869, on inquiry as to box these schools were to be deals with, the answer was given: "Well, they are nearly all Freuch and nearly all Catholic You will jiet the to be them are the books they are using french books-even if they are religious. Religious instruction is given, and being nearly all of this religion, let them go on as they are going." That was the substance of the instructions given at that time by the Conneil of Public Instruction. More do finite instructions were gi on in the shape of a regulation that where French was a prevailing larguage the French grammar might be used instead of the English grammar, and giving the

#### A KINGDOM ON EABTH.

aim of the Hierarchy is suspected. It may be prejudice, but nevertheless it created Unessiness. startly seeks to make the state its servant, subordinate to itself, finds a place in the belief of thousands in this count y. This feel-lng, he said, ought not to be disregarded. sions, easily aroused. R ferring to the oburch in Quebec, he said that t possessed immense bation in sister provinces, which the expansion would not extend to themselves. had ignored persistent petitions for reference to the Supreme Court. The French falsely believed that the English-speaking element were trying to denationalizathem. He incident- | man said ally touched upon the separate school question, deprecating their establishment in communities where provincial aut nomies do not exist. He deplored the feelings of uneasiness and unrest prevailing, for which the Government's course was alone responsible.

#### SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REPLY.

Sir John Thompson said he would not follow the last speaker into his reference to ancient laws, but he would suggest to the hon, gentlemen before he revised and circu lated his speech to look at the opinion ex pressed by Sir Fitz James Stophen as to the tyrannical laws regarding religion. That most eminent comment tor upon oriminal law said that "It was as dangerous to believe too | much as not to; believe enough ; to be a Roman, Ostholic priest as the publisher of fanatical phamphlets," (Laughter.) The hon, gentle-men in his notice declared that the reference to the law officers of the Orewn was incomplete.

#### Mr. Charlton said he had altered the rese lution in that regard.

fied that the reference was complete and asked what it was he complained of. He in way from the central bedy. Even though denied that the statute of George IV. against the executive announced that it would allow the Jesuits, to which the hon, gentleman re- | the act that did not affect the right of the ferred, had any effect whatever in this count excentive to disallow within twelve menthe. try. He accused Mr. Charlton of inconsistenoy in complaining that he was shut off trary proposition as it would enable the Gov. from presenting this resolution last year, and | eroment by anticipating the "allowaace" of a yet sliting in the House this resain for fif- bil to thwart the admitted view of Parlia-teen weeks without proposing a reference of | ment. It might be a matter of cenvenience,

#### HIS EXCELLENCY HAD SOUGHT THE OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS

of the Orowa, not upon the advice of his Ministry but because he thought it advisable to consult the law officers.

Mr. Biake said he did not wish to say anything which would aggravate the spirit sxisting in the country. He did not deny the right and duty of certain gentlemen to raise and agitate the question, but he regretied the tone they had adopted. Though a severe metion of censure was not called for, and he did not think the motion of Mr. Charlton should be then as an adverse expression of usnsare, there was room for difference of opinion on the constitut onal question and also in regard to the question of policy involved. He could.

#### NOT WHOLLY ACCEPT THE POSITION

of the Minister of Justice. He could not agree in what the hon, gentleman said as to which the Gev. General so acted. He saw the effect of the announcement that the bill i ne circumstances in this case for abandening was allowed. There was no power to allow an the principle of responsitly Government or act of the Logislature. The Central Excon. for ministers sheltering themselves behind Sir John Thempson said that the alteration act of the Logislature. The Central Ereon. for ministers sheltering themselves behind indicated that the hon, gentleman was satis-fied that the reference manufacture could take away the tone of an act given the Governer General. So with the address by the Logisleture, but its life did not come He showed how asburd would be the con-

#### GREAT HARM TO RESULT

from a continuation of the situation with this unsolved. He did not believe that the great body of the Roman Catholics would be so unjust as to decide to assent to this, but he would advise such a course, even with their opposition, with the belief that on second thought they would withdraw their opposi-tion, but whither or not the interests involved were too great to neglect this atsempted solution of the question. Inst, said Mr. Blake, after finishing the reading of his letter, was the view he entertained last seasion, and subsequent events proved it to be the true one. Ine proposal to refer the question to the Sapremo Coast after the peried for disallowance had expired was, he admitted, a different one to the reference before the lapse of the twelve months. Alloding te Sir John Thompson's statement that the Attorney-General of Quebeo had intervened in an impending au t involving the validity of the Jusuits' incorporation act, he drew atcention to the fact that so far in that suit they had only the decision of a single judge in a single preliminary point showing

THE INADEQUACY OF SUCH MACHINERY

for obtaining a speedy and complete legal s lation of the question. Dealing with the opinion of the isw officers of the Orewn he held that they should only have been applied to after application had been made to the jadicial committee of the Privy Oouncl and to the Supreme Court of Canada. It was true they thought in that House that the objections to the validity of the act were not well founded, but they should not set up their opinion tee high to allow of a resort to a calmer, clearer light than that of the House of Commone. If the result was to surthin their opinion their position would have been jastified : if the result was the other way it would have fninished a just reason for the exercise of the power of disallowance. Dealing with Sir John Thompson's atstement that the Governor-General had without advice from the Goveenment songht the opinion of the law officers in England. Mr. Blake said he could understand that sometimes the Goveaner General acted as an Imperial officer, but they should, the hen. gentleman declared, amid cheers, narrow the occasions upon of His Excellency in reply to the deputation at Quebec. The Government would have been describing their duty if they did not advise His Excellency as to his answer, and if they asked the House to treat it as anything else. (Loud oheers.)

#### OTHER SPRECHES.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) defended the action of the Government in coming to an early de- which have accrued through the stoppage Samom, E nerie Mayrand, Josephine P. claim to allow the Jesuits Estatus' Act. of State payments to Oatholic priests and to Turostic, Pamila Drapesu, Helen Kennedy,

Dickinson, Dovon, Dupont, Earl, Elgar, Ettenhaner, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Gronville), Ferguson (Ronfrow), Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Foster, Freeman, Gauthier, Geoffrien, Gigault, G ll nor, Godbuut, Grand bois, Guay, Guillet, Haggart, Hickey, Holton. Jamieson, Joness, Jones, (Digby), Jones (Halifax), Kanny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, La brosse, Landerkin, Langelier (Montmorency) Langeller (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector) Lariviere, Lurie (Lieut, General), Laurier Lavergere, Lister, [Lovitt, Macdonald (Su John), McDonald (Victoria), McDougald, Picton), McDongal (Cape Breton), McIotyre McKay, M Kaen, MoMillan (Vaudrenil) Meige, Mille (Annapolie) Mills (Bothweil) Monerial, Montegue, Montplaiser, Neveu, Patterson (Essex), Perry, Porter, Parcell, Putman, Ronfret, Robiliard, Roome, Ross St. Marle, Skinner, Small, Smith (O. tario) Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Inomp son (Sir John), Tisdale, Turcos, Vanasse Ward, Welden (Albers), Weldon (St John) White (Cardwell), White, (Renfrew), Wil mot, Wilson (Lennox) Wood (Brookvill+) Wood (Westmereland), Wright. Tetal,-130.

#### The House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

### TRIAL TRIP

Of Father Jones' New Fire Escapes at St Mary's College.

A trial of the new fire escapes at St Mary's Ooll ge, Bleury street took place at one o'clock last Thursday, and was wat hed with much interest by a large number of spectators. Astream of boys issued from the window of the top story, and came down like "greased lighting." Some of the rev-erned Fathers tried a trip, greatly to the delight of the boys, who observed most vociferously. A big civilian in a "plug hat" and frock coat also made the voyage, and was applauded to the coho. Two of these escape

have been put up at the Collage, one on the Bleary street front and one in the rear of the building, so that in case of fire two exits would always be available. Upposite each window is attached an iron platform, supported by brackets and with a light wire netting round each. Two vert cal hollow iron shafts pass through the stugings from the roef to the ground. Olrenlar openings are made, which alternate from one side to the other at each succeeding landing, so as to break the alide. In making the descent the shaft is firmly clasped with legs and arms, and the person slides to the next landing ; here he changes to the other side, slides to the next staging and so on to the ground. A constant flow of cold water can be kept in the shafts to keep them coel. It is calcu-lated that the St Mary's Coll ge building could be cleared in five or six minutes. Rev. Father Jones, S. J., is the inventor and patentee of this fire-escape.

#### Claims of the Cierical Party Made in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, April 39 -In the Lower Heuse of izing the Government to retain the revenues the Act to the Supreme Court, but waiting general, local, or party, to annunce in During the debates of last assien he heard pay the interest thereon to the Catholic M. Alice J an, Hermine Bourgeault, Mer to bring in a vote of want of confidence in advance the intention of the Government, ne preminent lawyer ether than Mr. Mc. Church came up for debate. Herr Suttler, Fournier, Eliza Therrien test the habit.

be up next year, and though every organization now in existence should be wiped off the face of the earth in 1893, the coming years will see them reorganiz d again next year, and far more determined to win the reform demanded and fought for through so many years,

## T. V. POWDERLY.

#### Resolutions of Condolence. ACADIA IRON MINES, N.S.,

April 24tn, 1890.

At a special meeting of St. Bridget's So clety, held in their hall, on the 23:d instant, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted and forwarded to Mr. Hugh McLiod and family :

WHEBBAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death thd beloved daughter of our much esseemed brosher Hugh McLeod, and though we humbly partials of that Onristian submission to the Divine Will which should animate as all in those trying ordeals, yet we cannot with hold from him, our afil cted brother, that sincare sympathy which the occasion demands; therefore, be it

Resolved, -That we, the members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinonce and Benevoleut Society, do hereby earnestly proffer in no unmeaning terms our hearifelt condolence to brother Hugh McLeod and his bereaved wife and family in their recent offic ton in the death of his daughter, and notwithstanding our know ledge of the inadequacy of this means of mani-feeting our interest and sympathy for one who has unceasingly labored for the welfare of our Society, as he hav, we tru the and his wife and family will accept these expressions of our fraternal feeling towards them in as great a degree as if couched in a more elab rate and

the minuses of this Society, and a copy be sent Brother Hugh McLeod, and copy forwarded to THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE for insertion.

GEO. OARR, D J. M.DONALD, (Sigaed) PETER A SHERHAN, Committee on Resolutions

#### Took Their Final Vows.

The following lidies have renounced the world by taking the final vows at the Bon Pasteur Convent, His Grace Monsignore Moreau, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, presiding over the touching ceremony ; Miss H. Ar-chambault, in religion Sister Mary Dorothy ; Miss D. Fredette, Sutar Mary of the Holy Oross ; and she Misses Ph lomene Beliel , Sistir M. St. Joseph d'Egypte ; Amabilis Deser res, Sister M St. Bonaventure ; Edouardina Bernard Sister M. St. Bernardin of Seana ; E vina Oote, Sister M. Charity ; R. Anna Slavin, Sister M. St. Anne ; Amande Gaouette, Sister M. St. Habert ; M. Louise Laramee, Sister M. St. Aurelia ; Victoria Gaudreev Sister M. Mathias; Marle Poulin, Sister St. Come, were received.

At the Grey Nunnery on Gay street, His Grace Archhishop Fabre presiding, Sisters Emma Villeneuve, Virginie Bouille, Ed-widge Reseves and Marie Louise Resolves made the three vows of poverty, chastity BEBLIN, April 39 -- In the Lower Heuse of and obedience yesterday. The Misses Marie the Prussian Dict yesterday the bill author. Germanic Dostaler, M. Louise White, Dolphine Giroux, Marie G. Grattan, M. Adaa M. Alice J an, Hermine Bourgeault, Messine

washe of time and energy on the part of the em-ployers to attempt to tight down the idea, for it propical way to the carrying on of the schools will not down. If it is downed this year it will as the people of the Excellent withed them carried on,

#### WHAT EON. MR. LOSS DID.

That continued till about 1885, when the present Minister of Elucation, Ron. G W. Ross, having lookel juto the condition of the French schools, made up his mind that it would be describle to inelat on more or less of English being taught in all these seloods. A regulation was passed at his recommendation in the year Now, bear in mind, that was a long hind before this agitation about French schools areas The first we heard by way of objection or criticism of the Government, s record was very little over a year ago, and this cours was taken by Mr. Ross in the year 18.5. He insisted that Logish should be taught in all the schools. At the beginning of the year 1887 the inspector in the schools of Pr roots and Russell, where there are the greatest number of French schools and where there is in relife and growth of that element than in any other part of the Pro-vince, reported that English was being taught in all the uchols of these united counties with the exception of 27. The same system was pur-sued by ithe Minister, and the inapectors were required to do all that could be done to insist on the teaching of English in all these schools. In the beginning of 1888 the inspector reported' English was taught in all these schools excepts 6. In the beginning of 1889 the report was made to the Minister of Education that Eng lish was being taught in all the schools of these united counties, (Applause,)

#### Dr. Cronin Formally Buried.

CHICAGO, May 4.-The formal interment ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Oronin were held at Oslvary cometery to day. The assemb-lage gathered closely about the grave as the few brief words of the services were spoken by Fathers Muldoon and Toomey. Planks were laid on the sand beside the opening, and after the religious services were over those present passed in double file viewing the casket. When all had passed the ouffin was lowered, and a beavy When stone was put in place, closing the tomb, which was then sealed.

#### The Oolor Line in the Church.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minu., preached to day in St. Augustine's (colored) Ostholis church here to a large congregation of white and colored people. on "Social Equality." He contended that it was the white people who now stood in need of lessons in charity, benevolance, justice and re-ligion aud who had permitted un essonable causes and prejudices to sway He was prepared to say there was no such thing as a color line except in the minds of those whose intellects were clouded by unjust anoning.

If a man could be conscience of all that is

asid of him in his absence he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

DIED.

DONNELLY.-At St. Brigide, Iberville, Que., April 30th, Sarah Anu, third daughter of William Donnelly, E.q , aged 20 years, 1 month and 4 days.



#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 计自己分离 计语言记录的 未来发生

## SOME DAY.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Some days-so many tearful eyes Are watching for thy dawning light ! So many faces toward the skies Are weary of the night !

F 6

So many falling prayers that reel And stagger upward through the storm ; And yearning hands that reach and feel No pressure true and warm !

So many hearts whose crimson wine Is wasted to a purple stain ; And blurred and streaked with drops of brine Upon the lips of pain !

O, come to them-those weary ones I Or, if thou still must bide a while, Make stronger yet the hope that runs Before thy coming smile.

And haste and find them where they wait, Les summer winds blow down that way, And all they long for soon or late, Bring round to them-some day.



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

(By Christine Faber.)

## CHAPTER I.

#### ON THE SEARCH,

In one of the wildest parts of Ireland, where mountain and morass, brush and wood land gave beauty and variety to the scene, a company of her Majesty's soldiers were slow-ly wending their way. It was nearly sunset, and vlowed in the mel-

low sriendor of the dying day, the prospect had all that softened heauty which tou hes the heart with something akin to pathos, even while it wins to enthusiastic admiration. It seemed to have such an effect on the rough, brerzed fellows who were treading their way by the side of the morase, for, from mur-murs at the fate which doemed them to such useless and fatiguing expeditions, and jokes at some of their companions who had been outdone in individual exploits by the rascally Irish, they had become suddenly slient, their eyes wandering from ebject to object of the beantiful scene, and more than one bardened face expressing the softened emotions of a soul long unused to any but lawless impolses. Their leader appeared the most impressed ; his face, more youthful than any of his companions', was unmarked by the lines which Indicate a reckless will and dissolute living, and his stern and piercing eyes had all the cander of a truthful heart.

His whele countenance was aglow from some secret feeling, his step becams slower, and at length, as if overcome by his strange emotion, he paused, and brushing his hand over his forehead, murmured audibly :

"What does it mean-what are these impressions I am trying to recall-are they only parts of a lot dream ?"

Ronsed by a cough from one of hie men. the craving of whose appetite had overmastered his desire to linger on the scene, he abruptly resumed his way, the glow fading from his face and his eyes resuming their stern and piercing expression.

The road began to grow more tortuous and unmarked, the scene itself to become more rack sufficiently to provide for his being wild; night was descending, and even the etern and reticent leader betrayed a little anxiety as he glanced about him to discover, If pessible, some cabin from which he and his i mon might be directed. None appeared in sight, and as he eagorly peered about him. the half suppressed musmurs of his men fell upen his ears.

ivid and eomentic

be no termination to the torthous path, and no more signs of habitation in the wild spot four the influence of the petation to at the bolister-igurney, Captain Dennier and his mer. impatient, and even a litt'e anxieus lest their

\*\*\* \* \* p.

"The efficer, though a man of tried courage, qualled for a moment at the words of his guide. His hand sought the hilt of his sword, and his eyes tried more anxieusly to plerce the gloem of the sight. All the wild stories which he had heard, even over camp-fires in India, of the places of concealment afforded to the Irlah by the very wilderness of their country, and of the lengths to which desperation occasionally drove them, came before himnow. His fears for the instant roused into fancied being a hundred lawless, despairing wretches swooping down from the very bills beside which they were dewn walking, and hurling death to every man of the lit le party. Then also, the disturbed and excited state of the times, owing to those treubles to which Irish grisvances have ever, under some form or other, given being, arose befere him in vivid and distressing plotares. Wild reports of an anticipated genere! Fenian rising had already reached him, and knowing that they were in that very part of the country where the yeung and daring Captain O'Conner secreted his followers in the fastnesses of the mountains, he became each moment more certain of being attacked. Rick of the Hills, a little in advance of the

the soldiers, kept steadily on his way. He seemed so sure of the road, tortuous as it was, that he looked neither to the right nor to the left of him, and only occasionally peered ah

ne path at last became broader and widened into one that appeared to lead into some hamlet or town. The soldiers, relieved from the oppression, gloom, and wildness of the scenes of the last few hours, recovered their spirits, and their leader, recognizing by certain landmarks that the garrison-town was not far distant, ceased to grasp his sword.

They arrived at the barracks, frem one quarter of which as they appreached they could hear the sound of distant revelry. The step of the guard as paced his rounds was lost in the quick, heavy tramp of the approaching band. A halt was demanded, the countereign given by Captain Dannier, and the soldiers, with Rick in their midst, passed within the barracks.

"I am much obliged to you, my man, said the captain, turning to the strange guide as his men were about to file into the guardroom, "and you shall have all that I promis- best of his speech to the young man, and his ed." His eyes turned for a moment as if in flogers played nervously with the ribbon of search of some attendant to whom he might consign Rick, and at that instant a man in civilian dress, who had been standing in an angle of the wall watching the scene with peculiar interest, darted forward and responded as if answer to the efficer's look. " I know something of this man, captain ;

I will take charge of him." "Oh thank you, Carter, then I transfer

bim to you ; you know the ways of the bartreated well, and being permitted to leave when he will ;" and Captain Dennier turned away,

The man addressed as Carter beckoned Rick to follow him. They traversed a long hall until a turn brought them into a narrower and shorter passage, from beyond which came plainly the sounds of uproarleus They were approaching what seemed to be mirth. Here he whe had been addressed as the ruins of some ancient aboey; arches, Carter stopped suddenly, and wheelriches, and narrow peinted windows came ing round upon his companion, just where dimly into sight, their very outlines suggest the light from a pendent lamp brought his d fana onetintly 70117 into distinct view, he bissed rather than said -"You devil's imp, what brings you here ?" Rick shock himself erect, and going so close to the speaker that his breath fanned the latter's countenance, he answored in a tone of mingled passion and defiance : "To watch you, Morty Carter, and to foll word. "You'l never do it ; you and them you're serving shall feel the weight of my fury-1 have sworn it-do you understand ? and I would come from my grave to have revenge on Carroll O'Danoghue." "Spare yourself," retorted Rick, "for you'll fall yourself into the trap you're layin'; you thought to win when you gave the information which set them beyant, making a gesture toward where he had left Captain Dennier's men, "on the search they were after when I met them. But did you succeed ! Have a care, Morty Carter, that your treachery doesn't betray yourself into a worse pit than that you'd dig for those that never harmed you.' The round red face glowering beneath the lamp grew more flerid, and the hands hanging by his side clenched and drew themselves up as if they would have felled the audacious speaker. "What proof have you that I gave "This proof-you were at Carrick Hurley's the other night-you swore to die in the cause you intended to betray, and then yeu came straight here and gave the information which sent Captain Dennier and his men on the search they were after to night, and only the boys were on the watch, the soldiers nell, and it should have come from the presiwould have caught another for than the only one they went to hunt."

expressed it, lengthened itself to what seem- | they here of their recent journey. The clear to every one who know the latter genmajority seemed to be drinking, and it was tleman. Therfore few were surprised when

(1) = (1)

ne one appeared to notice the entrance of Oarter and his companien till the former hid uphered Rick into the indet of one of the impatient, and even a little anxieus lest their impatient, and even a little anxieus lest their wild guide might be playing them false. "Look here, my man," the capials said at "Look here, my man," the capials said at is there of Captain Dennier. The soldiers half is their coups, gazed with anused interest on "Whist !" was the reply, accompanied by a gasture commanding allence, "den't let yeur volce be heard in this place, or maybe your liking." Carter and his companien till the former hid naley groups, and had repeated the instruc-ties of Captain Dennier. The soldiers half a their coups, gazed with anused interest on the uncenth-leaking being introduced to the strange character, said with a tone of your liking." Carter and his companien till the former hid neisy groups, and had repeated the instruc-ties of Captain Dennier. The soldiers half a their coups, gazed with anused interest on the uncenth-leaking being introduced to the strange character, said with a tone of your liking." Carter and his companien till the former hid neisy groups, and had repeated the instruc-ties of Captain Dennier. The soldiers half a their coups, gazed with anused interest on a the asserts, that I am a Clanna Gael man. Let me correct this statement by saying that I never blonged to any secret solery; and as I am sure some, if not all, of his other sweeping and intemperate expressions have no better foundation for truth, I will not allude to them except to asy that hey remind me more of the you ? '

A look of intense disgust passed over Rick's features, and his deep-set eyes glaamed beneath their shaggy brows while he retorted. "And you are one of these Hinglish " mimicking the other, "that didn't ketch us

yet, though you're scenting the country this while back." The half mandlin soldier was notiled by the reply ; rising from his seat, he said in a tone that he streve to render authoritative :

"Look here, yeu feller, be careful how you tpeak to one of her Majesty's soldiers." "Then do you be careful to be civil to

your betters," answered Rick, nothing daunted Oarter, knowing the enteneken and vindig-

tive obsractor of Rick of the Hills, and fearing a quarrel which might result unpleasantly to himself, stepped between the wordy combatants, and with a whisper to the soldier quieted him. He dropped into his seat, but not without a glowering look at Rick and a muttered :

"The next time we meet you shall know what it is to have checked an Euglish soldler." Rick promptly responded : "And the next time we meet may be you'll feel what it is to have insulted an Irishman."

Oarter, now really alarmed, savagely caught Rick und foxed him out of the group. "You imp of the devil, do you want to destroy yoursel', that you are talking in this manner?" but in so low a tone that no one

save Rick heard him. "I want to destroy you," was the whispered reply, "and the evidence that dooms me will twist the hemp for your neck-de you mind that, Morty Carter ?"

Carter did not reply; but, summoning one of the seldiers, bade him prepare a meal for Rick, and afterward assign him a place to aleep.

In an apartment in another portion of the barrack, ectively removed from the soldiera' quarters, Captain Dennier, still in his march-ing attire, and with the dusty marks of his recent expedition not yet removed, stood in respectful attitude before an elderly officer of imposing presence.

The latter was also standing, but he seemed to have assumed the attitude rather in the some decoration upon his person,

"It is exceedingly discreditable, this con-tinued ill success of yours," he said in an irritated tone, " and I warn you to speedily redeem it; nothing could be clearer than the clew with which this fellow Carter furnished you, and he has the most important testimony to bring forward as soon as you capture your prey.

Captain Depnier's face flushed hotly, but he made no reply. "Here am I," continued the senior officer,

"harried over from Eogland to find after all that her Majesty's soldiers are unequal to the task of unearthing a few poor rampant Irishmen, who have more bluster than brains. And here is another dispatch."

He drew toward him one out of a loose packet of papers that lay upon a table, and tendered it to the cartain. The latter read sloud :

bas escaped from penal servitude in Austra-lia, and is supposed to be concealed in or shout Cahirolveen. Let a sufficient number of mean for the total of mean for detailed in the supposed to be concealed in or for the supposed to be concealed in or the supposed to be concealed in or about Cahirolveen. Let a sufficient number of mean for the total of the supposed to be concealed in or for the supposed to be concealed in or the supposed to the suppose of men be detailed to search and guard the place, and let all precautions be taken to prevent the escape of the convict by sea." The captain replaced the paper without a

## DR. O'BEILLY'S REPLY TO FR. MORENNA.

Sr. Louis, April 22. DEAR SIR :- The Associated Press despatch-es from Boston of this morning contain a letter except to say that they remind me more of the ravings of a dissprointed man than of one who dispassionately could discuss a point on which he and others differ. Respectfully, THOMAS O'REILLY.

#### MICHAEL DAVITT'S COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 23. Referring to the reply of Father McKenna late national vice-president of the Irish Nation-al League, to Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, Michael Davist said to day that he attaches no importance whatever to the charges. He said it was unfair to couple O'Reilly's name with the Clan-na-Gael, as he was not a member of that society. Davits further said that it was untrue and a

libel that the members of the Olas-na-Gael were assaultes. All Irishmen in America were humiliated by having charges of this kind made by one class of Irishmen against another class, which was simply done for the purpose of party warfare. Mr. Davitt stated that he does not think the National League is dead or anything like it, if he could judge by the constant large remittances which were being re-

ceived from across the water. Dr. O'Reilly, he considered, had been most untiring and unselfish in his labors in the relief of evicted tenants. Mr. Davist concluded by stating that no president of the League in Accerica worked more earnestly and generously on behalf of Ireland than John Eitzgerald of Nebraska, and that the National League in America rendered enormous service to the CALLAR.

WHAT THE NATIONAL TREASURER SAYS.

With respect to the condition of the League the word of Dr. Charles O'Reilly of Detroit, the National Treasurer, are of the first importance, He says :

"Contributions are not now what they were in 1886, when two general elections were held in England, and I received as high as \$20,000 a day, once forwarding to Mr. Biggar \$100,000 in ten days. Still the contributions which, in spits of the Parnell Commission and other discourage ing things, have been received up to January 1 last since that time show that the League is far from being dead, and financial avidence is strong evidence. The Lesgue is as much alive in 1890 as in 1884. As to the statement regarding the seemingly small amounts given by Michigan and one or two other States, we might point to the great Irish population of Massachusetts and New York as compared with our We give according to our strength.

own. We give according to our scrouged. "The meeting of the executive committee in St. Louis last week," concluded the Doctor, "was one of the most harmonious gatherings." ever attended. It was decided to put forth increased effort in behalf of the Tenants' Defense Fund.'

WHAT THE LEADERS IN IRELAND SAY.

LONDON, April 25.-Nearly all the prominent Irish Nationalists here are opposed to the proposition to call a convention of the National League of America.

Mr. Parnell has not yet received the letter on the subject which was said to have been forwarded by Dr. O'Reilly of St. Louis, and until he has received the letter will say nothlog on the subject. But among his leading colleagues there is a feeling that the present would be an inopportune moment to summon the convention

Opinions expressed by John Dillon about the state of the organization in America do not tally with the statement alleged to be made in Dr. O'Reilly's letter, to the effect that the National League is moribund.

## Two of a Kind.

The Ontario Conservative party and the Equal Rights men are working hand and glove. We find Mr. Robert Birmingham, obief organizer of the Term method in the Construction of the Station Stati obief organizer of the Tory party in Onterio. working with the Conservatives of Peel in favor of the nomination of the notorious James L. Hughes, | The same Mr. Birming-ham, with the authority of Mr. Mered th, in favor of Mr. Cleudenan, antiter Equal Righter in West Peterberough, was a snick and thin supporter of Meredith in the Leg-is nominated as an Equal Righter, is will-ing to retire if a Conservative is nominated —which shows that he locks upon the twe parties as equal by intelerant. Mr. Shaw, the Equal Rights candidate for Centre Bruce was a faithful fellower of the Try Chieftian is the House of Commons from 1879 to 1882 Birds of a feather.—Equal Righter, and Ontarie Teries—flack together.—Kingston Freeman favor of Mr. Clendenan, anthrer Equal

The Abbe Batifol, of Paris, has just discover-ed in a manuscript in the National Library the Greek original of the apocryphal "Ascensio Isais," which was only known from the Ethiopic version edited ty Professor Difmann. The Abbe proposes to publish this Greek sext in one of the *fascuti* of his "Studia Patristica," the first of which contains the "Prayers of Asenith,"

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A few steps farther, and the broken remains of ancient tombs strewed their way, while the dense lyy that in some places entirely covered the moldering structure, imparted a weird and supernatural aspect to the scene.

Suddenly there emerged from behind the breken remnant of a wall which was once Kerry a strange-looking form; bounding for. "You'll ward until it reached the side of the officer in command, it gave a cry so wild that every man of the little detachment was brought to a sudden and somewhat alarmed halt.

The form was that of a man of medium, elender stature, and a head much sunken between high, drooping shoulders ; it was clothed in such gretesque garb, and the countenance expressed so much stupid bewilderment. that even the stern leader was provoked to a smile.

"Who are you ?" he asked.

"Eyeh !" was the reply, accompanied by an Idietic rolling of the head.

Presuming that the strange being might be deaf, the officer repeated his question,

The man shook back the oparse hair that hung almost over his eyes, and stood erect.

" Is it who I am you're askin'? maybe it would be manners to tell me who ye are, speaker. "What proof have saein' that ye den't belong to this part of the information ?" he bissed. country at all."

Willing to humor the singular being for the aske of being guided perhaps to their destina-

tion by him, the officer replied : "Well, my man, we are a part of her Majesty's — Regiment, sent to Ireland to keep the peace between the Fenians and the queen's leyal subjects. We have happened te get in this confeunded spot to-night hecause we have less our way ; if you will lead us back to the garrison at Tralee you shall be well rewarded.

"With what ?" and the comically stupid look accompanying the question again provoked the efficer's smile.

dou will like as well, or better, a glass of good whisky." "I dun na," was the reply, " mebbe lt's

wanting me to turn informer you'd be when you'd get me into your clutches."

" No," was the answer, " that shall lie with yourself; if you have information which is of use to her Msjesty's government and wish to tell it, you shall be well paid for it ; but if you do not choose to do so you shall be free to leave us when you will, only guide us -out of here."

The stranger still hesitated, gazing at each in turn of the men, who had somewhat fer-gettan their fatigue and their anxiety to reach their quarters, in the interest and amusement afforded by this novel scene.

"Will you pledge me your word of honor, then, that you will de me no harrum, neither now nor again ?" he said at last, turning his eyes full upon his questioner, and extending a brown, knotty and horny hand. Captain Dennier of her Majesty's ---, shrunk a little from the profiered grasp ; his fastidious taste and innate haughtiness could hardly yield to is the dose contact with the being before him, it can whence the laughter proceeded; it was a second or two before he suffered a large, irregularly, shaped apartment, bis own own aristocratic, shapely hand to lie against the walls of which, on weeden in the herny palm.

in the hermy paim. "It's to the garrisen you want to go," purmed the strange man; well this is the road to Ardfert, and Tralec is a good five miles beyant—but follow me and I'll have yen there in no time, or my name is not Rick of the strange man; well this is the soldiers themselves were dispersed in groups, miles beyant—but follow me and I'll have of the strange man; well this is the soldiers themselves were dispersed in groups, miles beyant—but follow me and I'll have of the Hill's," Rick's " no time" as he had their companions by certain marks which soldiers themselves were dispersed in groups, the read places were dispersed in groups, miles beyant—but follow me and I'll have of the Hill's," Rick's " no time" as he had their companions by certain marks which their companions by certain marks which the National League in America was at once of the Mathematica method in the National League in America was at once of the Mathematica method in the National League in America was at once of the strange man; well the state of the strange man is not been diverged and until now the public knew nothing about the and almost every medical practioner in the of the National League in America was at once of the strange man; well the state of the strange man is not been diverged and until now the public knew nothing about the and almost every medical practioner in the of the National League in America was at once of the strange man is and the strange man is and almost every medical practioner in the of the strange man; well the strange man is and the strange man is a strange man

"What do you mean ?" said Carter.

" I mean that Carroll O'Doneghue would have been in their clutches but for the watch of the boys."

Oarter staggered against the wall, his face

"Yes, here to bring you to an account," pursued Rick, striding to him ; "here to see that justice is done to the innocent beings you would rob ; here to give the lie to your actions. What have you to say now, Merty Carter ?"

"This," said the latter, straightening himself, and seeming to recover his previous arro-gant manner : "I shall be as a hound upon gant manner : "I shall be as a hound upon Carroll O'Doneghue's track-I shall unearth him, though he were hidden miles under ground, and I shall hunt him to his death." The sounds of mirth each moment more continuous and prolonged, now swelled into shouts of laughter, which a suddenly opened door sent with startling distinctness to the ears of the two angry speakers, and fears of some unbidden spectator coming upon the scene made both men anxious to withdraw. Warned by approaching steps, Carter turned

in the direction of the bolsterous merriment, closely followed by Rick. In a moment both menwere within the canshelves, stood various pewter mugs and quar-ter pitchers, while about the room in scatter-

"You must be ready, sir, to undertake that expedition to-morrow," said the senior officer.

A bow of assent was the reply. "And let it be your effort to cover by Its success your failure of day.'

With a wave of his hand he dismissed the oung man, and throwing himself into a chair, turned wearly to the packet of papers lying before him.

(To be continued.)

#### NOT A MEMBER OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

Father McKenna's Letter Draws Out Interesting Replics.

Itlahmen in America, a leader in his profes-sion and a man of high social standing in St. Louis, was selected as the proper person to write to John D.llon, M.P., on the condition of the League in America. This was an irregular proceeding. If any address was in order it ought to have been sent to Mr. Par-Ave Maria. dent of the League in America, or frem the whole Executive Committee. But the irre

gularity was overlooked on account of the high character of the gentleman selected to write.

The first word of eppealtion came in a surprising manner from a respected New oked the efficer's smille. "With a good supper, and perhaps what ou will like as well, er better, a glass of bod whisky." "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" "Under the second place in the land — good God 1" vice-president.

#### FATHER M'KENNA'S LETTER.

Father McKenna's letter was given to the Associated Press as follows:

Dr. O'Reilly, of St. Louis, sent a letter last week to John Dillon, M.P., sgainst which I wish to protest. I write this, then, in order to protest against the spirit and letter of his writing. I do this for more reasons than one. In the first place ha is a Clan-na-Gael man. I am not and never have been, although the Clan has wished to make it appear that I was one. I do

wished to make it appear that I was one. I do not believe in their methods. Secondly, Dr. O'Reilly states what is false when he talks about the delegates of last week assembling from "every State within the United States." There were no delegates pre-sent from "every State within the United States." The National League has no existence is this country at the present imp. in this country at the present time.

In conclusion, I have always remarked that the States "of the United States" which con-tribute the least-like Missouri and Illinois and Michigan-light Michigan-always dictate the policy of the League.

For one, I will not submit to such a leader ship of assassins, and, like Mr. McOaffrey, of Philadelphia, I publicity resign my position.

press on you that the necessity just now for calling a convention is pressing, as the present organization in this country is moriband." How he was Converted.

An interesting story is teld of the conversion of Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of London Punch. Mr. Burnand was without re-ligion ; according to his own account he had never given the subject serious thought. What he did give serious thought to, however, was his humorous work in Punch. He was always on the lookcut for "matarial." One day he found the "Confessions of St. Augus-tine" on a book stall; he bought it, and took it to the Punch office in hope of finding a jeke in it. There an Anglican bishop, who came to visit the facetious editor, saw it. He concluded that Mr. Barnand was on the way to Rome, or why should he read St. Augus-tine ? "Have you really considered the step you are about to take ?" he asked solemnly. "Very carefully," answered the At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League, in St. Louis, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of that city, one of the best known and most respected is a lading to his projected irreverence. "Wel?," said the bishop, "come to me to-morrow and I will show you reasons against it." Burnand went, and the bishop explain-it." A cultar stilled to him. "I shall ed the Anglican attitude to him. "I shall now show you how weak the Koman position is," added the prelate. Burnand thanked him, but said he thought he had better go to Cardinal Newman for the "Reman position, He saw the Cardinal for the first time, and this was the beginning of his conversion,-



BUT ONE NIGHT CHIGAGO TO DENVER.

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covered one of the patient's kidneys was diseased but the other was perfectly healthy, It was decided to perform an operation on the man and remove the diseased kidney. The surgical operation as far as expessing the kidney was successfully performed, but the dector on whem develved the duty of removing the diseased kidney made the dreadful blunder of removing the one which was per-fectly seund. The mistake was not discovered until it was too late to rectify it and the man was left with the bad kidney, while the good one was taken from him. As a result of this bungle the patient died a few days



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 Took the Wrong Kidney.
 HAMILTON, Ont., April 30.—The story of a bungling job which coornerd at the City hear pitat seme time age has just leaked ont. A man went to the heapital some menths since auffering from an internal treuble, and when a diagnosis of the case was made it was discovered one of the patient's kidneys was discovered one o

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency." writes G: A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. MR. McCLINOHY, Thesealon, cured of rhoumabism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file.

Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina,

Acting will cure diseases of the eye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00-Certain Cure.



ior.

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Master Key. Every breast a corner holds, Pure as on its natal day ; Though by sin and sorrow's folds Hidden from the world away.

Server and the

PALYAN STAT

Through the callous crust of years, Reaching to the tender part, Home's sweet name will start the tears, And unlock the secret heart. -Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Appearance of a Woman's Foot,

Os the principle that "All's well that ends well," the appearance of a woman's foot is of supreme importance. Treat your shoes ten derly. Have one pair sacred to rainy weather. for rubbers ruin fine leather. Avoid varaish and blacking of all Finds, and substitute vaseline. First, rub your shoes with a piece of old, black silk, then apply the vaseline with a soft, black kid glove. If you insist on your dressmaker facing your gowns with velves or velveteen instead of braid, you will lessen your shosmaker's bills and be saved from the buttins come off don't bunt up old shoes and in a card of shining black beauties, and have them ready for emergencies. One old button spoils the style of a shoe. Guitirs are charitable things and cover a multitude of defects. Half-worn boots will last a long time under their kindly protection. Now is a good time pairfor one dollar and sixty-five cents. Tosaves | pend the long ties of blue ribbon. your evening shoes and slippers invest in a pair of white fisece-lined artic boots, which will cost two dollars, but save ten times that amount in carriage hire and medicine, not to mention the shoes themselves. After removing your shoes put them in a correct position by pulling up the uppers and lapping the flop ever and fastening one or two buttons. Then pluch the instep down to the the, bringing the fullness up instead of allowing it to sag down into the slovenly breadth of half-worn foot gear. A boot that is kicked off and left te lie where it fasts, or is thrown into the closet, will soon lose shape and gloss. -- Helen Jay.

#### Choosing a Sweetheart.

Choose your sweetheart carefully, wisely and stenderly, my dear girls, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. Remember he is to be more than even this to you some day-he is to be your husband, for surely you are net one of the girls who have a sweetheart here, and one there, and gives a little love to this one and a litil to that one, until when the real one appears the perfect bloom is gone from the peach and she cannot give him what h) offers her. You have an instinct that tells yen that this big, good-looking fallow has come sweet least ng, and that that is the time for you to study him a little bit. Think out if his temper and yours are certain to agree well together ; think if his tastes and yours are alike, or if they can grow to be so, for you know, lit's women, if you want to be happy In your marriage life, you must learn the great and wonderful virtis of adaptabil ty. You must choose your sweetheart as you de a now gown, so that he will wear well; but you want him for longer than a wint r ; he must last through the long summer days and through the winter ones, and before you put your hand in his and tell him that you are wilng to fight out the battle of life together, think it all over well and remember that you are choosing your sweetheart not for a day or a year, but for all through life and, please Gid, if you love each other enough, for alt r death.

#### What to Teach Young Women.

A mother writes to me: "What shall I

desirable for travelling dresses. Rosebury woolens are in neutral colors, with Persian designs forming disgonal stripes, so that, though made straight, they give the fashionable bias effict. Some of the India wools srabeiques or embossed work in Moorish or Greek devices,

A lovely costume is in resida bunting and beliotrope faille, a color combination much affacted this acason; the bunting has a narrow ribbon border showing stripes in Persian oolor, in which the green and purple pre-dow last: a there are saah ends of the fallie fail ng on each side of the back drapery quite to the foot, edged all round with a narrow details of the execution shall be published. on ten acros than on one. Concentrate your passementerie, as are also the arm-holes and cellar ; vests of folds of the bunting showing the bordering between, and gigot alcoves, of the bunting to the elbow, from there to the wrist of the faille, trimmed with several rows of bordering.

#### Three Stylish Spring Bonnets.

P.1, blue and black is the favorit ; combination in hats and bonnets of the latest importat on ; here are three of them :-

A wide-brimmed hat of shirred lace. turned up at the back with an exquisit, bow of palpurple blemish on the instep caused by the the gros-grain ribbon, in the centre of which mevements of the skirts in walking. When is a thuy how of hisk velvet ribbon; drooping from this, all over the crown, are bunches use the shabby buttons, but invest five cents | of pale blue swe t peas, with black velvet bow on the brim in front.

A Marie Stuart capote is of black braid, with fine wreath of pale forget-me-nots under the edge all round ; a pert-looking bow, of pale blue gros-grain ribbon, stands on one side of the pointed front ; there is a smaller bow to buy them, and in most shops you can get a | or knet of ribbon at the back, from which de-

> A hat with projecting brim, narrow at the back, is of black open-work braid ; the brim | principal breeds : is faced with shirred pale blue creps; the crowns is of black point d esprit over a puff of pale blue ; at the back is artistically arranged a bunch of beautiful, nodding, pale blue t ps, from which depends a scarf, of the point d'esprit, a yard and a half long, to be wound -bout the neck and fastened on the left shoulder.

#### Buying a Wedding Troussean.

In buying a trousseau I advise every young woman to commence with underwear, gloves, aboes, hosiery and such articles as do not change much in a year, while the hats and gowns should be the last selected, as then one is more apt to have the latest styles. Too many gowns for one's position in society, and t to few pieces of underwear, etc., is better r versed. It is customary for a bride to provide table and bed-linen and all toweling necessary for her prospective home ; but this part of the outfit I do not include in my present list. If the bride, to be, can save a trifls in the buying of her wardrobe, she will find tist a small sum is convenient to have to expend in pretty things for her new home, which cannot rightly be included with the furniture. In furnishing a home it is a wise 1,100 to 1,300 los. at three years, or often the hitchen first, then bed-much less, cannot be raised and fed with rooms, dising room, and lastly the parlor; profit. Well-bred steers, weighing from 500 rooms, dising-room, and lastly the parlor; for one may do without many things in a parlor, but "where is the man who will do without dining ? '- Emma M. Hooper.

## DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

#### CAUSES OF THE MISSISSIPI FLOODS.

The writer sums up here the points which he has endeavord to make clear : that the freshet of the Mississipi River and its important tributaries are not due to the melting of winter snows ; that since the upper Mississipi valley freabet occurs as late as April and the floods of the Missouri occur in June and July, and further, as both of these rivers are as a low stage during February and March, teach my daughters ?" This one important they cannot and do not materially contribute and tremendous fact, my sister :- That there to the floods of the lower Mississipl, which is no happiness in this world for an icla osour in late March and early April; that if woman. It may be with hand, it may be all the water in the upper Mississipi and with brain, it may be with fort; but work lawer Missouri rivers was impounded leaving she must, or be wretched forever. The little St. Luis a city on a dry creek, the floods of Inwer Missouri rivers was impounded, leaving the lawer Mississipi river would none the less continue ; that the floods in the central Mississipi vsley, between Calro and Red River lunding, could not be materially smellorst d by increasing the number of out-lets into the Gulf below Rod river landing, since, as the outflow measurements show, the Mississipi river is unable to carry bank-full the flood which pours by Vicksburg in treshet years ; that the floods in the Missisaid valley below the mouth of the Red river are, in a measure, distinctive floods, and that their treatment must be individual, as they are somewhat independent of the central Mississipi vallay, where the flood periods are much prol nged beyond their prevalence in the delta region. In fact, any method which facreases the flow of the river or the rapid discharge of water from the Mississipi vallay above Vickeburg must inure to the disadvantage of the delts country. On the other hand the augmenting of the flow of water in the that work of any kind, when necessary, is a d l a country can only incident illy and slight ly ameliorate the flood conditions of the control Mississipi region.-Gen. A.W. Greely In North American Review for May.

of the certain and instantaneous life-destroy. Bulletin, that no one food known will either ing power of electricity than the makers and bring or keep a dow up to her best work in

factory.

that the Auburn prisen officials have decided to admit representatives of the press associ-

that the first German Cathelio church to be | concentrate your crops without lessening the lighted elect loally is the Strassburg Cathedral. Are lights have been used outside with grand effect and inside with incandescent lamps. It was feared that the electric light would spoil the dim religious aspect, but the interior, as a whole, is said to be highly satis-

# FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BEST BREED OF CATTLE,

This is a question often asked, and as eften answered in one way or other by the parti-sans of different breeds. The experiment stations have sought to dec'de the question by feeding experiment; and wh.13 they have not reached positive conclusions they have to reached positive conclusions they have the farm lands of New England are much at least drawn some inferences that will be super or to most western prairie land. Easy of value. Prof. Johnson of the Michigan (tiliage is it i chief superiority, while for en Agricultural college gives the following as durance and easy renewal, the valley land of his conclusions after testing most of the a hill country are, and always will be super-

1. The experiments seem to indicate that there is but little difference in the cost per pound of raising steers of the different breeds under the same conditions. The superiority of the beef lies in the early maturing qualities which enables the feeder to tarn them cff well ripened, at two instead of three years. 2 That calves brought up on the pail, when

properly fed, will make as much growth and be equally as valuable for feeding as if they wore allowed to suck their dams.

3. That there is likely to be a wide margin of difference between the judgments of the feeder, the butcher, and the consumer, when they pass upon the bullock in the live classes. in the carcass competitions as well as in the testing of the edible qualities of the meat. 4. That the prejudice resulting from a lack of information may be, too oftin is, the basis of our estimates of the comparative value of the breeds

The early maturing breeds may be kept until ripe, thus lessoning the value of the carcass for the consumer.

6. The lesson is very emphatically taught that all average native steers, weighing from to S00 lbs. more at the sime age, may. The value of good blood for beef production cannot, then, he overestimated. It only can with good care and skilful feiding, in these and with the present markets, bridge the margin bet veen loss and profit for the grower and feeder.

7. That the quality of beef produced by a combined grain ration, in which wheat, bran, oats and some oil meal form the principal part, is preferable to that produced by a corn ration exclusively. I believe these animals would have had a much less percentage of meat valuable to butcher and consumer if corn had entered largely into their grain ration.

S. The lesson is plainly taught that early maturing breeds may be sold with most profit, perhaps in one year, if pushed from the start. The cost per pound of production is [farm; jut nobody; that was all. Fidelity greatly increased with each succeeding year. is the only true test; for it is the only one Certainly under most favorable conditions that can be universally applied. Perhaps it they should reach the limit of profit at from is not as much the parent is it is outsiders 0 months at latest. This isv ha modi

handlers of electrical apparatus; but they butter-making. Short fine, nut it one grass deplore the progress of this enactment which is as good or better than any other one thing. is liable to cause exaggerated and needless but the best of grass needs to be reinforced have borders in lovely oriental effects, in high alarm. The electrician who instructed and by more or less of grain. So the very best and low velief, shaded alk and cut velvet in assisted the law makers has been conceivable ration of grain needs to be reinthoroughly scored by the electrical forced by grass or some other succeilent forced, press, and by the fraternity at such as good corn sil.ge. large he is looked upon as a Tipperary Cultivate less land, if your manure heap is man looks upon an "informer." It is said small. There is just as much look of judg-

small. 'There is just as much look of judgment in endeavoring to cover ten acres with the manure that should go on one acre, as in on ten acres than on one. Concentrate your The Electrical World of the 5th Inst. says | labor, concentrate your manure, and you may quantity.

Food values and analyses are well enough, but the farmer who keeps a sharp eye on his stock, and notes the appetite of each animel, will know more about how to feed and what to give them than all the learned "professors" In the country. We do not mean to infer that the tables of feeding values are useless, or that the efferts of scientists are futile, but animals differ in characteristics, and the only way to know is by practical observation.

Dr. Heskins well mays : "How completily has the idea of the inexhaustible nature of the soils of the level West been exploded ! Dentally, by main of person, at the only of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be discussed as should be directed as above. The wash of the hills and the overflow

of the streams are a perpetual renewal which the prairies can never enjoy. 'We will lift up our eyes to the hills, whence cometh our help,'"

The skin of the potato is a layer of cork cells, and when injured it heals by the formation of a new layer of cork. When the tuber grows in water, or in a wet soil, the cork layer thickens at various points. producing many little warts on the surface and ren dering the cuticle less resistant of decay. If the excess of water continues for a considerable time decay acts in and the starch and tissues of the tuber become discolored. But if the decay is arrested the cark layer forms

between the decayed and healthy parts and the potato is "scabby," The trouble is, therefore, the result of excessive moisture from a wet sell or wet weather.

Spasmodic salting is all wrong for any animal and especially for horses. 1: may cause colic and often does. The horse ca s too much sait at a time, is only salted now and then, and when this is the case, the coals of the stomach are irritated and congestion takes place, and excessive thirt The horse FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, then drinks too much and a chill follows, and For Integrity of the Brawings, and this makes more congestion, and inflammation may follow, and celic and a set back, if not doath. What is the use of such doings ? It is just as easy and easier to be more scullble and to keep sait before the horse all the time and then it will partake se directed by

all its instincts, and only a lick will be est in. Prepare the horse for the constant supply by piving it a little every day for a week, and them no harm will come. - Farm Journal.

Teach Boys Sense.

Let us stop teaching boys that their caroers will be failures unless they become rich or famous, and that life consists of it miracles. There are higher positions in your square milt than the Presidency of the United Stat.s. The best part of history is not written at all. Your father, on whose memory PIERRELANCEX, Pres. State National Bank. you love to dwell, was not known beyond the





THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Imparities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtasation, Encryating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillul pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Hus-trative Prospectuse Free, if you apply now. The distinguished anthor, Win. II. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLID AND JEWEILARD MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERRYOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILATY, D. L'arker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, could dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE FEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

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Should keep a hox of MCGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. At an Anti-Bilious Pill, they enunot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per box.

## INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED:



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Rducational and Charitable surposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming nonular vote.

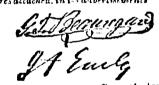
whelming popular vote. Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place

Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place to each of the other fee months of the year, and are alt deawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

For Integrity of its Brawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

#### Attented as follows :

"We do hereby vertify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and South Annual Drawing, of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings them shows, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we autherize the Company to use this certificale, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisen



We the undersion -d Hanks and Bankers will pay all Praces drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which way be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisla 18 Nat'l Bk

Constitutioners.

A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOMN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

#### MARRIED.

ALLEN-WALLACE-April 7, at St. Mary's Church Athlune. Thomas Allen, Bank of Ire-land, Maryboro' son of Richard P. Allen, Pall Mall, London, to Ellen Mary, youngest doughter of the late William Wallace, solicitor, Athlone.

Cubr, Athloug. Bowgs-FillZGORGE-April 10, at the Pariab Ohnrch, Clontarf, Dublin, Henry Cole Bowen, E q., M.A. J P., barrister-at-law, of Bowen's Court, to Fiorence Isabelle, daughter of the late Filzgeorge, J P., of Mount Femple, co. Dublin.

Dublin. DEVERSUX-HUGHES-April 7, at St. Mary's Cadogan striet, Dublin, by the Rev. David Dewer, Nicholas Devereux, eldest son of the late Laurence Devereux, of Rocklands Cot-tage, Wexford, to Annie, only daughter of F. D. Hugtes.

KIRBY-MCGREAL-April 8, at the R. C. Oburch, Wesport John Kirby, Head Con-stable R. I. Con tabulary, Wesport, to Mary second daughter of John McGreal, Bridge street, Westport.

Power-Conuert-April 6. at St. Olaf's Church, Wat rford, Robert J. Power of Londen, to Eliza J. Corlett, eldest daughter of Jo-eph Corlett, Waterford.

WILLIAMSON-MCCULLCCH-April 9, at St. Thoma's Crurch, Dublin, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Williamson, Dundalk, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. McCul-loch, of Mount Heilly, Dundalk.

#### DIED.

BRENNAN-March 31, at his residence, Oloh-logue, Camolin, after a short ill gess, James

Brennan, aged 60 years, Bassy-April 8, Richard Barry, at his residence, Currabegh House, Kilmurry, county Cork.

BINCHY-April 7, ab Charleville, co. Cork, Owen

Binchy, aged 65 years.
 BURK-April 4, Mary, wife of Thomas Burka, Weighmaster, Castleieland, co. Kerry.
 CRONIN-April 11, at the North Infirmary, Cork, Denis Oronin, Inchirabilly, second son-of Richard Cronin, Scart, aged 52 years.
 CONTRACTOR AND A Contract of the Second son-of Richard Cronin, Scart, aged 52 years.

CONTRILIO-April 5, Mr. Patrick Costello, 4 Castle st., Nenagh, aged 49 years. CLEART-April 1, at Mill road, Ennis, John

Chary, aged 60 years, late Assistant Secre-tary to the Grand Jury of the co. Olare. DALY-April 11, at her residence, 61 Glasthule road, Kingatown, Mary, the beloved child of

Patrick and Mary Daly. DELANEY - April 11, Patrick Delaney, 21 Palm-

erston place, Broadstone, Dublin, at the ad-vanced age of 56 years.

EARL-March 26, at Monamolin, co. Wexford,

Edward Earl, aged 85 years. EDMONDS-April 6, at 2 Clonturk avenue, Drumcen 'ra, Daulin, John M. Edmonds,

Drumeen 'ra, Duolin, John M. Edmonds, aged 85 years. FARY-April 10, aŭ her residence, Shronsbehy, Banter, co. Cork, Ellen Faby, wife of the late John Faby. FOLLENUS-April 7, aŭ her residence, Rush, county Dublin, Mrs. Ann Follenus. GILLIGAN-April 6, aŭ his residence, Kilbride,

county Cavan, Mr. Wm. Gilligan, at an acvanced are. GBAY-April 5, at Lis residence, Mullinaghtar,

CIRK - Applie, & Largestance, Mithingkesr, Urnnard, county Loogford, the Rev. James Groy, P.J., aged S5 years. GROAN-April 9, at her residence, SS Magda-lene street, Drogheda, after a lingering ill-ness, Mrs. Ellen Grogan. HANTING Augl 1, at her residence, G Discourse.

HASKINS-April 11, at her residence, 9 Pleasant street, Dublin, Alice, wife of William Has-kins.

kins. KAVANAGH-April 7. at her residence, Money-KAVANAGH - April 7. at her residence, Money-Rarrow, county Wexford, Anne, wife of Michael Kavanagh. KENNY-April 11. at Knocklong, county hamerick, Rev. Patrick Kenny, C.C., after a brief illegas.

Limerek, Rev. Patrick Keuny, C.C., after a brief illness.
 KERCS - April 10, at Leichip, Mrs. Mary Teresa, Keely, wildow of Mr. Peter Keely, late of Hill Farm, Leixlip.
 KERCE-April 5, at her residence, Weavers' square, Dublin, Mary, wildof Michael Kehoe, and eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Byrne, Namicon B. B. Mator.

New own, Belytore, New own, Belytore, KAVANAGH-April 9, at her residence, Warf Tavero, East road, Dablin, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Garrett Kavanagh,

LACY-April 5, at his residence, Clone, county Wexford, Mr. Lacy. Wexford, Mr Lacy. LYNCH-April 7, av her residence, Virginia. county Cavan, Mrs. Bridget Lynch, aged 76 YOU'S. LETWINGE-A6 12 Vincent street, South Circular road, Dublin. Theresa, wife of Williams Ledwidge, ag at 66 years. Monussey-April 2, at the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, in the thirty-second year of her religions profession, Sister Mary Augustino MURPHY-February 21, at his residence, En-MURPHY-February 21, at his residence, En-tancia San Marien, Salto, Buanos Ayres, William Murphy, after a few days' illness,

girls of our familles must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, filth, s'xth, seventh, tenth, fiftleth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be how, under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of them. selver, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. It is inhuman and ornel for any father or mother who pass their daughters into womanhood having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Madame de Stael said "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facil ty in tin occupations, in any one of which I could make a liveliheod." We should teach our daughters oredit and honor to them. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be in finient when the mothor and father toll their lives away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the wash-tub. It is as honorably to sweep house, make beds or trim hats, as it is to twist a wat h-chain or embroider a alipper.-Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

#### How to Cure a Headache.

Dyspeptic or billious headache is very common, and it seems to me, it is the headache which is most easily traceable to its cause and most readily avoided without medicine.

Every one who has ever suffered from it knows, as well as I can tell them, the cause and remedy. It is the old story of appetite, indulgence and punishment.

It yes wish to know my advice as te curing bilious headache, I say-Don't get it. Est such food as agrees with you; be temperate in all things, and he as regular as clock work about your habits. In the case of young people this headache can always be traced to some error in diet-as rich lood in immoderate quantity, eating at unreasonable or unusual hours, drinking wine er beer, etc. -and it readily gives way to an emetic and aleep. Almost any emetic will do-ipecae er aulphate of zinc. In the case of elderly persens, however, the headaches, although less acute, are apt to be more tedious and more exhausting. Rust in bed, cold applications to the head, and some purgative medicine so as to operate in the morning, will usually effect a cure.

#### Some New Spring Tollettes

Beautiful, soft woolen fabrics never had anch vogue as is given them now. Net alone are they chosen for atcest and hence wear, but for the ball-room also are the clingin draperies chosen. Indeed never before was wool so triumphant over every other materlal.

Gowns of soft wool fabrics will be worn all summer at seaside and mountain resorts,

In addition to the Venetian wool fabrics, chalreitis, buntings, henrictias, chuddabs, etc., there are many new weaves, Piceadilly woolens have an embré ef-

wool are outlined with bands of bengsl ne.

#### THE FARTH IN DANGER.

Prof. Joseph F. Jones answers, in a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly, the question, "Is it safe to drill the earth too The professor assumes the easta to much ?" be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous sub-stance, called by us natural gas, and he thinks | pollen from flower to flower. thus fertilizing that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. He compares the earth t) a balloon fluated and kept distended by the gas in its interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the orust to collapse, affect the metion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall in pieces

Another writer thinks that drilling should be prohibited by stringent laws. He too thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of 1,200 feat or 1,500 feet, and flopped ever like a panoske, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come down, filling the Oato and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever.

S:ill another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telsphenes and delicate thermometers, and he announces startling disoveries. He distinguishes sounds like the bolling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath the Ohio and Indiana gas field the temperature of the east Is 3 500 °

The scient'st says an immense cavity exists. and that here the gas is stored, that a mile below the bottem of the cavity is a mass of rearing, seething fiame, which is gradually eating into the rock floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, and a terrific explosion will ensue.

#### NOTES.

Notwithstuding the many and vigorous protests made by American electricians, who emphatically object to such an ignoble use of foot. Carnivan stripes of soft English their pet force, it seems certain that the New York electrical execution law will be put into Meltons and French washing cheviet; are effect next week. No one is more fully aware after the best cow feed, says the Jersey McKeesport (Pa.) News, February 28.

fied in ordinary feeding by the fact that the yearling steer will need more expensive food than older ones. The latter will consume more rough fodder profitably than the former.

9. That the largest per cent of dressed to live weight does not always indicate the best life. quality of meat, nor the most profitable carcase for the dealer or consumer. So that the commonly received epinion that the steer that shrinks least in killing is the best for the butcher must be more or less modified by other conditions.-[National Stockman and Farmar.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT BEEKEEPING.

Attention is called in a bulletin from the Rhode Island Experiment Station to the "decision of the supreme court of Arkansas as to the unconstitutional.t/ of prohibiting beekeeping; also to laws lately passed in Germany which give all land owners the privilege of keeping bees anywhere, promise protection by civil right and law, as well as punish the destruction of bees by poison or any other way. No one need refrain from keeping bees on account af opposition due to ignorance, fear, jualousy or the lli-will of his neighbors, though all reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent accident." Q 10tations from crop and other reports of the United States Department are given to show the importance of this industry. The value of bees as honey and wax producers is pollen from flower to flower, thus fertilizing and causing the fruit to set and mature, is censidered, and many opinions and facts presented. The desirability of the cross fertilization of flowers and the aid rendered by insect; in this work is shown, as well as the mest important fruit and vegetable crops dependent upon insect visits. The question as to whother bees injure fruit is presented; the opinion of the Government Entomologist that they de net, and an account of the experi-ments carried out under his direction to settle the matter, are given. The views of also given,

#### GOOD MILE.

There are many differences of epision regarding what constitutes good milk, At creameries they use the lactometer, etc., as a dictater, when it should be used only as a guide, as the chemist can prepare counterfelt milk, resembling the original in appear-ance only that the lactemeter will pass as good, even above the average, but chemical analysis will detect at once, hence is the only infallible criterien of a pure article. The results of two hundred samples analyzed give the following average component parts of geed milk :

	Water	840	parts
	Milk sugar	45	- 66
	Oil (butter	40	64
	Caseine (curd)	40	61
•	Phoaphate of lime	17	61
1	Chloride potessium	ġ	61
i	Phosphate magnesia	- 4	44
	Soda (free)	ā	61
.	Chloride codium («alt)	ž	66
!	-		
	In every	,000	61
	Notes.	-	

We cannot tee often repeat to inquirers | time the check for the amount duly arrived.

ewspapers that with tiese erroneous ideas. But, however they get them, far too many have them. They jump at the " big prizes " and fail. where a leaser aim might be reached But, after all, it may be in this way that the unduly ambitious can learn the lesson of

Infact

#### Lesson the Water Drops Taught.

A little Spanish boy, wearled with the drudgery of learning, ran away from school. As the sun grew hot, he sat down to rest beside a spring that gushed from a rock. While reclining in the shade, he not ced that the constant dropping of the water had scooped a hole in a hard stone beneath. " If the light drops can, by continual failing, accomplish so hard a task," he thought, "surely by con-stant effort I can overcome my unwillingness to learn." He returned to school, persevered in his studies, and became famous in after years as a great saint and doctor of the Spanish Church.-St. Isidore, of Seville.

#### The Wardrobe of Queen Bess.

An inventory taken in the year 1600 of the wardrobe of Qaeen Elizabeth enables us to estimate the sumptuous attire with which the virgin queen at once delighted and astonished her subjects. She had at the date named 99 robes, 126 kirtles, 269 gowns (round loose and French), 136 foreparts, 125 petticoats, 27 fune,96 cloake,83 saveguards, 85 doublets and 18 Ian mantles.

Her gowns were of the richest and costliest materials-purple, gold tissue, crimson, satin, cloth of gold, cloth of sliver, white velvet, cloth and sating of dove celor, drake color, horse flash color, and a very popular color adaptability of the bee to the flywers of the known in those old times as "lady blush." Some of the queen's dresses are worthy of special note, says the London Lady. A frock of eliver cleth, checkered with red slik like bird's eyes, with demi-sleeves, a cut of orimson velvet twisted on with silver and lined with orimson velvet, A French kirtle of white satio, out all over, embreidered with loops, Prois. Packard and Gray, as well as of flowers and clouds of Venice gold, silvar and preminent fruitgrowers in Rhode Island, are slik. The fore part of one dress was white satin, embroidered very fine, with border of the sun, meen and other signs and planets of Venice gold, sliver and slik of sundry colors

with a border of beasts beneath likewise em. broldsred. Other gowns were adorned with bees, files, spiders, worms, trunks of trees, panales, eak leaves and mulberries, whils some were resplendent with rainbows, suns, clouds, foun-thins and flames of fire. Her buttens were of fantastic devices, some being in the shape of flowers and butterflies, and these on one gorgeous dress were in the similitude of birds of paradise. Altogether, the Virgin Queen when arrayed in all her glery, must have re-sembled a preliminary edition of "The His-

tory of Animated Nature."

A LUCKY MAN. of ticket No. 64,385, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, on the 11th of this month. Learning that his ticket drew a prize, he gave it to the First Nat. Bank, for collection, and in a week's

At the Academy of Music. New Orleans, Tuesday, M+¥ 13, 1890. **CAPITAL PRIZE**, \$300,000,

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentiethe \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

		- 200 MAG
PRIZE U	F \$300,000 18,	#200100 J
PRIZE O	R 100.000 ts.	100,000
		60,000
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PRIZE O	F 25.000 is	25.000
		20 006
PRIZES	OF 5 000 are	25,000
DDIVER	DR 1/00 are	25,000
		59,000
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PRIZES	OF 300 are	69,000
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	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
		±50,000
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do.	300 are	100,000
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	TERMINAL DRIVER.	
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3,134 Prizze, amounting to ......\$1,054,500 NOTE .- Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes.

### AGENTS WANTED.

BY FOR OLUB RATES, OF ANY further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

#### OF M. A DAUPHIN.

Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

#### New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the paymen) of Prizes is **CUARANTEED BY FOIR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initations or anonymous schemes. **ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket BSUED BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

# DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap en to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can de to it you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a the comparatively trifing cost of 61 per bottle. No one thus afflicted siould hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result,

Should desitate to try it. We guarantee the result, For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dosen to any part of the United States and Canada, Charges pre-paid. Send for circular.

#### PFIEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoss, or Teething Pains, use Dr. GODERER'S INFANTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

aged 63 years. MARE-April 2, at Bangor, Margaret Grace, widow of Lieut-Colonel, Philip Mair, late 995h Regiment, aged 8' years. McDONNELL-April 6, at 32 Upper Fitzwilliam.

street, Dublin, Charity, wife of Dr. John McDonnell.

MOORE-April 7, at his residence, Kila house, Dregheda, James Wilson Moore, son of the

late Isaiah Moore, MAGINN-April 9, at Alphoneus' Ohapel Honse 17 Great Hamilton st., Glargow, Rev. Michael Maginn.

MCWHINNIE-April 6, at Brighton, England. Penelope, widow of John Sidney McWhinnie, in the Slat year of her age. MODNEY-April 9, at his daughter's residence;

18 Leath st., Dublin, Patrick Mooney, aged 72 years, late of Capel at.

MARTIN-April 4, at bis residence, Sugarlosi, Belturbet, co. Cayan, William Martin formerly of Tanvally House, co. Down, sged 85 усагь,

NEARY-April 10, at the residence of her nephew, Cookstown house, Ardee, Judith Neary,

aged 81 years, NUGENT-April 11, at 83 Meath street, Dublin,

Daniel Nugent, O'rIABA-April 7, at Portarlington, Queen's County, Thomas O'Hara, Esq., M.A., aged

63 years. QUINLAN-April 8, ab Doperaile, county Cork.

Jeremiah Quinao, aged 20 years QUINN-April 11, at 100 Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick, eldest son of John Quinn,

Riverstown, Killucan. REDMOND-April 6, at her residence, Bally-garrett, Clonevan, after a short illness, Mrs. Bartle Redmond, aged 78 years. RITCHIE-April 10, at 66 Kenilworth rquare,. Rathgar, Dublin. Annie, wile of D. C. Wissia

kitchie. Roach-April 9, at his residence, 30 York: ROACH—April 9, at his residence, 30 York: street, Dublin, after a lengthened illness, Wm. Roach, aged 38 years
SCULLY—April 7, at Loughlinstown House, county Dublin, Emma, wife of Vincent: Scully, Esq.
SWEENT—April 5, at her residence, Eyre court, county Galway, Margaret, aged 40 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Sweeny.
TUOHY—April 9, at Cork, Lizzie, wife of Ed-ward Tuoby, in her 29sh year.
TIMMINS—April 9, at her residence, Stradbally, Mrs. Mary Timmins.
WHELAN—April 11, at her residence, 8 Alberty place, East Dublin, June, wife of Maurice Witeon—April 4, at Prodatown House, Tara,

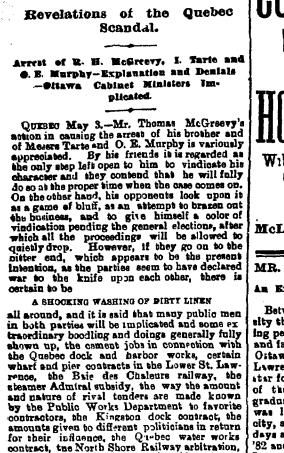
Wilson-April 4, as Prodstown House, Tara, county Meath, Rachel, widow of the lato-Francis Sillery Wilson, Esq.

#### TO THE DEAF.

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

At the hour of danger, what is necessary to wave nations ? I can see nothing but devotedness. Wos to the the people among whom devotedness is extinct 1-Pere Félix.

Wm. Klein, of 931 Eaterprise alley, Capitol Hill, was the helder of one-twentleta



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contractors, the Kingston dock contract, the amounts given to different politicians in return for their influence, the Quebec water works contract, the North Shore Railway arbitration, etc., all will be raked up, it is said, and have a flood of light thrown upon them that will astonish the public, and the very idea of which is attach to be arging many of the houlder the is stated to be causing many of the boodlers to quake in their shoes.

#### OTHER ABBESTS THREATENED.

Other arrests are also said to be threatened, Other arreads are also said to be threadened, especially among the newspaper publishers who have reproduced the compromising documents printed by *Le Canadien*. Among the number is *La Justice*, which holdly declares this even-ing that it is not going to be deterred from doing its duty to the public by any such vain menace, especially as the documents reveal a secondalous state of things and their authenticity has not been denied. has not been denied.

#### OTTAWA MINISTERS IMPLICATED.

La Justice goes farther and boldly states that Le Canadien suppressed three important para-Le Canadien suppressed three important para-graphs in the solumn declarations of Messrs. O. E. Murphy and R. H. McGreevy in order to save certain Ministers at Ottawa, that in two of these paragraphs the name of Sir Hector Lan-gevin, K C B., Minister of Public Works, oc-curred, and that in the third was the name of Mr. Have Palletier Inspector of the O labor Harry Pelletier, Inspector of the Quebec Harbor Wirks, and nephew of Sir Ado'phe Oaron. It further states that \$30,000 out of one \$50,000 grab from the works was devoted to the purchase of Le Monde, as Sir Hector wanted an organ in the commercial metropolis.

#### A CHALLENGE.

La Jastice, referring to the statement of Le Canadien and other papers that not a member could be found at Octawa to bring the Mc-Greevy scandal before the House, challenges Mr. Tarte, who has the proofs in his possession, but is only publishing, it says, such parts as suit him and will injure his personal enemies, to hand them over intact, and it will undertake to find a member who will tring the subject before Parliament without delay.

#### PEETINENT QUESTIONS.

Referring to Le Canadien's effort to exonerate Sir Hector Langevin and to throw all the responsibility on the Quebec Harbor Commission for she giving and altering of the contracte for the benefit of the contractors, La Justice also asks the following pertinent questions this evening: 1. Is the Mr. Connolly interviewed at Kingston and who declared that all Messrs. O. E. Murphy and R. McGreevy's statements were false the same Mr. Connolly who wrote rom E quimalt: "If the two hundred and rom E quimait: "If the two hundred and fifty thousand pass in the budget, we, of course, will have some work to tear down, &c., but if



A Tragedy in a Court Room.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30 -Jake Acker man, a natorous hotel thief, highwayman and train robber, was arrestid Monday night charged with wife beating. This morning when the case was called in the Polic court the prisoner and his wife were standing side by side. Ackerman spoke to her and handed BALFOUR DEFENDS HIS BILL her a written request for clean clothes. The woman bent her head for an instant to hear what he had to say and then, without warn-ing drew a revolver from beneath her cloak and presenting it within a few inches of Ackerman's abdomen, pulled the trigger. Before anyone could interfere she fired two served in penitentaries in four states. His orimes were very numerous. He was wanted at Omaha for the robbery of Morgan's silk store. Mrs. Ackerman comes from a respectable family of Camden, Mo. She has been for years an inmate of various beguies cruel treatment. She killed him, she says, because she feared he would murder her if he

get out.



THE SITUATION IN SPAIN. The Republican Feeling Strong in the Country-The Queen's Popularity.

LONDON, April 28 - A Herald corresponderst in Parls yorterday interviewed Mr. Palmer, United States Minister to Spain. Mr. Palmer was asked what his views were on the political situation in Spain and sold : 'I think the Queen Reget ta most exe lient woman, disposed to administer the affairs of state on the broadest and most liberal basis. Sill there is no denying that the Republican current is running strong in the country, and if the baby king should die, or if Portugal should follow the example of Brazil, no one can tell what might happen. One of the worst features in Spain's present economy is the lack of home production. Almost everything is imported. The consequences are that wages are low and the cost of living high. Nor is there any reason for this state of affairs, inasmuch as the country possesses most varied natural resources. Here is a chance for enterprising men to step in and make a fortune for themselves.

Resolution by Halifax Beard of Trade. HALIFAX, N.S., May 1.-The Board of Trade this alternoon adopted the following

has recently imposed a tax of \$1 per ton on all Canadian vessels visiting Newfoundland ports for bait, such tax to be paid in each and every entry into such port; and whereas, such legis-lation on the part of the Newfoundland Govaffect the tonnage of British vessels; and, whereas, the trade and commerce of this Dominion may be seriously affected by such sotion ; therefore, resolved, that the Dominion Government be requested to take such immediate action as may be necessary towards the abrogation of so objectionable a tax on Oanadt-

land. Resolved,-That the Board of Trade of Resolved, the delegates from Halifar, having heard the delegates from Newfoundland on the question of French rights and claims on the coast of Newfoundland, de sire to express their warmest sympathy with the people of Newfoundland in the efforts they are now making to assert their constitutional rights.

of the Imperial authorities to relieve the colony of Newfoundland from a condition of affairs which has become so anomalous and intolerable.

Delegatee Greens, Bowers and Morrison were present at the Board of Trade meeting and thanked the body for its support.

LONDON, May. 1. - The debate on the Lund Parchase bill was resumed to night by Sec-tary Balfour. He said the Opposition criticism of the bill was a sham and the speeches more shots at Ackerman, who had fallen to the floor and was writhing in agony. An hour later he was dead. Ackerman had bill did not exist among the Opposition. He approved Parnell's proposal in favor of fining down rents provided that this scheme be distinctly subordinated to the main scheme for establishing peasant owners, and that the timants whose rents are fined down be per-manent. Mr. Dillon's suggestions regarding throughout the country but slways a stout congested districts largely coincided with friend of her husband notwithstanding his the Government's plans. Mr. Balfeur said the Irish membershad been in rich projects for dealing with the property of landlords, but could they point to a single bill really dealing

with the vital difficulties of congested districts. (Obsers.)



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PROVISIONS.

POBE, LABD, &o .- The market for park is

characterized by a firmer tone and several sales

Canada short que elear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$00 00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00

to \$15 50; Hains, city cured, per lb, 1120; 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 1120 to 100; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 35 to 000; Bacon, per lb, 110 to 000; Shoulders, 000; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 52 to

DAIRY PRODUCK

BUTTER. - Receipts during the past week were 866 pkgs, against 754 pkgs for the week pre-vious. The market generally has an easier tone sales of new Eastern Townships being reported at 160 to 17c; fancy packages commanding 18c.

A few packages of creamery have been received, prices of same being quoted at 20c. In old

prices of same being quoted at zic. In our buster there has been some enquiry for New-foundland and lower parts, and we hear of sales of about 700 packages at 10c to 12c. Old culls are selling at very low prices, a good sized lot having been offered at 7 without leading to business. We drop our quotations of old butter, as they are purely nominal, holders pushing off their stocker at whethere prices they are the sole of the buster.

60 packages sgainst 32 pkgs for the week pre-vious. The New York markets for fodder cheese at the beginning of the week, went at 90 to 10 c. Here a lot of 40 boxes of fodder make

was received from the Incersoll section and are

being jubbed off at 94c to 94c. It is feared that the grass make will be late this year, and the

production of fodder cheese about the same as that of last year. The total shipment from May 1st 1889 to May 1st 1890 were 1,474,960 bores against 1,409,604 boxes for the year previous,

showing an inc case of 65,356 boxes. Prices for

new cheese are purely nominal, and old is steady at 101c to 11c. The public cable is

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- Receipts during the pest week were

1852 packages, against 770 packages for the week previous. At the commencement of the

week the masket was pretty firm at 120 to 124c.

Jobbing lots are quoted from \$1.60 to \$1.80 as to quality, although some old lots are offered at \$1.50.

HONEY.--Market du'l, Extracted, 95 to 10c, comb honey 14c to 15c, white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 13c to 14c, per lb.

BEESWAX .- Prices steady, demand slow at

from 24c bc 25c per lb. MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.-Sugar in round

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-The season is nearly over. Fine

quoted at 54c.

Dr. SET'S REMEBY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipution and all diseases of the stomach,

lever and borcels. DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that DR. SEY'S REMENT can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

۰ ٦, LACHANCE S. SOLE PROPRIETOR 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL.

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsi-ble for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try



COD LIVER OIL. I sometimes call it Berniuda Bot-tled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

or Severe Could I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensi-tive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hy-pophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salaton wrapper. Be sure you get the gemine." Scort & BAWYE, Belleville.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

JOHN FOSTER, Sanitarian, Practical PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 4 DUPRE LANE.

## COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.-Receipts during the weak were 14,476 bbls against 13,778 bbls for the week pre-

russets are quoted at \$1 to \$5 per bbl, and good to fine red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl. Poor stock \$2 to \$3,

qualities \$10.

quality, and red 'op 50c to 75c. English advices state that the 'rock of clover seed in the United Kingdom is 218,246 owts., against 149,849 owts. a year ago, and 135,218 owts, two years ago. CARSLEY'S COLUMN

OPAQUE SHADES with handsome dadoes, 38in. X 2 yds., in a variety of colors and designs, complete 55c at S. Garaley's.

S. CABELEY'S CARPET DEPARTMENT is the most complete and best assorted at ok in the city; the large equares at \$1.50 are selling very quickly,

S. Carsley is now showing a new line of Ecglish Oolored Shirtings in all the latest patterns; ohoice quality, made especially for Gent's Spring and Summer Shirts.

S. CARSLEY.

#### DUBLIO NOTIOE.

In order to facilitate cash payments, and, as far as possible, do away with the necessity of oredit on the part of any one connected with our firm, we have decided in future to pay all salaries either weekly or monthly in advance, except the boys and those employed in the workrooms.

CARPETS ! **CARPETS** |

BRUSSELS

New Designs and Colors for the Spring and Summer. HIGH ART SHADES.

Exclusive Designs in the New High Art hades, specially designed by the best European Artiste. 5-FRAME BRUSSELS

Choice selection of New Goods in this stand-ard, well known Oarpet. There is nothing to equal it for wear and appearance. BORDERS TO MATCH.

Brussels Stair Carpets to match. WILTON VELVET OARPETS.

their stocks at whatever prices they can be tre-gardless of fixed quotations. It is to be boped that new grass butter will open low enough to admit of an export trade with England. We Wilton Velvets in light and dark grounds, with handsome borders.

quote new butter as follows :- Eastern Town-ships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Western, 15c to 16a, ROLL BUTTEB-Sales of good Western have RUGS 1 MATSI Ruys and Mats to match Carpets in every been made at 12c to 13c, a few fancy packages bringing 14c to 15c. CHEESE.- Receipts during the past week were make, size and shape. S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS ! CARPETS !

W00L. A large stock of WO L CARPETS, by the yard, or in equares, all sizes. UNION.

UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the yard or in squares, all sizes.

JUTE CARPETS,

by the yard or in square, all sizes. \$1.50-MUNTAMA ART SQUARES-\$1.50.

CHINA M ATTING.

For Summer Residences and Seavide Cottages, All Colors Cocoa Matting "Manilla Matting."

SKIN RUGS. A choice selection, all colors and sizes.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

CARPET SWEEPERS, with all the newest improvements, patented in America week the market was pretty in may lot to 12 ye, but during the past two days is is evident that an easier feeling has set us, owing to increased receipts. Sales were made at the market boats this morning at 112; and we quote 112 to 122; with the bulk of transaction at 12c. UEANS-Market firmer under limited supplies.

SMYRNA RUGS.

Several lines just received, very cheap, every size and color. S. CARSLEY.

**CARPETS!** CARPETS! TAPESTRY.

Largest stock of Tapestry Carpet to be seen in the Dominion of Canada, EVERY PRICE.

From the very cheapeet to the best Tapestry that is manufactured.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

lots 7c to 8c per 1b. Syrup 60c to 75c per tin, and at 51c to 41c per 1b. in wood. HOPS.—Canadians. We quote fine to choice at 17c to 185 per 1b. Old hops are quiet and A new make of Carpets which is equal in appearance to the best 5 Frame Brussels.

BORDERS TO MATCH. Stair carpets to match all widths.

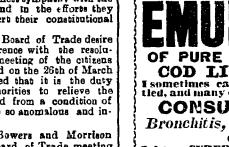
unchanged at 5a to 10a. HAY.-Market quiet. Timothy good to \$8 RUGS ! MATS ! to \$9 on track ; ordinary \$6 to \$7.50; fancy Rugs and Mats to match all Carpets in every

Rugs and make. Bize and make. A NEW LINE.

Scotch Worsted Plush Rugs and mate with handsome raised Borders.

ALL COLORS ! ALL SIZES! 52 to \$3, DRIED APPLES.-Market quiet and steady Wool Border and Scraper

SPECIAL MATS



And Answers the Attacks Made on the Land

Purchase Scheme.

Resolved,-That the Board of Trade desire to express their concurrence with the resolu-

you can get a lump contract for extending at \$250,000, we can give \$50,000 "? 2. Who was the person who was to get the \$250,000 passed in the budget, or to give a lump contract? 3. Wayit, by chance, the Quebec Harber Com-mission for a dock in Brauch Columbia? 4 Who was to give the order for the extension of the dock at Esquimalt 100 feet ? 5. Was it the Quebec Harbor Commission or Mr. McGreevy ? You must face the music and explain this. 6 To whom were the letters of Mr. Concolly and Mr. Lark'n addressed and what were their A-too? Why mutilate these letters? Whose dates? Why mutilate these letters ? are the names concealed ? There must be an end to this kind of thing.'

#### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It cannot be denied that the documents thus far published are exceedingly compromising, and that they point very strongly to a state of things to which the Rykert scandal is a mere triffe. While Parliament is still in session, it seems clearly to be its duty to insist up n a rigid in-vestigation, if the Hon. Thos. McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin do not take the initiative in asking for one. It cannot efford to ignore this grave matter or to say that it should be left to the law courts to ventilate, which, if it ever oc-cur, may be after many weary delays and after a long and dangerous lapse of time for the cause of truth and justice. Public opinion is seriously excited. The masses are rapidly losing all faith in the honesty of our public men, and respect-able citizens are disassociating themselves more and more every day from all politics and politiciana.

#### CIVIL ASTION ALSO.

The Hon. T. McGreevy has also taken two civil actions of damages for \$50,000 each against Messrs. Tarte, R. H. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy. "L'ELECTEUB'S" EXPLANATION.

L'Electeur gives a very satisfactory explan-ation of its strange silence during several days last week on the subject of the scandal. It says that in the absence from town of its managing director, Mr. Pacaud, the editoral staff were unwilling to assume the responsibility of taking any course in so grave a matter. As proof of its assertion that Mr. Chaplean and Sir Adolphe asserviou anav Mr. Chapteau and Sir Adolphe Caron are at the bottom of the whole business and that "La Canadien's action was inspired by them in order to destroy Sir Hector Langevin it points to the fact that Mr. Tarte's lawyers are Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, Sirt A. Caron's intimate friend and colleague in Quebec County representation, and Senator Lacoste, Mr. Chapleau's great friend. It also justifies the moderation of its tone towards Mr. Thos. McGreevy on the ground that there is yet nothing before the public to incriminate him, and on this head it says : How has this McGreevy scandal been presented to the public? Messrs. R. McGreevy and Murphy come forward to declare over their signatures that they have taken part in gigantic frauds, and that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy was their accomplice, but what have they produced to prove this? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Not a word, not a letter, not one document bearing Mr. Thomas McGreevy's signature. There is only the declaration of R. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy, and they have not been even sworn to. On the other hand, the Hon. Thomas McGreevy denies on oath the truth of these declarations. Why should we shut our eyes to these facts, and hearkening only to party spirit, why should and near sening only to party spirit, why should we denounce Thomes McGreevy simply because he is treasurer of our adversaries and Sir Hector's confidential friend. No. What jus-tice and duty commends for the moment is that we should denounce as "des miserables" the two men who have confessed that for ten years past they have been conspiring against the past they have been conspiring against the public chest, and have succeeded in robbing it of hundreds of thousands of dollars. If they establish that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy was their accomplice our language will be as severe towards him,

### CERTIFICATE.

I have pleasure in testifying that Madame Desmarsis Lacroix have cared me of Carbuncle and Whetle within four weeks. I give them the permission to publish my certificate for the benefit of the public in general for a maladycured in such a short time. All the sufferings I en-dured during fifteen days, without sleep night or day, are indescribable. Besides the wheele I suffered intensely from the carbuncle, burning rheumatism, and my hand was so inflamed that the three first fingers were paralysed. Physi-cians could give me no relief, and becoming cognizant of this fact I visited the Sisters of Charity, who informed me that my affliction could not be easily cured. In consequence as a last resort I visited Madames Desmarais Lacroix last resort I visited Madames Desmarals Lacroix who on examining the sore said they could give me speedy relief. The first night their preparations were applied I slept soundly, and at the end of three weeks under their care I was completely oured. After been cured I paid a visit to the nues again and they were greatly availed at the change and soid they believed surprised at the change, and said they believed amputation would have to be resorted to.

I placed confidence in Madames Desmarais-Laoroix because during the small-pox epidemic two of my children who were prostrated with the disease were cured by them.

Anyone desirous of obtaining complete details will be accommodated with pleasure by MADAME DAVID BOURGEOIS, 310 Lafontaine Street,

## A. E. LACROIX FILS,

Successor to MDME. DESMABAIS. 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

The old wooden house, typical of the Indian,

in imitation of whom we treat. We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices. All are requested to peruse our Certificate

before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators,

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

#### A SUGGESTION NOT ACCEPTED.

They had made speeches throughout Ireland, but had they ever urged the inexpedi-ency and unwisdom of early marriages ? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Mr. Dullon had thrown the whele tlame for the large west coast population upon the lindlords. Some responsibility for their having children surely rested upon the parents. ("Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Tim Healy (interrupting)-Sond Mrs. Besant there.

The Speaker called Mr. Healy to order. Mr. Balfour said the Parnellices had refrained from touching the evils of the subdivision of land in the west, and from urging consolidation or emigration of those who could not earn a living at home. Their view was that families ought to remain, no matter whether they could earn a living or not. A more pernicious doctrine was never heard. (Cheers.)

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S GOOD FAITH.

The Government dealt with the difficulty of congestion in goed faith, hoping its plans would stimulate industries and improve agriculture, These plans should have been met by the Opposition in a fair spirit, as an honest attempt to solve a great problem. (Cneers.) He believed the time would come when a normal condition of Ireland would justify handing it over to county councils with power to say whether great national prejects should be carried into effect. (Obsers.) He did not believe the bill would tend to drive out landlords. By diminishing secial friction the landlords would be induced to live more frequently in Ireland. He did not believe the measure would endanger the British exchequer.

#### A GREAT BOON TO IRELAND,

Taken as a whole the bill was a great boon to Ireland, such as she never could confor upon herself and never could get, except from the party now in power. (Hear, hear.) If the Opposition would forget politics and ask themselves whether they were likely to find a scheme materially better they would aid in the great work which the Government, without party purpose, had taken in hand. (Oheers.)

Mr. Serton, Nationalist, said the bill was a landlord measure. It was designed to enable them to get rid of practically unsaleable land. It was a betrayal of the country. (Hear, hear.) He said Parnell's scheme was better than the Government measure.

The Land Parohase bill passed the second reading by a vote of 348 to 268.

#### Robbing a Royal Duke.

EDINBURGH, Mae 1,-While the Dake and Dachess of Edinburgh were attending ceremonles of opening the electric exhibition today, the jewels of the duchess were stolen from their apartments at the Balmoral Hotel. There is no clue to the robbers. The thieves stood little chance of interruption, owing to the fact that the exhibition attracted everybody who had sufficient lelaure to attend, leaving the corridors and most of the rooms deserted. The pelloe believe that the rob-bery was the work of one or more of Porter's gang, the work having been daring in con-ception and skilfal in execution. The jowels are of enormous value, and comprised some rare gems, which the duchess was wont to wear only on state occasions.

with a tendency to a further advance. Spring patents are firm at \$5,40 to \$5,55, and sales have been made for Glasgow at 34. advance on the month. Our statements during the past two weeks to the effect that prices in the West were correspondingly higher than in this market have been confirmed. In straight rollers there is a wide difference of opinion as to values, although actual sales have been made at \$4.75 to \$5.00, whilet the latter figure is asked by millers fo.b. in the West as they claim that they cannot produce the flour for less money, on the basis of the advanced rates they are paying for wheat. Considerable American flur has been received in bond for shipment to New-

foundland. Since the above was written prices have been advanced 25c to 30c per bbl on strong bakers and spring patents.

and spring patents. Patent winter, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Patent spring, \$5.40 to \$5.65; Straight roller, \$4.75 to \$5.10; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; City Strong Bakers, \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.25; Ontario bags-superfine, \$1.85 to \$2.05; Ontario bags-fine, \$1.35 to \$1.65; Ontario bags-extra, \$2.15 to \$2.25. OATMEAL, & O.-There has been a fair enquiry for ostreal at the late advance. and sales have

for oatmeal at the late advance, and sales have transpired as follows: --Standard in bbls \$4 to \$4.15, and in bags \$1.90 to \$2.00. Rolled oats \$3.90 to \$4.25 per bbl, and \$1.90 to \$2.10 in bags. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 to \$4.25. Spli: peas, \$3.75 to \$4.00. MILL FEED.-Bran is easier and lower at \$15 50 to \$16 00 per ton. Shorts are still quoted at \$17 to \$19 as to cuality, and moullie \$20 for for oatmeal at the late advance, and sales have at \$17 to \$19 as to quality, and moullie \$20 to \$21 for best grades, and \$16 to \$18 for seconds. WHEAT-Receipts during the past week were 1,150 bushels, against 450 bushels for the week previous. The market retains all the strength previously noted, although the report was circulated that 40,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was offered on 'Change at \$1.10 without finding a customer. It should have been stated however that it was part of the old lot that has been stored have for the past two or three years, and we presume is not as desirable as the wneat that has been sold here and in the West at \$1.15 to \$1.16. As high as \$1.072 was

was paid this week at Port Arthur for 10,000 hushels, and the same figure is bid for more, which is equal to \$1,17 here. In Chicago, a sharp rise of 31c per bushel occured to day in No. 2 spring, May option advancing to 293 and

July to 91c. ConN-Receipts during the past week were 1,500 bushels, against 1,214 bushels for the week previous. In bond prices are quoted at 42c, and in a small way sales have been made

Pers at 50c to 51c duty paid. PEAS -- Receipts during the past week were 12,954 oushels, against 14,554 bushels for the week previous. Sales have been made at 71c per 56 lbs afloat May, and at 72c afloat first week in June. In store prices are quoted at 69c to 70c per 66 lbs.

69c to 70c per 66 lbs. OATS — Receipts during the past week were 43,925 bushels, against 80,941 bushels for the week previous. The first cargo of oats have arrived from Chicago, the fireight on which was 4c to Kingston. In this market there is an essier feeling owing to large receipts, and oats that sold a few days ago at 360 are not worth over 34c to day, and we quote Quebeo cats at over 34c to-day, and we quote Quebeo cats at 34c per 32 lbs. Choice Ontario cats are quoted at 36c to 37c, although it would cost more than that to lay them down here to-day.

BUOKWHEAT .- The market is quiet at 36c to

BALLEY. — The market is unchanged; feed barley selling at 40cto 430 per 48 lbs. Malting barley 50c to 60a. as to quality. Receipts during the week were 12,990 bushels. MALT. — Market quiet. Ontarie at 68c to 700

per bushel delivered here. SEEDS.—Canadian timothy steady at \$2,25

to \$2.30 per bush, American at \$1.75 to \$1.90 as ing off in number of sales and lower prices. 55 to quality. Red clover 8 to 8 to 9 per lb. Alsike good workers and drivers on hand. Prospects 11c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to for a quiet week.

14,476 bbls against 13,175 bbls for fur work pro-vions. The market has ruled strong with sales of round lots of city strong bakers at \$5,25, of round lots of city strong bakers at \$5,25, bring Strong Spring Strong Strong Spring Strong Spri to 121c per 1b.

PINE APPIOS - Receipts are heavy, about 200 bbls. coming in yesterday, sales of which are re-

ported at 10c to 16c each. ORANGES - The arrivals of Valuncias by the Sardinian and Nepigon were in had order, hurd the fruit on the Oregon, was severed in go d condition. Sales were made of V. a case as Si to \$7 50 per case. Mession (uit - 4) eg a. \$4 50 in boxes and at \$2.50 in he f but of

COCOANUIS .- The market is firme, at \$175 to 85 00. BANANAS .-- A carload soldat ? St. St. Charle

at \$1.35 per bunch, and a car was jobs don, as \$1.75. We quote ordinary \$1.00 m \$ .50 per 5 selections \$1.75 to \$2.00. LEMONS.—Awaiting the arrive of bulk on direct steamers the market is decomp so

scarcity, as buyers have steps of a growing, 3 of sales have been made at \$3 to -3 55 THE FRUIT SALES.—The only \_\_\_\_\_, deduitely

known about the direct importations of oranges and lemons is that the sale of the Avlons fruit will take place on Wednesday next, and that of the Sicilian on the following Monday. The Avlona will have about 26,000 boxes, and the Sicilian about 19 000 boxes.

VEGETABLES -A good supply of Southern vegetables is on the market. Bermuda cabbages are quoted at \$3 50 per crate. Egyptian onione are being larded from the steamers, and sales are mentioned at \$4.50 to \$5 per case. Bermuda onions, \$3 to \$3 25 per crate. Asparagus is lower at 50c to 60c per bunch, string beans at \$5 per box.

POTATOES -Early Rose and Hebrons have been sold at 611c to 65c per bag of 90 lbs on track here. Two more cars have been shipped to Portland, Me. In jobbing lots sales have een made on the market here at 75c to 80c per bag, and in car lots at 621c to 65c. car of very choice Early Rose for seed was sold

FISH AND OILS. SALT FISH-Little affering. Dry cod is almost the only fish in the market, and is slow of sale at \$3.75. Labrador herring nominal at \$3.00 to

83.50 per bbl. OIL-Market firm and tending upwards. Steam refined seal oil has been sold to arrive at 45c, but holders now ask 471c. Ood oil supply limited, 35c to 36c for Newfoundland and Gaspe and 320 for Halifax. Ood liver oil quiet at 450 to 500 for Newfoundland.

9   5	MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.
	The receipts o live stock for week ending
	May 3rd, 1890, were as follows :
۶ I	Cattle. Sheep, Hogs. Calver.
6	663 57 625 631
	Over from last week. 29
5 t	Total for week 697 57 625 681
6	Left on hand 164
"	An increase in receipts of cattle at these
	vards for week. 5 he trade has been very satis-
	factory all offerings been quickly taken up with
8	slight advance in values.
9	Short supply of sheep. Increase in prices of
ן נ	line how I and another most Calgor plantiful
1	live hogs ‡ cts. over last week. Calves plentiful
8	medium quality.

We quote the following as being fair values Castele, Butchers' good, 410 to 50; Butchers' med., 40 to 410; Butchers' culls, 310 to 320; Sheep and lambs, 410 to 50; Hogs, 510 to 520; Calves, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 3rd, 1890, were 308; left over from previous week 55; total for week 363; shipped during week 213; left for city 48; sales for week 47; on hand for sale 55. The horse trade at these stables for week

has been dull, the offerings were large but a fall-

made to order. Letters or Emblems interted S. OARSLEY. OILOLOTHS, OILCLUTHS. LINOLEUMS. Just revolved, a large shipment of BEST OILOLOTHS, 4 yards and 8 yards wide. FLUORCLOTHS. Woll seasoned FLOORCLOTHS, all widths, 2 yards, 4 yards and 8 yards wide. All colors. NEW PATTERNS. Now patterns introduced this spring. LINOLEUMS. Very choice patterns in our new LINOL-EUMS this Spring, Light and dark grounds, EU and whichs. In all whichs. GREEK DESIGNS. Parajar Tile patterns. Persian patterns. OILCLOTHS. For Dising rooms, Halls, Kitchens, Offices, Hotels, Studios and Stores. EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. Eperienced men sent to take plans, cut and lay all Oitcloths, Linoleums and Carpets. Moderate charges. S. CARSLEY. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR DE-PARTMENT. LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS FROM 195. LADIES' COTTON CHEMISES **NROM 19c.** LADIES' COTTON NIGHT DRESSES FROM 45c. S. CARSLEY. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR DE-PARTMENT. LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS LADAES' CAMBRIC OHEMISES LADIES' OAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES S, CARSLEY. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR DE-PARTMENT. TUCKED DRAWERS PLEATED OHEMISES PLEATED NIGHT-DRESSES S. CARSLEY. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON If other Threads break OLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads are knotty OLAPPER TON'S is not. On Clapperton's Spool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. EVER READY. THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS. As each dressmaker feels, Who their qualities once has been trying, Are for comfort the best, And it's freely confest, They're just the right sort to be buying. S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET