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ST. PATRICK'S

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

"The Cause of Temperance the Cause of Christ"—Rev. Father McCallen speaks Strongly Against the Drink Traffic.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society held its monthly meeting in St. Patrick's church Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Father McCallen delivered a very practical and eloquent discourse on "The Cause of Temperance the Cause of Christ." It was a consolation, he said, to know that as temperance men they had one leading characteristic of the following of Christ—self-denial, Christian abnegation, "If any man would come after me let him deny himself." This was the road to heaven, traced out and followed by the blessed Lord Himself. There were three enemies to contend with—the world, the flesh and the devil. These same enemies were ranged on the side of intemperance as against temperance. Temperance was a most formidable obstacle in the way to heaven, and prevented many nominal Christians from enjoying the glory and rewards of the Ascension. It was a consoling thought in the daily battle of life to feel that total abstainers were on the side of Christ and that His enemies were theirs. The world, the flesh and the devil were on the side of intemperance. They applauded the manner in which the liquor traffic was carried on in Montreal, as indeed, everywhere else, and they fought hard to perpetuate its tyrannical sway. The worldly man in like that of the fool in the Gospel was, "Sunk that last march goods laid up for many years—take thy best, eat, drink and make good cheer." Another maxim was "liberty," which in liquor buying and selling in too many cases meant an unbridled license. A third maxim in the world's warfare against our cause appeared not to the honor and intelligence and patriotism of the politician, but to his enmity and love of office. "If you help the liquor traffic it will help you, and if you antagonize the liquor trade you antagonize what will run you out of office and out of political life." Nevertheless, we must fight the world and tame its maxims, and with God on our side, who always condenses such maxims, we should win the victory. The demagogues to the animal instinct within us was a no less formidable enemy. "Drink, make good cheer, gratify the palate, indulge in excess, and be drunkard, following the instinct, became a slave of his passion for drink, and through drink was drawn into so many other sins which followed as natural and as surely as did effects from a cause. Finally, the demon was the most powerful and dangerous among our enemies. He did not appear on the battle ground, but he had a host of agents to do effectively his work. They were, first of all, such as saloon-keepers (and their name hitherto had been legion), who openly or covertly defied the law. They were the men who, for the sake of worldly profit, did not hesitate to sell to minors and to well known drunkards, and who had not as much respect for the Lord's day as had the heathen. This might appear to be a severe denunciation. Those whom the law did not fit need not wear it. Those whose consciences told them they were law-breakers, let that law human or divine, work of a consequence agents of the wicked one to injure the souls of men. We neither owe nor offered them an apology. There was another class of agents whom the demon called to his aid. These men and women who, in their own homes, extended a glass of liquor to friends whom they knew to be victims of the liquor habit, or strongly inclined to go to excess in its use. They were not on the road to heaven and they drew others from its narrow path to lead them to the broad road which ends in eternal perdition. A class of agents employed by the demon in his warfare against temperance were those who had not backbone enough to refuse their signature to a friend (an enemy?) whose daily effort had been and would continue to be to drug father, mother, sister, brother or dear friend with liquor, which brought to the seller untold profits, and to unfortunate buyers diseased brains, unnumbered muscles, wrecked bodies, impoverished homes, and the loss of heaven's joys reserved for those who, walking in the footsteps of Him who conquered the world, the flesh and the demon, practiced the lesson of Christian mortification, which he taught, and by such practice purchased peace, contentment, prosperity, virtue and merit here, and the blessed fruits and rewards of Christ's Ascension hereafter.

The reverend father, after the sermon, administered the pledge to a large number. Hon. Senator Murphy presided at the business meeting, held subsequently. Several new members were admitted. Arrangements were made for the holding of the annual picnic of the society on Dominion day, and a committee appointed to arrange the details. Resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Power, a member of the society, were adopted. Considerable routine business was disposed of, after which the meeting closed with prayer.

Archbishop Cleary's Pastoral.
KINGSTON, May 9.—Archbishop Cleary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston has issued a pastoral on holy places in Jerusalem, and missions to negroes in Africa, for which Pope Leo XIII. has ordered alms to be collected. Collections were taken for this object in this city on Ascension Day. With respect to the

slave traffic the archbishop writes:—"It is not to-day or yesterday that the Catholic Church began to take an interest in slaves. To their emancipation she bent her energies unceasingly from the days of St. Paul to the present time. By her preaching of the common brotherhood of men and the universal fatherhood of God, by her persistent synodal legislation, by her penal restrictions upon cruelty of slave owners, by the exercise of her political influence over Kings and peoples, and by judicious employment of her manifold agencies of beneficence in Christian society, she succeeded in gradually bringing about the abolition of slavery in all countries of the old world despite the time-honored existence and stability of that degrading institution. Her present undertaking is, therefore, not new to her. It is congenial to her spirit and life."

Appointment.
Rev. Father Kiernan, of Whitty, has been removed to Vroomantion in Brock township, to succeed Father Rholeder, who has gone to Toronto. Father Hand, Oshawa, one of the cleverest Roman Catholic clergymen in this part of the Province, is to have charge of this parish for the present. The incumbency of Upergrove parish in Mira township, was lately rendered vacant by the death of father McInley, and father Hogan, New York, has been appointed to the place by Arch bishop Walsh.—Whitty Chronicle.

A Handsome Donation.
St. Mark's church, Prescott, has just been presented with two beautiful side altars at the cost of the donor of over \$1,000. They are of carved oak wood, and for finish and artistic design rank amongst the foremost of church work in Canada. The one on the right, that of the Sacred Heart, contains a statue of the Saviour, and on the left that of the Virgin and Infant Saviour, are both works of art of high order, having been imported direct from Munich. The front of each altar has been decorated in fresco by Mr. Erle, of New York.

A Sateite.
Wm. Tegerline, messenger at the Bank of Montreal branch at Amonte, hanged himself on Sunday of last week. Tegerline had eaten his supper and was evidently preparing to take a bath, as a tub with several inches of water was on the floor, and a large basin containing some more was on the stove. He had apparently removed his clothing when the thought of self-destruction took possession of him. He took a piece of clothes line, made a noose of it, and fastened it to a hook in one of the rafters. Then he committed the rash act.

Fatal Accident.
About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon pedestrians on Craig street, near St. George, Montreal, were astonished by seeing the body of a man falling through the air and striking head foremost on the stone sidewalk with a dull, sickening crash. Blood was scattered around for a distance of five or six feet. It appeared that James Farrell, who is 60 years of age, and a pensioner of the British service, was sitting on the window ledge of the garret over the door No. 517 Craig street, which is a boarding house kept by Mrs. Ross. Farrell, who is blind in one eye, was smoking and looking out on the street, when something attracted his attention, and in looking around, he lost his balance, rolling out on the roof and then striking the gutter pipe, bounding off into the street on his head. When the by-standers went to pick him up they saw a cut in his head large enough to push a hand in. The Montreal General hospital ambulance was called and took the unfortunate man to the hospital, but before he reached there what little life there was left in him after the fall had fled.

Outrage in Montreal.
On Saturday night about 10 o'clock Mrs. Ducrot, of 227 St. Martin street, went along St. Antoine street to make a few purchases. Her husband and only missed her after she had gone, and was sorry to hear she had gone out alone so late at night. He waited about a quarter of an hour, and his wife not returning he went to the window to look for her. As he got to the window he saw a large crowd of people congregated in the street a few doors up. He thought he would go and see what was the trouble, but on reaching the door he was met by four men, who were supporting his wife. She was very ill. After a time she rallied, and told him that an attempt had been made to assault her. She had a knife in her hand and was about halfway down St. Martin street to her home, when a very slightly built young man sprang out of a dark gateway, and seizing her by the throat, threw her violently to the ground and attempted to abuse her. She was greatly frightened and hurt, but managed to scream and attract the attention of some men on the opposite side of the road, who ran to the rescue. The outrage before running away gave the poor woman a dreadful kick in the side. Chase was given to the fellow, but he was a fleet runner and managed to get away. At four Sunday afternoon Drs. Armstrong and Spedrore were called in to see the poor woman, who gave premature birth to a child, which died almost immediately. The invalid passed a bad night and was very ill and nervous this morning, but strong hopes are entertained for her recovery should nothing untoward occur. The police are on the lookout for the scoundrel.

Pope Leo's Labor Pronouncement.
LONDON, May 8.—Statements have been made in the continental press that the Pope's encyclical on the labor ques-

tion was completed, and that copies were in the hands of the leading prelates. Cardinal Manning stated to-day that he has not received his copy of the document, and that his personal knowledge of the encyclical will not appear until about the end of this month. It is expected that the copy intended for Cardinal Gibbons will be transmitted through London.

FROM FIJI.

Bishop Vidal pays a visit to Montreal.
Mgr. Vidal, the first Catholic bishop of the Fiji Islands, is now in Montreal on his way to France, where he is going to recruit more missionaries. He delivered the sermon in the Church of Notre Dame on Ascension day. He spoke of missionary work throughout Oceania in general and considered the results obtained so far as most satisfactory. Fifty-four years ago there was not a single Roman Catholic in the whole region, and New Zealand alone could now show over 200,000 professing members of the church. He referred to the work in the Polynesian islands as having been accomplished amidst the greatest possible hardships, one of the first missionaries, Mgr. Bataillon, having been as long as five years on the Ellice islands, without any communication with the outside world, and living all at that time on whatever food was left by the animals, the intention of the then king of the islands being to starve him away. However, that missionary had one friend in the young daughter of the king himself, Amelia, now queen, who, an infidel at the time, brought him food whenever she could do so without being detected. Once a Queen, Amelia was such a fervent Catholic that she offered an asylum in her domains to Pope Pius IX., when he was deprived of his temporal power, and so touched the pontiff with this act of generosity that he sent to Amelia the prayer beads which he had for his own private use. Mgr. Vidal again stated that there was now 11,000 Catholics in the Fiji Islands and his missionaries were anxious to extend their work to the Solomon group, the inhabitants of which are still cannibals. Some years ago, a few missionaries, including the bishop, ventured on one of the islands, but had hardly landed with the bishop and two others were at once killed by the natives, the two priests being eaten up at once, while the body of the bishop and the two surviving missionaries were rescued by the crew of the ship, which they had left at some distance. Since then, no attempt had been made to evangelize those islands, but Mgr. Vidal's missionaries were now anxious to visit them. To their request he had replied that, being only eight in number, they could not extend their work beyond its present limits, but he would go to Rome and to France to ask aid and assistance. This explained his present absence from the field of labor. He was sure to bring back missionaries from France, for in France could always be found men ready to undertake a work of sacrifice and death. The bishop added that the cross which he carried on his breast was that of the martyred bishop of whom he had just spoken. It was stained with a martyr's blood, and it imposed upon him the obligation to follow the footsteps of the missionary to the Solomon Islands, and if torture and death were to follow, they will still be satisfied, convinced as he was that the blood of martyrdom would soon produce fruits of Christian grace.

Slow Increase.
PARIS, May 10.—The census in France shows an increase in population of 180,000 yearly, as compared with an increase of 430,000 yearly in Germany.

Figures That Spoke Untruly.
LONDON, May 8.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of April the imports increased £3,300,000 and that the exports increased £570,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month last year. It is discovered that the Government underestimated the importation of wheat for the eight months ending April 30. The supply exceeded the official return by more than half a million quarters.

A Liberal Gain.
LONDON, May 9.—The meagre Tory victory on Thursday in South Dorset was followed yesterday by a decisive victory for the Gladstonians in the South Leicestershire division. Logan, the Gladstone candidate, defeated Hooley, Conservative, by 489 votes, as follows: Logan, 7,382; Hooley, 5,492. At the last election the late Mr. Tapping polled 5,078 votes, defeating the Gladstone Liberal candidate, Sanders, by 1,138 votes.

An Arrant Hypocrite.
LONDON, May 9.—A letter received here from Bilbao, Spain, says Edward de Cobain, M.P., for Belfast, for whose arrest on a serious charge a warrant has been issued, was seen recently at Billboe with a lady at the religious service at the seaman's hall. De Cobain declined to give his address but professed great interest in religion and even offered to conduct the service at the seaman's hall.

Land Purchase Forging Ahead.
LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Conynbare's amendment keeping advances under the land purchase bill within £30,000,000 was rejected. The motion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to permit advances exceeding £30,000,000 with the consent of parliament was also rejected. Mr. Conynbare is a radical and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre an advanced liberal. The Irish farmers approved the bill.

A step in the dark may be a step towards death.

THE PARNELL DELEGATES

Address a Meeting in the Queen's Hall, Montreal.

There was a fair attendance of a mixed character so far as creed and race was concerned at the Queen's hall on Friday night, the warning of the Archbishop and the clergy having necessarily a dampening effect on the meeting. Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C., presided.

Mr. Redmond spoke first and went over the same ground as in his speeches in the United States. He contended that it was nothing more or less than Gladstone's letter that had caused the defection from the ranks of the Irish party and condemned the English statesmen for presuming that Parnell's followers would desert him in his time of trouble. Tim Healy was handled without gloves, and every time his name was mentioned the reference was received by loud hisses from all parts of the hall. Mr. Redmond contended that the Healyites had had captured the press agents of the other side, and everything that reached the newspapers of Canada and the United States had a very strong anti-Parnell tinge. He concluded by justifying his position by saying that they were supporting Mr. Parnell to-day for two reasons, first of all, because they believed he really loved Ireland (hear, hear). He has been described by his enemies as a man willing to destroy the Irish cause, who in desperate selfishness would undo all he had done. This Mr. Redmond could not believe, and expressed the opinion that if the laying down of his life could do any good for Ireland he would joyfully and willingly lay it down. In the second place they were supporting Parnell because he was the ablest and greatest man of them all; he was the one above all others who was able to deal with Englishmen who never was dealt with before. The Irish people had always been noted for their gratitude and in the history of the world had there ever been any ingratitude so base and black as that which their leader had experienced during the past few months. For sixteen years he had championed the Irish cause and suffered and worked for them; he had kept the roof-tree over hundreds of homes, now happy, in Ireland which would have been only bare walls but for his hand; he had given a spirit of independence and fraternity to the Irish people which enabled them to join hands across the sea and form a great league for the protection of their children and their homes; he had built up a political party in Ireland which had brought the Irish question to the proud door of England in a way which could not be ignored or put down. He (Mr. Redmond) had no sympathy with any of those themes which were called outrages against society. He condoned sin and he condoned irregularity as much as any man; but it was not human, it was not the divine teaching of God that they should stoop to death in a way which had been their savior, simply because he had not been above human weakness. Until Charles Stewart Parnell was guilty of treachery to Ireland so long would he have their devotion and their support. (Loud applause.)

A collection was then taken, and it was announced that \$1100 had been raised. Mr. O'Kelly followed, and proved himself to be a polished speaker. He explained that the divorce case was only an excuse for the Liberals to break with Parnell. In the first place the English Radicals were incensed against their Irish allies for supporting the land bill which had been introduced by the Tory Government. Mr. O'Kelly called that measure the best bill ever introduced into the British Parliament, and said that all good Irishmen were justified in supporting it. The speaker concluded by saying that the young men of Ireland were for Parnell and that the success of the old leader would ultimately prevail.

After a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

IRISH NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. Richard Power, Parnellite member for Waterford, will shortly resign owing to ill-health. The McCarthys are confident of winning the seat.

The death is announced of the last surviving daughter of Daniel O'Connell, namely, Mrs. Kate O'Connell, widow of the late Charles O'Connell, M.P., of Ballynablow, county Kerry.

A memorial church is to be erected in memory of that patriotic prelate, the Most Reverend John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, in his native parish of Adergoole, La hardane, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. By this most appropriate honor paid to the illustrious deceased, his centenary will be celebrated.

At a recent Sligo Nationalist meeting one of the speakers created great enthusiasm when he formerly announced that he was authorized to state that Mr. John Dillon had sent out of prison the message that there was no man in Ireland more determinedly opposed to Mr. Parnell's leadership than he was; and he had asked to have it added that Mr. Wm. O'Brien was with him in his opposition to Mr. Parnell.

The Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company have taken a new departure, and gained the distinction of being the first railway in Ireland, if not in the United Kingdom, to adopt the Zone system of universal fares. The railway runs from Cork to Passage, a distance of nine miles, altogether about twenty miles, and calling at all the seaside resorts round Cork Harbor. Between Cork and Passage the universal fare will be three-pence third class and five-pence first class. Between Passage,

Queenstown, and the other stations in the harbor similar rates will be charged. There is no advantage in taking return tickets. Though the line has a monopoly this new venture means an enormous change, all fares being reduced, and the long journey lowered 50 per cent.

By the death of Father Griffin the diocese of Kerry has lost an excellent priest. Father Griffin was fifty years of age, and was born near Castleisland. He received his education in the Irish College, Paris, and was ordained priest in 1865. He served as a curate in the parishes of Glenbeigh and Tralee, and was administrator of Kilmaree for many years. He went back to Tralee for a short time, and was next in Boherbee and Cahirciveen. He undertook a mission to America to collect funds for the building of the O'Connell Memorial Church at Cahirciveen, and his efforts in the United States were attended with a gratifying degree of success. While in America he found his health giving way, and he was obliged to return home. He never recovered his former strength, and was unable to perform missionary duty. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Twomey, in Tralee, at whose house he died. Father Griffin's funeral was attended by the Bishop and a very large number of the clergy of the diocese, as well as the laity of Tralee.

Congregation of the Immaculate Conception.

The young ladies of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception opened their Silver Jubilee exercises Sunday, at 8 a.m., in St. Patrick's. Mass was said by Rev. Father Dowd, P.P. Holy Communion was distributed to the associates by Revs. M. and J. Callaghan, S.S. A brilliant and effective sermon was preached by the Rev. Pastor on the "Glories of Mary." The Rev. gentleman dwelt forcibly on the humility, obedience and purity of the Queen of Heaven, and warned his hearers to avoid the occasions of sin as a most important precaution in the Christian warfare for Heaven. His practical remarks were much appreciated. At High Mass, Rev. James Callaghan officiated. The choir, composed of 75 voices, rendered Lazzini's celebrated Mass. The sermon was delivered by Rev. James McCallen, S.S., and chose for his subject "The Ascension of Our Lord and its application to man." Vespers were chanted at 3.30 p.m. by the Rev. Director.

In the evening a large congregation filled the sacred edifice to attend the usual devotional exercises of the month of May, and particularly the reception of several new candidates into the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception and the blessing of the magnificent shrine dedicated to the Immaculate Mother. It is a splendid structure and is the work of Mr. McKercher, design-artist of Mr. Alfred Gauthier, of this city. The statue itself is of rare beauty of expression and execution, and stands enclosed with a canopy of gold cloth, supported by blue velvet covered posts and with ornamental hangings of the same material and color, bearing on them the letter "M" and stars of dazzling splendor. The whole canopy rests upon four feet, and will be carried in the Fete Dieu procession, May 31, by eight young ladies of the above-named association.

The shrine was blessed by Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., with all the pomp and solemnity due to the occasion. It stands six feet in height. The statue is one of remarkable modesty and grandeur and recalls the superlative virtues of the Mother of God. Previous to the blessing, Rev. James Callaghan ascended the pulpit and spoke on the Virgin Mary in reference to Holy Communion. He described St. John the Evangelist as the Chaplain of Mary, and how Her Divine Son chose Him in preference to anyone else. No one was worthy of the precious charge but a priest and one eminent in purity and innocence. From his hands often did She receive Her own Son in communion and by the Virgin Apostle she was prepared for the everlasting joys of Heaven.

Important Decision.

In the Superior court yesterday Mr. Justice Davidson gave judgment in a license case of much interest to country municipalities. Practically it is held that the discretion to refuse a license is merely enjoyed by municipal councils has been withdrawn by the latest amendment of the law, and that, where no by-law on the subject exists, an applicant who fulfills all the conditions is entitled to receive his license. Whether this was the intention of the Legislature or not is open to question. The judge's duty was to interpret the law put before him, and doing that he ordered the interested corporation to issue a license.—Gazette.

Our Savings Banks.

The return of the City and District Savings bank on April 30 shows liabilities of \$8,599,690 and assets of \$9,598,798. The Caisse d'Economie de Quebec on the same date had liabilities of \$3,076,721 and assets of \$3,420,822.

Fatal Fire.

A fire occurred in the house of Zolique Demers, St. Felix street, Montreal, early on Friday morning, by which a little boy, the son of the occupant, was burned to death, and a little girl, the sister severely injured. It is supposed the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp which stood near the bed occupied by the boy.

Archbishop Walsh.

ROME, May 11.—Archbishop Walsh will shortly return from this city to Ireland. He says he is fully satisfied with his interview with the Pope, and declares that only a general election will decide the fate of Parnell.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE NORTH-WEST SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Short Debate and a Busy Day Before Adjournment—Mr. Devlin's Theories.

OTTAWA, May 5.—After routine, Mr. Charlton moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the better observance of Sunday, and a measure to amend the Dominion School Act, and measures to tinker the same bill were introduced by several members. The main object of Mr. Charlton's bill is to reword the *modus vivendi* by which American fishing vessels can obtain fishing privileges on payment of a fee, and after some minor business, Mr. Lariviere moved for papers relating to the French language in Manitoba and the abolition of separate schools in Manitoba.

Mr. Devlin moved for copies of all petitions to the Governor-General, orders in Council &c. connected with the Manitoba School Act. In a wildly rhetorical speech he deprecated any infringement on the Separate School system, or the special privileges enjoyed by our French fellow citizens. After a brief discussion on the carriage of mails by sea, several returns were ordered and the house adjourned.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The business of the day was mainly of a routine character after which Mr. Landarkin moved for papers concerning the return of writs after the recent general election. He complained of unnecessary delay.

Sir John Macdonald said that every returning officer must be held responsible for any irregularity. There had been delay of his own writ but the returning officer was a friend of his politically so that it was clear that delay need not necessarily be carried through any partisan feeling.

After some discussion and a sub-amendment moved by Mr. Mulock, the house adjourned until Monday 11th.

OTTAWA, May 11.—After a great deal of minor business and routine, Mr. Tarte, as a question of privilege, made his charges against Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., Quebec West, of misusing his position in connection with contracts, and the charges also implicated the Minister of Public Works. The charges have already been made public, and nothing new was brought forward on the present occasion. The charges were met with a direct denial by Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy, who said the entire matter was a conspiracy to injure him by a clique for their own benefit, because he would not be their tool in obtaining for them things they wanted. They had used his name improperly, even forging it on letters which were sent to the Department of Public Works. He was glad the statement had been made in the House, as he was prepared to vindicate himself, and the result would be that it would be shown the whole thing was false from beginning to end. The member for Montmorency, the associate of the conspirators, would have a difficulty in getting out of the position he had placed himself in.

The case was then, on the suggestion of the Minister of Public Works, referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The House then adjourned.

The Fatal Grippe.

LONDON, May 7.—Influenza is steadily spreading throughout the country. Wherever the disease has appeared it has been assisted in its ravages by a return of the cold winds. The mayor of Sheffield has opened a fund for the purpose of procuring medicine for poor patients. Each of the large hospitals in London has an average of 100 cases of influenza. There are signs of a continued increase of the epidemic. Several more members of Parliament have been attacked. Six of the usual occupants of the Treasury bench were absent to-day. Prince Christian and Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, were unable to attend a dinner given this evening. The Duchess of Marlborough, Justice Romer and a host of public officials are among those affected.

The Militia Camps.

OTTAWA, May 10.—It is practically decided that owing to the late period of the year at which Parliament met the annual camps of instruction for the militia force will 1 of this year be held in June. It seems probable that the annual drills will be deferred until September, but so far nothing has been decided upon this point. Parliament alone can decide the question as to what proportion of the force is to be drilled this year. The Major-General is known to be in favor of instructing the whole force, and Parliament will no doubt be asked to support his proposals and those of the Minister of Militia.

The Arbitration.

PARIS, May 10.—The report made to the Senate by the committee on the Newfoundland arbitration convention after referring to treaties upon which France bases her claims, concludes by urging the Senate to adopt the bill. The committee looks forward with confidence to the decision of the arbitrators.

A gentleman who has worked among emigrants for thirteen years, said recently in a speech: "I have been much struck at the ignorance which prevails as to geography. A London butcher came to consult me as to emigrating to Canada, and said: 'I suppose I shall have to go through the Red Sea. I am educated, too, have some scientific notions as to geography.' For what I commended Manitoba to some of my friends for his home, he replied: 'I prefer Manitoba to Canada.'"

THE WATERMILL.

Listen to the watermill Through the living day, How the clanking of the wheels Weans the hours away...

BROTHER PATRICK.

A GREAT EDUCATOR REMOVED.

Such of the career of the Famous Teacher—Mr. Patrick—Life Terminated.

The Rev. Brother Patrick, second assistant to the Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, died in Paris on Saturday, the 25th of April...

He possessed the secret of enchainment and attraction of his pupils. Above all he won the love and confidence. So kindly did he supply the methods of his teaching that even the sisters...

Under his direction it grew from a school for little boys to a leading educational institution for the priesthood. One of the most important of his works was the foundation of the Catholic Protector...

On the occasion of administering confirmation in the parish church of Manhattanville, several of the leading Catholic citizens of New York were invited to meet Archbishop Hughes at the pastoral residence.

TO GIVE BROTHERS

to manage the projected institution. His Grace exclaimed: 'In God's name, gentlemen, let us begin the work!' Forthwith all these present subscribed for relatively large sums, and the Catholic Protector sprang into existence.

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses such elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season.

Y. I. L. & B. A.

The semi-annual meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society was held Wednesday evening in their hall in Dupre lane.

Marks of Patriotism.

The old war-wounds of veterans are surely marks of patriotism, and the speedy and permanent relief of such is as surely a benediction.

separate schools.

The unusual spectacle of a Protestant delivering the speech of a Catholic Archbishop to a Protestant Synod was presented recently in Dublin by Judge Warren, who thought that he could not do better than read one of Archbishop Walsh's unanswerable arguments for Denominational Education to the Dublin Synod in support of a motion in favor of the principle.

Unfair to Michael Davitt.

An Irish letter says:—"Mr. Parnell, if not yet a suppliant veteran, is still unwilling to quit the political stage, upon which he has played more than one prominent part. He appeared on two platforms this week, at Irishtown on Sunday, and at Ballina on Monday.

Must Have Our Barley.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 6.—The U. S. Senate committee on trade relations with Canada met yesterday in the Merchants' exchange. Ex-Mayor John B. Manning was the first witness. He said he had been the first witness for many years. He asserted that reciprocity with Canada would help the people of this country as well as Canadians.

tinent, and should be admitted into this country under favorable conditions. He said, as a result of the high tariff, our Canadian barley business is annihilated, and that 15 cents duty was high enough.

NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

The Italian Consul's Protest—Tone of the Press.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Pascale Corte, Italian consul in this city, to-day said he was not satisfied at all with the conclusions arrived at by the grand jury and became very much excited in discussing the matter.

The State says: "Naturally the grand jury could indict no one or number of these concerned in this business (the lynching). The 'people' did it and no grand jury could devise a way to indict the people."

The Times-Democrat says the grand jury has made the proper return in the Parish prison, lynching, a return that will meet with the approval of the entire people, not of New Orleans alone.

The Picayune says: "We accept the declaration of the inability of the grand jury to get information as to the participants in the storming of the Parish prison. Doubtless there was a large sympathy in the community with the perpetrators of the act after they were committed but sympathy for the act is not guilt and not participation."

New York, May 6.—The Eco d'Italia, of this city, says: "The grand jury of New Orleans report has dishonored you (Americans) and has outraged civilization. Even the marble statue of Washington will blush for shame."

London, May 7.—The News says: The report of the New Orleans grand jury is a comfort for Italy. The only satisfaction which it is now in America's power to offer is a close pursuit of the corrupt jurymen.

Mobbed in Italy.

Florence, Italy, May 6.—William Jacques, an American gentleman from Newton, Mass., was out driving with his daughter yesterday when a mob of people pursued his carriage, attacked it, pulled it with stones and severely injured his daughter, who later died in his daughter's arms.

Boston, Mass., May 6.—Wm. Jacques, of Newton, Mass., who, with his daughter, was assaulted by an Italian mob in Florence yesterday, is the electrician of the American Telephone company and well known in the principal cities of this country. He is of very quiet and unpretentious disposition. He was formerly a professor at the Johns Hopkins university.

Pretexts in Politics.

"No priests in politics" is the parrot cry of the freethinker, and the enemies of the Church. Taking politics in its proper meaning, not in the prevalent conception of the word—party expediency—the Church is political. Her duty is to teach individuals and nations, and to pronounce on the morality of public as well as private actions.

A Curious Story.

In a factory near the village of Saylesville, Rhode Island, there is a bell with a history. It was made in Amsterdam in 1265, and for many years did duty in a convent tower in England. During the Reformation it was stolen by the iconoclasts of that period, and for many years disappeared from view. When next it was heard of it was in use on the English man-of-war Guerriere, and was captured with the ship by the United States ship Constitution during the war of 1812.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

A glittering success—the solitary engagement ring. It requires no self-denial for a law-broker to keep the pledge.

A party question—What time do you think they will have supper.

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Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases.

On St. Monique St., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours: 8 to 10 A.M.; receive up to 5. 2 to 4 P.M. " " 9. Ladies' hours: 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: F. Z. MCKEYS, 29-12 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

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For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. GOVERNMENT'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

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The best Portraits in all sizes and styles at reasonable prices. Amateur outfits. Photo Chemicals. Kodak and Lipitt Cameras, etc. Visitors always welcome. 17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Derricks: Winches

1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TOMS 122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

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PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells. Clock Tower Bells. Fire Bells. House Bells. Hand Bells. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

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FINE DIAMONDS

set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Hair Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry of every description.

THE MEDICAL HALL

Drug Department OF THE COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square. FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR Model Dispensary.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed, LACE CURTAINS cleaned or colored in all the newest shades and finished perfect.

Altar Wine!

AUGUSTO DE MILLER. Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tarragona. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle.

DECARY FRERES,

Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 523 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

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FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames Engravings, Pastel Paintings, Chromos, etc. 148 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

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Registered. A delightful fully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GASTOR, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.

1684 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Personal Attention. Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515. (G-17-90)

CHERRY PULMONARY SYRUP.

Best specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs, and all kinds of Lung, Throat and Larynx troubles. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Open on Sundays. R. MCNICHOLES, Chemist and Druggist, 187 St. Catherine Street (between Amherst and Wolfe streets).

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BRETON'S Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, containing 313 Illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value. Every one who receives Coins should have it. Price 50 cts. P. A. BRETON, No. 1684 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. Coins and Medals bought and sold.

THE GREAT

Worm Remedy. DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Sold by all Druggists. 25c. a box.

Reliable Agents only. Work strongly recommended by Messrs. Archbishops and Bishops. BENZIGER BROS. 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

BRUSHES

Brooms, Whisks, Feather Brushes, Hairbrushes, etc. 74 Craig Street (opposite the Bank of Montreal). Telephone 6179.

DONALD KENNEDY

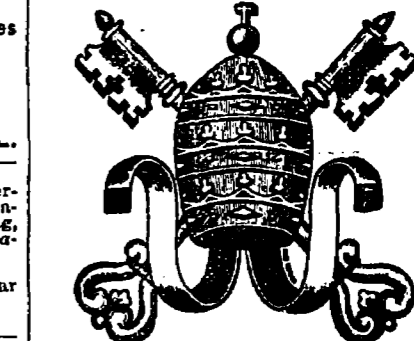
Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

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Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 795 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1894. Federal 1005. Orders given prompt attention.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR!

The Cone Rotary VENTILATOR and SMOKE CONDUCTOR for smoky chimneys, etc. JAMES T. LIPSETT, 766 Craig St., Montreal.



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1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

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HOUSE FURNISHING and BUILDING HARDWARE. Flatware, Cutlery, etc. L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 81 St. Lawrence St.

MEMORIAL WREATHS and Crosses

STUDIO: 2310 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN. WANTED. By the Scholastic Municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, No. 1, a female teacher holding a first-class elementary diploma for French and English languages. References required. Apply to I. J. L. DEXTER, Sec. Treas., St. Chrysostom, P. O., 25th April, 1891.

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A good boy wanted in every County in Canada. WM. DOBIE & CO. 82 & 84 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

CHILIAN warships bearing the heroic names "O'Higgins" and "Lynch" must strike readers of South American war news as rather curious.

COMPLAINTS are again being made that the Salvation Army is being assaulted in certain parts of the city. No words that we could write would be strong enough to express our condemnation of such unchristian conduct.

It is now stated that the Italian Government is about to address a circular to the European powers submitting the conduct of the United States Government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment.

The inventor of the Anthropometric system of measuring and registering criminals claims that a result of the application of his methods in Paris has been to prevent foreign criminals paying that city a second visit after having been identified.

Poor humanity never looks poorer than on moving day. The movers have a conscious appearance of misery and degradation that changes occasionally to one of ill-tempered defiance when they encounter the scarcely suppressed smiles of amused pity visible on the faces of the non-movers.

The reported rapprochement between the Emperors of Austria and Russia is said to have given a new turn to Euro-

pean politics and to have called in question the stability of the triple alliance. Whilst this is strenuously denied at Vienna it appears to have caused uneasiness at Berlin.

FROM Berlin comes the news that the last survivor, as is supposed, of the famous Borgias has just died in the most abject poverty at Gings, near Salsburg.

LIKE Montreal, New York has had a long and severe experience in the endeavor to make its police force what it should be. There politics was the great stumbling block, and so long as efforts were directly made to take the police out of politics, they failed.

It has been found that there are in Boston to-day more than a hundred of the public school mistresses who in their official capacity style themselves "Kittie," "Sallie," "Mollie," etc.

I observe that it is an almost universal practice on this continent—even on public occasions, in prize lists, in roll calls and in the intercourse of general society, for young ladies to be addressed by their casual acquaintances, may, even in the newspapers, by that in the old country, we would call their pet names—that is to say those cringing soft appellations of endearment with which their fathers and brothers and those who are nearest to them strive to give expression to the yearning affection felt for them in the home circle.

THE Daily Witness sympathizes very much with the Catholic clergy in their condemnation of Parnell, and it sympathizes very much with those who resent the interference of the Catholic clergy in political affairs.

the Parnellites. In the first place the Catholic clergy are praised for having denounced a man as unfit to be a political leader because of his moral turpitude.

"Practically speaking, it must be perfectly clear to the clergy as well as to the laity that a people whose political action has to be governed by clerical advice might as well accept the autocratic rule of an archbishop without intermediaries or go through the enormously expensive force of carrying on Parliamentary government under episcopal dictation.

All of which simply amounts to this, that the Daily Witness is a hypocritical sheet, specially published for people of its own kind.

STO. LOUIS the Secretary of the United States Treasury carry out his alleged intention of withdrawing the bonding privileges now allowed Canadian railways, he must of course, be prepared for like action on the part of the Dominion government.

SPREADING DISEASE.

The Quebec Telegraph tells a startling story of the manner in which diphtheria is spread in the portion of that city known as St. Sauveur. It seems that defective drainage and opening of the streets for the laying of the aqueduct is the supposed cause of the prevalence of the disease in the parish named.

The only real good is the good of all.

THE CHURCH AND MODERN SOCIETY.

Anticipations of trouble on the first of May were pretty generally fulfilled. Throughout France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and to a less extent in Spain, the discontent of the laboring classes found expression.

These deadly encounters between the working people and the military in European cities seem strange to us in Montreal, who are accustomed to witness labor demonstrations carried out by large numbers of workmen in perfect peace, with admirable good order and with the general approval of the public and of the authorities.

But for the law-abiding character of the labor movement in this country the Catholic Church deserves the gratitude of the whole people and of the Government.

In Europe unfortunately large masses of laborers have become estranged to religion. Led by false guides they have adopted principles subversive not only of government, as it exists, but also of the whole fabric of civilized institutions.

They also forget, or ignore, the great lesson, written large on every page of human history, that institutions and the civilization which makes them possible are things of slow growth and development.

The Democratic movement of the present age and the all-important questions connected therewith have for years claimed the anxious thought and careful study of the Head of the Church, and it is expected that the Encyclical, which contains the teaching of the Holy Father on the Social question, will soon be given to the world.

The Separate School question in Manitoba is one of first importance. When it comes before the House again it will be best dealt with by calm discussion. The Catholics have justice on their side and we believe the courts of highest jurisdiction will establish that they have the law in their favor as well.

with all that is great, good and generous in the social and intellectual currents of our time.

On this point it has been well observed that each period has its particular needs, its own economic conditions. Things that are good and equitable to-day are old and inapplicable to-morrow.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Those who anticipated a long and acrimonious debate on the address from the throne were doomed to disappointment. On Monday the discussion ended and to the chagrin of many no vote was taken.

Mr. Gladstone Sick. LONDON, May 11.—Mr. Gladstone is the latest of the prominent men of Great Britain to be announced as on the sick list.

In the course of Mr. Devlin's speech he laid great stress on the fanatical course of Mr. Dalton McCarthy. It is to be regretted, however, that he allowed Mr. Charlton to go scot free.

The Separate School question in Manitoba is one of first importance. When it comes before the House again it will be best dealt with by calm discussion.

Michael Davitt. LONDON, May 8.—Michael Davitt and wife sail from Liverpool for Quebec on May 13, on their journey to California.

Adding Irish Industries. LONDON, May 12.—At the last drawing-room, Princess Maude of Wales wore a gown with train made from English white brocade.

A McCarthy Convention. LONDON, May 11.—A conference here to-day of the McCarthyite members of Parliament resolved to call a convention in Ireland.

Discretion. New York, May 11.—A despatch from St. John's Nfld., says—After a conference between the two houses of the Legislature, and prolonged sittings in private, both branches decided to endorse the action of the delegates to England and to carry into effect the proposals made by them to the British Parliament.

Going to be Master. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President has determined to have an end of the Behring Sea business. He is tired of Secretary Blaine's perpetual trifling and attempts to pose as an amateur Rudin.

The attention of those of our readers wishing to procure a charming little house fitted up with every convenience in the most lovely part of the city (two blocks west of Dominion square) should attend the sale by Mr. Stewart, auctioneer, on the premises, on Thursday morning, the 14th instant.

New Music—Songs at Street's. "She Didn't Know What to Say" by C. A. White, a cute song after the style of "No, No, No" by the Quail. "Tony Pastor's grand old comic." "Hitch on Dem Golden Wings" another of "darky" song out. "O, O, O, O, O" another of "darky" song out.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

HAZELTON FISHER DOMINION PIANOS! —AND THE— Adolan and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as most every one else does, that I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists...



EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mgr. Jacobini has been appointed papal nuncio at Lisbon. A dangerous case of leprosy has been discovered in New York. Rev. G. F. Schleuter, an old master of Upper Canada College, died last week. A Rome correspondent says the pope's encyclical on socialism will be published on Whit Sunday.

The anarchists arrested in Rome have confessed that Landi paid them to create disorder on May day. Hon. John LeFevre, the wealthiest resident of Prince Edward Island, died at Boston on the 7th inst.

The hotel keepers of Sorel, in order to renew their licenses, have had pay the same amount as last year, \$500. At the Courthouse Assizes last week Andrew McGuire was convicted of attempting to murder Margaret Tucker by shooting her in front of a moving train.

A couple at Lewis, who had been married for 18 years, went through the ceremony again there the other day, owing to the discovery that their previous marriage had in law been null.

During the Mass of the forty hours at the Ursuline chapel, Quebec, on Thursday the surplice of Israel Dionne, one of the assistants, took fire. The flames were extinguished before any material damage was done.

Mayor Gilbert, of Omaha, an old Imperial officer who saw service in the Crimea, died suddenly last week. He has a son in the Fisheries department at Ottawa. His remains were interred at the Capital on Saturday.

The lowest rate on record, 5 cents a bushel, is being charged for carrying wheat from Chicago to New York. The grain goes by the lakes to Buffalo, thence to Toledo via the Erie canal. Of the 5 cents the lake boats get 1 1/2, the Buffalo elevators 2, and the Erie canal boats the remainder.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr. Langeher, has performed a graceful action by appointing Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, ex-M.P., a political opponent, as the Quebec Government's agent, to effect the transfer of the valuable archives relating to Quebec, now in charge of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

The Quebec Provincial Government have entered into a contract with Rev. Mr. Faucher, cure of Baie St. Paul, in virtue of which the Hospice St. Joseph binds itself to receive idiots at the rate of \$50 a year. The contract with the Beauport asylum provides that \$132 per annum shall be paid for the maintenance of each lunatic or idiot.

The removal next week of the remains of the three Jesuit Fathers to the Ursuline Convent Chapel, Quebec, is expected to be attended by a magnificent demonstration. The coffin containing the bones will be borne upon the shoulders of four Huron Indians, descendants of those amongst whom the early Jesuit missionaries labored so earnestly and perseveringly.

400,000 or 500,000 Catholics who annually emigrate. The memorial is also signed by a representative of Canada and contains statistics of a very pessimistic character. The Pope accepted the memorial and promised to give the matter special attention.

A TOWN BURNED.

Alliston, Ontario, Destroyed by a Fire—scenes of Desolation. ALLISTON, Ont., May 9, 1 a.m.—Alliston is almost destroyed by fire at the present writing. It is impossible to give full particulars. The fire originated in the stables belonging to the Queen's hotel and spread in all directions. The following places have been burned:—Morrow house, Henry Longway's grocery, vacant, belonging to Wm. Wawbenny; Oddfellows' hall, Goddard's furniture store, W. Bovair's barber shop, Nolan's hotel, J. C. Hart's grocery store, G. S. Edmunds' jewellery store, Miss Graham's fancy goods, J. J. Armstrong's harness shop, H. D. Kelly & Son's hardware store and offices, in which the telegraph and express office were situated, and the house occupied by two tenants adjoining; frame store, unoccupied property of P. D. Kelly, Mrs. Carmichael's temperance hotel, Wm. Jenkins' grocery, Mrs. Losney's boarding-house, J. G. Sutherland's dental office, house occupied by William Badger and another by W. S. Wallace, and the fine building occupied by the Bank of Hamilton. On the south side of Victoria street the following places were burned: R. Henderson, grocery; frame house to the east. Callaghan's butcher shop, Foster's grocery, the post office, George L'pion's store, O. McHugh's barber shop, H. F. Mann's fancy store, Bell Telephone office, McCarthy, Peoples and McCarthy's law office, Fanjoy's photograph gallery, G. C. Lee & Co.'s dry goods store, J. G. Hood, Division Court office; Mrs. Crawford's confectionery store, Badger's dry goods store; Mrs. Hurst's dry goods store, Thos. Evan's jewellery store, Burk and Graham's banking office, Fisher & Bell's law offices; McMahon's drug store, O'Brien's hotel and blacksmith shop in rear, Hutchinson & Sons' dry goods store, W. B. Clifton's tin shop, H. W. Wright's grocery, Dr. Bell's surgery and residence and J. C. Hart's barns to the east; A. Kinsey's furniture store, J. Hayes' boot and shoe store, James Allen's blacksmith shop and residence, T. J. Clifton's grocery, the Revere hotel, the large brick block owned by T. M. Brown; about a dozen residences to the east; then T. Hodgson's pump shop and several houses to the east and south. The town presents a desolate appearance, telephone, telegraph and electric light wires being strewn all over the streets, as is also a large quantity of goods, etc. The market house and town and fire halls are also burned. The fine brick block occupied by M. J. Doyle, tailor; William Dennis, butcher shop; Chris. Donnelly, liquor store; K. McKee, tailor shop; A. Atken & Sons, foundry, and the skating rink, are ruins. The losses will run into hundreds of thousands. Five to six blocks are entirely consumed. The mayor telegraphed to Barrie for the fire engine there, but it was out of repair. The Collingwood engine reached here at 1:20, and did splendid service. The fire lasted five hours.

Canadian Mails. OTTAWA, May 8.—Communications were received by the Postmaster General's department today from the Dominion Steamship company and the Allan line accepting the terms offered by the department for the conveyance of mails from Quebec to Liverpool by the fast vessels of these lines. The refusal to accept the Government's terms is stated to have been owing to a misapprehension. The first vessel to carry the mails under the new conditions will be the Dominion steamer Vancouver, sailing on Thursday next.

A Vast Undertaking. OTTAWA, May 9.—The official notice of the gigantic combination of agricultural implement manufacturers, announced in Toronto during the week, is published in the Canada Gazette to-day, and application will be made for letters patent of incorporation under the name of Massey & Harris (Limited). The amalgamation will include all the leading manufacturers in this line in Western Canada. The capital stock is to be five million dollars, in fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and the provisional directors of the company are to be: Messrs. H. A. Massey, Toronto; A. Harris, J. K. Osborne, Brantford; W. E. H. Massey, Toronto; J. N. Shenstone, Brantford; C. D. Massey, Toronto; L. M. Jones, Brantford; and T. J. McBride, of Winnipeg. The new combination does not intend to confine its attention to the manufacture of agricultural implements, for the incorporators ask leave to manufacture waggons, vehicles, household furniture, stoves and hardware goods; to deal in iron, steel, nickel, rope, cordage, twine, oakum, etc.; to carry on a printing, publishing and advertising business, and to act as general traders, with power to amalgamate or absorb other enterprises.

Von Moltke. The French papers are still engaged in their literary and military autopsy of Marshal Von Moltke. The Figaro speaks of him as a terrible, calculating genius. When, in 1870, they aroused him in the middle of the night to inform him that war was declared against France, he rubbed his eyes and answered: "Fourth drawer on the left!" Then he fell asleep again. In that drawer was found his plan of campaign; and in the War Office in Berlin to-day there are three plans of campaign, the work of Moltke's hand alone, one against France single handed, another against Russia single handed, and the third against France and Russia combined. Some French military critics regard Moltke's plans as *vieux jeu*, and attribute his victories to that fortune which in his case favored the best artillery and the power of numbers. The Main speaks of his successes as the outcome of his "wonderful luck" in the blunders of his opponents, and it refuses to admit that he was a military genius. And so the discussion goes on, illuminating the wars of the past and speculating upon the battles of the future.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

The Knutsford Bill—Dissolution—Newfoundland Affairs.

LONDON, May 8.—To-day's Cabinet council discussed Lord Knutsford's reply to the memorial which the Newfoundland delegates presented Wednesday and also the question of the period of dissolution of Parliament. The South Dorset poll showing a significantly large reduction in the Tory vote, coming upon the striking Gladstonian success at Stowmarket, has dispelled the Unionist delusions that the Government is still certain of a big majority. Although the recent series of by-elections is not a perfect test for the general elections they have already afforded abundant proof that the Parnell disaster has not weakened the popularity of Gladstone or the strength of the Liberals. After to-day's council it became known that the ministers had determined against an early dissolution. The Land bill obstructors can thus work through their nineteen pages of amendments unchecked until after the Whitsunday holidays. Ministers in the lobby of the House assured disgusted legislators this evening that Parliament might be sitting until late in the autumn, as the Cabinet meant to pass the education measure and introduce the Irish Local Government bill before prorogation. Lord Knutsford after to-day's council resumed communications with the Newfoundland delegates. The delegates' draft of the bill, now known as the Knutsford bill, is reported to have been approved by the Cabinet. Lord Knutsford's reply to the delegates' memorial will, it is expected, enable the colonial Legislature to pass the proposed act before the Whitsun recess, and thus lead to the Government's dropping the present obnoxious bill.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Sad Termination of a Launch—A Man Killed.

KINGSTON, May 8.—A crew of workmen were engaged at the Montreal Transportation company's shipyard in launching the steambarge Cleveland which had been on the stays under repairs. Levi Scouten was at the throttle of the engine which had on a full head of steam for the purpose of getting the Cleveland into the water. The work was nearly done and the vessel had just been started again after one of the numerous stoppages which marked her progress, when there was a terrible explosion in the little house. The engineer was alone at the time, so that no one can speak positively of the cause of the accident, but apparently the explanation is as follows:—The strain from the vessel having been withdrawn, the fly wheel got in getting the steam turned off the wheel exploded with a loud report.

Work on the vessel was at once suspended and the workmen rushed to the engine house, where they found the poor engineer lying on his face on the ground bathed in his blood. The wheel, which was cast iron and weighed several hundred pounds, had been shattered into small pieces, several of which had hit the unfortunate man who occupied a position directly in front of it. One piece, weighing about 10 pounds, was forced through the roof. The injured man was conveyed to the hospital. It was found that he had been hit by several pieces of the flying iron. His right leg was broken in two places, above and below the knee. His right arm was completely shattered and his left arm broken above the elbow. Besides these, there was a deep cut in one of his shoulders and a scar on his forehead, the latter evidently caused by his fall after the explosion. These injuries were so frightful that within an hour after his arrival at the hospital he breathed his last, without having fully recovered consciousness. Deceased was 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end. He was a member of Loyal Orange Lodge No 352 and a member of the Salvation army.

Drowned.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., May 8.—Miss Jane McLung, who resided at the home of her brother William in this town, had been in feeble health for some time and had been yesterday sitting with the family as usual during the evening. Being missed from the room for a time about 9 o'clock it was thought she had retired to bed, but on looking in her room and not finding her a search around the premises was instituted. No trace of the missing one could be found for some time, until one of the family probed into an open cistern which stood in rear of the dwelling and there the lifeless body was discovered.

Funds for the Evicted.

LONDON, May 8.—Parnell's refusal to refer the question to arbitration has thrown the McCarthys back upon another method to relieve evicted tenants. County conventions meeting throughout Ireland will raise funds until the date of the general elections, when it is hoped the Parnellites will be wiped out. The McCarthys have received overtures proposing to them not to contest a number of seats in consideration of the Parnellites abstaining from contesting other seats. As this arrangement would allow Parnell to return to the next Parliament at the head of a faction of probably 29 the McCarthys will not assent to it. Every Parnellite candidate will be opposed.

They Need Our Flour.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The Jamaica Gleaner says: "Canada can justly claim the finest and most extensive wheat belt in the world, producing a wheat whose nutritive properties are of the highest, eleven barrels of Canadian flour being equal to fourteen barrels of American flour, and whose relative dryness exceeds the best American flours. The Canadian Commissioner has finally dissipated the old-time fallacy that Canadian flour will not keep in the tropics. He purposely kept it sixty days and another lot ninety days, when both were perfectly sweet and wholesome. Bread of the finest quality from them has been baked, and of it over one hundred thousand pieces have been distributed at the exhibition. This direct and somewhat novel appeal

to the minds of many by way of that ancient receptacle, the human stomach, has finally settled the question. To-day, thanks to the push, speeches and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Adam Brown, the Jamaica market is open to Canada not only for flour but for a host of things that gentleman has done his part. It now remains for Canadian millers to do theirs. The future of this breadstuff question lies in their hands and a hint to them. American competition will be all the keener after this exhibition. Finally, the British West Indies consume three million dollars worth of flour per annum."

Wants More Liberty.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company has a petition before Parliament asking for new powers. It appears that there are acts of Parliament authorizing the owners of subsidiary lines to sell to the Canadian Pacific railway, but notwithstanding this, the Canadian Pacific railway cannot buy unless a special act be passed permitting it to figure as the purchaser. The company, therefore, wants an act empowering it in a general way to buy a road which Parliament has said may be sold to it. Last session there was a measure brought in asking for powers to acquire lines anywhere without any distinct authority. This bill was not pushed. The coming measure contains a much more moderate demand. Application is also made for the company for power to sell surplus lands, and to devote the proceeds to the purchase of rolling stock. The company also asks for powers in connection with its railway business, as, for example, power to take and use lands, and to erect poles on public highways, similar to those enjoyed by other companies.

Boers give Trouble.

LONDON, May 7.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the reported Boer "trek" being prepared for the invasion of Mashonaland, Manicaland and other South African territory, for the purpose of establishing the so called "Republic of the North," Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of war, intimated that troops were being sent to British Bechuanaland in order to oppose the proposed Boer "trek." Recent advices state the 20,000 well armed Boers propose to cross the Limpopo in June and proclaim the "Republic of the North." The leaders of the "trek" included men of position from both the Free States and Cape Colony and all steps taken are said to have met with the approval of the famous Arikanderbund, recently in session at Kimberley. The Boer movement is a South African movement in the direction of northward, expansion and is bound to conflict with the claims of the British Chartered company, to say nothing of the claims of the Portuguese South African company. One of the objects of the raid is to be the replacement of the Chartered company by a popular movement free from the Imperial Government's control. There is a strong feeling against the company and against Imperial control among the Boers in South Africa. The leaders of the "trek," however, say little or nothing about the Chartered company, claiming to base their proceedings upon concessions granted long before the Chartered company existed. The new republic will be founded on the constitutional laws of the South American Republic and is expected to attract men of high character and ability from all parts of South America.

The Usual Weekly Insurrections.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, May 7.—Advices from Honduras state that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a force under the command of Colonel Molina and General Barales, both of which officers were leading rebels, attacked the Cuartel at Amapala. The guard there were taken by surprise and the rebels were soon in possession of the Cuartel. Six hundred and thirty Government troops, under Colonel Barrena, made a movement against the Cuartel. Severe fighting followed, but at noon the Government troops drove the rebels from the place. Among the killed were General Barales, one of the rebel leaders. Amapala is situated upon the island of that name, and the rebels were driven to the mainland. Colonel Barrena has 800 infantry and fort cavalry guarding the island. The rebels are besieging the place, and evidently intend to make another attack as soon as reinforcements, which are expected, arrive.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua May 7.—From official sources it is learned that on April 30, a conspiracy was discovered in San Jose, Costa Rica, to overthrow President Rodriguez. The Government received permission from the permanent council to suspend the constitution and the conspirators were captured. Everything is now quiet. From other sources it is learned that the revolutionists attacked the barracks in San Jose but were repulsed, five being killed.

The Best Thing to Do.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Washington special to the Tribune says: "There is a growing impression here that the result of the negotiations now being conducted by Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Paucetoffe will be a closed season this year in Behring sea. No definite agreement is likely to be reached or announced until after the return of President Harrison to Washington on May 14 or 15, but the drift of opinion has set strongly in the direction of a convention between this Government and Great Britain which will suspend the taking of seals for the current year."

Post Office Thieves.

AUBURN, Ont., May 7.—The Post Office here was robbed last evening, and the loss has been found to be \$130 which the thieves abstracted from three registered letters. They effected an entrance by prying the store door open with chisels, which they stole from a carriage shop near at hand.

The United States and Chili.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It is reported here that R. L. Trumbull, the so-called delegate of the revolutionary Chilean congress, was arrested yesterday in San Francisco. The arrest, it is said, was ordered at the instance of the authorities

here. Trumbull boasted openly that he would look after the shipping of a cargo of arms and munitions of war for the insurgents. The Alta California of San Francisco has positive information that the United States steamer "Charleston" will sail to-day in pursuit of the Chilean ship "Etata."

A Fatal Accident.

Train No. 1 on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which left Montreal for the Pacific Coast last Friday evening, met with a mishap near Straight Lake, 500 miles west of Montreal, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a bush fire had partially destroyed a wooden bridge, 20 feet high, over a creek, and the fire was discovered in time to bring the train to a dead stop. The engine went into the creek and the mail and baggage and two colonist cars went over the end of the embankment. One passenger, named McAlpna, of Quincy, Mass., was killed and five or six passengers injured, but only one of them seriously. Two of the cars which fell upon the burning timbers of the bridge caught fire and were destroyed. The first-class car, sleeping car and dining car did not leave the track, and, apart from the delay, their occupants suffered no inconvenience.

Cattle Shippers.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The cattle shippers ventilated their grievances before the Minister of Agriculture yesterday afternoon. They want a standard space limit of two feet eight inches allowed for cattle exported to England, and were backed up by Dr. McEachran, Chief Dominion Veterinary Inspector. Legislation in the direction asked for is likely to follow. Messrs. J. C. Coughlin and W. Cunningham represented the Dominion Live Stock Association. The steamship companies were represented by Messrs. J. S. Allan, D. A. P. Watt, John Torrance, James Thom and Robert Reford. The steamship companies hold that 2 ft. 6 in. is enough.

A Terrible Occurrence.

ELMIR, N.Y., May 11.—A Cindersport special says that yesterday as a train containing men on their way to fight the forest fire in Potter County was nearing its destination the train was wrecked in the midst of the burning woods and the engine and cars were destroyed. Eighty or more of the men were burned to death. A special train from Austin, Pa., to Is of the wreck of the train on the southern part of the county and says that fifty men were seriously and perhaps fatally burned. Superintendent Badger and three or four of his men are still missing. The entire southern portion of the county has been swept by the flames.

A Postal Convention.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The international postal convention opens at Vienna on the 20th inst. A number of important questions are to be considered, among others the status of the Australasian colonies as members of the postal union. Some weeks ago a special invitation was sent to the Dominion Government that Canada be represented at the convention, and acting upon this Sir Charles Tupper has been deputed to attend and take part for the Dominion.

Population of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 7.—All the reports of the census enumerators were completed to-day. Although the enumerators are sworn to secrecy as to the numbers obtained by them it has leaked out that the population of the city will be about 47,800, with a few families yet to be heard from. At the last census the population was a little under 35,000.

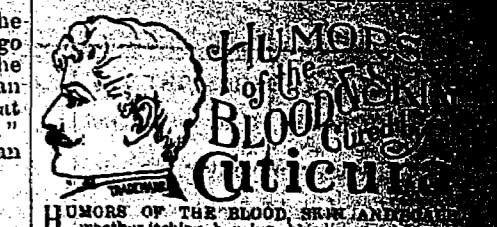
White Wings.

QUEBEC, May 8.—The first sailing vessels from the sea this season arrived in port within an hour of each other yesterday morning. They were the barques Nelson, from Barbadoes, and Helene, from Buenos Ayres. The first arrival last year, the barque Magd'ene, was on the same date.

Children are especially liable to Cold in the Head and catarrh. Neglect may mean an early grave. Treatment with Nosal Balm ensures a speedy cure. Delays are dangerous.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a pure condition, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a pure condition, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apochearies, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. WANTED, DRESS MAKING. Fit and Style guaranteed at 101 Mansfield st.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD. It is the cause of all diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that cures it. It is a pure condition, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood.

Remington TYPE-WRITER.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," they have discarded both and the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 288 St. James street.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4108. Federal 1200. Mention this journal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL: Windsor-street Station for Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m.; Portland, Boston, 9:00 a.m., 1:25 p.m.; Toronto 9:20, 1:45 p.m., 5:00 p.m.; Detroit, Chicago, etc., 1:45 p.m.; St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 11:45 a.m.; Montreal Jet, St. Louis, Vancouver, 12:30 p.m.; 6:00 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 1:45 p.m., 11:20 p.m. Sat. only—Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 12:30 p.m.; St. Johns, Sherbrooke, 4:00 p.m., 11:45 p.m.; Winchester, 9:21 a.m., 5:15 p.m.; Newport, 9:00 a.m., 5:35 p.m., 11:20 p.m.; Halifax, N. S., John, N. B., etc., 11:45 p.m. Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, 8:25 a.m., 1:30 p.m., Sundays only, 10:00 p.m.; St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 6:15 p.m.; Ottawa, 7:50 a.m., 4:40 p.m., 1:45 p.m.; Winnipeg and Vancouver 7:40 p.m.; St. J. N., St. Eustache 5:30 p.m.; St. Jerome, 8:21 a.m., 5:30 p.m.; St. Rose and St. Therese, 8:50 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 9:20 p.m., Saturday 1:30 p.m. instead of 12:30 p.m. Bonaventure Station for Mariville and Farnham, 3:40 p.m., from St. Lambert connecting with Grand Trunk 8:15 p.m. from Beauport station. Mariville, St. Germain, 5 p.m. from Bonaventure station. Except Saturdays. (Run daily Sundays included. Other train week days only unless shown. *Paris and sleeping cars. No connection leaving Montreal on Saturdays. Montreal Ticket Offices—288 St. James street, and at Stations.

Canadian Pacific Ry. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

Reduced Rates! RETURN TICKETS will be issued to all points on Canadian Pacific Railway, in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont. and east; to I. C. Ry. and Michigan Central Railway points in Canada; also to Detroit, Mich., at SINGLE Fare! Good going 23rd, 24th and 25th May, and good returning until 26th May. For further particulars apply to Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE 288 ST. JAMES STREET AND AT STATIONS

Queen's Birthday! RETURN TICKETS At First Class Single will be issued to all Stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont. and east; to I. C. Ry. and Michigan Central Railway points in Canada; also to Detroit, Mich., at SINGLE Fare! Good going 23rd, 24th and 25th May, and good returning until 26th May. For further particulars apply to Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE 288 ST. JAMES STREET AND AT STATIONS

IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

The skies soft limned by an artist hand... In the land of the midnight sun... Oh, this is the time of legends for.

path, but by some strange fatality, the face of the girl had completely faded from his memory, and he could recall nothing of it.

"It's queer," he thought, "it's very queer how I can't bring her face to my mind, and I'm not bad at remembering faces."

CHAPTER XIII.

For a whole week Christopher Cahill continued in a state of bewilderment over this girl. Between looking at her without thought, when he was so fortunate as to be in her presence, and trying to find out why it was he allowed no time for any consideration of his own condition.

The subject of Mary's engagement to John was never introduced at Martin's cottage, and as Cahill had kept himself rather aloof and suddenly became possessed by a great love of solitude, except when he could be in her presence without attracting attention, he had not heard of it from outside sources.

"Oh, I couldn't think of troubling you," said Mrs. Martin, "you're not in such a hurry that you can't wait to have a stitch put in it. Here, that your eyes are a trifle younger than mine, and I'm beginning not to be able to do dark stitching by candlelight."

"And will you mend my coat for me?" he asked, as though he was trying to recollect the apparent inconsistency of having such a source of wonder, such a mystery to him, and yet willing to sew up a rent in his coat.

great degree. He told himself in all those respects there were better and worse. He knew he was a plain ignorant man, without a very strict code. Religion entered scarcely at all into his scheme of life.

But now, when he had discovered he loved this girl, he would yield to no man in the intensity of his love.

"If she asked me," he said to the ocean, "I'd go over that cliff; if she asked me I'd do murder; if she asked me I'd take to saying my prayers again."

Though he said these things, he felt it was certain she would not ask him to do the first or the second, and that she certainly would ask him to do the last, if he would. Here was a huge fascination to be good at her bidding.

"Do, Christie, do for your own sake and for mine."

Oh, intoxicating picture! Why, he could tear down solid rocks with his naked hands if such a goal lay behind them; he could swim to that ship on the horizon, he could fight an army, he could pray to God!

Pray! Could it be that prayers were sometimes heard, and visible, tangible responses sent from heaven? Did the Powers above really hearken, and were there cases where the thing asked for was given? He had heard of thousands of such cases, and even it wasn't always good people who prayed and got what they asked for, but the bad as well.

"I have forgotten!" he cried, "I have forgotten! It's so long since I prayed that God has taken the words out of my mind, and I can't remember what I want in my secret heart. Now, when I am willing to try and use them, to try and be good."

He ran along the downs until his breath failed him; then he threw himself on the ground, putting and jerking in the face.

Up to this time he had preserved his secret most jealously. He had not allowed it to appear in his words or manner. By Mary Martin's presence he was reserved and reticent. Beyond the fact that he kept his eyes as much as possible on her, a close observer could detect nothing unusual in his deportment, and no one at the cottage had noticed this. It had never occurred to him to make love to her. In her presence he was altogether absorbed in contemplating her and trying to realize a distant future. But that day on the downs decided him. He'd wait no longer, but he set himself from the sea of doubts in which he found himself struggling for hope, for existence.

Next day he met her alone on the beach and said: "Good-morning, Mary. What a blustery day it is."

"Yes—very," answered the girl, looking out to sea. She was going up in the staid, He saw her return. "Mary, are you in a great hurry?" he asked in a low, gentle voice.

"No; not very great."

"Well, would you walk a little bit down the beach with me? I want—I want to say a few words to you."

She turned and walked at his side. For a while he said nothing; then he spoke: "This is a blustery place, this Killard, Mary."

"It is in winter time."

"Oh yes; I like it very well. Why shouldn't I?"

"But you wouldn't care to live all your days here, would you? You'd like a little change now and then, and maybe would object to staying some time in the town of Clonmore?"

"To be sure there is more on view in the town, but I like Killard well. Of course, I'd like to see the wonders of big towns; but I must wait for the right season."

"That's it," he cried eagerly, "you must wait for the right time, say, the summer, very sootily, 'till some one comes and takes you away with him, after putting a gold ring on your finger, for you will have a good time, and to make it."

"But you had something to say to me, Christie Cahill, and what is it?"

"I am coming to it, Mary." How these eyes, which had been so long just looking on at the horizon, now dwelt on her! There was a passionate intensity in his regard which made the girl wonder what it could be had to speak to her about. "It came into my mind," he continued after a pause, during which he was running over all the chances against him, his plain appearance, plain figure, unimpressive reputation, and age. "It came into my mind, Mary, that you might not object to live in Clonmore; you could come and see your father and mother as often as you liked, you know."

"Some one must have told him that John thinks of taking me away from Killard when he comes back," she thought, "but why is he speaking to me about this?" Then she said to him: "I believe I'm not to live all my time at Killard, John says, when he comes back he'll take me to London even."

"John? Who's John?" This eyes had not fallen from her face and were resting on the ground.

was never very bright or very sharp, but she wondered at his increased dulness today.

"John Lane," he muttered to himself. John Lane? ay, John Lane. But he won't be back for some time. I mean before he comes."

"Oh, no! I don't think I could; how could I? Besides, I don't think he'd like me to?"

"And what reason could he have for disliking it?" He could not at all understand why John Lane's name should be brought into the matter. Why had she said John Lane, and not her father? "Of course you know."

"Not a bit." He stood still but never raised his glance. "Tell me." He seemed to feel through a curtain something which he knew would shock him dreadfully when revealed.

"Why, it's all settled between—between us—I thought you must have heard."

"What's settled between you and John Lane; that's the question I'm asking you?"

The girl blushed, shook her head, and with a low laugh, cried out: "Go to the village and ask, they'll tell you all about it," and ran back as fast as she could. She had got a glimpse of his face, and thought this the best way of settling matters tight.

He did not raise his head for a little while; at last he looked around very cautiously as though the something he dreaded lay in sight. No, and yes. There was no new fact or form—so far all was well; but she was gone! and the yellow sand looked foreboding; he felt as though hope were retiring afar off from him and covering up her face.

He drew a long breath, shook himself and started at a pattering pace he walked the street and entered Casey's shop. Nellie Casey was behind the counter, with her hands on her hips waiting for business, or talk. Cahill stood before her, his eyes cast on the ground.

"Tell me, Mrs. Casey, what's the talk I hear of something between Mary Martin and John Lane, that's away at the gold-mines?"

"Is it about their going to be married when he comes back?" the woman asked in return.

"I don't say that; but I didn't hear of it until now. It's all settled, I suppose." His wife never wavered or showed the least emotion.

"It's settled as settled can be. He made a lot of money at the gold-mines, and is going out to make more."

"Oh yes, I was only a-kid, and he'd get a lot more, how much do I owe you? I'm off to Clonmore this evening."

"I'm sorry, I didn't know you thought of going so soon."

"I promised something that I must look after, so if it is pleasing to you, let me know, I'll start in an hour. Give me a cup of milk."

"All things come to the man who waits," but six-pence judiciously bestowed on a restaurant waiter will hurry things a little.

ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University Street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to.

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PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. GOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION.

LADIES AND GENTS' WATERPROOF LIP-COATING MANUFACTURED, and repairs on short notice. H. RICH, 64 St. Antoine Street.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Table with 2 columns: 3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00 and CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00. Includes list of prizes and ticket prices.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Irish Police Officers. In the ranks of the "Royal Irish," who, by the way, received the royal title in 1865, after the suppression of the Fenian insurrection, there will be found serving men of some of the oldest families, who perceive no degradation in the calling, or as it seems to be regarded in Ireland, the "profession" of a policeman.

PIANO Co. This Company still leads in the American PIANOS and ORGANS. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court. In the matter of the estate of the late Sir James Macpherson, Bart., deceased.

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The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTES.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Good-day, men," and walked off, with his eyes on the ground, no longer in the old way exploring everything on their own level.

"Mary Martin," he thought, "and this is Mary Martin! Such a change never came in all this world before. Oh, never! She looks like an angel!" He thus finished mentally the smile he had begun a little while before in speech.

As he had promised, he went that evening to supper at Edward Martin's house. When the meal was over and they were all gathered into the chimney-place, and the fire was brightened up, and fresh soils put on the table went back to the old philosopher; and Edward Martin dwelt long upon the gentleness and goodness, and told how he had taught Mary book-learning until now she could read and write, and was the most learned person in the village, except Father Murgagh and old Billy Quinn, who did all the clerk's and sexton's work at the chapel on the hill.

Collyer sat opposite the girl regarding her in a dull wondering doubt. He could not get his slow mind to believe that this young girl was the same Mary he had left a few years ago; he could realize the fact that he was there seated in the presence of this girl, and finding this strange something all around the room—saw through his mind. Other women seemed made of ordinary flesh and blood, were stout or thin, tall or short, red or yellow, fair-haired or dark, ate and drank, talked, and passed by as he passed them, with a casual glance of indifference.

But this tall, lithe, low-voiced girl was not of such material of nature. His eyes wandered to her and lingered on her face or figure, bringing away no definite records of line or hue, but exploring curiously, amazedly, timidly. If he looked down the curve of her cheek a hundred times he still knew nothing of her cheek's form, but must look again, feel himself expanding with surprise, and when he had finished, no wiser than when he had begun. He liked to see her move, hear her speak, but he found it hard to bear her eyes, and he would not have touched her if he might. Should he ever give up this unusual, unintelligible wondering?

Edward Martin had no great liking for Christopher Cahill; the day on which he found out that Cahill had taken the curragh he had put to the devil's son-down as a man not to be admired. But, no doubt, Cahill did not regard the matter in so serious a light as it struck him, and then the fact that he had introduced to them the old man who had been so kind and good to them, and that Cahill had been away for some time, weighed with Edward Martin and helped to dull his dislike for him.

It was late for Killard people when Cahill rose to go. He said he should most likely stay a few days in the village.

"You're not thinking of going to the Bishop's again," asked Martin.

"Oh, no!" he answered in a decided manner, as if he were quite sincere.

"Because I'm quite sure of it, Lane is a man who would not stop at a trifling."

"I'm not going near him, you may be sure of that."

"If I were you I'd give him a wide berth in the village, should he happen to come down while you're there. The Fool thinks that to this day it would be bad for you to meet him. Lane knows you were on the island."

"Never fear, I'll not knowingly cross his path." Good-night. And he left the house.

He could remember Martin's face, and his wife's face, as he went down the

path, but by some strange fatality, the face of the girl had completely faded from his memory, and he could recall nothing of it.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT IS A MOTHER FOR.

A home is what a mother makes it; a daughter is, in nine cases out of every ten, the reflection of her mother, writes Edward W. Bok in the Ladies' Home Journal.



From top to bottom the house is best cleaned that is cleaned with Pearline. It is done with little labor and with great results—with ease to yourself, and with no possible injury to anything that is cleaned.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYE, New York.

HEADACHE.

Headache may be the result of indigestion and constipation, or it may be due to "poorness of blood," or it may be caused by rheumatism, or from neuritis, or from irritation set up by decayed teeth, or from defects of sight, and, lastly, it may be caused by actual mischief in the brain, skull, or scalp, resulting either from injury or local disease.

boiling water; one tablespoonful of curry powder. Cream the yolk of one egg, stir all together, and serve with the duck.

ALMOND CHEESECAKES.

Take four ounces of sweet blanched almonds and pound them with five or six bitter almonds and a few drops of water. Then add four ounces of white sugar rubbed with the zest of a lemon, a spoonful of cream, a small piece of butter, and the well-beaten whites of two eggs.

Irish Creameries.

Rapid advancement is being made in the creamery movement in various parts of Ireland, notably in the County of Limerick, in the east district known as the Golden Vale.

A Small Engineer.

It has been said that the operations of the spider suggested the arts of spinning and weaving to man. That may be doubtful, but it is quite certain that to a him from an insect was due the invention of a machine instrumental in accomplishing one of the most stupendous works of modern times—the excavation of the Thames tunnel.

THE KITCHEN.

OMLET (CHEESE).

Ingredients—Four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, pepper and salt, a large piece of butter. Beat up the eggs, with the cheese, pepper and salt. Put the butter into a frying-pan; as soon as it is melted, pour in the omlet mixture, and holding the handle of the pan with one hand, stir the omlet with the other by means of a spoon.

SPICED BEEF TONGUE.

Ingredients—One-half pint sugar, piece of salt-peter the size of a pea, tablespoonful of ground cloves. Rub this into the tongue. Make a brine of two quarts of water and three-quarters of a pound of salt, put the tongue into a jar and pour the brine over it.

BOAST BEEF.

To roast and make tender a joint of beef, and to give variety to the table, when beef is the meat often eaten, nothing more is required than a little salt. Cut it into two pieces, spread a little butter upon the meat; then, after roasting the joint, roll it up in a cloth, and let it lie for two weeks; then take out, rinse in several clear waters, make a thin paste of flour and water, wrap the tongue in this, and put into a dripping pan to bake.

SCALDING.

When the scalding is done, either a tannin solution or a solution of alum may be used. One pint of each of these will cure a burn of any size. Put the powder in a small tin, and add a little water, and shake the tin until the powder is dry, and use the duck with it. Put it in a saucepan, and boil it with a half-pint of salt water for one hour. Make a rich gravy by boiling together a half-pint of butter and a half-pint of table-spoonful of flour, and pour in one pint of

the dear old priest in that severe climate. After many of her lesser gifts had mysteriously disappeared, one after another, to reappear in various parts of the chapel, at mass, she saw on one intensely cold day, while looking out of the window for her brother, a rheumatic old savage go limping, yet strutting past, wrapped in that "godly Babylonish garment."

PORTUGUESE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

How They Originated—The Ancient Order of Christ—The Tower and Sword.

That of St. Bento of Aviz had its origin in the union of some knights who swore to live together, and to die, if need were, for their country and their faith. It was before the battle of Campo O'Rourke, in 1139, when Portugal was in the hands of the Moors, and Dom Alfonso VII., King of Castile, had given the country and the hand of his daughter to Prince Henry, Duke of Burgundy.

A HERMIT ENTERED.

Alfonso's tent and told him, in God's name, to go forth next morning on bearing the bell ring for mass, and turn his face towards the East. He obeyed, and beheld the image of our Saviour, surrounded by a bright halo. It promised him not only victory, but a royal crown. Camoens says that the sacred cross was seen in Heaven over the Prince's head: "The Lusian host, enraptured, mark'd the sign That witnessed to their chief the aid Divine; Right on the foe they shake the heavy lance, And, with firm strides and heaving breasts, advance. Then burst the silence. Hail, O King! they cry; Our King! our King! the echoing dunes reply."

Twenty-three years after this, at the Council of Coimbra—the University town of Portugal—the Union of Knights received the Cistercian rule. At the time of Alfonso Henriques, Coimbra was the capital of the country, and it remained so until the reign of John I. (1385-1433), when it was transferred to Lisbon, for the sake of the advantages derivable from the Tagus. Alfonso Henriques was buried there, and one of the most curious incidents in the history of Portugal is the honour paid to his remains more than three centuries after his death. The sepulchre was opened by King Manuel, and the body of the first monarch, which was found uncorrupted, was raised from the first coffin and placed on a throne covered with crimson velvet, figured with gold. They put the crown on its head, and the sword in its right hand, and the shield on the left arm; the mantle of the Order of Aviz

COVERED THE CORSE.

Dom Manuel, followed by the nobility, first kissed the hands as that of a King, and then the feet as those of a saint, and the body was again committed to the tomb. The Master of Aviz, afterwards John I., was the last who was elected to that office. Since the time of John III. (1521-1557) the Sovereigns of Portugal have called themselves the perpetual administrators of the Order.

The Order of Christ, another military decoration, succeeded that of the Templars, on their suppression by Clement V. The Templars entered Portugal in the time of Count Henrique, and were settled at Thomar, in the reign of D. N. Teresa, under their master, Gualdim Pais. In 1133 the defence of Alentejo was entrusted to them, and a third of all the land won from the Moors was to be their reward. In 1141, when the order was suppressed, King Denis resolved to institute another which should occupy its place and succeed to its property. The result was the

creation of the Order of Christ in 1319. Its principal seat was at that fixed at Castromarim, in the Algarve, but it was removed to Thomar in 1449. The enormous convent of the Order of Christ, which still crowns the western hill of Thomar, was once almost unrivalled in Europe, and there still exist some grand ruins in Portugal which testify to the ancient power of the Templars.

The decoration of the Tower and Sword (Torre e Espada) was found by King Alfonso V., in 1350, as a recompense to those knights who had fought in Africa. It was at this period that the African expedition led to a boldness in navigation hitherto unknown. It was then that Maderia was discovered, and the Portuguese were established in the possession of the Canary Islands. New acquisitions were made on the coast of Guinea; and the navigators were passing the equinoctial line, and, in the spirit of fearless adventure, were leading on the disclosure of a maritime route to India. The Order of Nossa Senhora de Conceicao is of comparatively recent date, having been instituted only seventy years ago, by John VI., the Portuguese King, who was compelled to seek refuge on an English ship, the Windsor Castle, from the revolution brought about by his second son, Dom Miguel. It brings down to events of the present generation—to the civil war between Dom Miguel and Dom Maria II., the daughter of Dom Pedro IV.; the defeat of Dom Miguel's troops by the Duke of Terceira; the annihilation of his fleet by Sir Charles Napier; and the acknowledgment by England France, some fifty-six years ago, of Maria II. as Queen of Portugal. It is her grandson, Dom Carlos I., who confers the dignities of which we have given this brief history.

A DISPUTED POINT.

Who Discovered America? Some Ancient Traditions.

Whether America was discovered for the first time by Columbus is incidentally discussed by M. Lecoy de la Marche in his recent work, "The Thirteenth Century, Literary and Scientific." M. Lecoy says: "Great events of such a nature come to maturity little by little, as happens with the invention of printing, passing through a succession of mutations, transformations and stages of progress which required many centuries of labor."

From the early part of the Middle Ages some of the shores of the new Continent were touched at by Irish monks. Afterwards the route was forgotten, but the tradition that there were vast islands to the west of Africa was perpetuated in many countries of Europe, and these were described as mild in climate and provided with every gift of Heaven. This tradition is related in a work by Gervais de Tilbury. It was however said that these lovely islands had disappeared, and that mariners could no longer find them. More trustworthy is the story that the Normans, from the eleventh century, had not ceased to visit the shores of North America; that they had sailed from Iceland and Greenland, occupying the East coast, and that they again colonized this land in the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and that their possessions were not unknown to Europe.

Another work, "Discovery of America by the Normans in the Tenth Century—Decouverte de l'Amerique par les Normands au Xeme Siecle"—by Gravier, published in 1874, contains much curious information. Scandinavian sagas recently found inscriptions, and remains of various kinds reveal to the reader that Henry the Red and his companions and successors descended from the frozen regions of the North even to the lands burned by the sun, even to the Isthmus of Panama; that by them, if not even before, the Cross was planted on these remote shores; that baptism was administered in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, the *Vater, Verber* was recited, and the inhabitants said tithes and St. Peter's Pence. There is, it is also stated, the chronology of the Bishops of Gardar in Greenland from 1121 to 1445; it is known that there was a monastery entitled St. Thomas, founded about 1144, and that from that time Greenland, Iceland and Norwegian priests spread largely to the South of the Kingdom of the Gospel. After this, it is not to be wondered at that modern explorers have found figures of crosses in the dwellings of savages, and heard from their lips the altered remnants of Christian prayers. It is certain that such facts could not remain unknown to all Europe. Rome, especially, the Rome of the Popes, to which these lost Christian settlements beyond the ocean had sent pilgrims and money, should not ignore their existence; since, according to Gravier, "Rome was most attentive to geographical discoveries, treasured up the charts and the narrations which came into her hands; every discovery seemed an increase of the Apostolic dominion, a new field opened to the preaching of the Gospel." The development of the theme that aims at showing the influence of the Catholic Church on geographical discoveries by the diffusion of Christian faith and civilization—which forms a subject for discussion and illustration at the Genoa celebration in honor of Columbus next year—will be greatly aided by these facts set forth by Lecoy de la Marche and M. Gravier, the French writers whose works are here considered.

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Advertisement for a medicine, likely for cholera or similar ailments, mentioning 'THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE.'

Advertisement for 'Strength is what JOHNSTON'S FLUID gives soundness to the Constitution.' Includes an illustration of a muscular man.

Cardinal Gibbons on Wealth. The first paper of the April North American Review is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the most important of the social problems—the relationship and obligation of the rich to the poor. "Wealth and its Obligations," is from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons. He says: "If we may believe those who stand upon the watch-towers and scan the signs of the times, a tempest of war, to which all former wars were holiday tournaments, looms big upon the horizon and threatens to overwhelm the world in horrors. Wealth and poverty, they say, stand more and more apart, and glare across the widening chasm more fiercely. What, then, is the duty of all good men to avert the crisis? The answer is simple and all embracing. Back to Christ, His example and His teaching! There is enough, and more than enough, within the pages of the four Gospels to disarm at once this array of class against class. They are the words of eternal truth. About their meaning there is little substantial difference of opinion among Christians of all shades. The time of our times is that the voice is no longer a living voice; in the rash and clamor of money-getting; the sacred characters are overlaid and well nigh obliterated by the daily gathering dust of worldliness."

No Trust in Princes. Although the politically defined Parwell is wrong on every other point, yet he is right in asserting that the Irish party must not be pinned to the stove of Gladstone or any other British statesman. Gladstone is in a political pit just now, and the Irish party with him. He would spring into power from the shoulders of the Irish party, like the fox in the fable, and then twist them in their folly for, ending in his promises. He would mock them with the shadow of home rule, and should they still demand the substance, he would ruthlessly coerce them into submission. Never was there so cruel a coercionist as Gladstone, when he was Premier; and although he now professes to be converted, we seriously doubt the sincerity of that conversion.

Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man; for there is no help in them." Let the Irish party trust in God, and in the inherent justice of their cause; let them remain true to their faith, their country and themselves. Let them not strike hands with any English party, but vote steadily on either side as the interests of Ireland may require. Let them wring from the English Government as many their demands of justice as possible, and thus by progressive approach reach at last the liberty for which they so ardently long.—Catholic Record.

The Irish Episcopate Speech. The Primate, preaching at Coonstown on Sunday week, said judging by the signs of the times there is great danger that numbers of Irish people, through the efforts of evil counselors, will be robbed of their faith. "We are living, said his Grace, in very dangerous times—in times of rebellion against authority—when the most powerful influence in the country, exercising a greater influence than the Bishops and priests, the influence of the Press, is turned against obedience, trying to separate the people from the Church. There are newspapers that pose as Catholic, and writers on them that have clung to the name of Catholic, trying to turn away the people from their child-like obedience to the Church—following in the steps of Freemasons and other secularists on the Continent. If that teaching goes on it will succeed in effecting what all the persecutions of England could never effect; it will succeed in destroying the faith of the Irish people. They would never have the regeneration of Ireland if they followed the guidance of those men. Nothing could be more ruinous to faith than these doctrines." The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, speaking in Navan Cathedral on Sunday, said the Parnellites boasted that they did not care about the priests, and could do without them.

Napoleon and the Church. Taine in the last North American Review draws a remarkable but not too exact description of the religious views of the first Napoleon. A Catholic might have read it with shame but for the concluding paragraph. Napoleon treated the Church with Satan's malice, but without Satan's respect for an institution Satan knows to be divine. The measures he used against it seemed terrific. But what was the result? Taine says, in substance, that in aiming to enslave the Pope he led him to omnipotence; in aiming to make the French clergy Gallican he enthroned ultramontaniam. "With extraordinary energy and tenacity, with all his power, which was enormous through the systematic and constant application of most diverse and extreme measures, he labored for fifteen years to sunder the ties of the Catholic hierarchy, to tear it to pieces, and, in sum, the final result of all is to bind them together the faster and hasten their completion." What a meditation the monster must be enjoying in eternity these past seventy years!

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Belladonna Backache plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price, 25c cents. Society nowadays is so fastidious that even the "Tomb's doctor" does not want to accept a prisoner unless he is guilt-edged. "There isn't much money to be made out of yacht racing." "So, I've heard. Quick sails, small profits in an old-time maxim."

Remains of the Pioneer Jesuits. QUEBEC, May 6.—The Jesuit fathers have been asked to undertake the organization of the ceremony which will take place when the remains of the Jesuit missionaries, De Quen, Du Perron and Liegeux, are removed from Belmont to the chapel of the Ursuline convent. The Society has accepted the invitation. The casket, containing the remains of the three pioneer Jesuit missionaries, will be carried on the shoulders of four Huron Indians. The ceremony will be a very impressive one.

A Precious Relic. QUEBEC, May 6.—Cardinal Taschereau has received and forwarded to the Superior of the Redemptorists in charge of the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne (Island) another reputed relic of the grand saint which was recently transmitted to him by the Bishop of Caranacoste. It is said to consist of a hair from one of the saint's hands. In July 1876, the Cardinal, the Bishop of Caranacoste, recalls that one of his predecessors sent out the first relic of the saint to Ottawa in 1668, and that two centuries later, he was forwarded by another of his forefathers in the Sea of Caranacoste.

Advertisement for 'Strength is what JOHNSTON'S FLUID gives soundness to the Constitution.'

Advertisement for 'Wm. H. Hodson Architect and Valuator' located at 451 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for 'MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica' established in 1878 in the City of Mexico.

Detailed advertisement for the Mexican Lottery, including prize lists and terms of sale.

Advertisement for 'DROPSY' treatment, mentioning 'Treat free' and 'Dropsy cured'.

Advertisement for 'Remains of the Pioneer Jesuits' in Quebec, mentioning the removal of remains from Belmont.

Advertisement for 'A Precious Relic' in Quebec, mentioning the Cardinal's receipt of a relic from the Bishop of Caranacoste.

Advertisement for 'Holloway's Pills and Ointment' for various ailments, including backache and rheumatism.

