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CATHOLIC RITUAL.

Gibbons on Church Ceremonies. Cardinal

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons on a recent Sunday preached a sermon of bis Lenten course at the Cathedral of Baltimore on the surject of Cathelio ritual. He took for the leann a part of a chapter in Reviland to show forth some mystery and to enlighten revelation. A person looking at the beautiful stained glass windows from the ontside finds it unattractive. He enters the edifice, and how beautiful it appears from the inside, especially when the sunshine of God 1 comes pouring its bright rays through it. It is the same way with those standing outside the Catholic Church. The ceremonics seem meaningless and without power but to the eye of the instructed members of the Caurch the y portray some mystery of faith or Book of Revelations. All true devotion, to be accept bie to Aimighty God, must be inturnal and must come from the heart. External public worship is imperatively demanded by the very constitution of our natures, and is prescribed by God in the Oli Law and by Jesus Carlst in the New Law. The moon and the it its being bodies without spirit, they show forth the blessings of God. Mas is a compound being, having body and soul, and therefore it is the duty and privilege of man to render to God a two-told worehip-a worship of the soul and a worship of the body. Internal devotion comes out spantaneously. The fruit of the tree does not consist of the bark, the leaves or the branches. There must be a connection between the interest and externst devotion, as there is of the bark of a tree and its fruit. Show me the man who is today accustomed to make the sign of the cross, who is secustomed to go down on his kness to blass his Maker, who is accustomed to come to the house of the Lord, and I will show you a man from whom the fire of devotion for God is beaming. Show me a man the con-trary, and I will show you a man from the soul the fire of devotion is burning very feebly, if, Indeed, it is not entirely extinct. Open the Book of Paslms, and you will find it is full of instructions and invitations to imitation of the practices of old in patriarchal brings with 12 may never be wanting to Us.

The biblical references to public ceremonles serve as models for the Catholic days of Our Poutificate, We believed that our Church. The coremovies of to day are far special task was to show to the world the great more gorgeous and elaborate than in the treasure of Catholic doctrine, either because pace with the Courch? The Book of Revolations tells of ceremonies more gorgeous and elaborate than are seen now. There ought to be some harmony, some resemblance to God in His throng above. I ask you where you can find such a selamn and attra tive cersmony as the celebration of the Massin the Untholic Church. The ceremonies speak to the heart, the imagination, and, in fact, to the wholh man; and such is the wisdom of

DR. WINDTHORSTS VIEWS.

the Church in appealing to the whole man-

and wins him. It brings every faculty in

contrast with the unimproving practices found elsewhere. It is right to off r up the

incense of your prayer and thanksgivings.

Regarding the New Reichttag and the Re

lations of Factions to Each Other. New York, March 24 -The He ald's Berlin deepatch says the new Reichstag will contain three great political groups, two in deadly opposits n to each other, the third holding a sort of middle pesition between them. The first two parties are the remnant of the Cartel group, shrunk during the recent elections from 214 votes to 137, and the Left or Opposition, grown recently from a band of 55 to one of 127 third party is the Centre, or Clercial Roman Oatholic party. It includes ter delegates from Alsace-Lorraine and sixteen Poles. It has certain definite aims to which it has always remained true. It believes in religious instruc-tion in schools and the entire freedom of the Roman Cabholic church in Germany. It pre-serves its political independence and cither opposes the Government or supports as it deems best. Its mouthpiece is Ludwig Von Windthorse, ex minister of the old kingdom of Han-over, the only man who ever held his own with Prince Biemarck on the Reichsbag floor. He is a small slight man with wrinkled face from which shine forth two eyes brimful of intelli gence, kindliness, courage and humor. In the Reichstag his party hold the balance of power. With Bismarck away, Windthorst is the Rtestest parliamentarian and the best debator on

In an interview yesterday, Herr Windthorsb said: "Our great object at the elections was perversity.
the defeat of the Carnel party. To achieve this "May Heaven grant that those who have in the defeat of the Cartel party. To achieve this we attained every nerve. We remained victors and the Cartel party has ceased to exist. The individual parties composing it and other parties ideas, may employ themselves in the interest of are entirely independent and in the new Reich. I society in putting an end to the war, which in stag new groups must be formed. No perman. all branches of public teaching by the press and ent coalition will be made by the Centre party—every other means, is directed against Catholic only certain combinations from time to time as necessity may arise, so that it is silly to speak of the Clerical Conservative of the Clerical Preissininge parties. The Centre stands in the middle between all parties and will accept the middle between all parties and will accept the support of any other party which, when certain contingencies arise, it may deem test to support. There is no question of systematic opposition to the Government on our part. The Centre the Government on our part. The Centre health, that his vigor and activity on this would much prefer to further the affairs of Ger. many by a mutual good understanding with the Government, without, of course, conceding a single one their principles. We will especially support, with the entire strength of our party, the policy of social reform inaugurated by the Kaiser. With good will on both sides, affairs will go on with perfect smoothness. Most important it is that all, without regard to party standpoint, should rally to the support of society

policy of the Government to the best of its ability. Germany's interests are thore of peace, and can be furthered by peace and peace alone. The new Reichtag will be able to protect the independence and security of the country from all attacks whatever, from whatever side they may come. The idea of social reform will develop more and more. I am sorry Russia and America did not take part in the labor conference. Every state where there is not slavery, but free labor, is interested in the result of this conference. I and my friends were delighted at the Kaiser's having taken the initiative now as the for the least a part of a chapter in 19901.

At the said in part: One of the popular misapprehensions in that there are the many ceremonies, and that the worship is made up of meaningless ceremonies. He said there was not a meaningless ceremony in the Catholic Cource. Every offe was to portray more than 10 or at most 15 per cant came from genuine Socialist Democrats. The larger p rtion were cast by workmen who think that the success of Socialism would benefit their condi-tion and who form the dissatisfied elements. I hope and pray for the success of the Labor conference. It is impossible for one nation slone to do much to improve the condition of the workmen. If I had been President of the United States I should have sent one of the ablest men in the country over to watch and report about success of the conference. Social reform is the most important question at the end of this cen'ury. It is no time for any one to pull his night cap over his eyes. The Kaiser carries the flag, we march behind him. We are

POPE LEO XIII.

Impressive Anniversary Address to the Cardinals.

ROME, March 4.—In his reply to the congratmations of the Sacred College on the eve of the anniversary of his coronation, the Holy Father, in the course of his discourse, said :-"This double anniversary, which you, Signor Ostemal, have just recalled to Us, warms Us of Ou advanced age and of the lengthened yearpassed in very difficult times on the Coarr of St. Peter. Our life is in the hands of God, and for a long period already it is wallly conse-crated to the service of the Church. Our most ardent wish is that every day of the life yet remaining to Us may tend to the exaltation of the same Church, to the increase of faith, and to the salvation of souls. And since the present and the enemies are many and powerful and united everywhere in a formidable league against the Church of Christ and against the Pontrileate, the grace which We implore and blease God by path ceremony. Before Ash Wednesday the Catholic Unurch sounds the trumpet in Zon, and ashes are placed upon the heads of those who come to worship, in imitation of the prayets of old in partiarchal

primitive Church, but is it not right to keep | that many knew it not, or that others perverted, caluminated and combatted it, and principally because We are convinced that from such due trine well understood and faithfully practiced would come infallibly the happiess and most complete solution of the geest problems which agitate human society and the efficacious remedy to the many cylls by which it is barsseed. We have particularly shown that in that which concerns the stability and the progression of domestic society, the constitution of States, the perils of socialism and the well-being of the working classes. . . . it is supremely de-plorable that human reason, rebellious to every curb and refusing subjection to God Himself on Whom it essentially depends, revolts against the light of Divine truth, audaciously impugus it and contrives to oppose to its discoveries, the conquests of the new times. The experience of a century has proved what the prosperity of the peoples, the tranquility of States, and the felicity of families may expect from these new discoveries. . . Besides, it is a huge and fatal abberation to believe Catholic teachings incompatible with the progress and the condition of present society; they are incompatible only wish the errors which malice or ignorance have mingled with this progress Truth and the regulating principles of human society are of all times, and have the virtue ever fresh and new of bringing life and salvation to every epoch. We to society if, in the midst of the follies of pride and of human license, the aun of Catholic truth should not always shine upon the earth, to enlighten it with its light. and to warm it with its truitful radiance! We,

therefore, will never desist from announcing to the world the doctrine of which Jesus Christ has made his Church the depository, interpreter and mistress, with the mission of teaching it so all nations : Euntes, docete omnes gentes. . And the ministry of the word is a great part of the Apostolic office, and in this duty, with the help of Heaven, we will never fail. Whether many despise and mock this word; whether even by supreme outrage, they see in it rebel-lion against earthly powers, whilst in reality it Windthorst was born January 17th, 1812. He is but the homage and subjection due to God; is a small slight man with wrinkled face from or the spacement of the reason where there is only the perfection and supreme dignity of the same ; servitude, where there is but true liberty, alone worthy of man. This is a reason the mo to put forward in the light the truth of the heavenly teachings, which, if society should again be saved, sooner or later will end by triumphing over the deviations of human

> every other means, is directed against Catholic doctrine; may the Lord grant that they should decide to place the Church and especially its Supreme Head in such conditions of liberty and ndependence as to be enabled to exercise out opposition the mission received from God for the calvation of the world."

It may be remarked, in reply to the reports concerning the state of the Pope's remembered that he has just completed his eightieth year.

The Parnell Report and the Lords. LONDON, March 21,-In the House of Lords to day Lord Salisbury moved that the report of the Parnell commission be approved. He said standpoint, should rally to the support of society that Irish Parliamentary party had their bands and the Government and protect them against on the throttle valve of crime (hear, hear), and

whose political objects were systematically pursuad by means of leading to outrage and murder, and their political career ought to war a the country beforehand what would be the fair of loyal adherents of the Crown if ever the country of the coun criminal conspirators got control of Ireland.

Lord Spenger said he could not support the notion without also recording the great wrong inflicted upon Parnell.

Lord Spencer said he could not support the government for off-ring no reparation to Parnell and for taking no steps to punish the Times. Several other speeches were made. Lord Seliabury's motion was adopted without a

Harmony at the Labor Conference.

BERLIN, March 23 - Great unanimity prevailes among the delegates to the Labor Con-ference on the question of founding and extenduniform basis. The children's committee of the Conference has resolved in a favor of a maximum of six hours work daily for children under 14 years of age. The conference has adopted a resolution favoring the prohibition of the emplyment of children under 12 years of

sge in factories and mines.

The Nachrichten approunces that the work of the International Labor conference is so far advanced that the final sittings are expicted to be held April 9.h. The decisions stready protoroled by the commistee embrace these recommendations: -Only males over tourteen years of age shall be employed in mines; female labor underground shall not be allowed; children's labor in factories mu-s depend upon their com-pletion of the prescribed school course; the employment at night of persons under 14 years of age is, prohibited, or where permitted only 6 hours' labor out of 24 with a half hour's interval shall be required; the employment of children in unhealtry or dangerous trades is prohibited; Sunday shall be a day of rest in all employments except those in which work in necessary for the continuity of production or which can only roce d'at certain seasons.

Pending Bye-Elections.

London, March 24 -Of the five parliamentary elections which are now pending the Liberal Nationalist coalinion is sure to win one, that in West Caven, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph G. Biggar, and reason ably certain to win another, the seat for Car-parvon, Wales, formerly held by a Conservative In the contest for the the East Windsor seat the Libe all will doubless greatly reduce the Tory majority, but not sufficiently to elect their oundidate, while in the Orange stronghold of East Down the Conservatives will meintain their supremacy and possibly increase their majority. In the Ayr district, where the election will take place to marrow, the contest will be very close. At the last election is that constituency, June 15, 1885, Mr. Sinclair, Gladstonian, was elected by a majority of 53 in a total vote of 4,589, but the Tory candidate is immensely popular among the electors and may possibly pull through. Both sides are working hand, but neither is condident of vic-

Why He Declined the Dukedom.

LONDON, March 24.-The Standard's Berlin special says: "It is reported that Bismarck accepted the colonel generalship but declined the dukedom and grant, first verballs, and then in a long letter to the effect that it is not in harmony with his principles to accept a grant in iew of the increasing burdens of the taxpayers. Herr Von Radowitz has declined to succeed Count Herbert Bismarck."

The grant which Bismarck declined was an offer to continue his salary and official residence. It is rumored that Bismarck has not seen the Emperor in a week.

Viscount Mandeville in Luck.

LONDON, March 21 .- The Duke of Manchester, William Drogo Montague, is dead. He was 67 years old and the 7th Duke. Viscount Mandeville, who has received an unenviable reputation as a companion of Charley Mitchell. the pugilist, and who has been engaged in many tap-room brawls with his puginistic friends, is the heir. He married one of the Yznaga sisters, of New York, who is now in London, endeavor ing to wean her husband from a music hall singer named Belle Bilton,

Dr. Windthorst's Position.

LONDON, March 24.-The Herald's Berlin correspondent reports Dr. Windshorst, leader of the Centre party in Germany, as saying that his party did not propuse to enter into any permanent coalitions, but expected to make certain combinations from time to time. The Centrists. he said, would offer no systematic opposition to the Government, and would support Emperor William's measures for social reforms.

A French Reassurance.

PABIS, March 23.-In an interview to-d Connt Benedetti, who was French ambassago to Berlin at the outcreak of the Franco-Prussian war, said that in his opinion there was no cause for alarm in the resignation of Prince Bismarck. The only danger to the peace of Europe would come from blundering by Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, or the possible bankruptcy of Italy.

He Died For His Flock.

Advices from Newfoundland give particulars of the death from Diphtheria of Rev. Father Waleh, of St. Lawrence. He sacrificed his life, There was no doctor in the district over wh.ch the epidemic of dightheria swept, and out of forty cases attenden by the priest only one died. Then he succumbed to the dread disease

Gladstone and the Armenians.

LONDON, March 23 .- In replying to an address from Armenians Mr. Gladstone expresses sympathy with them in their sufferings and says he thinks England is under a strong obligation to do its utmost in their behalf. He regrets to do its utmost in their behalf. that his own age precludes his acting in the mat-ter and recommends Mr. Bryce as an able champion.

L'Union Catholique.

Sunday Mr. de Bompare lectured before the trant it is that all, without regard to party the Parisimentary party bad their bands of the Government and protect them against ery attack.

The new Reichstag will support the peace of the support of secience of the support of the peace of the support of the peace of the support of the sup

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quartera of the Clobe.

The Capuchics recently massacred near the Gulf of Aden were Father Ambrose, of the diocese of Portiers, and Brother Stephen,

Monsignor Labelle is the only ecclesiastic in the world who combines the duties of a parish priest with those of a minuster of state. He is cure of St. Jerome.

The late ex-Governor James E. English, of New Haven, Conn., leaves \$5,000 each to the New Haven orphan asylum and the Sz. Francis orphan asylum (Catholic) of that city.

Mrs. Donovan, a non Catholic, recently deceased at Baltimore, has left Cardinal Gib bons and his archiepiscopal successors a \$10,000 investment for the education of candidates for the priesthood. The body of Father Pius Giovanni, O.P., one

of the founders of the Dominican convent at San Ministo, Italy, who died in the odor of sai ctity six centuries ago, has been found in a perfect a ate of preservation.

The Philadelphia T. A. Union is organizing a monster rally for April next. Is a expected that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., will be present.

The church at Boucherville, Canada, has a record of births, deaths and marriages from May 20, 1684, to the present time. The first entry records the haptism of an Indian child by Father James Marquette, S. J.

Three retiring Catholic Deputies in Aleace Lerraine have recommended as their successor t ree clargymen (Father Knechly, Mange, and Neumaun), who were born in the same year and entered the priesthood at the same time.

Sister Mary Anne, of the Sisters of Charity of Cedar Grove, Cincinnati, died at Trinida', Col., on 5th uit. Her family name was Devine. She was born in 1835 and entered the order when 20 years of age. She was the foundress of the house at Trinidad. May she rest in peace.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoris, will write in the Arena for April on "God in the Constitution"

—a reply to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Bishop -a reply to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Bishop Spaluing is pre-eminently the literary man of the American Episcopate. Among the best of his published works to "The Religious Mission of the Irish People."

The house SS. John and Paul has recently been discovered at Rome. Some remarkable freecoss, ascribed in the ninth century, have been found in this subterranean habitation. One represents the martyrdom of SS Benedetta, Crepium, and Crepiano. Tais discovery is due to the preserving sessarches of Rev. Father

Deus Luz Meai | he motto of the new Catholic University of America, whose seat is at Washington. Dominus Illuminatio Mea is the equialent one of Oxford in England. The latter motto is of course, from Pealm xxvi. 1. The Ameri an one does not appear quite literally in in the Vulgate; the nearest approach to it is the Dominus uz Mea est of Micheas vii. 8.

The Penn Mu; usl Fire Insurance Co., of West Chester, Pa, has received two (\$50 and \$25) remittances within the last eight months from Father Toner of Downingtoan. The moneys were restitutions throug the confessional The Philadelphia Times says the secre tary at the company has now decideded to open an ac ount in his books under the head of "Con-

According to a letter in the Liverpool Catho lic Times, there are frequent and numerous con versions of non-Cathelics to the Uatholic faith. In answer to the question from what classes in society these conversions come, a Catholic replied: From all classes; men and women, see vanta, small shopkeepers, doctors, lawyers and occasionally a Protestant clergyman.

The first Christian virgin whose name is re corded as having vowed nerself to God, made a profession of varginity and received the well, is St. Marcellins, who received the veil from Pope Liberius in the Church of St. Peter, Rome, on Christmas Day, 852. We hear of "Houses of Christians Day, 852. We hear of Virgins in the third century and from the days of the Aposles there have always been women who devoted themselves to chashity, poverly and the service of their neigh-

Cardinal Menning puts his finger upon a prolific source of much of the crime and domes to misery from which society is suffering. He says that when labor entails, as too often it does the abandonment of home duties by father and mothers it becomes a system of slavery from which each State should, as far a possible, relieve its citizens. At the same time it deprives the children of that parental care and supervision, without which it is vain to expect that they will become useful, virtuous oitizens.

Among the latest to join the Catholic faith. says a contemporary, is Miss Nesmith of Franklin Falls, N.H. Her father, who is now over 90, but in full possession of all his senses and faculties, studied law with Daniel Webster Some time ago Miss Nesmith applied to the Sisters of Mercy to instruct her in their reli-gion; and her conversion soon followed. Another of the late converts is a Miss Quincy Adams of Buston, whose ancestry, it may he seen by a glance at the name, carries the mind back to the days of revolutionary patriotism and history.

Maria Theresa, the French Sister of Mercy who has just received the cross of the Legion of Honor at the hands of the government of Ton quin, has lived a noble life. She was only wenty years of age when she received her fire wound in the trenches of Balaklava. She was wounded spain at the battle of Magenta Later the pursued her chosen mission under her country's flag in Syria, China and Maxico. From the battlefield at Woerth she was carried away suffering from serious injuries, and before she had recovered she was again performing ber

M. Rochard in his recent work, "The Education of our Sons," bears testimony to the superiority of the Jesuits as educators. Being a University man and versed in all the intrica-cies of the education question, his words have weight; He says: "Tuey (the Jesnite) succeed weight; He says: "They (no Jesniu) succeed in making themselves beloved by their pupils; and, for the most part, the boys whom they have brought up remain attached to them through life. The university may try to imitate

pupils towards their old masters comes not only from the remembrance of the eare of which the boys have been the object, but also from the spirit of that good fellowship which seldom fails to spring up between the Jesuits and their scholars, without the former losing anything of their dignity.

The ruffishiem of the Presbyterian Review publication whose columns have been loaded lately with loathsome slauders upon the character of the apostle of the lepers, the lamented Father Damien, is discussing even its own readers. Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q. C., of Ottawa, writes to the Citizen of Ottawa denouncing "as an adherent of the Presbyterian Church" the conduct of the Presbyterian Church" the conduct of the Review as bigoted and coarse, and as unworthy of a religious body. The stitorials in the paper Mr. Mc-Intyre writes "would appear to represent the views of some unconverted and uncivilized tribe of South Sea Islanders," and furnish a paragon of "vulgar savavery." Of its attacks upon those who supported the Jesuit Estates legislation, more especially upon Sir John legislation, more especially upon Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier, Mr. McIntyre adds that they are men "whose shoe latchets" their insulter in the Presbyterian Review 'is not fit to loose."

Lord Salisbury is to be honored for expressing the following sterling Christian syntiments during a recent speech at Nawport, England: "I claim that to whatever church or sect of Christianity people belongs there should be the utmost opportunity given to educate their children in that belief of Chircianity. I would give the utmost freedom to all denominations of Christianity in this country to teach as they believe the children of their own flocks that which they esteem the highest truths of the Christianity they profess. For the evils of the day there is only one remedy, and that if the teaching of the faith of Christianity to the young, and, therefore, I commend you carnestly to defend as lite most cherished possession, that we as the citizens of a free country have in this land, the right of our children and the children

We take the following from the page of that eminent Protestant writer, the celebrated Louisa Muhltack. It occurs in the work en-titled, "John Milton and his Times":

"The Referenation was by far more advan-tageous to the princes than to the people. The Catholic Church was free and independent. Its clergy formed a consecrated army, a state within the state, with almost a republican con-stitution. Its head, the Pope himself, is selected to his office, and the lowest priest can reach his exalted position if he possesses the ne-cessary talent. This secures at once the supre-macy of the mind over blute force. In this seuse Rome always resisted the encroachments of the princes; and its dreaded thunderbolts deterred the most powerful monarchs from high handed violence. What did the Reformation bring us for all this? It enriched the kings and impoverished the people. The clergy loss its independence and thereby its influence; from being a free order, it sank to the low condition of serviced. The property of the Church fell into the hands of the princes and not those of the p ople, and added greatly to their power. Who is to shield the people now from the arbi brary proceedings of the princes, since they have lost their best protector? Brute force has taken the place of intellectual supremacy, and the justly odious inquisition has been replaced by s far worse one; or, do you think that the religi-ous tyranny of the Star Chamber is milder, that the figes and penalties which it imposes are less painful and that its dungeons are not as deep

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Montrkal Branch Elects Officers-The Late Mr. Biggar, M.P.

A meeting of the Montreal branch was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's hall, Mr. H. J. Cloran in the chair. The secretary read a lengthy document from President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, after which the accretary, together with the officers. was unanimously authorized to draft resolutions of condelence with the relatives, Irish people and parliamentary conferes of the late Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P. Several speeches regretting the great loss suspained by his death were de livered, after which the treasurer submitted his financial report, which showed that, after contributing one fiftieth of the whole sum sub-scribed over the world to the parliamentary fund, the League still had a balance to its credit ot \$150.58.

The report was unanimously adopted, as was also a vote of thanks for Biggar's valuable aer-vices to the League.

The meeting then proceeded to electits officers for the enauing twelve mouths, which resulted unanimou.ly as follows: Mr. Patrick Wright, president; Mr. Edward Halley, vice president; Mr. James Ouddy, treasurer; Mr. William D. Burns, secretary; executive committee—Messrs B. Tansey, F. J. Stafford, D. O'Shaughnessy, T. Davis, H. J. Cloran, P. O'Donatue, F. Langan, D. Murney, M. Fitzgibbon, B. Campbell,

, Bermingham and P. Kehos.

A hearby vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. J. Cloran for his services during the past ten years, and to the retiring officers for their valuable services. Messrs. Cloran, B. Connaughton and M. Kelly replied, stating that they would work as energetically as in the past for the Irish cause, now nearer than ever it was

to victory.

A notice of motion to create a new office of honorary president was handed in by Mr. B. Tansey, and met with the hearty approval of all

tresent. After arranging to hold a series of entertainments in aid of the Tenauts' Defence association, the meeting adjourned.

Italian Socialists Stirring.

ROME, March 25,-Five thousand Italians have embarked for America during the past three weeks. The tide of emigration is not due to any illusions as to America being an el Dorado, for the true situation of the laboring classes in the new world is better understood now than formerly. But the condition of the Italian peasantry is simply unbearable, and the emigrants acts on the theory that no matter what happens, they can be no worse off any where than they were at home.

The Socialists are making a vigorous pro-

paganda throughout Italy, and owing to prevailing distress among both the agricultural and urbar laborers the agricultural research with unprecendented success, The Government

MODERN MARTYRS

Priosts Suffering Death in Africa.

One of the whites, who accompanied Stanley, Emin, and his party on their march to the African coast, was Pero Schynae, a Catholic missionary. The priest is a Rhinelander, a native of Wallhausen, near Kreunznach, and a student at Treves and Bonn. Ordained in 1839, he joined the Algerian missioners in 1882, and in 1885 was sent out with a missionary expedition to the Upper Congo, to determine suitable sites for mission stations. He founded one along the Bayanzi River, and in 1887 returned to Algiers. In his recently published book, "Two Years on the Congo," he described how, on March 24, 1887, he met Stanley, together with Tippu Tib, at Matadi, on the Lower Congo, when Stanley was starting for Arnwini and Lake Albert Nyangs. On July 17, 1888 Father Schung attered once for Zanzibar, and thence, via Seadani, after a jurney of two and a balf months, reached the station of Kipalapala, near Tabora, for which he was destined. The threatening attitude of the fanatic Arabs, of Tabora, however, made it prudent for the mission to be withdrawn, and Father Schynse, with numerous negro children who were being educated in the station, retired by Ujui and Usukuma in order to reach the mission of Uk-umbi at the South of Victoria Nyanza. It would seem that a curious fate thus led him to sgain, meet Stanley, this time in East Africa, at

This news about Father Schynse makes it imely to recall here the fact that over three c nturies ago Catholic missionaries labored in part of Africa so extensively explored by Stanley, and, through Stanley's efforts, fermed a mission into the Congo Free State. They formed a mission which became so important that it was erected into a prefecture apostolio by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. of those who will think with us should be brught the whole truth of Christianity as we believe it, and that no theories of State interference, no secular doctrines, should be allowed to interfere to diminish or to frustrate this highest privilege that Christians can possess."

We take the following from the page of that

We take the following from the page of that ds Montesarcho, baptised more than 50,000 people. In 1662 the then prefect apostolic of the Congo, Father Bonaventure de Sorrento, obtaina decree from the propagands authorizing him to secend the Congo river up to Abyssinia-a thing he could not have thought of doing if he were not acquainted with the rediscovered Stanley Pool and the Upper Congo.

The Capuchine had, therefore, atready evan-gelized Stanley Pool and the Valley of the Casai. Here, then, is the Empire of the Grand Micoco, mentioned by these religious, once more made known to Europeans, and, no doubt, the other localities in this country mentioned by them, Concobella, Anxico, and Funzano, will also be discovered. Pigafetta, who published Lopez's Narrative, in 1591, "Ralazionne del Real me di Congo e delle circunvincine contrado, tralli delli acribti e ragiona menta di Eldourdin Lopez," Rome 1591, speaks at some length of this Micoco, and says that his subjects give great hopes of their becoming Catholics, although they were cannibals and that cannabilism was considered an honorable thing among them. This author a'de that a good number of them, to please their King and Princes, would offer themselves to be easen by them, and that it was not rare in his time to see persons present themselves to the Micoco, in order to be served up as food at his table. In describing the country. Presetts said that beyond the kingdom of Loango is the country of the Ansiques or Anzicos, the latter the name of the neople—Micros being the sovereign's title. The country is separated from the kingdoin of the Congo by the Liver Zaire, in that part where there are a multitude of islands, souttered along from the lake downward—the river forming a means of traffic between the two countries.

Pigafetta's narrative is confirmed by Father Cavazzi, who relates that Father Joseph di Montesarchio, having been presented to the grand Micoco, the latter, as a proof of his good will toward him, ordered a big, fat slave to be brought in, and had the skin of his arm removed to show the amount of fat underneath and then gave to him to eat him. Father Joseph accepted the slave, but instead of having him roasted healed his arm, and later on

A'l these details are perfectly in accord with recent discoveries. Stanley states postively that these tribes are cannibals. The islands mentioned above, to be found on ascending the river, and the great river, which Father Bonaventure wished to seemd inorder to get to Abyssinis, was, beyond question, the present Congo. Similarly, the position of the Anzico's country is clearly indicated to the east of the Loango, and north of the Z sire, which divides the Congo from the Anzico's land. M. de Brazza, like Stanley, a great explorer, affirms that there is still a tradition existing in the country of the missionaries having been there. It is further to be remarked that the narration of the Capuchins are unanimous in proclaiming the special salubrity of this country; their testimony on this point is emphatic, and is confirmed by Stanley. Fertility, according to this explorer, is extreme—the palm tree actually forming forests.

The Fathers of the Holy Ghost and Immaculate Heart of Mary Congregation have now charge of the missions in that part of Africa, one of the number having accompanied di Braza on a great part of his recent explorations. They have opened a mission station at Stanley Pool, which may yet become one of the most interesting fields of labor in the Congo

Ship Owners Alarmed.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 24.—Ship owners are alarmed with reference to the compulsory Load Line bill which it is said will pass at the pre-sent session of the Imperial Parliament. The law is intended to apply to all British vessels and the placing of the maximum load line will be left with the English Board of Trade, whose agents will be the Lloyd's Surveyor's who, it is feared, will discriminate against wooden vessels and especially against colonial vessels. This discrimination is feared from the fact that nearly all Canadian vessels are registered in the Bureau Veritas, instead of Lloyd's. It is claimed that the law is passed will seriously handicap wooden vessels carrying coal, iron, timber, and deal's. Under the present system the load line is placed by the captain of the vessel. Efforts will be made to interest the Canadian Minister of Marine in the matter so that Canadian interests may be protected. Objection is also taken to the law respecting life saving appliances, to come into force June 80, and which will entail considerable expense, particularly upon Canadian vessels.

CARDINAL PECCI.

Intense Admiration of the Pope's Elder Brother for Ireland.

Mis Marvellously Eloquent Sermon - St. Agatha and Ireland Compared-Characters of the Two Venerable Brothers-Joseph's Share in Leo's Labors-A Grand Priest and Noble Man.

Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., writes to the New York Sun as follows: I cannot allow the death of the venerable Cardinal Joseph Pecci to pass by without saying some things about this illustrious scholar and churchman which will not be found in the obituary

notices of the day.

When he was elevated to the cardinalate, sad. ly against his will by the way, he chose the church attached to the Irish College, the ancient disconal Church of Sant' Agata dei Goti, as that from which he was to draw his title. This preference came from the man's intense admiration of Ireland, and his sympathy with the claims and aspirations of her people. On the day appointed for his taking possession of his church all the cardinals in Rome, the high-est officials of the Roman Curia, the Roman nobility and the entire English-speaking colony showed their respect for the Pope's brother by filling the church.

Cardinal Pacci preached the sermon, a marvelous piece of elequence, worthy of the reputation of a man whom Rome regarded as one of her most learned and accomplished sons. To the astonishment of all. to the dismay of some, and to the delight of the Irish portion of his hearers, the speaker drew a vivid and thrilling parallel between the glorious virgin martyr, who had suffered for the faith under Decius, and the Celtic nation in the extremity of western Europe, persecuted, tortued, oppressed hatred of their attachfor centuries in hatr ment to the see of Rome.

Agatha, the cardina. plinted cut, hard to suffer unheard of torments from the governor of Catania, both on account of her exalted and heroic purity of life and on account of her invincible determination to give her whole heart and life to Christ.

15 was a monstrous spectacle which
the entire city of Catania beheld, for days and days in succession; all the power of an imperial governor used to bend to his will a maiden, whom her own noble relatives did not dare to sust in in this unequal struggle; all the artifices of seduction were used at first to per rnade, and then, these failing, every exquisite

APPALLING TORTURE

which the ingenuity and cruelty of the executioners could devise. The "Acts of St. Agatha,' that is, the authentic relation of her sufferings and death, has ever been treasured among the records of the church in Sicily. What the youthful sufferer endured, and how, at every stage of torture, she triumped over all that the enemies of the faith could devise—this forms a part of the Christian inheritance of the populations of Catania and Palermo.

One touching incident in this fearful narrative of cruelty is that when Quintianus, the prætor of Sicily, had exhausted his savage devices by having the martyr racked, burned by red hot plates, and mangled before the eyes of the multitude, that same night, in her horrible dungson, St. Peter appeared to Agatha, com-forted and consoled her, and cured all her wounds, thus enabling her to face victoriously the Christ on the morrow. Of course, as we Catholics firmly believe, it was as natural that Peter should visit Agatha, mangled, broken and bleeding in her prison, as it had been for the angel of the Lord to visit him in his prison in Jerusalem and strike off his chains. The Divine Giver of life and health could as easily make use hands of the Appetle to heal the wounds of Agatha, as He had given to the very shadow of Peter passing through the streets of Jerusalem the virtue to cure the sick on whom

What was wonderful in Cardinal Pecci's disbetween the trials of the Sicilian maiden and those through which Ireland had been so long passing. The Very Rev. Prior Glynn, who is now building in Rome a national church in bonor of St. Patrick, sat by the side of Cardinal and De Quincy is recalled and the children in long that the control of St. Patrick, sat by the side of Cardinal and De Quincy is recalled and the children in long that the control of St. Patrick, sat by the side of Cardinal and De Quincy is recalled and the children in long that the control of St. Patrick, sat by the side of Cardinal and De Quincy is recalled and the children in long that the control of the best in the control of t Howard while the discourse was delivered. The cardinal winced under the gaze of so many eyes fixed upon him, but stout Father Glynn would every now and then whisper, as the orator made some impressive observation," What do you say to that, my lord ?" More than once in the darkest hours of Ire-

land's tortures the successors of St. Peter had visited and comforted her. We all know how, from Gregory XV. in 1621 to Clement IX. in 1667-69, the successive Pontiffs befriended the suffering Irish Catholics by word and deed. But the reflection which forced itself on Irishmen present in Sant' Agata on this memorable occa-"Would Leo XIII. also visit Ireland in her suffering and sorrow, and generously heal her wounds?" The words and sentiments of the Pope's brother certainly inspired such a hope. This was realized in 1885 when Leo XIII., setting his face against the British government, against the powerful intrigues of Eng lish and Irish would-be diplomatists in Rome, made the appointment of Archbishop Walsh his own affair, called him to Rome, there to be consecrated

ABCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,

and sent him back to his people to be their guide

and stay. Subsequent events, not yet fully understood or sufficiently explained, may have seemed in-consistent with the Pope's openly avowed sympathy for the cause of Ireland, but well do know that the heart which in to-morrow's funeral pageant will lie pulseless and cold before the altar of Sant' Agata dei Goti never beat more warmly for Ireland and her sons than does the grief-stricken heart of Leo XIII.

They were like twin brothers, these two august and venerable men whom death has so suddenly separated after a companionship of eighty years. They were two different types of men, however. Joseph resembled his father in countenance and disposition. He was all vivacity and joyousness. Down to his dying day nothing could check or damp that buoyant spirit of his, which made light of the most enormous intellectual labor, rose superior to all bodily fatigue and suffering, and in sickness as well as in perfect health had always a pleasant greeting and joyous words of welcome for all who approached him. Gifted with extraordinary and varied talents, he mastered, without a ming effort, whatever branch he had to study. Books were for him mere playthings, whose contents he mastered in an incredibly short space of time. Then he yearned for the fields and mountain slopes around his father's villa at Carpineto.

His brother, two years his junior, and his companion in their home studies and at college. was also marvellously gifted. He resembled his mother in countenence as well as in disposi-tion. He had not Joseph's quickness of perception or his vivacious joyousness of temper. Vincenzo was slow, quiet, grave, persevering. If he had not "Peppo's" overflowing vivacity of spirits, he was, nevertheless, a most cheerful and pleasant companion. All bright and beautiful things had for him an irresistible attraction. The sight of the green fields, of the flower garden, of the woods in springtide, the song of birds, filled him with an ecstatic delight. Even at the present day Leo XIII. revels in the sight of flowers and the music of singing birds. This is one of the recreations in which he relaxes his mind from incessant and gigantic toil and from the heavy and bitter anxieties which press upon

Joseph and Vincent Josephim Pecci, thus dissimilar in disposition, and unequal in natural talent, were skilfully trained by their accom-plished and virtuous mother, the Countess Anna Pecci. They were both equally pions, Joseph collection and the cash was practically and enthusiastically so as he grew up, devoting himself to the apostolic life in the Breakfast-Table, February 8.

alad in the lowly garb of a Jesuit, and reposing in death among his brethren. What a share

CARDINAL JOSEPH PECCI had in the mighty intellectual labors of Leo XIII. during his pontificate will be told some day. Cirtain it is, and we may say it even now, that not one of the encyclicals published by the present pontiff but had the co-operation of Cardinal Pecci, when it was not due to his inspiration and prompting. He it was who urged his brother to give to St. Thomas Aquinas and his beaching the place both now occupy in every his teaching the place both now occupy in every

sonal impression of the venerable personage I am describing. At my first interview with the am describing. At my nest interview what the Pope he desired me to call on Cardinal Pecci and obtain from him whatever information I could about the Pecci family. I went, in consequence, to the Barberini Palace in company with the Most Rev. Dr. Kirby, rector of the Irish College. After waiting a few minutes in the antercom, Cardinal Pecci himself came out the master and the master described in a simple Monsignor Kirby, and with a joyous exclama-tion welcomed and embraced him. The face scarlet beretts or skull cap, the only mark of his

dignity.
We were taken into the cardinal's study, a room most modestly furnished, with little of what we should in New York call comfort, and

I treasured up every word in my memory. Ludovico Pecci, who now occupies the paterna manaion at Carpineto, was subsequently invited by Moneignor Kirby to dine at the Irish College, and I was saked to meet him. After dinner and a long and most interesting conver-sation the count walked home with me. He told me then that in the Pecci family they considered Cardinal Pecci to be a man of surpass-ing genius. The Pops, he said, was the great theologian and literateur, but the cardinal was the great philosopher.

Leo XIII., now at the end of his 80th year,

may well be inconsolable at the loss of such a brother—of one who was his twin soul if he was not his twin brother God in his goodness grant that the sudden blow may not prostrate the Pope, already overwhelmed with fatigue

and care and years.

In the history of the present Pontificate when it can be written safely, it will be found that Joseph Pecci had no small share in his august brother's most glorious labors and merits.

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.

A Tendency in Modern Education Which Should Be Checked.

There is at present a tendency to unnatural mental development in children. The whole scheme of the public schools system is adapted to the extraordinary instead of the ordinary intelligence. Every possible means is restored to by which the slow mind may be nunaturally quickened, while the abnormally bright are pushedforward like horses spurred a along race

The pupils of the public schools are in a state of continual nervous apprehension, fearful less their per cent. may fal) below the required standard, or that they may fail to pass the dreaded examination. They have become burdened with cares that should not be imposed upon them, and the lightheartedness and naturalness of untrammeled childhood are likely to become mere traditions. Presernaturally aged boys and girls in spectacles are now so common that they cease to attract notice, and reputable physicians testify that nervous disorders among the young are ominously on the increase.

It is due to the pernicious cramming of which they are the helpless victims, and the unnatural hurry and worry that are a part of the modern school regimen.

The parents of bright children are generally

vain of their precocity. They tell with what avidity Emma takes to history; how much of Shakespeare George had read at ten, and how John would rather remain curled up on the sofa, devouring books indiscriminately, than question, it is thought, will prove parallel cases. It is wholly forgotten that in one instance where the mind continues to develop in ninety nine it weakens and falls under the forcing process. Poor Mr. Toots is an illustration of what the Blimler system occasionally does, and if the examples are only occasional no parent wishes to furnish the subject in their own child.

Precocious children, as a general thing, are insufferable little prige. They have not the winsomeness and innocence of childhood, nor the wisdom that comes only with years and exreading, offering inducements and reward for supernatural achievements, parents would much better lock book-case and take the text books away from such children, and turn them out, figuratively speaking. Like words arisely to be of one mind as to their position as E-mail to be of one mind as to their position as E-mail. figuratively speaking, like young minals to graze. The mind will take care of itself and keep on growing; but the body, suffers from lack of exercise, and disordered nerves and digestion will handicap the genius in late.

Moved by Mr. Edwa

years. The precocious, seniative, imaginative child, above all others, should be made to run, jump, climb end play in open air. He should grow tanned and ragged out of doors, instead dreaming over myths, or pondering weighty questions about which he should not think for

years to come.

The modern idea of education is unnatural and its extravagance will eventually culminate in a complete revolution. More and more is it all work and no play, when play is necessary as work in inducing to good health and good morals.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Conference's Geod Work. The Labor

BERLIN. March 20.-The Labor conference is laboring with unexpected rapidity and suc-cess. The Sunday committee has practically finished its labors, having arrived at a compromise, advising that rest on church holidays be obligatory only for women, young persons and children. The children's committee has resolved that the employment of school children be forbidden except when defined in certain

Bishop Kopp has asked all the priests in bis diocese to give an opinion as to how the clerry can and ought to act on the workmen question.

ALWAYS THANKFUL.

FRANKLIN, Wis., Nov., '88.

Myself and my wife use Paster Keenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous debility, of which we are conflicted since last 10 years, and are so well pleased with the good effect of the remedy, that we are always thankful for it, F. X. FEANK,

Manitoba Re-enacts Vetoed Bills. WINNIPEG, Man., March 20.—The act respecting the tax on sales, which was disallowed by the Dominion Government, has bee re-introduced in the Legislature by Attorney-General Martin. Is will be re-enacted separately from the municipal bill, in which it was formerly in-corporated, and that bill too will, as amended,

be re-ensered. HE GOT \$2,500 FOR \$1.

In the latter part of December Mr. Lanson Burrows sent \$1 for one-twentleth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. At the January drawing the ticket drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50.000, making Mr. Burrows' share of it \$2 500. His ticket was given to the United States Express Company for collection and the cash was promptly handed to him a few days ago .- Williamspor (Pa.)

Their Plan to Make Boys Let Intexicating Liquers Alone.

The Paulist fathers, who are in charge of the Oatholic Church of St. Paul the Apostile, 58th street and 9:h avenue., are stauch advocates of total abstinence. They are known in every city of the United States as ardent temperance men, and they never miss an opportunity to advance the cause of total abstinence. In their parish they have tried every known means to make the members of Catholic school.

I must not close without giving my own per. their congregation temperate. They have preached against intoxication, organized temperacce societies for the men and the women of the parish, and fought the keepers of saloung which are situated in the district of

which they have spiritual charge. They have just adopted a new me'hed, which they think will be especially effective in reducing the number of users of intextoants among their parishioners. What trey to greet us. He was dressed in a simple cassock. He threw up both arms as he capied c li a Temperance Cadet Society has been organized. Its members are boys whose ages range from 12 to 17 years. These boys, when was as pale as the Pope's, but the long Roman they join the Cadet Society, take a pledge to nose was missing. The short, curly, abundant abstain from intoxicating liquors until they hair was as white as snow, and covered with the to avoid saloons, and to refuse to carry intoxicants to any person. At present there are about 300 members in the society. Special features calculated to attract the boys have nothing at all of luxury. Seated on each side of his eminence, we soon forgot everything else in the story he told us of his father's home at military tactics from competent teachers, Al Carpineto, of his revered mother and her many womanly virtues, of the hill country itself, and his early boyhood.

In this sarly boyhood.

In this sarly boyhood.

In this taken and ber many though the Cadet Society has been organized but a few months the lads can perform evel at tions that would surrolled many of Name York's militiamen. Arrangements are being made to provide attractive uniforms for the boys, and the little regiment will have ite own corps of musicians.

According to the plan of the Fathers the Cadet society will be effective in more ways than one. One of the Fathers told a reporter what the society is calculated to accomplish. "In youth the habits are formed," said he, and if we can keep the cadets from drinking while they are beys, they will be total abstainers when they have become men. When they have left the Oadet Society, we will not lose track of them, for we will have them join our Young Men's Association. The example which the boys will give to their elders will in no small begree aid us in our temperance work. As an illustration of what I mean take an incident that happened a few days ago. One of the boys has parents who were in the habit of sending him for beer. The little fellow was told one day to ge for a

nint of beer. His piedge would net permit him to do this, and he, of course, refused. The parents | later the skeleton of his former self. Just a insisted, and the bey was actually driven to the saloen. Again and again he was sent for beer. When the cadete assembled for drill after this occurrence the little fellow, with tears in his eyes, told the father in charge of the organization that he must leave the organization, although he was as enthusiastic a member as the little regiment had. When the boy was questioned he told how he had been compelled to break his plodge. The priest called on the lad's parents and seversly reprimanded them. Then they began to think of what they had done, and as reparation they both took the pledge. Other incidents of a similar nature have happened. Without any urging on our part, a large number of parents have given up the use of intoxicants. They were influenced by the example of their children.

"Thus, you see, we are, figuratively speaking, k lling two birds with one stone. The regularity and efficiency of the drill exercise will make the boys healthy, and when they grow up they will retain their strength, for they will not undermine their constitutions by dissipation. The membership of the society is constantly increasing. When we have secured uniforms for the boys now enrolled we expect a large number of applications. Very successful cadet societies are in other cities. Father Corrigan of Hobeken has one

VIVE MERCIER.

Kingston Frenchmen Endorse Mr. Mercler's Grant of \$10,000 to Toronto University.

| Kingston Freeman, March 19.] One of the most important as well as interest ing meetings of our French fellow-citizens that has been held in Kingston for some time took place last evening in the Golden Lion Block. It was called for the purpose of giving an expression of endorsation in the action of Premier to be of one mind as to their position as French residents of Ontario. Mr. R Beaupre acted as chairman, and after a few preliminary remarks the following resolution was unanimously car-

Moved by Mr. Edward Germain, seconded by Mr. Belanger, that it be resolved—"That our sincers thanks be offered to Premier Mercier and his Government of the Province of Q ables, for his generous action in granting the sum of \$10,000 to the Toronto University, which proves to us that your wish is to sympathize with the people of Ontario in the great loss they have sustained in the destruction of the Toronto University on the 14th February by fire, and we also firmly believe it is your sincere wish that to extend the hand of friendship between your fellow-countrymen and the majority of the people of Ontario, and we join you in your sympathy with the hope that this is only the beginning of a closer and more friendly feeling between our two sister Provinces.

OCTAVE MARQUIS, R. BEAUPRE, President. Secretary.

Mr. Germain was the next speaker. He stated the reason why this resolution should not only receive the approbation of the French citizens of Kingston, but also of Ontario as well. He spoke eloquently and in French, and he was followed by Mr. Belanger, who endorsed Mr. Germain's remarks. Several other gentlemen spoke briefly and to

the point. Mr. R. Beaupre made a good address in French and in favor of the above resolution.

The meeting passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Archbishop Clearly for his kindness and also the interest he has at all times taken in our Catholic schools throughout the Diocese of Kingston. Mr. McRas was also tendered a vote of thanks for the use of the hall, after which the meeting

dispersed. By-Election in a Welsh Consti-

tuency. LONDON, March 20.-The death of Mr. Edmund Swetenham, member for Carnarvon (Conservative) opens a chance for the Liberals so acquire another seat in the house. The Liberals held the seat up to 1885, and were beaten in the elections there by so narrow s majority that in view of the recent undoubted in the Liberal strength all over the country they are almost sure to regain the seat

The Lords Not Yet Abolished.

LONDON, March 21 .- In the House of Commone this evening Mr. Labouchere moved the abolition of hereditary representatives in Par-

Society of Jesus, dying, as he yearned to die, PAULISTS AND TEMPERANCE. to interfere with the Government and to legis late as a class. The House had the spectacle before it of men excluded from the Jockey club and warned off the race courses and yet able to

interfere with the legislation of the nation.

Mr. Llewellen Jones (Liberal) seconded the motion. He said it did not aim to abolish the House of Lords, but only to modify it according to the requirements of the times. The motion was rejected-201 to 139.

ECHOES FROM THE IRISH PRESS

Yet another interesting development of Coeroion crime in Tipperary! A young grocer's assistant named John Kelley (ominous name!) was sent to prison in default of bail by Removable Caddell and his colleagues for "a threatening gesture," which a polic man in plain cothes named Dargan, with unconscious humour, de-scribed as "a twietlof the little finger." We are not quite sure but Edward III. may dispute the glory of this last exploit with the Coercion Act. Naxt we hear of a man named M'Ginley at Falcurragh sent to jail by Removeables Burke and Beresford, under Edward III, for winking at a beycotted pig. Surely the force of folly can no further go. This is the climax of coercion absurdity.

The wicked madness of Smith-Barry's proceedings in Topperary transcends the power of description, the limit of all comment. On Monday twenty two more famelies were added to the number of his vistims. He seems resolved to make the lately flourishing town of old Ripperary an absolute wilderness. All this is not to help himself, but to hurt the unfortunate tenants. Neither Smith Barry nor the most insane of his flatterers can imagine that he himself will ever get any profit or pleasure out of the deserted town of Tipperary. It is the cruel wantoness of a devit that urges him ou. This is, indeed, hard to bear. But there is comfort in the thought the day is not far distant the thought the day is not far distant for in the thought the day is not far distant. when ample atonement for every act of legalis ed plunder and wanton cruelty will be exacted from the heartless exterminantor.

One horror succeeds another so rapidly in the accursed system of Coercion in Ireland, that public indignation has not time to overtake them all. The murder of Michael Cleary in Tipperary seems to us amongst the blackess famies of the system for which the brave Mr. Balfour is responsible. We say "murder" advisedly Coercion is as responsible for the death of Michael Cleary as it is for the deathwounds of roor young Heffernan, who was shot down by the police r. il-s in the streets. Michael Cleary was sentenced to two months' imprison-ment by the Removables. His crime was that he was in the streets of Tipperary, walking towards his own house on the evening poor young Haffernan was shot. He entered the prison door a strong young man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He was subjected to the usual treatment which Coercion prisoners have to endure. He left the jail two months week after his release the poor young fellow took to his bed, which he never left alive. Sometimes one is tempted to smile at the ludicroussentences of Removables—four months, five months, or six months' imprisonment for "winking at a boycotted pig," or indulging in "a humbugging sort of a smile." But let us remember what this imprisonment means. Let us us remember the fate of young Larkin, of heroic John Mandeville, and of poor Michael Cleary, of Tipperary, and all tendency to merriment is checked. Its place is taken by horror and loathing for the hirelings, brutal and corrupt, who do these things in the outraged name of justice and the heartless cynic who commands hem, - United Ireland.

BALFOUR, THE PRIEST-HUNTER. Arrest and Imprisonment of Father Kin-sella, Cloagorey, Ireland — British Brutality.

The outrages at Clongorey have arrested public attention in a manner that will not prove politically profitable to the Coercionists and exterminators. The scene which closed a week of violence and brutality on the part of the officers and administrators of the law by the arrest of Father Kinsella, has at last riveted the gaze of the public on the proceedings of Irish andlordism. Nothing that has been done since the beginning of Mr Balfour's rule has been more ottles. Father Corrigan of Hobeken has one infamously cruel or more wantonly illegal by which we can judge the political proclivities of the best in the country, and there are quite a number in Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, "—N.Y. News,"

The organization for more wantonly illegal by which we can judge the political proclivities of our statesmen, as their policy is usually announced to the public on such occasions. The poor people who have been flung upon the road-poor peo side have been sent to jail, under a statue fram ed for the punishment of

VAGABONDS AND PERSONS OF ILL FAME, simply because they refused to suspend their charitable undertaking until the illegality of it should be proved. They were engaged in making changes in outhouses which are the property

One good result has followed. The ruffianly duings in Clongorey will no longer be done in the dark. Mr. Sexton's prompt protest in the House of Commons has made the public of Great Britain acquainted with the work. Mr. Balfour's defense of the outrages does not stand moment's examination, built though it be upon lies. The landlord can do what he likes with his

own: eviction extinguished the tenants' property in their holdings, and the landlord committed no crime by burning the homesteads built by the people! The defence may be let stand for the consideration of the people of Great Britain, with Sir Charles Russell's criticism to help them. He declares, with all the weight of his authority, that the use of the statute passed by

A LANDLORD PARLIAMENT

in the days when Lord Palmerston ruled, and when, as the Daily News recalls, he uttered the famous sentences that "tenant right was declared to be landlord wrong," is a gross abuse

There has been no trial, no evidence offered, no investigation, but on the information sup-plied him, possibly by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who is to try the other defendants for that offence, he has no hesitation in declaring him The penalty for unlawful assembly is, in Eugland,

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Father Kinsella has been sentenced to two months; therefore he has nothing to complain of. Nothing at all, only that he was sentenced without trial, sentenced without the chance of appeal, sentenced under a statute which does not impose punishment, but only degradation, as far as law in this country can degrade. As Mr. Clancy pointed out in his speech replying to the Attorney-General, this declaration of guilt without trial is one of the grossest ever made by a Minister in the House of Commons.
"It will not be decied that these men are guilty," said the Chief Secretary, the men being men who are awaiting trial. What chance of having justice dealt them by the Removable subordinates of Mr. Balfour is there for these men now? They have been declared guilty by the master of the judges who are to try them. Does any one believe that these men would have the courage to find any other verdict than that which Mr. Balfour has put in their months? But Ireland will sustain them, and the house-burners and court-martiallers will yet be driven from Clongorey to leave the people to pursue their poor, but industrious, peaceful, and moral lives undisturbed.

1he Modus Vivendi. HALIFAX, March 21.-Advices received here

say the modus vivendi between Great British and France in regard to the Newfoundland lobster fisheries, and against which the islanders are so earnestly protesting, reserves all ques-tions of right and principle for future decision and declares that, pending negotiations, mat-ters shall remain as they were on the lat of liament. He said democracy had become a July last, provided that upon joint agreement reality. Hereditary peers were in fatal and of the British and French naval officers on the eternal antagonism with the democracy. The station the French may establish new lobster people would not long tolerate the idea of fisheries along the shore. The same privilege several hundreds of men born with the privilege is accorded to the Newfoundland lobster

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION.

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

AN INVALUABLE FOOD FOR ALL SUFFERING FROM IMPAIRED DIGESTION OR DEBILITY OF ANY KIND.



fishers, and new fisheries, are forbidden to both French and English, except upon these terms. They cannot live as cheap now The strongest objection on the island is that this wrote his "Village Parson." arrangement is a breach of the assurance by the ome authorities that action would not be taken in the matter without the consent of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

SALISBURY AS A SOCLD.

England Must Speak Low to the United London, March 20.—A meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament, called by Lord Salisbury, was held at the Carlton club to day. Lord Salisbury made an address, in which he said he regretted the slow progress of business in the House of Commons. The Government was compelled to deal with obstructions of the most determined kind. trusted every supporser of the Government, at whatever cost to his personal convenience, would give unremitting attention to his par-liamentary duties. The Tithes bill and the Land Purchase bill were of paramount impor-tance. The Tithes bill must pass its second reading before the Easter recess. He believed the preposals contained in the Land Purchase bill are such as to secure the unanimtus support of the Liberal Unionists. In regard to assisted education, on which subject there was much misrepresentation, Lord Salisbury begged the members to reserve their opinion until the measure was introduced. A desultory conversation followed Lord Salisbury's address. Several of the members expressed the hope that

the Government would prevent the Boers from acquiring Swaziland. A vote of thanks to Lord Salisbury was adopted.

Lord Salisbury ridiculed the report that Parliament would soon be dissolved. He scolded those Tories whose lukewarmness had constituted to the defect of the Consumpton tributed to the defeat of the Government in several recent supplementary elections for members of the House of Commons. He de-clared that the new Irish bill would secure the pessession of the landlords to their property. He denied that the Government had any intention whathever of handing Swaziland over to the Biers. Lord Salisbury also expressed the hope that the difficulty with the United States over the Behring sea question would be settled soon "but," he said, "with such a susceptible nation as America Great Britain cannot negothate at the top of her voice." This remark was greeted with loud laughter.

CHURCH TAXATION.

"I say a property of a Church or of the minister should be subject to taxation." This is taken from the Hon. Gentleman's London speech. Public speeches are the criterions by by which we can judge the political proclivities century have been trying to illeviate the burthens of taxation on the people and extend their political freedom; our Canadian statesmen also deserve credit for similar objects. We think the Hon, Mr. Meredith's proposal to tax church and ministers' properties would not be indorsed by the people of Ontario. This legislation would be nearly as obnoxious to the najority of the people of the Province as were the antiquated Draconian laws to the people of Ancient Greece We hope we will never have a Government, either Grit or Tory, that would be guilty o enating such an an inconsistant, abominable law among Christian people. This would be unjust, tyrannical and intolerant. It This would would be a portotye of retrogressive legislation unworthy of he dark ages.

We will take the church edifices in Morrisburg as an illustration which can be applied to every town and city of the Dominion. hese magnificant churches are a credit to the different congregations. In their erection the rich contributed of their abundance, the farmer rich contributed of their abundance, the farmer and his family contributed of the sweat of their brows, the mechanic and laborer contributed of their daily earning, the widow contributed her mite, the servant man and servant girl contributed out of their small pittance, the innocent school children cover their free gift offerings. Now all these gave their free gift offerings. Now all these parties have taxed themselves voluntarily. Why should they be taxed annually again? They are also taxed for their clergymen's salaries and Father Kinsella is short. Father Kinsella, he declares, was guilty of "unlawful assembly."

There has been no trial no avidence of the imprisonment of living expenses. Church edifices are dedicated to the worship of God. Cometeries contain the sacred ashes of the dead. sacred ashes of the dead. It would be un-christian, inhuman and barbarous to tax churches and their appendages Solo-mon's temple was never taxed; it would be a near approach to sacrilage to tax In Turkey among the Mahomedans re exempt. We hope the Christian peothey are exempt. We hope the Christian peo-ple of Ontario will never tarnish the escutcheon of our Common Christianity by endorsing Church taxation. We think also there are few churches in this county out of debt, congr gations know it to their own pecuniary loss. The following taken from a late paper shows that churches are often mortgaged, "They cele-

brated the occasion by holding a special meeting in which the mortgage was burned in presence of the congregation. Those who have struggled with church debts will be able to appreicate the feelings of that society on this occasion. It would be a blissful day for many a congregation if they were in a position to an nounce such an entertainment. It is beyond dispute that the financial condition of not a few churches is such as to exhaust all the energies of the society in raising money to meet the in-terest of loans and running expenses of the Church, while the more important spiritual interests are given a very secondary place. Let us have more fireworks of old church mortgages and the moral and spiritual condition of the country will be advanced thereby." We think the Hon. Mr. Meredith will see on calm reflec-tion that his advocacy of "church taxation" is neither patriotic nor sagacions. He can never discover the "philosopher's stone" in Ontario on this question. Sampson carried the gates of Gaza on his back, but the Mr. Meredith, we

the tax collector. The property of the minister is also to be exact. We think this indeed would be cruel. baxed. Priests' and ministers' salaries are generally low and their expenditures high. They must move in respectable society. They must have a horse each and conveyance, besides hired help. Their paths in life are not of a golden hue. They do not leave many legacies behind them. A great many are poor in this world's goods. Clergymen's salaries are not proportionate to

think, will never carry Ontario by "church taxation." Religion, the handmaid of the Gos-

pel, is free; let the sanctuary in which it is ad-ministered not be contaminated by the hand of

A man he was to all the country dear. Yet passing rich with forty pounds a year.

We think that clergymen of all denominations who preach the Gospel of salvation to fallen humanity should be free from taxation. They hold a noble profession and wield a powerful influence. Constantine the Great exempted clergymen from taxation. The apostles were clergymen from taxation that purpose the page of th never taxed even under the persecuting Pagan emperors of Rome. The Emperor Angustus taxed unmarried men to coerce them into matrimony. Peter the Great of Russia taxed beards, but no churches. The taxation of the property of a church is repugnant to the enlightened sentiments of the age. The Hon. Mr. Meredith, we think, should abandon this prepasterous proposed legislation and turn his atpasterous proposed legislation and thin his autention to a more appropriate system of taxation. It would be inimical to the country and disgraceful to Catario. "Mowat won't go" on those political bugbears of church and musister taxation. We doubt much if the hon, members of Her Majesty's opposition will endorse their leader on these novel propositions. People are generally very sensitive on church matters and view any encroachments on them with jealousy. Those who advocate love, union, charity and Christian fellowship among the different heterogeneous elements of our mixed population, are the true patriots and friends of to our common country. They are justly entitled to our confidence and respect. We should be united in one grand phalaux in loyalty to our noble Queen. Those who foster strife, envy and religious animosity are the most dangerous enemies to the state. They are seeking their own aggrandizement to the detriment of the country. The fomentors of discord degrade their own manhood and should be met by the contempt of every true patriot. Love and Christian unity should sink bigotry and intolerance in oblivion, never again to be resuscitated in a free country

"Hatred stirreth up strife and charity cover eth all sins."

"Oh, wad some power the gif' to gie us, To see oursels as ithers see us, It wad frae many a blunder free us."

Yours etc.. Vox Poruli.

Co Dundas, Feb. 6, 1890.

The Prince of Wales In Berlin. Berlin, March 21.—The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, Empress Frederick and her daughters, and a number of princes of the reiging famelies of the German Empire. A guard of honor was also at the station. When the Prince alighted from the train the English national authem was played by the band. The Emperor and Prince of Wales castle. They were escorted by a detachment of

cavalry.

The Emperor was attired in the uniform of a general of British dragoons, while the Prince of Wales were the uniform of a German general. A large crowd assembled along the route from the station to the castle and warmly cheered the Emperor and the Prince.

Baltour Gets a Roasting.

LONDON. March 20 .- In the House of Commons to-night, in committee of supply, there was a long altercation between Mr. Baltour and the Parnellites. Finally, after continual bickering and appeals to the chairman, Mr. Balfour protested against the eternal repetition of ex-ploded calumnies by the Parnellites who, he said, were wasting the time of the House with out presenting the slightest new feature of interest either to the Government or to the On-

position.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt taunted Balfour with always making practically the same harrangue, and reproved him, as responsible for the government of Ireland, for asserting that the House was bored with Irish matters and for concluding that all debatable matters were answered by a letter from his private secretary to certain newspapers. It was Balfour's tone of lofty contempt, Sir William continued, that kept alive the exasperation of Ireland. selves with the Times the House was unable to recognize letters to that newspaper as complete Mr. Baltour said he would endeavor to adopt

Sfr William's tone and manner and then he would be certain to conciliate every section of the House.

Russia and Ohina.

St. Petersburg, March 20 .- At a military conference here, General Unterberger, governor of the province of Amoor, advocated a policy of moderation toward China on the ground that in case of war Russia could place only twenty battalions against 86,000 Manchurian soldiers. He urged the speedy construction of the Siberian nilway as the best counteraction to the massing of Chinese troops on the Siberian boundary with the object of seizing Russian ports on the north Pacific coast.

The Trouble in the Transvaal.

London, March 20 .- Advances from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, state that the Beers presented an address to President Kruger declaring they were ready to rise in a body to avenge the tusult recently offered the flag of the Pepublic of Johannesberg. President Kruger said the affair was nothing but a disturbance created by drunken rowdies. bulk of the residents of the Transvaal, he declared, were friendly to the republican form

St. Paulin, Co. Maskinonge, Feb. 10, 1890. To Mr. Emile Boisvert, General Manager Koenig Medicine Co., of Chicago, Montreal :-

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to give this testimonial as to the excellency of "Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic." Suffering for a long pariod of nervous debility due to dyspepsia. I ascertain that since I made use of this remedy a radical change was operated on me; not only about the nerves, but even dyspepsia, which disappears promptly. Similar experiences have been made by many of my conferres with this remedy. I consider it entirely efficacious and proper to cure all nervous diseases and other cases depending from the same.

Yours truly, J. E. LAPLECHE, Priest.

HIS PATRON SAINT, TOO.

Marshal MacMahon's Splendid Eulogy on St. Patrick.

The Callant Celto-Frenchman Tells of His Fortunate Days-Striking Coincidences of Dates in the Ex-President's Career-The Great Incidents in His Life Fell on the Great Saint's Festal Day—A Historical Interview.

[N. Y. World.]

Paris, March 16 .- Marshal MacMahon dislikes interviews, and interviewers, but Sc. Patricks day is the one subject he is ever ready to talk about. So when our correspondent called to day at the Marshal's house, in the Rus Belle Chasse, the face of the gran old soldier brightened as he said: "Mais, St. Patrice is my patron saint and has been protector of my family and myself for long years. My name is Pat lok, among others, and it is this name that I gave to my daughter. It is quite a family name with us in every generation. For many generations past one child at least has been put under the direct protection of the patron saint of Ireland. They used to tell me when I was a boy that on St. Patrick's Day of the year 1808, three months before I was born, my mct ier saw the Saint in a dream, and that he told her that her child would be a son and that he would live to wear a crown.

"That prophecy was never realized," said the Marshal with a laugh. "The nearest approach to it was when I was Viceroy of Algeria and essayed to found au Arabian kingdom. You know how that experiment en led. But as I look back on my life I You know how that experiment notice that all the more important dates of my career fall into St. Patrick's month, that is to say in March, or on St. Patrick's Day Thus, it was on St. Patrick's Day in 1871 that I returned to France siter signing the peace but ween Germany and France. Tals began my career which ended in my election as President of the French Republic. But long before then I had occasion to notice the curious coincidence between the day offmy patron saint and those on which great eve auts of my life occurrs. This,'t was on St. Patriok's Day, 1825, that I heard of my nomination as cadett; the School of Sc. Cyr. Again in 1815, it was on that auspicious day that I was told that my appoint nent as Colonel hadibeen decided upon. Ten years later, in 1885, it was on the morrow of St. Patrick's Day that I haved that I was to be reciled from Constantine to France, where in the following August I was appointed to the command of a division of infantry under Gen. Brequet.

MEMORIES OF THE CRIMEA.

"My success during the Crimean War was ench that after the batiliof the Malakoff I was appoint d Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and next year, in June, I was created Senator, which at the time was a greater distinction toan it is now. I remember very well that on the 17 h of March, in that year, Gen Cissy told me that before the year was out I should receive the distinction, and so it happened to the following June. Three years | treated and well received. Some of the most later, in 1859, that is to say in March, it was prominent politicians a tended our meeting proposed to me that I should take command of the Second Corps d'Armes of the Alps onies, we were well received. The press was Army. Tale post I did take in the following Apr.l. I: was during this campaign that we won the battle of Magonta, and that the est meet ng ever held there, and we secured title of Dake de Magent: was given me on the battle-field. After that came my life in | ital, we collect a \$70,000 during the progress

"My attempt to found a kingdom in Algerla, strangely enough, was again on Sr. Patrick's Day. On two other occasions two more important events connected with my that existed there, and in 1870, owing to the interference of the Ollivier Cabinet, I handed in my resignation as Governor. had on to different ideas about colonization from these gentlemen, who wanted the province parcelled out into small holdings for individual property. My resignation was only accepted a few mont is later, but I had made up my mind to go, whether they accepted it or not. I might say a great deal about my life and work in Africat, show how abominably the distress that existed in Algeria was exaggerated by my enemies in the empire. It used to be said that the famine was so great that acts of cannibalism were of frequent occurrence. All that was untrue. Certainly the colory was not in a prosperous state; it cannot be dealed owing to the want of capital there was great distress, just as there is to-day in Ireland; but it was not the way to improve the prosperity of it to do what the opposition papers did-to publish the worst lies they could invent frightening people away."

THE FRANCO-PRESSIAN WAR,

The Marshal then told The World correspendents of events connected with the Franco-Prussian war which he has never before touched upon in his atterances. His words doubtless anticipate much that he will include in his Memoirs, and anticipsting these, have a historical value that are inestimable. The Marshal continued : "During the Franco-Prussian war my

patron saint seemed to desert me, though, perhaps, if I had been allowed to act as I wished, things might have been different in the end. Thus at Woerth, but for De Failly falling me, things might have gene otherwise for France. What could my men do, being only 35,000 against 75,000? That day was the saddest of my life. Never were tears nearer my eyes than when I saw my gallant soldiers mowed down like hay and the standard of France falling into the hands of the enemy. Then came the retreat on Chalons. which was successful enough, and my sub-sequent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Chalons army by Palikoa. Poor Palikao was in the greatest hopes of success. I remember that as he handed me my com-mission he said. We expect everything from a general like you at the head of such an army. You, but why was I not allowed to follow out my ewn plans? Politics have also been stumbling blocks in my way. I wanted to draw back on Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz, and the other armies of the Garonne, the Rhone and the Loire to be organized.

"Palikae, however, explained to me that a backward march on Paris would inevitably lead to the everthrow of the Empire. That decided me to march on Rheims. though I did so with a failing heart. Then, in August, I heard that the Prussians had apparently abandoned the plan of march on Paris. I changed my tactics, marching back down the Aisne Vallay.

"Then came the formal order to join Bazaine, couched in such terms that I had no eption but to obey. I pushed forward with all haste, but precious time had been lost, All heart seemed to have gone ont of my men, as if they foresaw the disaster that awaited them-Sedan and captivity in Germeny.

day that I met De Fourton, who told me that my election as President of the Republic was assured. I did not thank him for the prophecy, because I never was a political man. I had no ambition in that direction. However, eight weeks later it was fully realized." The Marshal, who so far had been speaking with great readiness, anddenly paused, interrupting himself just at the moment when I hoped he would speak about his career as President of the Rapublic and explain the many charges of disloyalty to the Republic that were brought against him, " Voils toute ce que je peux vou dire," he added, bruequely.

my career. It was on the afterneon of that

"JE SUIS ; JE RESTS."

"But. Marshal," I said, " after your election did St. Patrick's Day have no further

connection with your career ?" "I den't want to speak about that period at all," he answered. "I may say, though, that it was in March, 1875, that Buffet took over the Clasy Cabinet. I remember we had month, and Buffst said if Clasy had scourged

ventured to ask the Marshal how his memoirs duced 50 per cent. from the present rate.
were progressing, "They are quite private,"
against canadian interests. to say about them. Whatever I may write will be for my family alone. I am a soldier and not | lays an export duty upon lumber, duties shall a historian. But there is scarcely anything be collected according to existing rates, more left to be written."

SIR THOMAS GRATTAN ES-MONDE.

Interesting Account of His Australian Trip -Home Bule Prospects.

New Orleans, March 16 .- Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, during his stay in this a ty a bushel. Hides, now on the free list, are on his way from Australis, gave a glowing made dutiable at 11 cents a pound. There is account of his trip in that country. At a small increase in the duties on fruit, Adevery point he visited he found the greatest vances in duties have generally been concoded enthusiaem for the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. The audiences were immense, and farmer. Salt has not been touched. the money raised to support the Irish struggle was almost unprecedensed in efforts of that dascription.

"We were treated exceedingly well," said he. "The pure and simple men of Australia are most emphatically on our side, and the people generally cannot unierstand why Ireland should not have the same privileges of local self-government as Au tralia. In the arristocratic quarters we mut with a great deal of opposition. In Victoria the press was against us. The Age and Argus most vigo: ocaly opposed us. But we found the provincial press decidedly on our side, and we were treated very kindly by it, and the resul in Victoria was a collection of over \$50,000, with more yet to come.

"In South Australia we were handsomely t New South Wales, the oldest of the colon our side. The largest Australian meeting (made by the bill is estimated at \$60,000,000 that we had was in Sydney. It was the larg-\$10 500 in the hall. At Melbourne, the capof the meeting. Everybody there was exceedingly kin I and showed us marked ait intion. In Queensland we found the press with us, and we collected over \$30,000, which is an enormous sum considering the small populaadministration of that province occurred on St. Patrick's Day. The In 1868, on that day, the Chamber voted extraordinary subsides for the relief of the terrible distress at anded our meeting and delivered informed circles that the present difference in our favor. Ministers between the Emperor and Prince Russmarck in the same time that Prince Bismarck tended our meeting and delivered informed circles that the present difference in our favor. Ministers between the Emperor and Prince Russmarck tion. We were mighty well received in New a grand epsech in our favor, Mini tire, lugislators, and in fact all the men of note attended our meeting. gave an assistance, and we easily collected \$30,000 there. It would take too long to tell you every point we visit ed. We collected over \$160,000, which has been sent home.

"In Airica, we went to Johannieburg, commonly called the Mine Centre. There we collected \$2 500, and at Kimberly, where the dimond mines are located, we collected over \$2 000."

Speaking about the present Government in England Sir Thomas said :

"A year and a half from new it ends by trols. dissolution. Parliament laws, according to the statute in England, for seven years at the most, but the average durat on of Parliament la recent years has proven in practice to be barely more than three and a half years. The present Government has now been in power three and a half years, and as the custom is for Parliaments to dissolve before their statutory course is ran, if the worst comes to the worst and the present Government remains in power much longer it will not be at all surprising to see a dissolution at any time after the present session. The Tories feel that they are fast losing their hold on the people of England. They see that every day that passes our power with the people is increasing. Information on the Irish question is becoming more widely spread and bye elec- corps, to the chancellorship. tions are showing a decided turn in our favor.

"Do you think that the Irish emigrant

than by coming to America?' "I don't think that the emigrant can do better anywhere than in the United States, altuation. but Australia is a paradise for the working- London, March 19. - The Austrian Governman. Australia is ruled by the working classes. They are more strongly united there alliance in consequence of Beamarck's retirein trades-union combinations than in any other country I know of. I think their wages are on the whole slightly higher than in the United States, and they have the eight-hour system, which is a great improvement to the werkingman"

" Is it true that in the north of Ireland the people are opposed to home rule—that is to say, is the Protestant element opposed to

"The people of the north of Ireland are so bitterly opposed to home rule that they have returned a majority of Paraellite Home Rulers to represent them in Parliament, and if we had manhood suffrage in Ireland as you | to the Emperor covers forty pages. It alhave in America, the so-called Loyalists would not carry three seats out of the thirtythree in the north of Ireland."

"How are the Irish tenants situated at present. Who are the worst off, the landlord | the delegates to the Labor Conference, Prince

or tenants?" "Compared to their condition ten years ago, I say that the land-owner is not so well and had a long conversation with him. He off as the tenant. We have succeeded in having tribunals appointed to adjust the rents of the tenants. getting a small amount of money to buy out conference, and requested him to convey his landlords, and so establish a purchase price. But while we have done these things efforts have not been as successful as we would have wished, because, in the first place, these courts which have been appointed are man to the banquet given by the Emperor to the waited them—Sedan and captivity in Gerland.

ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

LIT was in 1873 that another incident or money voted has not been suffi
waited them—Sedan and captivity in Gerland of the landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened. It is reland of the landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, he landlords, and they delegates to the Labor Contened, against the munities generally, are cautioned against the don't reduce the tenants' rents as much as ported Blamarck was incented because Hintzdon't reduce the tenants' rents as much as ported Blamarck was incented because Hintzhe solemn exposition for public veneration of the religious communities generally, are cautioned against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the of the religious communities generally, are cautioned against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the contened against the munities generally, are cautioned against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the contened against the contened against the munities generally, are cautioned against the contened against the c aged by friends of the landlords, and they

we have benefited the condition of the Irish tenant farmers a great deal, as compared to his condition ten years ago, we shall not take our hands from the plough until we make him the owner of his farm."

EXTENSIVE TARIFF CHANGES. The United States Revenues to be Beduced Oyel \$60.000,000.

Washington, March 18 -The Republican members of the House Ways and Mcans Committee have practically agreed upon every roint of division on the tariff schedules and the reductions to be made from internal revenue, and will present their bill to the full t) carpet, lead ores and one or two other will expite surprise. Possibly he is orly s but the bill is believed to be substintially a finished measure so far as the majority of the committee is concerned. The attention of all venue features are: The abolition of all a consultation together on the 17th of that special taxes on dealers of all kinds known as licenses, as taxes upon snuff, will be rethe Republican journals with whips he would | pealed, farmers and planters growing tobacco scourge them with scorpions. Again, in March | may sell to whom they please without reof the following year, I had a consultation with Dataure, in consequence of which he accepted the formation of the Cabinet. Finally, it was on St. Patrick's day, 1878, that I drafted the speech I read at the opening exhibit an of that year. You see," said the substantially the same restrictions as pre-Marshal, "that day which is dedicated to scribed in the Senate bill. The reduction in the saint whose name I bear has been an event. The revenue from these sources will be beful one in my life, which, on the whole, has tween seventeen and eighteen million dollars. Before leaving The World correspondent boards, planks, and finished lumber is re-

There is a special provision that if Canada There is an increase generally along the entire list in the duties upon agricultural products. The duty on barley is raised to 30 cents a bushel, hops to 15 cents a pound, buckwheat to 15 cents a bushel. The duty on agricultural seeds is increased. Batter and substitutes therefor have the duty increased to six cents a pound. The duty on eggs is made five cents a dezen. Potatoes will pay 25 cents where it is believed they will benefit the

CHANGES WHICH WILL BE POPULAR.

Among the new legislative previsions in the bili is one that no importations shall be made into the United States which they do not show plainly the country from which they are imported. This is done to stop the common practice of importing foreign goods with American brands, with the purpose to deceive the public and have the wares sup-plant popular American goods. The bill also repeals the law which gives the United States and contracters under it the right to import supplies free of duty.

The free list, which contains, with few ex-

ceptione, all the items in the Senate bill and tow others not in the Senate bill, will, it is estimated, make a reduction of between oneparter or one half milition of dellars,

The revisions made through the tariff schedules are expected to effect a reduction of about \$15 000,000. The total reduction

WHY BISMARCK RESIGNED. Press Opinions-His Probable Successor.

BERLIN, March 18. - Prince Bismarck's re-Ignation of the chancellorship was accepted by the Emperor at noon to-day. All the members of the Prussian ministry resigned at

between the Emperor and Prince Busmarck a irreconcilable. It arises from the Chanceller's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Cierical party, to restore to the Dake of Cumberland, the claimant to the throne of Hanover, the large portion of the Guelph funds. The attitude of the Emperor in opposing

Prince Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the Chrical parcy. If the Government is t, secure a working majority in the new Reichtig it cannot well get on without the party of the Conire, which Dr. Windshorst con-

Toe National Gazette says :- "The gratitude toward the restorer of Germany that is filling the hearts of Germans at this critical imo proves that Prince Bismarck will long he regarded as the personlibation of Germany's growth and prosperity."

The National Gazette believes Count Herbert Bismarck will remain in office. The Tayblatt stiributes Prince Bismarck's resignation to the social legislation que tion. The Bourse was only slightly affected by the Chancellor's resignation.

BISMARCK'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The report is repeated that the Emperor proposes to appoint General Von Caprivi, who is now commander of the Tenth Army When the public worship est mates came

up for discussion in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, Dr. Windthorst said it can succeed better by going to Australia had been his intention to review the position of Catholics in Prussia but he would desist owing to the uncertainity of the political

ment is said to fear a runture of the peace ment.

PRACTICALLY A DISMISSAL.

BERLIN, March 19 -Among the rumors concerning the cause that led to Bismarck's resignation is a story that the Emperor intimated his intent on to abol ab the office of president of the Pruzelan ministry and Bismarck stoutly objected to such a step. The Emperor asked for an interview on the subject, and named 10 o'clock at night as the hour. The Chancellor replied that he was too eld to come at that hour. After this Bismarck tendered bis resignation. His latter lages that old age and failing health were his reasons for desiring to withdraw from public life. To-day's papers call attention to the fact that while taking lunch yesterday with Bismarck gave a cordial greeting to Jules Simon, the head of the French delegation, has invited all the French delegates to dine with him to-morrew. He cordia ly convers-We have succeeded in | ed yesterday with the Italian delegate to the hearty greatings to Premier Crispi and to assure him the paths of Italy and Germany would be identical in the fature as they had been in the past. He declined an invitation delegates to the Labor conference. It is re-

ourred on St. Patrick's Day connected with client and is not as much as needed. While and that he differed from the Emperor about National Art School," "The Natural Art

BERLIN, March 19 .- Geo. Von Caprivi, emmander of the tenth army corps, has been appointed Chanceller of the Empire to succeed Prince Bismarck. He will not asume the foreign portfolio. Herr Von Boetticher becomes president of the Prussian Herr Von ministry. Count Gulenberg, governor of Hosse Nassau, succeeds Von Boetticher as minister of the interior. Ministers Herrfurth and Mayboth have resigned, the latter because he lost Prince Bismarck's support against the demands for increased strategic communications.

LONDON, March 19 -A Berlin dispatch says committee this week. The clauses relating The appointment of Caprivi as Chancellor articles have not been finally passed upon, stop gap. His policy in the Diet has always been conclutory, his views are moderate and clear headed.

COUNT HERBERT SAYS ME TOO. The North German Gazette Bay Count Herbert Bismarck persists in resigning his post of Imperial Foreign Minister and will be succeeded by either Herr Von Radowi'z, the German ambascador at Constentino; l'. or Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador at London. The Tagblatt says the Emperrer has diemissed Count Von Walderze, his chief of staff. The same paper says the resigna-tion of Count Herbert Bismarck has been accepted and his successor will probably be Count Beecham.

THE FEELING IN THE CAPITALS.

London, March 19 .- There is less excitement in Europe over Bismarck's resignation than might have been expected. French newspapers display anxiety regarding the future. They say that in view of the previous surprisos afforded by the Emperor's policy there is no guarantee that the structure which the Chancellor so carefully built will be maintained intact. The Paris
Intransigeant says war is doubly certain to
break out before long. The Siccle fears some
rash act of Emperor William will disturb the

VIENNA, March 19.—Confirmation of the report that Bismarck's resignation had been accepted caused a tremendous sensation in political circles here. The retirement of Count Kalnoky is lacked for in consequence. The Chancellor's action is generally admitted to have been brought about by the young Em peror's determination to bave afree hand in the managament of state affairs. The Tagblatt says :-" The world without Blemarck can-not easily be imagined." The Neue Frei Pressc says :- " History begins a new page.

ST PETERSBURG, Marcn 19 .- The Grash danin says the resignation of Blamarck wil scarcely affect Germany's relations with France and Russia. The Novoe Vremya says it is difficut to realize that the genial statesman who is known on the globs wherever civilization has penetrated can ever entirely disappear from the political arena. The Novosti approves of the resignation, and says it will result in benefit to Germany and the other nations of Europe.

LONDON, March 19 -European financiers and bankers appear confident the Bismarck crisis has been discounted. In London the stock market was weak when it became apparent that the Chancellor had actually retired. In Berlin also the Boerse was weak. Prussian consuls declined 4. Other Prussian securities are depressed.

PARIS, March 19 -Rumor that Count Von Munster, German ambassador here, would resign had a depressing effect upon the Bourse to-day. There is a general feeling of

THE NEW CHANCELLOB'S CHARACTER.

LONDON March 20 .- The Times Berlin correspondent says: "The Emp-ror had a chance to study General Von Crprivi's character cur-ing the maneavres last autumn and decided to follow the idea of Frederick the Great, that a upon a war footing, numbers about 2,500,000 General is the best conductor of a foreign policy while the Russian army has resources in troops because he knows how far he can go with the shich amount to 5,000,000.

army behind him. Although a soldier of the first order, Caprivi, in the opinion of all his Jules Simon De intimates, is very much more, and if personal appearance counts for anything he is a man of great force of character. He looks the typical Teuton of the hugest and most impressive type He looke the typical He bears a remarkable likeness to Bismarck and might easily pass for his brother. The difference in character is discernible in their gait—that of Bismarck being sharp and heavy, while that of Caprivi is deliberate and expressive of lesurely elegance. The new Chancellor is a brief but capable speaker."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says "Caprivi is opposed to increasing the navy, which the Emperor favors. The Emperor likes him personally, but he is intractible by nature and is not likely to be Chancellor

Protestant Home Rulers.

At a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association in Dablin, on the 28th ult., the Ray. Matthew Karr, Presbyterian clergyman of Cork, delivered a lecture on the subject of What Irish Protestants would gain by Home Rule?" Mr. Henry Hargreave presided. The lesturer opened by paying a sincere tribute to the tolerance which had alhis Roman Catholic fellow countrymen. Be fore the Union the leaders of posular movements in Ireland had all been Protestants. The Protestants had taken the patrictle side; but since then, they had sold their country : and new they had no patriotism because they had no country. His advice was to imbus the Irish Protestants with a spirit of patriotism and bring them to reslize the love of country, and then they would make them grand, noble and unselfish men. He believed that, under Home Rule, the Irish Protestants would hold the balance of power as between the two parties into which the Par-liament would naturally divide itself, and that they would have a larger and more healthy influence in the government of their country than they had at the present time.

The Pope's Prayer to St. Joseph.

To thee. O blessed Joseph, we fly in our tribulation, and after imploring the help of thy Most Holy Spouse we also confidently beg thy patronage. We pray thee by that charity which united thee with the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God, and by the fatherly love with which thou didst embrace the child Jesus we suppli-antly beseech that thou wouldst youchsate to cast a gracious look on the inheritance which Jesus Christ purchased with his blood, and relieve our necessions by thy powerful heip. O most provident guardian of the divine

household, protect the chosen family of Jesus Christ. Keep far from us, O most loving father, every plague of error and corruption. O our strong defender, graciously assist us from heaven in our struggle with the power of darkness; and as thou didst once deliver the child Jesus from pressing danger of death, so now defend the holy Church of God from the spares of her enemies and from all adversity and shield us one and all with unceasing protection, that after thy example and aided by thy prayers, we may be enabled to live holily, die piously and come to everlasting happiness in heaven. Amen.

Look Out for Them.

Convents, academies and the religious com-

colonial matters and is determined not to recall his resignation.

THE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

REPLIE March 19 —Gen. Von Caprisi.

Co.," offices 102, 104, and 106 S. Halstead St., Chicage. An agent of this bogus firm, calling himself Professor Demare, alias D. Lemare, alias Demars, roams over the United States and Canada representing himself as empowered to grant territory for the production of certain artistic halrwork protected by patents, and to teach the art of painting and enlarging pictures. From well authenticated reports the undersigned has learned that quite a large number of communities have been inveigled into financial lasses by this firm and their glib tonguod agent. Investigations of Chicago detectives make it manifest that the "National Artistic Co.," is a ewindle.

REV P. N. JAGEB, O. S. B. 700 Aliport St., Chicago, Ill.

Churchill's Reply to Paddington. LONDON, March 18 -Lord Randolph

Churchill, in a bantering reply to the Paddington Conservative council, twits them with prudently refeatining from expressing an opinion as to the rectitude of his action. He predicts that in future the Tories will designate the Parnell commission with an adjective more common than polits. He declines to accept the council's resolution as the opinien of the electors.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Manifoba Wants the Bars Let Down.

WINNIPES, March, 18 .- Attornay-General Martingave notice last night in the Legislature that he would move the following resolution to morrow :-

"Be it resolved that a humble petition be presented by this House to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, praying that stops be taken by the said Dominian Parliament to negotiate with the Government of the United States of America with a view of arriving at some agreement by which there should be unrestricted reciprocity in trade between the two countries and also, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-council praying that he will take the state of the province into consideration and will take such steps as may be necessary in order to facilitate the bringing about of unrestricted recriprocity in trade between the Dominton of Canada and the United States of America."

Salisbury Government Defeated.

LONDON, March 18,-The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the motion of Mr. Buchanan (Liberal), semplaining of encroachments upon the public right of away in Scotland and asking that the laws be reframed and that the matter be entrusted to the councils.

Mr. Chamberlain, a number of Unionists and a few Scotch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted 110 to 97. Government has summoned to London Mr. Ballour, the chief secretary for Ireland.

Mighty Armies of Europe.

Statements vary as to the magnitude of the army which Xerxis brought with him from Persia for the overthrow of Greece, but, even if Oriental imagination is allowed to dwell upon the figures, this array would be smeller than the armies that several of the modern Europ an governments can now call out in case of need. A complete mobilization would give to France an a my numbering between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. Indeed some recent authorities have estimated that, under the new military rule, in a few years more the number of men who would be directly connected with the army. or connected with its military operations, would not fall short of 4,000,000. Germany could now put into the field an army of 2,650,000, which will doubtless be increased by the pro-posed changes in the military law to more than 3,000,000. Austria has prepared for war a force numbering about 1,300,000. The Italian army,

Jules Simon Decorated.

BERLIN, March 20.-Jules Simon had a long talk to day with Emperor William. The Emperor presented Simon with the deceration of the Order of the Red Eagle. It is reported that in the course of the conversation the I rench statesman broached the subject of the neutral. ization of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Emperor replied that it was never too early to discuss a question that concerned the friendly relations existing between Germany and France.

It is learned that M. de Lahaye tendered his resignation as a delegate to the Labor Conf or ence because of a difference with M. Jules Simon. The dispute has been settled and de Lahaye has withdrawn his resignation.

PARIS, March 21.—The news that the German Emperor bestowed the Order of the Red Eigle upon Jules Simon made a pleasant im-

pression here.

Portrait of a True Christian. To know the Catholic religion, to respect it, to love it, to avoid, diligently that which it prohibite, to fulfill exactly that which it commands.

To believe in God, to hope in Him, to love Him, to thank Him, to praise Him, to adore Him, to fear Him, to submit perfectly to Him.

ness, charity toward our superiors, or equals, and our inferiors. To be humble, teachable, patient, modest,

To observe subordination, pity, justice, good

chaste. temperate, detached from the world and self, and to be occup ed about our own salvation and the means of attaining All this to be fulfilled with the intention of

rendering glory to God, in faithful imitation of Jesus Christ, His son, our lord our head and our model. This is the portrait of a true Christian. Seel

to make it your own .- From The Hidden Treas urc, published by Benziger Bros., N Y., Ointi. and Ubicago.

Misnomers.

These are some of the things that are mis-Tip mouse is a bird.

Baffin's Bay is not a bay. Sealing-wax contains no wax. Slave means noble or illustrious. Irish stew is a dish unknown in Ireland. Turkish baths are unknown to the Turks Datch clocks are of German manufacture. Rice paper is not made of rice or the rice

Cleopatra's needles should be named after Thotmes III.

Kid gloves are not made of kid, but of lamb skin or sheep skin.

There are no leaves in Vallombrosa, Milton to the contrary notwithstanding. Turkey thubarb should be called Russian thu barb, as it is a Russian monoply.

German silver is not silver at all, nor of German origin, but has been used in Ohina for

stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGale's Butternut Pille.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul



A NATURAL REMEDY

ness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, IERVETONIO Inepriety, Sleepiessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinat Inebriety, Sleepiessness,

Weakness. THE FIRST MEDICINE TO GIVE RELIEF.

RIVERHEAD, SUFFOLK Co., N.Y., Dec. 1, 1888. Ingard Joenssen writer, that the Rev. J. W. Smith recommended her Pastor K senig's Nerve Tonic for a peculiar nervous affection. The trouble seemed to begin in the throat, filling up with mucaus, till there seemed no passage and almoss caused cocking; this was accompanied by great nervous prostration with pains in the head and she was so weak that she could not walk, but must say of the Nerve Tonic, that it was the first medicine to give her relief.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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Agents: — B. E. McGale, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

NO BIBLE IN PUBLIC SOHOOLS.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court Makes as Important Ruling-The Decision.

Madison, Wis., March 18.—The Supreme Court to day handed down a decision which creates the greatest interest at this time, owing to the fight being made by German Catholics and lutherane against the Bennet law. 10 seems to have been the practice of some of the teachers in the Edgerton schools to read, at the opening of the day's ses ion, a chapter from the King James translation of the Bible. Some of the Catholic parents in that city protested against this practice and sought the aid of the courts to prevent its continuance. The case came on demur-rer before the Supreme Court, where it was reviewed. The Catholics are given a complete victory. The constitutional objections urged victory. against the practice of reading the bible in the common district schools are: 1. It violates the rights of conscience. 2. It compels these parents to aid in the support of a place of worship against their consent. 3 It is sectarian instruction.

The decision says:—
That the reading of the bible in the schools. although unaccompanied by any comment on the part of the teacher, is instruction, seems to us too clear for argument. Some of the most valuable instruction a person can receive may be derived from reading alone, without any extrinsic aid by way of comment or exposition. Any pupil of ordinary intelligence who listens to the reading of the doctrinal portions of the bible will be more or less instructed thereby in the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the of the priesthood, the binding force and efficacy of the sacraments and many other conflicting sectarian doctrines. It logically follows that the place where the bible is read is a place of worship, and that as the taxpayers were compelled to erect and support the school houses, and the children are under a law compelled to attend public or private schools, the constitu tional clause forbids such use of the school house. It is also shown that such instruction in any public school would make it a religious seminary within the meaning of the constitution and hence as these schools are supported in part by the proceeds of the school fund and the one mill tax, such in-truction is forbidden by the The order of the Circuit constitution. The order of the Circuit Court overruling the demurrer of the relators to the answer of the school board must be reversed and the cause remanded, with direction to that court to give judgment for the relators in the demurrer, awarding a emptory writ of mandamus as prayed for in the



Drunkenness the Ruin of Nations.

It is a remarkable historical fact that the great ruling nations of the world were water-drinkers, and for centuries increased in greatness and prosperity until they became en rvated by wine and other luxuries. The l'ereians, until the reign of Cyrus, were water-drinkers, but they gradually became intemperate and were conquered. The Greeks, in the first year of their grand empire, led temperate lives and conquered many nations under Alexander. who became master of the known world ; but he fell an untimely victim to intemperance, having quaffed off the large wine cup in honor of Bacchus, after which he was seized with a fever, and died in the bloom of his manhood and the zenith of his glory and power. Rome, the great mistress of the world, held boundless sway over all nations as long as her brave sons remained sober, but as her rulers introduced the luxuries of the East among her temperate inhabitants and worshipped at the shrine of Bacchus she was crushed, ruined, and fell, and tremendous was the fall thereof. Holofernes, the great general of the Assyrians, would have conquered Israel as he did the other nations, but, being a slave to drunkenness, he lost his life at the hands of the magnanimous Judith. The liberation of Israel from the cruel foreign invaders was lost by the drunkennness of the brave Simon Machabeus and his sons and followers, who were treacherously slain by Ptolemy and his soldiers whilst they were intoxicated. The battle of Hastings, which decided the destinies of England, was lost by the intemperance of the English soldiers, who spent the night before the battle guzzling beer, whilst the hardy Normans under William were strengthening their bodies and souls by wholesome prayer for that eventful battle which they bravely fought and nobly won, and by which they became masters of England. The treedom of Ireland was lost also by intemperance. During 1798, as long as the Irish remained temperate they defeated their enemies and routed them to a man, but as soon as they gave themselves to intextcations they were defeated.

TO THE DEAF.

A person oured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

DIED.

O'NEILL.—Mrs. O'Neill, aged 78 years, relict of the late James O'Neill and mother of M. E. O'Neill. [Portland, Oregon, papers please copy.] 33 2

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE.

De Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER.

OO. Helly, Mic

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vertising mediums in Canada. All Business letters, and Communications in assaced for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

treal, P.Q.

COMPLAINT is made that the Englishapeaking boys of St. Mary's College are not given equal chances with the French boys of showing their capabilities before the public. In the arrangement of entertainments it is said the French section is allowed to come before the public while the English section is confined to appearances before the College only. A more serious complaint is that French is made the language of the English classes, and the classics taught through the medium of French, while even English subjects are taught by French professors. The result is that the sons of English-speaking parents are educated as aliens to their own families and their own 'people. So deeply is this felt, especially among Irlsh people, that their is a strong sentiment in favor of having another college in the city where a system consenent with their desires regarding educasion will be carried out.

TRE Congress of Panama, held in the year 1826, laid down the principle on which the head of the republic of Brazil now defies the autocracies of Europe. It was intended as a counterpoise to the Congress of Verona. Its purpose was to elevate the protest of the American republics to the dignity of a universal policy for America. It aspired to maite in one unbroken front the republics of these continents for the conservation of liberty in its last asylum against those who, having strangled the energies of freedom within their own borders, sought to lay bloody hands on her offspring beyond the ocean. Senhor Barbosa has not gone, like the son of Jesse, to the field of battle laden with parched corn and cheeses for his elder and more heroic brethren, and he mistakes the spirit of America who supposes that its people can calmly listen to the Goliath of despotism defying the hosts of Israel without taking up that challenge and testing in arms the might of the uncircumcited Philistine.

In the object be to spend their surplus building a navy is about as good a way as our neighbors can take to effect that purpose. Three hundred and fifty million dollars is the modest little sum which is proposed to be spent on war ships. It is difficult to see, supposing a practical object to be in contamplation, what use they have for a large flee; of war ships. The expenditure of so large a sum of money would doubtless stimulate industry, but would it be a permanent benefit? All expenditures on war material when there is no likelihood of war, at a time, too, when the whole system of warfare is constantly changing, are likely to be so much money thrown away. If the object be to rival the military nations of Europe, a standing army is as much needed as a powerful first. The foreign commerce of the United States is not gotten. controlled by Americans, nor carried in American ships. No European power dreams of attacking the Republic, so that this craze for an ironclad navy appears more like a scheme concocted by contractors than by sober-minded statesmen.

Ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has the happy faculty of never speaking without saying something. A good instance in point was his speech at the Boston merchants' banquet-When the theory is adopted that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage, and when conscience is quieted by the argument that such gain and advantage are identical with the public welfare, then a class arises who look to the government or the legislature to give relief from difficulties growing out of natural causes and affecting only individual interests. The members of this class may not think it, but they are really advancing the idea of State Socialism. The jealousy with which Englishmen resisted Government Interference in priwate affairs appears to have passed away from among the people of that country as well as from a large section in the United States. Advocates of Socialism see in this an evolution of their theory, but sounder thinkers regard it as a retrogression. Manifestly, as Mr. Cleveland said, if the motives of all oltizens were unselfish and patriotic, and if they sought in political action only their share of suffrage.

In view of the disturbing rumors affeat in Europe, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the physical condition of the several crowned heads. According to a recent medical repert the Emperor of Russia is a confirmed hypechendriac haunted by an ever present reply cannot be considered, in any way, as an ed changes pass into law the effect will be to pro-

afflicted with sciation and melancholia, which opportunity of appearing either before a special sufficiently depressed. It will be simply ruin- fit to send a Conservative to Ottawa they may recent family troubles have intensified. She belongs to the same family as the crazy Kings of Bavaris, and is said to share their affliction. Young William of Germany has suffered all bis life from serious physical defects for which there is no remedy. The King of Holland is flickering out the socket of a misspent life. The Sultan of Turkey is a monomanisc. The King of Italy is a martyr to chronic gastric derangement. The King of Wurtemburg is more than half a lunatio. The King of B. lgium has a painful limp. The infant King of Spain inherits the comt tutional defects of his father, and has but a elender hold on life. Roumania's Queen is afflicted with hallucinations. Queen Victoria is the healthiest of European soverigns, but she suffirs occasionally with rheumatism. This is a very sad showing for the great ones of the earth and gives emphasis to the saying | Empire by Prince Bismarck. -"uneasily lies the head that wears a WEDNESDAY......MARCH 26, 1890

> IF, as Mr. L. O. David alleges, harsh, unequal laws are a great cause of the immigration from this province to the United States, the Premier, who may be credited with a sincere desire to keep his people at home, should lose no time in reforming those laws. Farmers and workingmen are undoubtedly in a werse position as debtors than men engaged in trade. This distinction has arisen from natural causes, but that is no justification for its continuance. A poor man becomes a debtor through his poverty, and the law which breaks up his home to satisfy the creditor and the bill of costs practically exics him. He thus becomes a disinherited may, disinherited in a double sense. For a country that does not protect the home must cease in time to be a country of homes. The man who is despoiled of the one soon escapes from the other. There is nothing in the demand for an interference in the sacred rights of proparty. The State is bound to protect the houset poor by just laws. To leave them at the mercy of the sharks is to protect these who fatten on the misfortunes of the poor. It is in fact extending protection to the sharks. In this respect, as in some other things, we might with wisdom fellow the example of Ontario. But nothing is more difficult of accomplishment in Quebec than reform of the laws. They seem to be retat with which the Medes and Persians regarded their laws. Witness our atrocious libel law. The cede is a good thing for the lawyers, which is prebably the chief diffioulty in getting it amended, but amended it must be, if Quebec is to hold her place as a part of the new world.

De Maisonneuve.

Last week Mr. Curran, M.P., laid before Parliament a petition from the City Council of how to rebel without breaking the law. He Montreal, the Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce, asking for aid towards the contemplated monument to be erected in Montreal to himself with the hope that aggregated ignorthe memory of its founder. At a later period, ance could ever produce a reign of perfect erection of a monument to the heroes of Lundy's Lane, the bon. member again directed the attention of the Commons to the claims of the illustrous founder of this city, and pointed out that our fellow citizens were not appealing for a grant to an object to which they were unwilling to contribute their own private funds. He urged that men of all races and creeds were generously subscribing their money to this worthy object, and solicited the government to ask Parliament for a sum to aid in establishing the De Maisonneuve memorial. Sir Adolphe Caron, Minteter of Militia, gave it to be understood that the government had in contemplation to ask Parliament for aid to the extent of a thousand dol!ars each towards several monuments throughout the country, commemorating the glories of Canadian history, and that of De Maisonneuve was amongst these, also would not be for-

Dominion Parliament.

The events of the week in the Dominion Parliament have not been altogether devoid of interest. Sir John Thompson's bill for the codification and amendment of the laws relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes has undergone its third reading. Our legislation on this important branch of commercial law is now almost identical with that of the mother country, with the exception of certain special clauses, wherein the long usages, prevailing in Canada, have been respected, as no good result could flow from changing what had prevailed, for many years, as the fixed custom of our business men.

The Rykert matter, which has been pending for some time, came before the House in the early part of the week. Mr. Rykert finds himself in a rather awkward predicament. The charges preferred against him by Sir Richard Cartwright are, for the greater part, founded on letters in the bandwriting of the accused. In these letters he incriminates Ministers of the Crown and their relatives to the extent of alleging that for money considerations he was enabled to obtain from the Executive favors, in the shape of land grants, which had been refused to less fortunate applicants. Those letters, addressed to the parties for whom he was negotiating, enabled the member for Lincoln, it is alleged, to pooket several thousands of dollars for the benefit of his wife. When the telltale documents were laid before the House, Mr. Rykers immediately made the declaration that the advantages according from the advance of all his statements concerning the members of the country at all points, there would be no the Government were utterly without foundaplace or occasion for the perversion of their tion, thus exculpating those whom he had placed in a most delicate position before the country. He sought also to make it appear that his own conduct had been above represed. Sir Richard Cartwright, in presenting the case, made a most crushing speech against the hon. member. He pointed out that he could not avoid the inevitable verdict that must result from his own written statements. Mr. Rykert's

ment on privileges and elections. Sir John Thompson made a most grayded speech in moving the adjournment of the debate. The request of Mr. Rykert to be allowed to appear before the committee can hardly be refused. In all probability, however, the finding of the committee will be in the sense indicated by the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright-that verdict will be confirmed by the Commons,-and in such an event Mr. Rykert must retire from public life, where for so long a period he has been a central figure, at least in his own section of the country.

The Fail of Bismarck.

No political event has occurred for a long time so profoundly interesting as the resignation of the Chancellorship of the German

Whatever may have been the causes which led to this step, it will be regarded by the world as a declaration by the Emperor and an admission by himself that his ideas of government are no longer practicable, and that his work, as a constructive agency, in the consolidation of the empire, is finished.

Bismarck has so long been regarded as a ccu. trolling influence in European politics, that his retirement must have a disturbing effect. His come to be pretty well understood by the statesmen of other countries. His action under any given circumstances could always be calculated with certainty, and for this reason he was a conservative force of no small magnitude.

But it has been evident for some time past that the new conditions which have arisen, the new forces which have come into play, were such as he, from his nature, habits of thought, and his very success under other conditions,

was unfitted to deal. His first great mistake and the one which ultimately brought about his downfall was his attempt to crush the Catholic Church in Germore equitable laws that can be twisted into many. He pitted himself against the Bock of Ages, assumed the rôle of a religious persecutor, boastfully declared that he would "never go to Canossa," and from that day his power began to decline, till now he step; down and out, and the world accepts his dismissal as a matter of

He did, however, "go to Canossa" before he retired, but, as in many a former instance, repentance came too late. It was his first great failure and broke the spell of his influence. It was a contest in which his policy of blood and iron was ineffectual. But that he believed and garded with a superstitious reverence akin to persisted in his opposition to the Catholic Church to the last, is shown by the fact that his refusal to yield to the demands of Herr Windthorst, the Catholic leader, was one of the immediate causes of his retirement

Other forces, however, combined to make his retirement a necessity.

One of his great aims was to destroy consti tutionalism, for he always cherished a supreme contempt for representative institutions. He regarded them as a makeshift adopted by the British nobility to curb the pretensions of the Crown, and a school for teaching the people knew that an educated democracy would not rest contented with them, and did not deceive hen the discussion came on, relation to the government on lines of justice and righteousness. He fulfilled to admiration Carlyle's idea of "A Strong Man," and lived to demonstrate the inherent error of Carlyle's philosophy.

A system which will work well at one period of a nation's development will be found utterly impracticable at another period. Times change and men's ideas change with them. There is but one institution on earth which universal experience has demonstrated to be adequate to the wants and aspirations of mankind in all conditions, in all nations and in all ages.

Bismarck sought to destroy constitutional government and establish absolute Imperialism. with an hereditary line of Hoenzollerans on the throne and an hereditary line of Bismarcks as the power behind it.

If mankind would be content to travel on from generation to generation in the old ruts, his dream would be possible of fulfilment, perhaps. If Germans would have been content to till the soil, serve in the army, pay taxes, raise families and be gathered to their fathers to the tune of "Long live the Emperor and Bismarck," his ideal state might have materialised.

But mankind was not content to travel in the old ruts, but to travel out of them, and the old Chancellor became like a child playing on a railway track who could not understand the rumblings of the coming locomotive.

And the German democracy, inspired by a newer and loftier aspiration than constitutional or representative government, let him contend with the spectre of an impractical radicalism while they thought, labored and combined for the realization of a State wherein conscience, religion and industry would be freely established, and wherein neither Hoenzellerans nor Bismarcks would have places either on the

throne or behind it. The wisdom of the young Emperor has been doubted, but the fact that his rescripts on the labor question were close copies of the Pope's allocations on the same subject shows that he knew the right place to go to for inspiration as to how he should deal with the great problem of the age. The auggestions of a power which has always known how to meet and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of humanity, he adopted for imitation. Unlike Bismarck, who would bend all things to bis iron will or crush them, he has known enough to wisely yield, and this in itself, while regarded as a sign of stubborn self-will, is, in reality, a proof that the young Emperor has a juster conception of the situation and a more tractable temper in the face of great exigencies than the old Ohancellor.

Thus the retirement of Bismarck indicates the beginning of a new epoch in European history, and we may look forward hopefully to the time when the Vicar of Christ will be the acknowledged arbitrator in peace over the regenerated, industrial United States of Europe.

Isolation or Reciprocity—Which?

In this issue we give a complete synopses of the United States tariff bill. Should the proposerror of assassination. The Czarina is sub. answer to the charges brought against himself; bibit the importation of Canadian farm products done to our people, at the bands of the party

committee, or the ordinary committee of parlia ous. At the same time the American Senate not fail to secure the services of one who has Committee on Foreign Affairs has unanimously proved by his past record able and willing to adopted a resolution authorizing the President | protect the rights of his race and creed, and of the United States to enter into negotiations for Unrestricted Reciprocity with Canada whenever the Government of the Dominion shall express a willingness to adopt that policy.

These measures give a new turn to the relations between the two countries, and the leaders of the Democratic party have declared that they will support the Reciprocity movement because it is acceptable to the Liberal party of Canada.

The situation is, therefore, clearly defined. Democrats in the States and Liberals in the Dominion are agreed on a policy of continental free trade, while Republicans in the States and Conservatives in the Dominion are for retaining the war of tariffs.

There can be no question as to which is the best policy for the farmers and the masses of the people generally in this country. Free trade with the continent is the one thing needed by all Canadians except a few manufacturers and "combines" in the cities who desire to perpetuate protection simply because it enables them to regulate prices to their own advantage and regulate wages to suit themselves.

From the tone of the Conservative press we should judge that the Conservative Govern ment at Ostawa will not respond to the Reciprocity invitation, and the question will have to go the people for a decision at the next policy, his methods, and his purposes had all Diminion general elections. In that event it will be in the plain interest of the farmers and workingmen everywhere to vote for cancidates pledged to Unrestricted Reciprocity.

"Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness."

With characteristic sliminess, "the only

religious daily," for revenue, makes an attempt to stab the reputation of one of Montreal's most honorable and respected citizens. In its issue of last Wednesday, giving and alleged report of the valuation of Judge Barry's property on Notre Dame street for expropriation purposes, it headed the article with an infamous and libellous falsehoood. This property is occupied by three millinery shops and a restaurant, and the violater of the commandment from which it hypocritically takes its name, like a coreair sailing under an honest flag, heads the statement of valuations-" The Magistrate's Rum. shop." If Judge Barry were not an Irish Catholic this insult and lie would not have appeared in the Witness. As in the case of its bed-fellows in bigotry, who draw revenue from and have the own noviciate. the wiskey trade on the sly, it would have forgotten or never alluded to the business of the persons occupying the property. For many years the late Senator Ferrier owned a property occupied by a saloon. He was a great temperance man, but the Witness never alluded to his "Rumshop," But he was a Puritan after Dougall's own heart and the organ of rightousness never discovered anything wrong in his owning a saloon. In the case of the unfortunate "Papist," however, the innate malignancy of the tigot finds vent, and it conveys an impression to the public that Judge Barry keeps a "Rumshop." If the judge does not compel the Witness to retract the libel and pay for it, it will be because of his contempt for his slanderer and the knowledge that anything it can say against a Catholic only demonstrates its ingrained fanaticism. It almost deified the lete William Gooderham who made his million out of whiskey and never alluded to the source of his wealth. The whiskey maker had happily been converted and learned to roll up his eyes. That made him a white-robed argel in the estimation of the Witness.

If we were inclined to adopt the tactics of that paper, we could give some names and facts about the liquor trade of Montreal that would make some people howl. But that is not our purpose. We merely desire to show up the cowardice, meanness and bigotry of a paper that has stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in.

Hon. Thomas McGreevy. The policy of the TRUE WITNESS with regard

to public men, of the Catholic faith, is to give them all the assistance in its power, to whatever political party they may belong, and to shield them from attack when their public career is one deserving of commendation. Pub lic men must differ, on questions of public in. terest, and nothing is more to be deprecated than this massing of our people on one side of politics, except in cases of positive danger to our rights as a class. Fortunately, we have good men and true on both sides of the House, Dominion and Provincial, and amongst those who have acquired and held a prominent place. and who wield a powerful influence, is the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, who since Confederation has represented the Irish Division of the old city of Quebec. Mr. McGreevy has rendered great services to our people in many ways. He is not a man of many words, but few Irish Catholics in public life have attained such influence in their party councils. Judging from the statements published in some of our Quebec contemporaries, a movement is on foot to injure Mr. McGreevy, and representations are being made, or to be made, to the Dominion Government to the effect that the member for Quebec West is not a source of strength to his party. It is almost needless to say that surh representations have their source, outside of the Irish Catholic element, but an effort is being made to draw some of our people into the wake of those who are planning the relating to the intorcourse between the Prussian destruction of our able representative. The latter class can hardly expect to elect any one but an Irish Catholic for Quebec West at the next general election, but one of less influence and ability, of more limited knowledge of public affairs, would suit them better than the veteran who now occupies the position with so much advantage to the class he specially represents. We sincerely trust that enemies within the ranks of the party Mr. McGreevy has so long been a prominent member of may not be able to accomplish what his political opponents have long sought to achieve in vain. Some of those now joining hands with Mr. McGreevy's enemies will, very probably, regret their action later on, but in the meantime our representation cannot afford to lose even one staunch and able man, capable and determined to see justice

ject to intense nervous prostration. Francis he wound up his speech, however, by stating into the United States. It is impossible to with which he is connected. For these reasons the sullen smouldering anger which exists in estimate the extent of the misfortune this policy we deem it our duty to express the hope that his estimate the extent of the misfortune this policy we deem it our duty to express the hope that his estimate the extent of the misfortune this policy we deem it our duty to express the hope that his estimate the extent of the misfortune this policy as the electrorate of Quebec West think delicate question of the Emperors and delicate question of the Emperors and delicate question to the Emperor to the extent of the misfortune this policy we deem it our duty to express the hope that his enterests, now so long as the electrorate of Quebec West think delicate question to the Emperor to the extent of the misfortune this policy we deem it our duty to express the hope that his enterests. secure justice for them whilst earning the confidence of men of other paraussions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Catholic Charity.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Esquimalt, B.O., March 10, 1890. DEAR SIE,—After reading so much about the party trouble in Ottawa, I can't help bus send you this inclosed card of thanks. Mrs. Hewlett's husband died about two months ugo. He was an officer in the 'O" Battery, stationed at Victoria. When the Daily Colonist, of Victoria, published his death, it stated that he was very high in the Orange order and the Orangemen turned out to a man at his funeral; but you will see by this card of thanks what our good parish priest of Equimals, Rev. Father Van Nevel, and the members of the Catholic Young Men's Institute, have done to assist his widow.

JAMES POTTS, Esquimalt. CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Hewless desires to acknowledge the receipt of \$200 the proceeds of a concert held on the 15th February, 1890, for her benefit, and to express her heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly took part in it, also to Rev. Father Van Nevel and members of the Uatholic Young Mea's Institute the Sir William Wallace and Orange societies, to the editors of the Daily Colonist and the Times for advertising, Mr. Muarce Miller for kindly printing tickete, and to Mr. Austin and the management of the Victoria theatre for the use thereof.

Opening of a Noviciate of the Ursuline Order in the Diocese of Sherbrooke.

[Special Correspondence of TRUE WITNESS.] During the last thirty years several religious ominunities of women have been established in the Eastern Townships, but none of them had control of August, 1884, His Lordship Antoine Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, had the pleasure to in-augurated a monostery of the Ursuline Order in the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus of Stanstead. This new institution, founded by the venerable Ursuline Mothers of Quebrc, at their own expense, was a providential help sent to the Bishop of the diocece, to promote more and more the christian education of young ladies and to prepare the way to new religious

vocations. According to the statutes of the Ursuline Order, when a new convent is founded, it is always with the view that the new institution will not remain indefinitely under the direction of the Mother House; but it should be managed so that after a certain time, and with God's blessing, it should support itself in every way,

It is with the greatess joy that His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke delegated lately the Rev. Father Dufresne, parish priest of Stantead, in order to open officially the novicate of the Ursuline Monostery of this locality. On the 19.h instant, on the Feast of St. Joseph, Miss Marie Alphonzine Drouin, of St. Norbert of Arthabaska, took the veil of a novice in the Monostery of the Ear ed Heart, amidst very impressive ceremonies. Miss Dronia has given up her former i ame, and now ste will be known under the name of Sister St. Joseph

The Ursuline Man stery of Standstead includes ten religious. A great number of young girls, Catholic and Protestent, coming from direction, attend the institution. Lord bless it: it prospers more and more every year, and diffuses, in this section of the country, the noble, learned, plous and patriotic tradi-tions of the venerable Uraulines of Quebec.

J. A. D. Stanstead, March 21st, 1890.

DAVITT'S YEW WEEKLY PAPER.

He Will Work for the Advancement of Labor and Home Rule.

LONDON, March 22.-Michael Davitt is about to establish a weekly poper here entitled the Labor World. It will be the organ of the labor movement in Great Britain and Ireland, and will advocate radical principles of reform in labor, land and questions affecting the social conditions of the masses. The paper will, as a matter of course, give to the cause of Home Rule that strenuous, uncomprising support which is to be expected from the political status of the editor. Davits has always stood well with the working classes of Great B itain, and is very popular with the democracy every where on this side of the water, will be under the editorial control of the Land League and will render invaluable service to

Parnell by its influence among the labor organizations of England Scotland and Wales. Those who know Davith need not be assured that the paper which he will edit will be responsible, thorong ly upright and independent, tearless in its reaching and fighting for the cause he has at heart—Home Rule for Ireland and social improvement and elevation of the

working masses everywhere.

Davitt who arrived from Dublin to day, was asked by what he knew about the new Land-Purchase bill. He said he couldn't find out anything at all about it. It is more closely adoption of a resolution to guarded than any public document over Drinted since the Home Rule agitation began. The eport here is that Balfour will introduce the bill on Monday, and that it will be as unpala-table to Irish landlords as to Irish tenants. The belief prevails among Irish Tories that the bill will propose to give them only Irish security for payment by tenants of the purchase money of their farms, while they want imperial event Baltour will drop the bill altogether.

WHY BISMAROK RESIGNED.

The Kalser's Absolutism-A Dangerous E ement in the Peace of Europe.

BERLIN, March 23 .- The Notrh German Gazette supplies some much desired light on the causes leading to Prince Bismarck's resigna-tion, seizing the occasion to contradict the statement of the Hamburg Correspondent that before the late crisis reached its climax the Chancellor had already made application for leave to resign and had withdrawn it and endeavored to reconcile himself to the situation but without success. It says that this, like the reports regarding the Prince's opposition to the lator programme, is entirely erroneous. What has happened is this: -The Chancellor did not wish to depart from the Cabinet order of 1852 minister and the Sovereign, but desired to retain his control and right of co-operation. The intercourse between the Emperor and the Secretary of State is regulated by the law of 1852. It was only within the last few weeks that Bismarck felt it necessary to refer to that regulation. He considered its execution and servance indispensable and did not wish to be a party to its abrogation. The opposition he encountered in this matter finally brought clearly home to him the necessity for his resig-

BIBMARCKIAN ANGER.

The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windshorst with reference to Guelph fund and the attitude of the Cierical party in the Reichstag were only connected with the crisis so far as that the Chancellor refused to subject his intercourse with the deputies to any control. No steps have been taken by the Em peror personally or by the sovereigns of any of the Fedral states to induce Bismarck to remain

at the head of the ministry of Foreign affairs. The tone of the Gazette only feebly indicates | self-government.

in ministerial responsibility, but the Gazette's frankness will lead to a discussion which may awaken the Emperor to the fact that a personal direct system of government has not yet obtained a supreme hold upon the German people.

WILLIAM A SELF-WILLED AUTOGRAT. The complaisance with which Bismarck's retirement is now generally regarded may soon be replaced with regret that the country is left at the mercy of a self-willed autocrat. The Cabinet order of September 18, 1852, has always been held by Bismarck as interpreting the Prussian constitution to mean that the president of the ministry ought to appoins his own cabinet, choosing men having political opinions and principles in harmony with his own. The Emperor refused this reading, and maintained the right of the menarch to appoint ministers having a direct responsibility, not to the president but to the Grown. The appointment of Baron Von Berlepsch as minus er of commerce was the thin end of the wedge. The direct instructionable the Emperor gave to Berlepsch affecting the conomic policy of the Empire evoked a warm remon-strance from the Chancellor.

THE MONABOLICAL PERROGATIVES.

The Emperor_in a written communication sent by him to Birmarck early last week ex-plained his views of monarchical prerogatives, his conviction that the Chancellor's claims were an encroschment on the rights of the sovereign and, finally, his determination, to exercise a general and absolute control. About the same time direct overtures to Windthorst and other leading Clericals from persons in the Emperor's en'ourage, siming to take the guidance of negotiations out of Bismarck's hands produced the climax of the crisis Un Saturday the Emperor got, as he probably desired and expected, an intimation of Biemarck's resignation, and on Tuesday, in a closely written docu-ment of twenty folios, the Emperor received the Chancellor's reasons for resigning.

THE GREAT MEDIATOR.

Pope Lee Offers to Act as Arbitrator in Disbanding the Armies of Europe.

Kome, March 18 - I have the authority of the atican to announce through the Herald that the Pope would consent to act as the media:or through which the simultaneous disarmament of the European nations might be brought about. The question was put directly by a Herald correspondent to-night, and the answer was equal-

Leo XIII, has taken a bold stand. He holds that the existence of immense armies which are draining the health of Europe and infliction great suffering up in the toiling masses is anti-Christian. The German Emperor wrote an autograph letter, inviting the Pope to send an ambassador to the Berlin Labor Conference. In reply the Pope sent an autograph letter, saying he could not take part unless his representative was given precedence over all the delegates. Then the Emperor wrote another letter urging the Pope in the interests of mankind to take part in the Conference, so far as he could, and at least give it his moral support. To this the Pontiff has warmly responded.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

I am authorized to announce that the Pope has written a document cealing with the entire problem raised at Berlin. This has been diplo-matically communicated to the Papal Nuncio in Germany, and will be laid before the Inter-national Conference. There is no doubt that a great movement is on foot to give the Pope a eading part in the effort to deal with universal labor troubles. His Holiness recognizes this as a great opportunity for the Church to gut itself at the head of the world wide reform demanded by organized laber. He holds that nations must adopt the principles of Christianity and that the Uhurch is the only power competent to deal with the tremendons issues involved in the

social and industrial movement. The German Emperor has frankly admitted that the governments cannot accomplish much unless organized Christianity comes to their aid. In this crisis the Pops has spoken in no uncertain voice, as will be seen when his address

is made public. A GENEBAL DISARMAMENT.

It is admitted that if the millions of armed men who trample upon the bread trays of the poor were stripped of their uniforms and set to work creating wealth, a great deal of the present distress in Europe would disappear. One nation dare not begin to disaram betore another, and the Pope is now in a position to negotiate petween the nations for a general disarmament. Up to the present time the Vatican has managed to keep its negotiations with the German Ambassador secret .- N. Y. Herald.

SWEATED TO DEATH.

Bitter Cry of the Oppressed London Tailers.

LONDON, March 23 .- The East End tailor held an enermous mass meeting to-day, as which their wretched condition was mournfully discussed. A more hopeless set of men perhaps never existed. All the spirit is cruehed out of them by remorseless "sweating" system, into the miseries of which they have fallen. Even the wild elequence of the Socialist Lyons, who has devoted much time to the attempt to organize and energize these poor creatures, failed to srouse them to any confidence in their own powers to escape from starvation or any hope of relief except from what seems to them the all n werful arm of the government class. Accordingly the outcome of the meeting was the

PETITION THE QUEEN FOR HELP.

and also to send an appeal to the International Labor Conference at Berlin to consider their case and it possible take some action on their behalf. The patition sets forth in vivid and pathetic terms the condition of the tailors, who, since the days when Kingsley selected them for portrayal in "Alton Locke" dustrial misery which led to the Chartist uprising, have been, if possible, growing more wretched, until now their life is merely a short and bitter struggle with starvation.

They pray the Queen to interfere and save their families, who are dying of consumption and inanities in their filthy dens. But the Queen will hardly be able to do anything for hese unfortunate subject of hers, as she has but recently received the report of a royal com mission on the subject, the gist of which is that nothing can be done but to trust in the operation of the Malthusian laws of population.

The boot and shoe makers are also dissatisfied with their condition, and a strike in that trade is imminent. The employers are trying to conmass meeting of the men will be held to mor-row, at which it will be decided whether or not

The New Bishop of Derry. The hearty rejoicings of the Catholics of

Derry on the consecration of their new Bishop is a proof that Dr. John Keys O'Doherty is, to use a popular phrase, "the right man in the right place." Eminently fitted for the post by knowledge and talents, he is in the closest touch with his people, and is most highly esteemed by his priests. He has already shown that he has an abundant fund of energy for religious work and a heart full of sympathy for any good cause, whether it he that of temper ance or the grand old cause of his Fasherland. The patriotic Bishop of Raphoe stated on Sun day last that an old Iriso prophecy declared that when an O'Donerty ruled in Derry, and an O'Donell in Raphoe, Ireland would be free. Old Irish prophecies have now and again been verified by events, and it seems morally certain that the present worthy prelates of the two dioceses will, to their great joy, see this par-ticular propiecy initiled by the concession to Ireland of the essence of freedom—the right of



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Reported to Congress by the Republican Majority.

Some Sweeping Changes - Farm Products and Live Stock Duties Made Prohibitory - The Metals and Ores Schedules

The Tariff bill prepared by the Republican majority of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives of the United States makes some important changes in the metal schedule, while retaining the existing duties on iron ore and pigiron. The duty on ateel rails is reduced \$4 a ton and that on railway iron is reduced to 6.10 of a sent a pound, a reduction of about \$1 a ton. Beams, girders and structural iron are reduced from 11: to 6 10: a pound. Specific are substituted for ad valorem rates on cutlery. The duty on timplate has been increased to 22.10c per pound. The duties on copper are reduced one-half throughout. The duty on mickel is recinced from 15: to 2: aliver ere containing leat shall pay a duty of lic per pound on the lead out ined therein, according to sample and assay at the the classification is not changed, but the ration are advanced. The duty on wouls of the first class (ciothing wouls) is increased from 10c to 12c per pound' and the duty on wools of the third (lese (carpet wools) valued at 12s per pound or less, is increased, from 21s to 31s per pound; valued at over 12s, from 5s to 8s per pound. Wools of the first

THE EARTHENWARE AND GLASS SCHEDULE shows several increases and some changes in classification. There is a general increase in the rates on window glass. The changes in the chemical schedule are not of great importance, but are in the direction of reduced rates. Tac lamber schedule shows several reductions. Hewn timber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, a1 valorem, sawed boards remain at \$1 per 1,000 feet for soft woods, and \$2 per 1,000 feet for woods not enumer ated. The duty on auger is fixed at 35 per cent, ad velorem balow No. 16 Dutch acaudard, and 40 per cent. above that grade. Mesers, Willet & Gray, of New York, thus discuss the effects of the augar rates on revenue and consumption :-

to 50 per cent ad valorem.

The duty collected on appar for year endlng Jane. 1889, was at the rate of 69 75 per cent, an valorem, so that at the prices now ruling that year the redution will be 50 per cent, average although at prices now ruling the reduction equals about 55 per cent, and screws are charged t varies from 52 per cent. to 63 per cent, the according to length. latter for the low grades of distant Ohina, India and the Philippines, and seems to favor beet countries by about 5 per cent. more reduction than cane countries. Refigure hibitory tariff to the equivalent of about 16-1000 per pound on refiend, and the raising of the color limit to No. 16 Datch standard will permit a few sugars from Demerara and West India Islands to come in, which might possibly go directly into consumption without refining. Home production receives about lo per pound protection instead of about 2; as at present. Consumers will be benefited to the full extent of the day reduction, say lo per found, at les t The government will receive about \$25,000,000 for duty, plus an increase from increased consumption stimulated by low prices.

The principal provisions of the new bill in detail, are as follows-

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES. Boracic acid pays 5 cents per pound ; tartario acid, 10 cents per pound; slucholic perfumery, including cologue water and other toilet waters, \$2 per gallon and 50 per cert, ad valorem, alcoholic compounds not specially enumerated, \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem, as in the existing tariff. Blacking of all kinds is charged 25 per cent. ad valorem. Ornde borax, or borate of sods, or borate of lime, pay 3 cents per pound, and refined borax 5 cents. Coal tar. preparations, not specially enumerated, 35 per cent. when designed for colors or dyes, and 20 per cent. when not for colors or dyes, as in the existing tariff. Sulpheric ether pays 40c per pound and spirits of nitrous ether 25c per pound. Ether of all kinds, not specially enumerated, are charged \$1 per pound as under the existing tariff. Extracta and decentions of legwood and other dys woods, extract of sumac and extract of hemlook and other barks, such as are community used for dyeing or tanning, when not special ly enumerated, are charged lo per pound. Ink in bottles holding one pint or more, 400 per gallon; less than a pint, 500 per gallon. Ink powders, 30 per cent ad valorem. Car-Ink in hottles holding one pint or more, 400 they are to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem, as per gallon; less than a pint, 500 per gallon. against the existing rate of 20 per cent. Ink powders, 30 per cent ad valorem. Car. Grown cattle ray \$10 per head, hogs \$1.50, becate of magnesia, medicinal, is reduced sheep \$1.20. Barley pays 30 cents per businel, from 51 to 40 per pound, calcined magnesia corn 10 cents, cats 10 cents, rye 10 cents from 20s to 83, and sulphate of magnesia from | wheat 20 cents, wheat floor 20 per cent

nlahes are reduced from 40 per cent. to 35 per which alcohel is not a component part 25 per cent. Preparations known as essential oils. alkalies and the like remain at 25 per cent. Cosmetics and toilet preparations are fixed at 50 per cent. Refined sulphur is reduced from \$10 to \$8 per top; sublimed from \$20 to \$10 per t .m.

EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND MARBLE.

The earthen ware schedule shows an al most uniform increase throughout the classifications. Firebrick are charged \$1 25 per ten when uncrnamented, and 45 per cent ad valorem when ornamented in any manner. The existing law makes the rates 20 per cent. Tiles and brick, other than firebrick, are charged 25 per cert when unornamented, and 45 per cent when ornamented, the existing rate for encaustic tiles being 35 per cent for all classes. Hydraulio cement is charged 8: per 100 pounds, other orment 10 per cent. Plaster of Paris is fixed at \$1 per ton when ground for use as a fertlz-r and \$1.75 per tin when collined. Clasor earth which are unwrought are to pay \$150 per ton; when wrought, \$3 per tin ; obtan clay or kaoliu, \$3 per tin. Common brown earthenware is to pay the existing rate of 25 per cent Cains, porce, aiu, pariar, remain as at present All other china compased whally or in part of earthy or mineral sub-tinces is to pay 60 per cent if ornamented and 55 per cent if not ornamented. The existing sate in each case

is 55 per cent. Green and colored and flint and Ilme glass bettles holding more than aquart are to pay le per pound, as a present, but if holding not more than a quart and as much as a pint, lit par pound; if holding less than a put, lip per pound, and if less than a quarter of a pint, 50; per gross. Filled bottless are to pay the rate of duty chargeable on their contents, but not less than 40 per cent. ad valurem. Pressed glassware is charged 103 per pound and 40 per cent. Cut, engraved and decorated glassware is charged 10: per pound and 50: per cent., as against 45 per cent. under the existing law. potened cylinder, crown and window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, pays 147 per pound; not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 25 per pound; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 25

per pound; all above those a'zee, 33. these rates are an increase over those now existing. Polished glass is increased in an even greater proportion on some sizes, that which is 16 by 24 inches paying 4: per square per pound. The providen in relation to fact instead of 2½;, and that expeeding 24 by lead ore provides that lead ore and lead dross shall pay 1½e per pound, provided that The rates of fluted and rolled glass are not Tre rates of flated and rolled glass are not changed. Sivered plate glass remains at the old rates, except that the smallest size is abolished, and pays the rate on the next port of entry. Under the woollen schedule higher size, 53 instead of 3.. The same applies to silvered plate glass.

Marble of all kinds is charged 65: per

enbic foot, the existing rate.

METAS AND ORES. Iron ore remains at 75c per ton. Pig iron pays the existing duty of 3-10s per pound. On round from not less than a of an inch and third classes imported washed pay twice in diameter the rate is reduced from to te the duty of unwashed, and the duty on all 910: The same reduction is made on round classes imported accoursed is three times that on the the unwashed. The specific rates on carpets are advanced 50 per yard. The duty on raw silk is advanced to \$1\$ per pound after June 30th, 1891. The changes in the cutting specific rates on boiler iron are reduced the fraction of a cent. Wire rods remain at about the clipschedule are not proposed. schodule are not numerous. The duties on outton begging are reduced. Flax not back, led or dressed is raised from \$20 per ton to led or dressed is raised from \$20 per ton to

lio per pound, and "dressed line" from \$40

lib per ton to 40 per pound. Manufactures
of hemp, flux and jute are increased from 35

to 50 per cent ed volumen.

The rate of per pound is made dutiable at 6-10 a
who fer fencing is made dutiable at 6-10 a
were forth will be to the per pound.

The rate of per pound. girders, and structural iron is reduced from to 6 10s a pound, which is a reduction celow that of the Senate bill. Railway iron is reduced to 6:10: a pound, the present rate being \$17 a ton; this is a reduction of about \$4 a ton, and a reduction in the rate fixed by the Senate bill. The duty on steel rails is

raduced \$4 a ton. Manufactures of iron and steel are given a separate classification, and anohors and parts thereof and wrought iron for ships and forging are obarged 14: per nound. Anvils are charged 240, boiler tubes 240. Card clothing of tempored steel 453 per foot, and other card clithing 250 per foot, and castings of mail leable iron 13: per pound. A specific is substituted for ad valorem duties on outlery, but the duties are fixed upon the different values

of the articles.

Muskets and shotguns remein at 25 and 35 per cent., as in the existing tariff. Wood screws are charged from 50 to 141 per pound,

The du tes on supper are reduced one-half throughout, with the object of striking at the

copper trust. The lead ore provision reads : " Lead ore protection is reduced from the present pro- and lead dross, 14, per pound, provided that elver ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 14) pound on the lead contained therein, acourding to sample and assay at the port of

> Nickel is reduced from 15c per pound to 25 per pound,

Z no is increased to 14: in blocks or pigs and remains at 240 in sheets. · LUMBER, ETC.

entry.

The lumber schedule is one of the few which shows some reduction. Hewn timber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent., and squared timber from lo to 1/2 per oubic foot Sawed boards remain at \$1 per 1,000 fect for soft woods, and \$2 per 1,000 feet for woods not enumerated. Sawed boards of mahagany oedar, rose wood, satin weed and all other forms of cabinet woods are oberged 35 per cent. The other items of the schedule show slight changes, except that house farniture unfinished is specially enumerated at 30 per cent., and chair came not made up in finished ar-

ticles is fixed at 10 per cent. · SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The duty on augar is fixed at 35 per cent ad valorem below No. 16 Dutch standard and 40 per cent. above that grade. This raise the color line, and makes a reduction of about 50 per cent. in the aggregate duties.

The tobacco schedule makes the change provided by the Senate bill in the classifi outlon of leaf tobacco. That suitable for olgar wrappers, if not stimmed, is to pay \$2 per pound; it stemmed, \$2.75 The duty on cigars is changed from \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to \$3 50 per

LIVE STOCK AND PARM PRODUCE.

Horses and mulss are dutiable at \$30 per head, but when they exceed \$150 in value to 3.100 per pound. Alizarine The duty on butter is 6 cents per pound, Christ. After his death, which soon followed, turpitude. A luxuriant mustache may hide a fortene to this very man to swear but the call is fixed at 400 per gallon, caster cheese 6 cents, milk 5 cents. The existing this edict produced many martyrs in Gall a mouth about which lucks the evidence of alliance which they knew very well never had

oil 593. cottonseed oil 103 per gallon, | duty on milk is 20 per cent, and on cheese oroten oil 30s per pound, lineed oil and butter 4 cents per peund. Cider is to 30; per gallon, hempseed oil 10s per pay 5 cent; per gallon, and cabbages 3s each. gallon, seal oil 8s per gallon. Liquid preparing Eggs are charged 5s per dozen, and even the ations of opium are to pay 40 per cent. Var- yelks brought in separat ly 25 per cent. Hay te increased from \$2 to \$4 per 'ten. A duty cent., but spirit varnishes remain as at pro- is imposed on hides, which are new free, sent, \$1 and 32; additional per gallon. Ace-amounting to 11; a pound, with a drawback tate of lead is reduced from 6; to 30 per allowed on leatuer which is exported. Hops pound. White lead remains at 3. Medicinal are advanced 8: to 150 per pound. Onlens preparations of which alcohol is a compenent are charged 40c per bushel. Vegetables in part are charge 50: per pound, and those of their natural state are increased from 10 to 25 per cent, and when prepared or preserved, from 30 to 45 per cent.

The duties en fish are not much changed, except that fresh fish not apsolally enumerated is charged lo per pound. Cans of met.l containing shell fish free of duty are charged 83 per dozen, when not exceeding one quart in contents, and 40 per dezen for each additional half quart, but this pro-vision is not to take effect the June 30, 1891.

DUTIES ON FRUITS.

The demand of the California and Florida fruit growers for high duties on their products has been fully met. Figs are increased from 2 to 210. Oranges, lemons and limes are increased 100 per cent. by reducing onehalf the size of the packages on which the existing duties are charged, and raisins are advanced from 2 to 210 per pound.

LIQUORS.

There are few changes in the l'quor schedule, although the items are rearranged. No increase is provided for on beer, notwithstanding the high duty on hops.

COTTON, FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE.

The cotton schedule is not materially changed. Firm attaw remains et \$5 per ton. Firm not hackled or dressed is increased \$20 per ton to 130, per pound, and dressed line from \$10 per ten to 4: per ton. The duries on cotton bagging are reduced. College and ouffs are especially enumerated at 15; per dozen, and 30 per cent. ad valorem when entirely of cetton, and at 30s per dezen and 35 per cent. ad valorem when in whole or part of linen. Manufactures of hemp, flax and jute are increased from 35 to 50 per

THE WOOL AND WOOLLBNS SCHEDULE,

The classification of wools is not changed. The duty on weeks of the first class, or clothing wools, is lie per pound, and upon wools of the second class, combing wools, 12: per pound. Worls of the third class, valued at team than 12s per pound, pay 31s, and exceeding 12s in value pay Ss per pound. Wools of the first and third classes imported washed pay twice the duty of unwashed, and the duty of all classes imported accured is three times that on the unwashed. The duty on wool which is changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading duty, or which is reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other fersign substance, or which has been sorted or increased invalue by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise sut ject, previded that skirted wools as now imported or wools of the third class as now assorted as to colors are hereby excepted. On wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted.

The carpet duties have not been completed. The specific duties on carpets are advanced about 5 cents per yard to compensate for the increased duties on word, while the advalorem duties remain at 30 per cent. Pattern velvet and tapestry velvet carpats are advanced from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard, tapestry Brussels from 20 cents to 28 cents, The duty on raw silk is fixed at \$1 per pound after June 30, 1891.

The rate on allk partly manufactured is 500 at Halifax. The duties on silk goods are pound, which is below the duty upon that set forth with a good deal of elaboration, and kind of iron entering into other uses. Beams, some of them are advanced to as high as \$1.60 some of them are advanced to as high as \$1.60 per peund and 15 per cent, ad valorem.

PAPER AND PULP.

The paper schedule is readjusted. Mechanically ground wood pulp is charged \$2.50 per ton; dry weight, obemical wood pulp, unbleached, \$6 per ton; bleached, \$7 per ton. The rates remain aubitantially unchanged on different kinds of paper and manufactures of paper. SUNDRIES

Crackers are changed from 100 per cent. ad valorem to So per pound.

Gunpowder is reduced from 6: to 5: per pobad when ceeting 20: or less, and from 10: to Sa per pound when costing more. Coal, bituminous and scale, remain at 750

per ton, Human hair is reduced from 35 per cent

to 20 per cent. Jewellery is assessed at 50 per cent., pearls

at 40 per cent., and preclous stones not set at 40 per cent, and if set at 50 per cent.

The duty on manufactures of leather is somewhat reduced. Pantings and statuary remain at 30 per

Wastenot specially enumerated or provided

for In this act, 10 per cent, ad valorem,

ST. JOSEPH.

College Students Celebrate the Anniversary of Their Patron Saint. Moncton, N. B., Times.

March 19-This being the anniversary of St. Jeseph, the day was observed with befitting coremonles and doings,

In the morning a high Mass was delebrated by Rev. L. E. Guertin, assisted by Revs. J. Girard and L. Guertin. An elequent and convincing sermon was delivered by Rev. V. Lablance Cape Bald. His text was "A good man draws from his treasures good things,' He said words could scarcely express his thanks for the honor conferred on him in being called on to deliver a sermon on this memorable occasion. He briefly aketched that life of St. Joseph, how his name was charlahed by all fellowers of his divine son, his piety and the grand example he gave for all true obristians,

A beautiful evening and excellent sleighing from the recent fall of snow, afforded every means for a large attendance in the college hall at an entertainment given by the members of the French Academy. The hall was crowded, among the audience being Rev. F. Labbe, Barachols, Rev. F. Lablanc, Cape Rald, Rev. D. Leger, Fox Oceak, Rev. F. Oarson, Albert Co., Rev. P. Bellivean, Sussex, Rev. F. Meshan, Monoton and many others of note, who were entertained for shout four hours with a drams, the Martyrdom of Agapit, and a comedy, the Photographer, interspersed by a carefully arranged programme of music furnished by the college band and orchestra under Prof. S. Arsenault. The drama was historical of the year 274, when Aurelien, after showing himself favorable to the christians, exercised the fury of the ancient tyrants, and before many months proclaimon against the church an edict of

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE! L. E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT,

1676 Notre Dame Street.

and Italy; it is at Precesta in Palestine that Agapt carried off at on early age the palm of martyrdom and was beheaded.

The characters in this play gave much evidence of their ability on the stage, showing careful memorizing on their own part and a thorough and instructive training on the part of Rov. A. D. Cormier, the moderator of the French Academy. The comedy gave the audience an opportunity of exercising their laughing abilities, and seemed to entertain the house while on the

At the close Ray. C. Lefebyre expressed his pleasure at the success of the concert, also taking occasion, which he had not before, to say he appreciated the concert held on St. Patrick's day and saw a great good resulting from the assimilation of the two academies. Rav. Fr. Mehan spoke in much the same strain and expressed satisfaction with the entertainment.

The Orange Bill in the Senate.

The Sonato on Friday last passed the motion for the second reading of the Orange

bill by 29 to 32 Contents-Hon. Messrs. Abbot, Archibald. Bi selord, Boulton, Clemow, D'ummond, Glazier, Grart, Ksulbach, Lougheed, Mc Callum, McL lian, McInnes (B.C.), McKry, McKindsey, McMilan, MacDon li (B.C.), MarFarlane, Molunes (Builington), Merrar, Montgomery, Odell, Perloy, Prowse, Read (Quinte), Resear, Rid (BC), Sanford, Stevens, Sutherland, Vidal, Work-32. Non-contents-Hon, Messes Armand, Ball

largeon, Bellerose. Bolduc, Cargrain, Costf-ra, Diblois, Daver, Girard, Gasvremont, Haythorne, Howlan, Lewin, Murphy, O'Donohue, Piquet, Polletier, Power, Riblitaille, Scott-20.

It will be observed that four Roman Cathe Hos voted for it, one, Dr. McMillau, of Alexandria, frankly giving as a reason that the Orangemon had helped through the Jesuit matter, and the least they could do now was to help through this Orange bill. Senator Power, of Halifax, a leading Roman Catheite, while compelled to vote against it, hoped it would pass, as if not it would only remain a source of unrimeant agitation from year to

A Rich Haligonian's Will.

The will of the late Henry Peters has been proved in the Helifax probate court by his widow, Hon. H. H. Fuller and Simon Peters, his executrix and executors. To teatator's wife he bequeathed :—1st, a life interest in the house in which he resided; 2nd, all his household furniture and affects, horses, corrlages, sleighs, harness, &c., absolutely : 3rd, the income from

\$26,000 during her life.
To his cuachman, Michael Kennedy, Mr. Peters leaves \$500, and to his servant, Ellen

Mulchy, \$200.

The charinable bequests are as follows:
\$1,000 to be invested and the income paid to
the society of So. Vincent de Paul half yearly, to be applied in relieving the poor. \$1,000 to be invested and the income paid ball yearly to the society of the Children of Mary,

in connection with the Sacred Heart Convent \$2,000 to be invested and the income paid half

yearly to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic orphan-age in Halifax. \$1,000 to be invested and the income paid hait yearly to the sisters of the Good Shepherd in the clay of Quebec.

\$1,000 to be applied towards the purchase, erection or equipment of a Magdalen asylum or female protectory in Balifex. \$500 to be applied for the benefit of the

house of the Angel Guardian (Catholic infants home) in Halifax. \$1,000 to the archbishop to be applied to wards the erection or purchase of a Roman Catholic glebe house in Halifax.

Only an Outward Calm.

VIENNA, March 21,-The outward calm in official circles here concerning the changes which have taken place in Berlin does not coincide with the actual feeling in highest quarters. Prince Bismack was a long proved throw a curious light, too. on some of the ally of Austria. Of General Von Caprivi noth judicial findings. The first think that appears ally of Austria. Of General Von Caprivi nothing is known. The high praises of his merits sounded by the German press are looken upon as insincers and unreliable. The Emperor himself is regarded as the real angular and angular angular and angular a is regarded as the real successor to the chancellorable. He, it is asserted, has a temperament which causes apprehension of surprising and dangerous resolutions.

BERLIN, March 21.—General Von Caprivi, the new Chancellor, had a conference to day wich Prince Bien arck.

The Reichstag will meet April 14.

Distrusted by all Parties.

LONDON, March 24.-Mr. Balfour's Irish land scheme, exacting local security, is regarded, even among Tories, as extremely fishy, and has aroused tremendous opposition, notably among the Unionists. So strong is this feeling victims of forgeries; and though they were that Lord Salisbury has deemed it necessary to urge Lord Hartington to return instanter, and leader left Cairo for England to-day to assist in bolstering up the tottering fortunes of the Government. In addition to the land scheme the tithes bill and other new legislation, which the Government purposes launching upon the House, the Cabinet is discussing a plan of assisted education, which is cirtain to raise a protracted and bitter debate. Altogether the Government lines, so far as the present session is concerned, are not cast in pleasant places.

Progress of the Catholic Church. Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Straferd, preached at Ss. Michael's Cathedral, Torosta, last Sunday. In the course of his remarks he stated as illustrative of the progress of Reman Cathelioism in Canada, that 42 years ago there was but one church between Quebec and Sarnia, while to-day there are two archblahens, 14 suffcagan bishoos with 421 priest i. attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholice, nineteen twentiet as of whom were Irieh exiles, or their immediate descendants.

The Homeliness of Criminals.

It is the castem in European, if not in all American prisons, to crop the head and shave the face of criminals in order to have the full force of the moral expression furnished by the contour of one and the outlines of the other. A profusion of hair may disguise the head whose shape often reveals a degree of

the basest instincts. It is after having consulted thousands of heads and faces in many prisons where the worst criminals are confined that the moralists form their conclucions. M. Tirde, a French author, formulates the resu t of his studies in a book which he calls "Comparative Community." The following paragraph is from his work: "By its straight forenead and nose, by its mouth rogular and gracefully curved, by its chin never two prominent, and its amill ear close to the head, the classical head forms a perfect contrast with that of the oriminal whose uglipess is his chief physical characteristic."
Professor Garofalo, of Najlas, expresses
a similar idea in different fashion: "The wicked expression of the face, the evil mion which is by common consent called patibulary, is very common in prisons. It is ture to find a criminal with regular features and gentle expression. Extreme ugliness that is repulsive, is extremely common among the women." The Russian author Distotevaky, who for political reasons has passed some yours among the worst offmlusis, talks in the same strain in one of nis novels: "Siret in was the only one of the covicte who could really be called hendsome. As to his companious of the same class (there. condemned for life) all were hurrible to look at. Their faces were simply hideaux and disgusting." Tarde adds that of 275 photographe of oriminals of the worst class submitted to his inspection net one could be call. good looking. The repulsive faces were to sical differences of exactor between the sexes become less and less it ongly marko -are generally plain, the task was more defined: Inere is probably proportionately a greater number of handsome convicts in the south of what country, will find the rule of universal

The Home of the True Man.

The Catholic Church attracts those who ove the simplicity of natural manners by the harmony of a restored creation. The Catholis religion is not presented to us as separated from nature, but in conjunction with it formlug a grand whole, fortering all the demestic affections with manhoud, gest eners, liberality, and all the virtues which conduce to the happiness of home, bantshing not wore country her the luxuries which militate directly against such effort. the social state in general, than the false notions of spirite lity which would interfere with the free action of the natural relations. For, as a recent author says, the beauty, peace, unity and truth of lite repose on that religious equilibrium which protects the flish against the priors of the spirit, and the spirit against the havisien of the fligh. In truth, nothing is so margial as Carholicity—nothing so ful of court, not ing so favorable, therefore, to all the sweets of nome. Virgins and boys, mid-age and wrinkled elders, soft infancy that can do nothing but cry, all are in

the secret of its charm. When one looks abroad upon the nations that once constituted Christiandom, and examines seriously the causes of social and polisteal decay, this great fact stands forth as evidently as a bright beacon-light in the darkness over a dangerous reef. The it ength or weakness, the vitality of decadence of na tions is to be measured by their sacred regard for home, its authority, and its cancilties. Take any people among whom homefrom that of too sovereign or chief magnet ate, to the lawllest and puorest citizen-is protected by law, manuers and a wholesome public opinion, against everything calculated to loosen or to weaken the ascretness of the matriagotie, the rights of parentall authorit, as sanctioned by too Corretion award Immemorial oustom, or the dat sa of filtal love and revorence-and you will find the nation ilatic guished for pr and an enlightened live of freedom. Abuses there may and will be in the administration of the best human institutions; but where the homes of a nation are amorely and thoroughly Christian, public corruption must find a certain and most effective remedy in a public opinion, fed by the purity and hones; y of public life. - Kenclm Henry Digley.

English Agents in America.

[From the Dublin Nation, March 8] Mr. Harrington's revelations as to the Times Tory government cypher dispatches to the United States are sensational. The Pigottists are enleavoring to minimize their effect, but they cannot succeed. Mr Soame's telegrams prove too many things that the public are nterested in knowing, and which have a direct bearing on the bona fides of the Times and its relations with the Government to be a negligible quantity in the present discussion. They the Times had expressed its regret for having published the torgeries—the advocate hired for the occasion, the chief law officer of the Crown, did not explain the reason for the regret—Mc. Soame's agent tried to buy another p Scame's agant tried to buy another polytres to swear to their gounteness. On April 5th of last year, after the pretended apology of Sr. Richard Webster, Mr. Scames's agent was offering £10,000 to P.J. Sheridan to come across from America and "on the stand and otherwise prove the Parnell letter!" Was there ever anything more infamous? Hitherto, we have had no proof that the agents of the Times substract partition. victims of forgeries; and though they were careful not to know," they were not deliberately victious in their provision of evidence! Harrington has expluded that theory of gaileless innoence, by proving that when they had the evidences of the forgery thick around them, instead of acknowledging their criminal negligence they actually set to support the forgeries. We wonder was it the communication of their expectation to the judges that prevented

these revelations is that the foreign agents o the Government were employed, just like the agents of the Castle and the Home Office, to help the Times. This is one of the telegrams:—
"Ist April, '89, London—To Johnstone, Giltery House, New York.—Hoare, British Consul, has 'ausbority' to give you names of some informant like Major Le Caron. See him; get all particulars, and induce one or two men to come over. Assistance will be sent you for come over. Assistance will be sent you for Millen." So that the Foreign Office was turned into one of Mr. Soames's departments as well as the Lower Castle Yard. The reference to Millen brings out the third important face. It is not long since the Irish Party was charged by the Tories with conspiring with this man as a no-torious dynamicard, for criminal purposes. Oce of the allegations of the Times, and one of those to which the Judges have lent most credence, was that the party of which Millen is said to have been a conspicuous member is the ally and supporter of the Irish party. Yet be was the very man to whom the sgent of the Times betakes himself to organize evidence in order to crush Mr. Parnell. "With General Daily," crush Mr. Parnell. "With General Daily," runs one of, the telegrams. Yes, the Times know that, instead of being the ally and supporter of the Constitutional movement the General would be just the man to culist in an effore to destroy it. Nevertheless, they offered a fortene to this very man to swear by the

The second important fact brought out by

the ad interim report?

How to Gure Skin & Scalp DISEASES >with the < **CUTICURA**

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scarp disease, with loss of hair, from intancy to old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Curicura REMEDIES, when all other rem dies and method tail

cured by the Curicura Remedies, when all other rem dies and methods fail.

Curicura, thegreat Skin Cure, and Curicura Soar an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and Curicura Resauvent the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrotule.

Soid everywhere. Price, Curicura, 75c; Soar, 35c Resouvent, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Daug and Chemical Co., Boston, M. 48s.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

237 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 752 prevented by Correcta Soat. R dief in one minute, for all poins at dweak-ness, in Currenza Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

any existence ! And the Judges have believed them ! So the j urnals of the House of Com-

The telegrams have a curious bearing also on the present cry of the P ggottists. The Times itself started one cry that the in stimportant of great majority, and a great part was mouser one. As to Naples, where the mean are unlike the charges from the political point of view have been prayed. But Mr. Somma's efforts to produce, and the woman—for the general reason that as you go south the pay leaders with crime and criminals expresses his valuation of what is had proved when the case valuation of what to had proved when the case egainst the Irish purp had closed. He worked till the twelfth hour, affering thousands up in thousands to reme evidence that would ruin the purty. Had that been accomplished already what need for the expenditure? We have here Italy than in the northern countries. Yet the rule remains the same. Any one who sees fit to observe, if he has the time, the criminals in courts and prisons no matter in friend Mr. Smith's verdict, and his old friend Mr. Smith's verdict on the value of the condemnation for boycottirg. Messrs Walters & Co spelled run in that narrow condemnation. They are brezening it out now. But the best retors upon their brass is to quite the pite us appeal of poor Mr. Soames when all his brief had been recled off: "Induce one or two men to come over." Only one or two! But they were not forthcoming, though sixty thousand a made rounds which have and plunds would have been given for them. Let Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the men who clomb to the Treasury Beuch, in 1885, by the help of the Irish members now try to get the Times out of the ditch by basely blackensrding their former allies. We have the Times's own epinion here of the honcety and decency of every

BOSTON'S EVACUATION.

The British Troops Left the City on 81. Patrick's Day.

March 17 is Evacuation day. In 1776, on St. March 17 is Evacuation day. In 1776, on St. Patrick's day, the British forces, under Lord Howe, evacuated Boston, their progress being accelerated by the extremely critical position in which they had been placed, as the result of a strategic movement by General Washington, who some days before had constructed errong earthworks on Dorchester Heights, and was in a position to lay the town in mins. Disappointed in not receiving expected relaforcements, and hemmed in on every side by the Commental army, Howe was very side by the Continental army, Howe was compelled to evacuate, currender or drive the Americans from their strong position. He adopted the former course, and shortly after monight the circuts of Boston were in an uproar coused by the assembling of the troops preparatory to embarking, and by crowds of Tories, who had determined to brave the perils of a sea voyage rather than remain behind after the redeats had departed. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the Bitish began to embark, the troops numbering nearly 9,000 men, and the royalist refugees a sont 1200 men, wemen and children. To carry the party 78 warships and transports were required.
The solders, before leaving, broke open and pulaged many of the stores in the town, and the loyalists vindictively destroyed whatthey could not carry off with them. Apparently in graceful recognition of St. Parrick's day, on which the enemy sailed away, Washington issued the

GENERAL ORDER. Headquarters, 17th March, 1776. Parole ... "Boston,"

Counters gn "St. Patrick." The regiments under marching orders to

Brigadier of the Day, GEN. SULLIVAN,

By His Excellency's Ociminand. In significantly choosing such a countersign, Washington, doubtless, means to extend a nest compliment to the Irish people for their usualibring devotion to the cause of liber y. His appointment of General John Sullivan as efficer of the day is corrob rative evidence that Washington intended more than an empty compliment to Ireland's patrin saint. In recignition of Washington's services at the siege of Boston Cougress voted him a gold medal suitably inscribed with the words "Hostibus Primo Fugatis," and "Bostonium Recuperatum," I'm die was made in F. ance, and the original has been preserved, and during the late civil war it was buried in the Shenandoah valley, in the cellar of an old mansion, to escape capture. In 1876 a representative of the family sold it to fifty gentlemen of Buston, headed by Hon. Robert U. Winthrop, who presented it on St. Patrick's day of that year to the Boston Public Library, where it now is.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Equal parts of ammonia and turper tine will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necesmary, and wash out in soap suds.

Watch the tablecloths, and at the first thin place making its appearance darnit carefully with the ravellings, saved for that pur-pose when the tall soloth was made. In this way it will look much better than if neglectod until a hole is worn through, when it must be patched.

Make carving cloths from red and white checked linen toweling, fringe all around and place over the table loth at the carvor's place also one opposite, where the nilstress situ. They help to save the wear of the cloth at the edge of the table. Three-quarters of a yard to none too long. This toweling also makes good every day napkins, out in squares and hemmed.

FILLET OF BEEF. Trim and lard a six pound fillet of besf, put it in the bottom of a baking pan, with some chopped pieces of fat pork and beef suct laid under it; sprinkle with pepper and sait, and pour a cupinl of hot soup stock in ; bake half an hour in a very hot oven; barto often. When done take up on a het dish and serve with muehroom sauce,

ASTOR-FLUID!

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

SOLITUDE.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone.
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth. But has trouble enough of its own. Sing, and the hills will answer. Sigh, it is het in the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,

But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you; Grieve, and they turn and go,
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad, and you lose them all, | There's none to decline your nectar'd wine, But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feasi, and your halls are crowded; Fast, and the world goes by, Succeed and give, and it helps you live, But no man can help you die. There is room in the halls of pleasure For a large and lordly train. But one by one we must all file on Through the narrow aisles of pair.

Or, the Rival Claimants.

The Lady Kathleen breathed heavily. Perhaps she feared that he would compel her to accompany him in his flight. Bassantyne

CHAPTER XXVI.-Continued.

smiled grimely, reading her thoughts. "I cannot tike you with me," he said. "I am sorry for it. But you must come to me at a place I shall appoint. I have already formed my plans. I shall go from here up to Count P Antrim. to the neighborhood of Point Kildare, I shall procure a boat there and go over to Scotland. It will be impossible for me to escape int : England or by way of the seaports. I must cross in a smank to the Scottish coast. When I send for you, you must set out ostensitly for a visit to friends, and be careful you are not tracked."

"You had beiter not send for me until you are safely on the Continent," suggested the Lady Kathleen. "I should of course be tracked to Scotland. You seem to have lo!" your usual keenness in your present terror.' Bassantyne looked at her sharpely, and

said: "You are right. Stry here till I write to you to come. But refuse to come when I send for you at your per 1! I want you with me-your commanding presence, your evident ladyhood-to make people respect meas your husband; and, above all, I want your purse! New I must be off."

The Lady Kathleen detained him by a

"The possession of these jewels will bring suspicion upon you as being a common house-breaker," she said. 'You cannot dispose of them without suspician. You will be detained at the first custom-house. Let me redeem them. I will send you, to any name and address you may indicate, a sum equivalent to half their value, and you could not sell them for more than that."

Bassantyne became thoughtful. Her objections were sound ones, commending themselves to his some. He studied her lace attentively. Her glorious blue eyes met his in and honest, steadfast, truthful gaze. Bad and false and treacherous as he knew himself, and believed others, he was compelled to belleve the Lady Kathleen's word where an eath from another would have been disregarded.

He dropped his burglarous trophies. "I believe you, Kathleen," he said simply. "I shall rely on your word. And now I am

The Lady Kathleen approached him, with her white, selemn face and uplifted eyes of a glorious, heavenly blue, now dimmed with

"One last word, Nicol." she said. "There is semething I have been wanting to say to you, but I could not. Perhaps this is not a filting moment to say it, out I cannot let go from me with these words unsaid. "Say on."

The sweet voice trembled, as the Lady Kathleen continued :

"I loved you once, Nicol Bassantyne, with a girlish sort of love that was no more than an ill-directed fancy. I thought you innocent and neble and good-all that I have since proved another man to be. Now I know wen to be bad and vile and murderous-yet I de

net hate you !" Bassant; ne smirked. He fel: flattered. "Ah, ha i" he said, with audden jauntiness, forgetting for the moment his terror.

You love me, then ?" The Lady Kathleen shook her head, with

semething of her old diedain. "No, no," she said. "But I pity you ! Like Cain, your hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against you. Hunted, homeless, friendle —my heart aches for you, Nicol Bassantyne. And I want you to know before you go out to-night on your wild flight, that I shall pray for your safety and your repentance. May God bless and forgive you for all your wickedness, as I fergive you for all your wickedness, as I forgive your

gaze so kindly, so pitying, so sorrowful, that the bad man's heart-for he had a heart somewhere within him-melted within him.

He took her hand and clasped it fervently. "You are too good, Kathleen!" he said in a broken voice, "Il I had known you earlier than I did, I might have been an honest man. I've been a brut; and a devil, and I've wronged you and wrecked your life; but I believe, if I could unds everything, I would. I do indeed!

He wrung her hand and flung it from blm. At that moment a furious knocking was heard upon the great door at the main

Bassantyne glared about him like a bunted

"They've come !" he gasped. "They've ceme! And Lame Bill with them! It's all

up !" He retreated to the wall and drew his platel. "I'll never die on the gallows!" he mutter-

ed. "Fool! If you had let me go instead of keeping me here to preach to me, I should have got off! As it is, we shall perish to-gether in one common ruin!"

The knocking was repeated-louder and more furiously.

CHAPTER XXVII.

IN FULL CRY.

For the third time sounded that midnight aummons upon the great door of Connor Hall, and this time it was so loud and imperious in its wild clauger as to arouse the household from their beds.

Doors were heard to open and shut hurrledly, and stips were heard in the hall.

Bassantyne leaned against the wall of the Lady Kathleen's dressing room, pictol in ingly.

Here, sitting his horse like an old Koman hand, his face drawn and seamed with the "You don't know?" he questioned. "This sentine, they found the policeman who had anguish of an awful expectation,

tude, white as marble, her eyes dilated wide

ed Bassaniyne sharply and shrilly.

without making matters worse. Delaney has ceived. This is an unpleasant duty for

already gone to the door."
"Then I'm lost!" "Perhaps it is not the police. I will see. The Lady Kathleen glided into her boudotr, and locked the door spening into the corridor. Then she softly and swiftly undid the instenings of her great, wide French windows, and stepped out upon the balcony, late the midst

of a group of plants and shrubs in pots. Screened by these, her ladyship looked over the edge of the balcony keenly and cau-

A group of men were below, meat of them mannted. One of these men held the bridles of two riderless horses. The men who had come upon these horses were those who were besting the leud tatto upon the door.

Bending ever the railing of the balcony still further, the Lady Kathleen saw that one of the men at the door, like the horsemen, was in policeman's uniform. The other, from his apparent lamenesz and his general apperance, she recognized as Bassantyne's nemy, Lame Bill.

She was about to retreat, when the horsemen dismounted, securning their horses to the trees. And one of the men said:

"Knock londer. Wake them up, lads-"
"Whisht!" said the officer at the door. 'It's coming they are. None o' your hullaballoo now!"

"Better surround the hall," suggested Lame Bill unesaily. "Gentleman Bob is a regular desperado! He may escape by the

back door while we are at the frent."
"Perhaps it'll be telling me how to ate yon'll be next," said the officer testily. "As if I didn't know my own business. It's full of hints and advice you've been since we

started." Nevertheless, despite his jeslousy of comments or interference, the officer, who seemed in command of the party, ordered his men to

guard the rear doors. At that moment the great door swung on its massive hinges, and Delaney appeared on on the threshold, demanding what was

wanted. The Lady Kathleen sped back to her dressing room, finding Basantyne in the attitude in which she had left him.

"It is the police, guided by Lame Bill!" she said breathlessly. "They are surrounding the house. You must escape at once. I may be doing wrong in thus screening you..."

"But self preservation's the first law of

nature How am I to escape?',
"Fellow me, Quickly, without a word." She led the way into her bed-chamber, through her bath-room, out upon a small, narrow landing, lighted by a small, round window. From this landing a narrow, oir cular flight of stairs led to the ground fi sor.

The Lady Kathleen conducted the fagitive down the statroase, coming out upon a lower landing, from which there was but a single mode of egress-a small door opening into the rose-garden.

"This is a private entrance, never used nowadays," said the Lady Kathleen as she hurriedly drew the rusty bolts and bars. "It is screened on the outside by a heavy growth of ivy, and will probably escape the notice of the police. I will gain all the time I can for your escape. No go !"

She pulled open the door, its rusty binges creaking, and Bassantyne paered cautiously out into the night.

The Lady Katalsen had surmised truly. The narrow door into the house wall, grown over with lvy, and unscreened by a porch, had escaped the observation of the pelicemen. There were no watchers outside.

With a mattered word of thanks, Bassantyne glided down the steps into the garden, sped along in the shadow of the rose hedge to a belt of shrubbery, in the protection of which he made for the park.

easy to make his way out of the valley into them at headquarters. the open country outside.

The Lady Kattlien stood in the little arched door way in the wall until Baseautyne | park, " if this fellow's story is true, Bassanhad gained the shrubbery, and then she soitly tyne was off heurs ago-as soon as he disclosed the door and fastened it securely. Then she glided swiftly up the stairs,

locked her bath room door, putting the key in her pocket, and leisurely proceeded to her sitting room. Some one was knocking hardly at her door

She called out: " Who is there ?"

A chorus of voices answered her, preminent among which she distinguished those of Delaney, the steward, and of her maid, whom she had dismissed to bed an hour be-

Going to the door, she flang it open, demanding haughtly:
"Why am I disturbed at this hour and in this manner? What has happened?

She regarded the group at her threshold with flashing eyes and indignant mien,

The group consisted of nearly all her servants, Mr. and Mrs. Delaney, the police officer and one of his aids, behind whom was Lame Bil, all sinister delight and expectant triumph.

"I beg your pardon, my lady," said the officer respectfully, and removing his hat. "I am here on a painful and most unwelcome duty, in obedience to the orders of my superiors.

She held out her little white hand to his blood-guilty one, and looked at him with a parent haughty surprise. "What is it you to arouse a lady at this hour. If you want anything, you can apply to my steward, Mr.

Delaney. "My lady-" began Delaney timidly and anxiously.

The officer interrupted the old steward. He was a man of some education and character, and had much of the vaunted Irish chivalry. The aspect of the lovely young creature, with her unbound hair and her great blue eyes, fuil of mingled haughtiness and terrer, appealed to his sense of galantry. Moreover, the Con-nors of Bilyconnor were one of the great families of County Wicklow, with wealth and influence—qualities which he well knew hew to respect—and he had no desire to elfend the latest representative of the ancient

house. "My lady," he said, "we have received information that a person known as Gentleman Bob, and under various other aliases, a fugitive from the penal colonies, is living un-

der your roof—" "Who say this?" demanded the Lady

Kathleen. ward. "It's I that gave the information, sont the men to guard the mountain roads, There's a big remard out for him, and I've we may find him a prisoner. As we shall put in a claim for it. Gentleman Bob is liv. | go back by the south pass, we'll ride now to of Bassattine."

the north pass and relieve our guard !"

He rode back to the ball and out of Bassartyne-"

The Lady Kothleen forced a smile. "Mr. Bassautyne is my husband," she seld ly toward the mountains inclosing disdrinfully. "If you desire to see him, the valley on its northern side. His sid and Delancy will conduct you to his door. But why do you couple the vulgar name of some

breaker-with that of Bassantyne ?"

party here," and he indicated Lame Bul, been ordered to guard that end of the vallay. The Lady Kathleen stood in listening attiide, white as marbie, her eyes dilated wide
ith horror.

"Tell them net to open the doer," whisperif Bassaniyne sharply and shrilly.

"It is too late! I cannot give the order

party here," and he indicated Lame Bail,
says you have been imposed on, my, Lady,
and that you ran away with and married a
runaway convict. And I've been sent here
to apprehend the man. The police have been nobody along. I don't think the man
on the lookout for him in Dublin lately
went in this direction, but if he did he climbowing to secret information they had re-

The police officer looked at the lady pity.

me, my lady, but I must ebey orders. I hepe that it will turn out that there is some mistake, and that Mr. Bassantyne can make matters clear at headquartors. I have been to Mr. Bassantyne's room, but he is not in.

Is he not in your chamber?"

The Lady Kathleen's fair cheeks reddened.

"He is not," she answered coldly.
"Of course he is," cried Lame Blil rudely,
losing his sense of politoness, if he ever had anv, in his greed and his longing for revenge. "You'll find him in her ladyship's rooms, Mr. Officer. This shilly shallying ain't going to do at all. I shall report you for your want of zeal, sir, if the man escapes! You refused to guard the rear doors till I goaded you into it, and you stand here parleying and losing time, just as if you wanted to give the fellow

a chance to get off!" This may have been exactly what the officer did want, for he colored angrily, and peremptorily ordered Lame Bill to hold his

"If you doubt my word," said the Lady Kathleen, addressing the officer, "you are at liberty to look through my rooms. Delaney, show him through."

The officer muttered something about the forms of the law, his respect for the Connors, and his disbelief in Lame Bill's story, but scepted the proffered guidance of Delaney, his ald following him.

made a movement also to follow him, but the shot him?" servants seized and held him, while he founded and raved, and threatened them with

all the terrors of the law.

The examination of her ladyship's rooms was brief. It was quite evident that Bassan tyne was not concealed in them. The little private door by which he had escaped was discovered, and the officer examined its fastenings by the light of a candle.

There were fresh finger marks in the thick dust on the bolts, and at eight of these the officer's face grew grave. Some one had evidently gone out by the

private door recently.
The officer began to give credence to Lame Bill's story, which until new he had dishelieved. He examined the footprints in the duet on the stairs, and as he did so his newly formed auspicions attempthened. It became evident to him that this not le young heiress had been deluded into a marriage with a runaway convict, who had taken to flight on the

appreach of danger. He opened the private door and looked out, as Bassantyne had done. None of his aids were on that side of the house. Bassan

tyne was nowhere in sight. "This is a bad business!" he muttered, "There is no doubt but that the man has fied. And flight at such a time has a bad look!

Old Delaney looked troubled and anxious. "You think it's true, then?" he asked. Oh, my poor young lady! My poor

innocent, why should he fly? It goes against my heart to lift my hand against the Connors, Delaney, Lord Connor was my father's benefactor. But duty is outy, and I must try to find the fellow. I think I'll give the rest of the house a look first."

He closed and secured the door, and returned up-stairs to the Lady Kathleen's eitting-room.

"He is not in these rooms," he said brief-" I will go through the hall." ١Ţ.

Delaney offered to guide him, and did so. Lame Bill was detained outside of the Lady Kithleen's door by the servants until the unsuccessful search was completed, and the officer and his men took their departure to search the park and the valley. Lame Bill went with them, cursing their stupidity and Once in the park, he belived it would be inefficiency, and renewing threats to report

"The truth is," said the officer in command, as he mounted and led the way to the hollow had disappeared. And he would have made that discovery seen after dark, when he went to bury it. He is well mounted, and on his way to Dablin or Water-ford."

"Then you should send a man to Wicklew o telegraph in every direction," said Lame Bill impatiently, "unless you expect to make more by letting him escape."

The officer replied to this speech only by directing one of his aids to make all haute to Wicklow, to report non-success, and to tele graph to all points to which the fugitive would

be likely to make his way.

And then, arousing himself to the necessity of a show of zeal and diligence, the officer dispatched two others of his men to watch the passers at each end of the valley, and to prevent Bassantyne's escape, if it had not already occurred.

He had then but one man remaining, besides Lame Bill, but the latter was a force in him-self. The three scoured the park, examined the hollow in which Lame Bill had been hidden, and the latter told anew the story of his recognition of Bassantyne, his conflict with him, the victory of his adversary, and how he himself had been left, stunned and senseless, as dead; and how, an hour or so later, he had come to himself, and had crept out of the hellow to a running stream near at hand; how he had washed his wounds, and then made his way to the village, brimming over with fury and hatred. And he told also how he had obtained a horse at the Ballyconnor inn and had ridden to Wicklow, intent on obtaining vengeance on his enemy, and had made known his story to the police, had exhibited various proofs of his truthfulness in the shape of advertised rewards for "Gentleman Bob," his own wounds, and a convincing earnestness.

All of these things, added to private intelligence, received from headquarters by the inspector, concerning "Gentleman Bob," induced credence of Lame Bill's story, and a force had been placed under his guidance to conduct

his capture of Bassantyne. All these facts Lame Bill reviewed, muttoring threats of vengeance on his enemy, but no trace of Bassantyne was discovered. " He has given us the slip," said the officer

at last. "He's not at the hall nor in the park. Of course he's net in the village. He athleen.

"I do!" declared Lame Bil, stepping fer. left. If he hadn't get away by the time I

> upon the valley road, galloping swift-Lame Bill followed him at equal speed.

A ride of a couple of miles brought them to thief-t least, the name you mentioned a point where the road wound steeply through sounds like the assumed name of a house- an elevated pass, and where it was bordered on one side by ascending cliffs and on the other side by a steep precipice.

Here, sitting his horse like an old Roman

Lame Bill almost grashed his teeth, in his disappointment and rage. The officer expressed his regreat at Bassan-

tyne's undoubted escape. "But we've done the best we could," he added. "Fall in, my man. We're eff for Wicklow, to report failure."

The four, including the road guard, set out on their return through the valley, riding rapidly. They passed Connor Hell, its park and farms, rode through the village of Bally. conner, and ascended the narrow road that ead through the mountains by what the officer

had termed "the south pass." As they approached the narrowest point of this pass, theofficer looked through the gloom anxiously, exclaiming:
"I don't see Wall, I told him to be here

at this point, and to await our coming !" "What's that on the ground?" asked Lame Bill, peering ahead with strained gaze. "A

man as sure as I live!"

He sprang from his horse and rushed to ward the dark object he had espied in the road, hoping to find it the prostrat; figure of Tae officer followed his example, leaping

to the ground. The light of a dark last in was thrown upon the dark heap in the readway, and the policemen uttered simultaneously a cry of surprise.
"It's Wall," cried the offiner. "He is

shot in the arm, and must have tumbled off As he entered the sitting room, Lame Bill his horse. But where is his horse! Who These queries were answered by the wounded man himself, when a little care and

attention had revived him from his unconsoloutness. "What has happened to you?" demanded the officer, as the policeman's eyer opened.

"Who have you been fighting with?" The wounded man arose to his elbow, stairing wildly about him.
"I den't know," he answered. "All I

know is, I was waiting here, according to orders, when a man came running up the bill, like Satan a-horseback. I called out to him. asking who he was. And he answered by shooting me, which was all the answer he gave me, the ill-mannered hound! And the next thing I knew, I didn't knew nothing! I felt myself tumbling, and I felt in a heap on the ground. And the omadhaun has run away with my horse—"

"Was he a tall, big man with a long black beard?" eagerly demanded Lame Bill. "I'm thinking he was taller and bigger nor

a steeple," said Wall, rubbing his head. "But his beard was not long..." " He's trimmed it then !" interrupt d Bassantyne's enemy. "Which way did he go?" "To ble own dominions, I'm thinking!" said Wall, struggling to his feet. "How could I see with no eyes to my head? And me in a faint awoon, total unconscious, with no wits about me, Is it a madman ye are? All I know is he came and he wint, and he

left with me the contents of his pistol !" lady!"
"If he's innocent, how should be know we were after him?" asked the officer. "If he's graph for a man on such a borse, describing it. I told you the fellow was a perfect desperade. Thus highway robbery and sheeting of a policeman will fix his case. You can take Wall on with you to Wicklow. As for me, I'll track the man I ke a bloodhound. You'd better leave a man to watch my lady of Connor Hall. She may go to her fine

husband !" The officer, alive now to the desperate character of Bassantyne, and sterrly resolved upon his capture, bowed assent to these suggettlone. Well was taken up upon one of the horses of his companions, while Lame Bill, with the bloodthirs tiness of a sleuth-hound, set out to fellow the trail of Bassantyne!

(Te be continued.)

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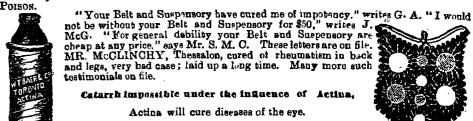


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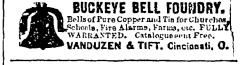
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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Cookery for the Sick.

The great stoure should bestowed in preparing the food latended for an invalid. Ιa robust healts, hunger makes a capital sauce, and one can relish almot anything, even though the said anything he a badly cooked chopers not too daintly fried cutlet, but when pain and sickness wring the bow, esting is only a painful necessity, and unless every. thing taken to the invalid is of the nicest description, he is sure to swallow it. Basef tea, for instance, must be strong and free from grease, and as nicely seasoned as permissible. give a thoroughly good recips for making it. Wash lib. of gravey beef, out it in small pieces and lay it in a basin with a teacupful of cold water, leave it in an hour, then put the meat and water into a jar, a salt one will de, cover it closely and place it in a saucepan of boiling water, and boil gently for two hours; take out the beef and pour the tea into a basin; when quiet cold skim off all fat and season with peper and salt; if required at once the fat may be removed with blitting paper, or by straining the boiling tea through a perfectly clean cloth dipped in coll water and wrong out. If the patient may take a little soil i, mince very finely loz of raw meat, put it in the cup and pour the hot tea on it, or pound a small pice of the fish of a cooked chicken and mix in. A nice savoury oustard can be made by heating up two egges, then mixing in a teacupful of cold beef tea seasoned with peper and salt, butter a small basin, pour in the mixture, and then stram in a saucepan of boiling water for half an hour. It can be eaten not or cold. Soaked biscults is another appetising little dish; put a few thin eval biscults in a basin and pour enough boiling wat it on them to cover; place a plate over and leave them a few minut is till soft then drain of the water, mash them up with a fork, removing all hard pieces, mix with a small lump of outler, a little salt and pepper, turn them on to a very het plate and serve at once.

English and Irish Women.

The Irish ladies have always been celebrated for their beauty. They are taller than those of England. I thought when in Brighton a short time ago, that a greater amount of beauty, considering the number present could not be anywhere met with, provided the ladies were brought accidently together, than what I witnessed, evening after evening, on the pier and parade of that place. I will not say that among the same number of Irish ladies, brought by chance together, you would see a s The claims of the ladies of the one country and theother are, in this respect so nicely balanced, that it would be difficult to say which of the two countries carries off the palm. But this I am sure wil be admitted by every unprejudiced Englishman who has walked on a fine afternoon in August, on the prominade at Kinget in Harbor, that he never, in any part of England saw, in an assemblage of women of the same extent, an equal number of fine figures. There is, too, in the carriage and manner of the better order of Irish ladies generally a marked superiority to the English women. There is comparatively little in Ireland of that cold reserve and distant demeaner which strike foreigners as so unfavorable a characterist's of our English. The Irish ladles have much of the ease, gracefulness and vivacity of the French, without any of their exceptionable qualities. -Impressions of Ireland and the Irish by the author of "Random Recollections."

Around the House.

When you are mending gloves slip a polished pecan nut into the fingers and see how easily you can mend ever it without hurting the shape of the glove. As the surface is highly polished, a nut is very easily managed, and you can have no idea, until you try it, how convenient one is in mend-

A Turkish towel joined in bag fashion and shirred over a dress steel that is arranged to form a circle makes a very pretty bag for soiled collars, etc. The fringe is allowed to hang below the shirring on the outside and the bag is suspended by white ribbons, which may match or centrast with the colors

No insent that crawls, even the blacked bedbug, can live under the application of het alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cookroaches, spiders, bedbugs, and all the myriads of crawling pests which infest our houses during the heated term. The information may save many a boarding house guest nights of sleepless anxicty and

To leave the soup kettle uncovered while the soup is boiling is to sacrifice much of its most delicate flavor and arome, and to lose that peculiar nutritive and digestible property present in dishes cooked with all their steam tightly closed in upon them. Cover the soup ket le steam tight and boil it gently from ene side, if you want good soup.

Letting Babtes Walk Toe Early.

The senseless conduct of many parents encouraging their bables to walk is productive of lasting injury. Long before their soft bones ought to have any strain put upon them, you will see these poer infants encouraged to stand, and even to walk, and by the time they are fourteen or sixteen months eld their little legs have been bentleonsiderably, and the greatest care is needed to Traighten the benes again. Somet mes unsatisfactory operations are required; at other times combreus appliances have to be used, which cause the paor child much trouble,

and represent a very considerable outlay.
Why net have a little patience? All is

a minute, and from one year to eighteen or secondary lines disappear, and a paculiar) conferences and more education. The more twenty months de not allow it to walk much; callesity is developed by friction of the spade corn we grow the more butter, and the mere and when grown up people help it to walk, they ought to stoop very considerably, and not put any strain on its feeble little body. Many a cripple owes its life-long misery to the injudicious encouragement of proud but foolish parents, who could not be induced to wait for nature's good time.—Hall's Journal

Preservation of Beauty.

Many ladies wah their heads with preparations of alkalies, ammonia, borax, and even baking soda, and sometimes washing soda, but these are each and all hurtful to the hair and scalp, for the life and vigor of hair comes from the little fat glands which nourlah the roots, and render it glossy, soft and thick. These alkalies disselve the fat, and soon the lady is distressed to find that her hair is breaking off or fall ng out. Alcohol, whether in form of the various hair tonics, or bay rum, is equally injurious, and to its use in barber shops are the most of the bald heads

When one feels that the head needs a "good shampoo," the yelk of eggs alene should be employed, with plenty of water. The yelk of an egg is almost all oil, and for that resson an emollient, but no alkeli nor soap should be used if it is desired to preserve the hair at its be.t.

Dandruff is a great injury to the hair, and and it has never yet been understood, though some have pretended to have discovered its cause and cure. But this we have not ced and proved, those who wash their heads in ocld water daily never have it. Brushes and combs should be kept very clean, and no one should use those of another. When there is dandruff, clearliness, washing in cold water, and sometimes a little brandy will remove

The use of fine combs, unless when absolet ly necessary, is greatly to be condemned, and it is far better to discard them entirely. Many lad'es find it convenient to wash their heads daily, on account of their bangs, and such depend upon the fine comb for cleans. ing the scalp, with an occasional shampoo. There are more exudations from the acelo than from the clear skin, and the pores need a clearer field, so to speak, than they have with the accumulations which catch to the hairs and mat down tightly until they form little scales, which being of refuse matter turn sour and acrid, and finally contaminate and heat the little fat cells which neurish the hair. These scales accumulate until they keep up a sort of irritation and itching of the scalp, and finger nails poison it, and before one knows it the head is one mass of soaly dandruff, and before long the head is sore in spots and the hair begins falling.

Ladies whose neatness in other respects is proverbial, will not wash their hair dailybecause—because—well, they can give no rea son, only that they were taught that it was not at all necessary. And when the scalp is not kept cool and free of dandruff, and the secreations which cause it, the hair often loses its coloring matter. The heat in the cells destroys it, and young persons turn gray who ought not wear that token of age for

many years yet. The writer of this is forty-three, and has not one gray hair yet, and thinks, with some reason, that the regular washing of her head in cold water every morning since she was a child, is the cause, and her hair is soft and silky, and quits abundant for that age. Her brothers and relatives younger than herself are bald and gray, because they "don't think are bald and gray, occurred cold water good for the scalp."

EMMA VILO.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Potate paint is a novelty which is said to adhere well to wood and plaster and to be very cheap. To make it boil one pound of peeled potatoes; mash, dilute with water and pass through a sleve; then fadd two pounds of spanish white in four pounds of water. Different colors can be had by the use of ordinary mineral powders.

French meteorologists, it appears, have just discovered that the E ifel tower will prove far more valuable to them for observation than was at first imagined. Indeed, it is said that it possesses most of the advantages of an observat ry built upon a mountain. In confirmation of this, it is stated that, recently, while a severe frost prevailed in the city, a strong, warm breeze was blowing at the summit of the tower, and it was three days before this temperature reached the ground.

The liquefaction of carbonic acid gas on a large scale was first undertaken in Hanover about twenty years ago. The manufacture is now becoming of consideable importance, the chief uses of the novel preduct being in brewing and by Krupp for compressing molten steel in moulds to insure solid casting. The gas is liquefied by a pressure of about 36 atmospheres, the temperature being at the freezing point of wet ir. One firm in Berlin sells daily 200 flags—each of about 17½ pounds -of the liquefied gas, and Vienna preduces 1,000 pounds each twenty-four hours.

The snail is blessed with very great powers of vitality. A case is recorded of an Egyptian desert snall which came to life upon being immersed in warm water after it had passed four years glued to a card in the British Museum. Some specimens in the cellection of a naturalist revived after they had least a foot apart, and sufficient cultivation apparently been dead for fifteen yeas, and analla frozen for weeks together in selid blocks of ice have recovered on being thawed | furnish all that will be needed for ordinary out. The aggs of this creature are as hard to destroy as himself. They seem perfectly indifferent to freezing, and have been known to prove productive after having been shriveled up in an even to the semblance of grains of sand.

A remarkable surgical eperation has been performed in New York. A gentleman met with an accident which led to a less of speech The physician who performed the operation decided that the blow received upon the head had probably caused a pressure upon what is technically known as the "speech centre" of the brain, and, removing a small place of the skull over that part of the brain, he found what he expected. He removed the clot of blood, replaced the section of skull successfully, and the patient has already begun to regain his power of speech, though four menths had elapsed since the accident occurred. The operation suggests the wonderful growth of knowledge in the medical profession during the past ten years. The study of the "topography of the brain" has led to many discoveries which will preduce make against them to save that it is hard, remarkable result: in many cases which a few years age would have been considered hopeless.

DETECTIVE SCIENCE.

Photography is being applid to the identifloation of bodies in a curious manner by the Paris police. A knowledge of the occupation of a murdered person is often of importance, and as the head is the part usually most affected by one's work, M. Bertillion has taken a large series of photographs, each one showing the hands of a workman on a large scale good time the tiny creature will learn to and his figure at work on a small scale. The will then learn very and rapidly appreciate the At hisen, Vestibule trains, dinner, sleeping walk, and will walk well and safely, without condition of the hands and the parts that

handle, the hands of tin-plate workers are covered with little cracks produced by acid; the hands of lace makers are smooth, but the back have blisters and the front of the shoulder callouities from the straps of the loom; and the thumb and first joints of the index of metal workers show large blisters, while the left hand has scars made by sharp fragments of metal.

CAR CUTLER,

The present scandard car coupler is described as a huge from hand, whose fingers can be opened from the side of the car and closed by the impact of another car. This is the safety drawhead the railroad employes are asking fer, and this is what many railroads are putling on their new cars. Let us hope that the change will put a stop to the alaught. er of brakemen.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT TABLE.

Pyrotechinic effects in table decorations are rampant. Electric wires connecting with tiny lamps, are run through the atems to talips, white illies, and jongula; a bunch of them planted in an epergne gives the red, yellow, green and brown fruit the glow of enchantment, and when the white bright light streams from a placque of nut; the sensation is rather more wired than postic.

A NEW INVENTION FOR DOCTORS.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Berlin on Feb. 27. Dr. Jamczewski showed an important invention called the pneumatoscope, which permits an exact differential diagnosis of all affections of the lungs. The instrument has two auditor tubes con-nected, and with an earpiece for the physician. The inner tube has a swinging membrance, which when placed in the patient's month, registers the different irregularities of sound caused by disease of the lungs and the bronchial tubes.

MERCURY AND THE MOON.

Soniaparelli has just published an elaborate and interesting paper upon the plant Mer-cury, in which he brings out the remarkable and unexpected result that this planet in its axial rotation imitates the moon, keeping the same face always towards the sun, and hav-fng its "day" equal to the period of its or-bital revolution (about eighty-eight terrestrial day). While there may be some hesitation in accepting this conclusion as fully established, It is unquestionably made extremely probable by the numerous observations upen which Schlaparelli bases it.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Pracaical Notes.

Do not use seed from corn grown near some other variety, as the grain may not be uniform. Certain varieties of grains and vegetables "mix" when grown a short distance from each other.

It is a waste of cash product to feed a calf with milk after its rennet stomach changes so as to call for selid food, and it is a mistake to so feed it after it is ten days old. Warm skimmed milk and a little oat meal are considered much better.

It is claimed that land plaster is a special fertilizer for cabbages. If this is true there is no reason for neglecting suhe a crop, for plaster is as cheap as lime. Plaster is excellent for clover and grasses, and its use has always been beneficial compared with its cost.

Few farmers think of giving their swine green food, and still loss realize how much the awine will consume.

Country slaughtered and cured pork ought to be at a premium. It ought to be the rule that farmers slaughter only wholesome hogs, fed on clean food and kept in clean pane. If this were the rule, farm-slaughtered pork would rule away above that of the slaughterhouse.

THE HERE BED.

A supply of herbs, such as can be used to good advantage in seasoning and also in sickness, should be found in every farmer's garden. In planting the garden at the start one end or one side should be set apart for these, as a number of them once started will furnish a supply for a long time, and for this reason they should be planted where they will not have to be disturbed in preparing the soil, planting or cultivating the other crops.

Horseradish, once a start is secured, will furnish a supply for a lifetime without replanting. The leaves are good to use with salads and for medical purposes, while the reots are good as a conpilment and to use as a medicine in some cases.

Sage can be grown from seed. The sell should be well prepared in a good tilth, and the seed sowed evenly in the rows. After the tlants make a good start to grow they should be thinned out, so as to stand at least twelve inches apart. The leaves and new growth of stems are the principal parts used. They should be picked off and dried thoroughly in an oven, and then be stored where they will keep dry. It is one of the best things that can be used for seasoning, while a tea made of it is valuable in a number of complaints.

Saffron is valuable for small children; the flowers, gathered when they are in full bloom, are the principal part used. They adould be thoroughly dried before storing away. The seed should be sown in drills at be given to keep down the weeds and have the soil in a good tilth. A shert row will purposes. Another good plant that should be found in every garden is summer savory, Like sage, it is good for seasoning with quite a number of dishes, end it is used to some extent medicinally. Plant winter savory and let the plants mature seed, and a supply can be kept up with very little trouble.

Carawas, dill and fennel are eften raised and used for seasoning and garnishing Catnip, horehound and pennyroyal can also be grown, but in many places they grow wild in such quantities that usually it is not considered necessary to grow them. While it is not best to attempt to grow all the different kinds of herbs, yet a sufficient variety should be grown for use as needed.—Rural World. CARROTS AS FOOD FOR COWS.

The carrot is an excellent root for all kinds of stock, cows included. In substanti-Hoard's Dairyman remarks: "The idea that flight lies in the arching of its wings, which carrets will dry off cows we take no stock in. We have helped to raise and feed thousand of bushels of them, and have not a criticism to back aching work to raise and feed them, from the first hosing to the last lugging of

valuable for those who have no silo, and must fead dry forage in winter." POINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

A successful New York dairyman claims that no farmer ought to keep a cow that does not make a pound of butter per day while giving milk. To lessen the work in the house in making butter do it yeurself. You benefits of the modern appliances connected

butter the more corn. Cows should be raised and kept in an atmosphere of kindness. Animal heat always represents food, and it is plain we can save food with less exposure. Always have a warm stable in the winter with a temperature of 50 to 60 dega,

SEED HOTATOES.

Perhaps there never will be a concensus of opinion as to the best mode of preparing putatoes for seed. There are some concluslone, however, that have been arrived at trat may be considered final. Among these we may mention the advisability of rejecting potation for seed that are very small, and the extravagance of planting whole those that are unusually large. It has likewise been demonetrated that potato sets just freshly.cut are less safe to plant than others cut some days previous to planting, and in which a tough skin has formed over the wound. It may be that, all things considered, potatoes about the size of a hen's egg serve best for planting. They do not of necessity require to be out. The month of March is a good time for sorting the different varieties to be planted. Nut one hour should be spent after the land will do to work in doing what could have been done quite as well at an early period. The potatoes then for spring planting may all be selected for this purpose in the winter. If not to be cut they will be ready to shovel into bags when the time for planting arrives, and if they are to be cut they will be all sorted out so that this may be done with the least possible delay. PRUNING GOOSBERRY BUSHES.

Cut out all the dead or weak wood, and shorten in one half all the new wood. Clean the grass away from the roots and keep it away, and manure heavily. If you follow this plan every year, your old bushes will ap-

pear young and thrifty again. TIME TO PRUNE TREE.

Though various opinions in respect to this question have been held by fruit growers, yet the consensus is now in favor of early spring pruning. It is particularly advisable to prune early in the spring, a pruning is called for by low vitality of the tree. To remove a small limb that is likely to intercross with others at any season that it is noticed is good practice, but it is not considered so by the majority to do the usual annual pruning at any other time than when the tree is dormant. Pruning in the spring, before the buds bursts into life, carries with 1; the least possible danger of lowering the vitality of the tree. The many benefits that following pruning-increased robustness of the the tree, greater yield of better fruit, etc., are best secured by intelligent pruning just before the tree shows signs of life by the bursting of the buds.

FARMERS, ENJOY YOUR ADVANTAGES. It is scarcity or want of an art cle that makes it a delicacy or enhances its value. We should prize and enjoy mere fully the opportunities and privileges that are within our reach, and not be repining and complaining because we cannot have imaginary blessings that would in reality be inferior to those we possess. By improving all the chances for enjoyment with which we are surrounded, lite on the farm is more independent and more satisfactory than any other. Besides all the fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, cream and

butter, you can have healthy eggs, spring PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. chickens, young ducks—verily, food for the A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Rank. gods !-- can you name any articles of food CARL KOHN, Pres. Enion National Bank. that an epicore prizes more highly, and at so small cost to you? You have but one life to live; why not make that life as pleasant as possible. Have a greater variety on your table, eat less pork and more pouliry, use less lard and more butter, and you wil be healthier and happier. Ramember, you on a farm can have all these luxuries at first cost, and in all their original purity and

MILK THAT IS NOT PURE.

The vendor who puts water in his milk generally does so under the impression that he water noured in incorporates itself with the milk, and cannot be detected except upon chemical analysis. This shows gross ignorance. The milk will hold only its own fluid; all fereign fluid will be precipitated if the mixture is allowed to stand for a couple of days.

Any housewife may spot a dishonest milkman with very little trouble. Let her take a long slender bottle, cleanse it thoroughly, and let it dry out. If, then, it is filled with milk and allowed to stand in a cool-not cold-place for 48 hours, all the foreign fluid will be precipitated-that is, it will settle to the bottom of the bottle. The sourcd milk will then fill the middle of the bottle and the

fatty substance will be floating on top. Sometimes the top will be a layer of cream, then will come a layer of albumen, another of artificial device to make the milk look rich, then will come the soured milk and at the bottom will be foreign water. The whole scheme of deception can be read by a glance at the bottle after one has had a single lesson in the rudiments of milk inspection. This sort of work is not scientifically satisfactory, but it will always develop the fundamental fact-whether or not the milk is normal.

Cause and Cure of Nausea.

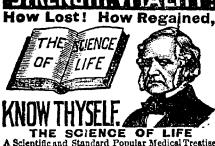
Professor Stewart, after telling us that the seat of nausea is not in the stomach, but in the brain, informs us that relief from this distressing sensation may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain. He has tested this often and thoroughly in the case of sick headache, bilious, colio cholera morbus and other ills in which the nausea I: a distressing symptom, without a single failure, and once relieved nausea resulting from cancer of the stomach by the application of ice to the back of the neck and occiptal bone. The ice is to be broken and the bits placed between the folds of a towel. Relief may be obtained by holding the head over a sink or tub, and pouring a small stream of water on the back of the neck. This is worth remembering as a Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. relief for sick headache, to which so many women are aubject.

In a book on "the flight of the bird as the basis of the art of flying," a German author, Herr Octo Luienthai, describes the results of 23 years of experimenting by himself and brother en the form of wings best adapted for carrying heavy bedies. He concludes—as ation of the above as high an authority as have others—that the real secret of a bird's recounts for the small expenditure of strength, and he believes that close imitation of the birds is the only method of solving the problem of human flight. The artificial wings of the investigators have been made so effective as to raise half the weight of the operator, them, sliced, to the cattle. It does the animals the apparatus, worked by feet levers, being good to eat them, too. They are especially made to rise with a person weighing 160 made to rise with a person weighing I60 pounds when a counter-weight of 80 pounds is helping to lift by means of suitable pul-

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YOUR BUSINESS.

Sample copies of the paper on application,

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CLEARY-LAMBE-February 17, at Mount Saint Joseph, Rocciee, James, only son of Michael Cleary, Fince, Borris kane, to Margret,

Cleary, Finoe, Borris kane, to Margret, youngued daughter of the late Patrick Lambe, Borris kane, county Tipp-rary.

Daty-batth-February 17, at the Roman Casholic Church, Boyerstown, county Meath, John Daly, Oldrown, Navan, son of the late Patrick Daly, Harristown, to Julia M. eldest daughter of Patrick Smith, Curraghtown, Navan, county Meash.

Navan, county Meash.

Dwygr-Meade-Atabe Roman Catholic church
Duleek, c.u.ity Meath Nicholis, third son of
Mr. Joseph Dwyer, Rathdrins, to Anne,
third daughter of Mr. Caristopher Meade,
Duleek

third daughter of Mr. Caristopher Meade, Duleck.

Lynder, Edity—February 15, at the parish church, Ennistymon, Dr. M. A. Lynden, of Galway, son of Martin Lynden, to Joanna, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Timothy Kelly, merchant Ennistymon.

MULLEN—EVANS—February 16, at St. James's Roman Catholic church, Marsh lane, Bootle, by the Very Rev. Dean Reilly, P.P., Martin Mullen, to Bridget Evans, both of Bootle.

OWENS—CULLEN—February 17, at the Roman Catholic church, Kilamoate, county Wicklew, Patrick Owens, Tinoran, county Kildare, to

Patrick Owens, Tinoran, county Kildare, to Julia, second youngest daughter of Matthew Culten, Kilcarney, county Wicklow.

DIED

BRADLEY-Feb 26, at his residence, 71 Dame st., Dublin, after a long illness, Thomas Bradley, nged 47 years Benson-Feb. 26, after a short illness, at Adare,

co. Limerick, Thomas Francis Benson, aged 52 years. Collins-Feb. 28, at her son's residence, Merrion, Mrs Alice Collins, late of 115 Leeson st., Dublin.
Canill—Feb 28, at his residence, 5 Weaver's

CAHILL—Feb 28, at his residence, 5 Weaver 8 square, Dublin, John Cahill, aged 50 years, after a brief illness.

Donnelly—February 24, at the Hospice, Harolds cross, Dublin, after a tedious illness, Anne Denrelly, formerly of 43 Bolton

street.
Dunne-Feb. 26, at 140 Townsend et,, Dublin, James Christopher, child of Mathew and Mary Dunne, aged 2 years.

Davy-February 23, at Dolphin avenue, South Circular road, Dublin, Catherine, wife of Bernard Davy, late of Dillough, county Down, DOWN.

DONOHOE.—February 25, at his residence, Newtown, Ferns, county Wexford, Moses Donohoe, in the 91st year of his age.

FITZPATRICK—February 21, at 7 Farm road, Transmere Birkenhead, England, Ann, wife

Transmere Birkennead, England, And, who of Owen Fitzpatrick, and mother of the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, O. M. I.

FLYNN—Februray 24, at his residence, 15 West road, Dublin, Mathew Flynn.

FLANIGAN—Februray 24, at his residence, Balfaddock, Termonfeckin, cc. Louth, Mr. Elanigan

Flangan.
FLUKER-February 22, at her residence, King street Dropeda, Anne, wife of Wrv. Fluker.
Gilligan—Ab 34 Ushor's quay, Dublin, Mrs.
Mary Anne Gilligan, mother of the late Rev.

John Gilligan, O.M.I. Hraly-At his residence, Mak's lane, Dublin, James Healy, in the 68th year of his age. HALPIN-February 23, at his residence, North Strand, Drogbeda Laurence Halpin.

HANLON—February 21, at his residence, Kill,
James, the beloved husbaud of Teresa

Hanlon. HOPKINS-February 22, at his residence, Granny Lodge, Ballinameen, Boyle, Rev. Andrew Herkins, C.C., aged 45 years.

JENNINGS—February 26 at 38 Henry street, Dublin, Maria, wife of Montifort Jennings.

KNAGGS—February 26, at Donnybrook road, Dublin, James, eldest son of James Drought

Knagge, aged 2 years. Knagge, Feb. 21, at 33 Albert road, Kings-

town, co. Dublin, Mary Charlotte, wife of L. Knapton,
McCarthy—February 24, at Kenmare, Geoffrey McCarthy, M.D., aged 80 years, nephew to the late Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishep of

Kerry.
MAHER-Feb. 26, at Borris, co. Carlow, Thomas Francis, son of the lase Muhael Maher, aged 22 year. MAGUINE-February 26, at his residence Mon-

eask, co. Cavan, James Magnire, prother of the Rev. Dr. Magnire, Manorhamilton, aged 81 years. Molloy-February 25, at her residence,92 Amiens st., Dublin, Eilen, wife of the late Jeseph

Molloy, victualler, formerly of 35 Amiens MURPHY-February 26, at Carlow, Julia, relice of the late Murtha Murphy, aged 100 veara.

MARR-Feb. 24, at his brother's residence, 104 Upper Dorse st., Dublin, William Maher, aged 30 years. NEVILLE-Feb. 24, at his residence, Ballinaboola. New Ross, co. Wexford, Richard Neville aged

nged 68 years. Printfathen-February 25, at his residence, Athllomon, Thurles, county Tipperary, Thomas Colton Pennefather, Solicitor aged 65 years. Quigley February 25, at the Hospice for

the Dying Harolds cross, Dublin, Patrick Joseph, only son of Hugh Quigley, Delgany. Rowan - February 24, at the residence of her sister, 84 Meath street, Dublin, Miss Toresa Rowan, aged 54 years. Rigo-February 25, of bronchitis, Mrs. Eliza-beth Rigg, late of 4 Tivoli terrace, Harolds

cross, Dublin. SWAINE-February 21, at 5 Foster terrace Royal Canal, Broadstone, Dublin, Catherine Swaine, aged 36 years. Simcocks-February 24, at her residence, New

quay, Dr. gheda, Henrietta Charlotte, wife of Thomas H. Simcocks, F.R.C.V.S. TREAY-February 24, at his residence, 37 Hardwicke street, Dublin, Mr. John Treacy after a few Cays illness.
WILDMAN-At her residence, 169 Great Brunswick st., Dublin, Sarah Wildman sged 78

veare.

An Offer of Unrestricted Reci-

Wilson-February 24, at 39 Munster street, Dublin, Mary Elizabeth Wilson, Telegraph

Department, G. P. O., aged 23 years.

Washington, March 20.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to day by unanimoue vote instructed its chairman, Mr. Hitt, to report to the House the following joint re--: aoitalou

That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as would result in the complete removal of all duties on trade between Canada and the United States he shall appoint three commissiones to meet those who may be disignated to represent the Government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States and to ascertain upon what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the countries can be best secured, and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

The Modus Vivendi Condemned.

Sr. John's, Nfld., March 10.-A large mass meeting of citizens of the capital and adjacent country was held here last night. The speakers protested in indignant terms against the modus vivendi with France. Resolutions embodying the views of the meeting were passed. The indications are that the whole country will soon be in a blaze.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline a Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottie free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phil Pa.

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL

Introduced by Mr. Balfour in the Imperial Parlament-its Provisions explained -Parmeil's Opposition to the Measure and Why.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr. Billour, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for the purchase of land in Ireland and for the improvement of the poorer and more congested districts. The bill also provides for the establishment of an Irish land department. Mr. Balfour said he believed every party agreed as to the necessity for increasing the number of occupying owners in Ireland. There were now five bodies for the valuation and sale of land. The bill proposed to consolidate these into one body. Regarding the question "Ought the land purchase bill be ocmpulsory?" the Government answered "No; compulsion should be used most epsingly (Ironical Irish cheers) but when justified by necessity it should be applied." (Ministerial obeers.)

AN ENGRHOUS TRANSACTION.

The Government taw no possibility of proposing at one go such an enormous transaction as the compulsory transfer of the whole land of Ireland from the existing owners to the existing occupiers. (Hear, hear.) Cught they to throw any risk upon the British taxpayers? The Govern ment again answered, no, such a course was practice ly impossible, since British credit under perfectly secure conditions must be used (Par nellite laughter.) In dealing with advances to tenants to enable them to purchase the Govern-ment had decided against advancing more than a twenty years' rental, meaning the rent from which had been doducted the local rates which are now paid by the landlord but which after the purchase must be paid by the tenant. HOW THE THING WILL WORK.

Mr. Bilfour instanced a holding, the grass rent of which is £107 and the net rent £100 yearly, upon which one year is due. The bill, he said, encouraged this tenant and landlord to bargain as to the price of the holding, and if they failed to agree refer the question of the price to the land department. When the bargain is struck the department may issue a vesting order making the tenant the owner of the holding, all arrears of rents to landlards being wiped out and the tenant put in possession free of obligation, except the payment of 4 per cent, yearly upon the money advanced, but during the first five years the bill required the tenant to pay 80 per cent, of the net annual rent.

Mr Bufour defended the scheme as without conceivable risk. The act would establish a fund from which future purchases of tenants might be made.

ENANTS' INSUBANCE FUND.

In the case supposed this would amount to £80, of which the Government proposed to repain £12 as the tenants' insurance fund to meet seasons of special distress. The bill contained the provisions of the Ashbourne act improved and, in additios, required security for purchases. They might take as security local or general taxation or the fund contributed to Ireland from the Imp* ial exchequer He proposed to take as security the contributions of the British exchequer to local Irish purposes and to make the local country authorities responsible for default. The bill would thus establish a guarantee fund, the capitalized value of which at 4 per cent. would be £33,000,000.

OTHER PURPOSES OF THE BILL

Mr. Balfour showed that there was no danger of the guarantee fund being affected except in the unlikely event of a calamitous famine. He next explained that it was designed to use one fourth per cent as a local fund for the erection of laborers' dwellings. The tennuts four proents extended over 49 years. Where a congested area covered twenty five per cent. of any county is would be constituted a separate county for the purposes of the act. A board consisting of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, a delegate from the land department and a dele gate from the fishery board, who would be the official members, and five others, would be selected to control congested districts. A grant of a million and a half from the Irish church surplus would be devoted to relieving congestion, assisting the development of of the fisheries and otherwise fostering industries and m eliorating the condition of

PARNELL CTITICIZES THE BILL.

DUBLIN, March 25 .- The Freeman's Journal prints the report of an interview with Mr. Parnell on the subject of the Land Purchase Parnell on the subject of the Land Purchase bill. He said the bill was absurd and objectionable. The liability which the English taxpayer will not incur it is cooly proceed to transfer to the Irish taxpayer; that the object of the Government is to inflate the value of Irish land to an inordinate extent. A fatal defect of the measure is that it professes to give no local control over its administration.

Mr. Glads one said the reheme was certainly approximately and thanks were due to Mr.

every camplinated and thanks were due to Mr. Balfour for the obvious pains he had taken in its preparation. It was premature to discuss the involved proposals of the bill, which required close scrutiny. The bill passed its first read-

LONDON, March 22—In accordance with the programme outlined by ford Salisbury at the Carlton Club meeting on Thursday, Mr. Balfour will, on Monday, introduce in the House of Commons the Government's Irish Land Purchase bill, on which occasion he will deliver an exhaustive eneach presenting the advantages. exhaustive speech, presenting the advantages, from a Tory point of view, which are to be secured to everybody concerned. The bill retains the permissive features for which the Government has all along contended, and may be said to virtually deprive the tenants of any volition in the matter of land purchases, if the land owners shall so will it, though the ambiguous linguage of the bill appears to favor the purchaser. A prolonged debate on the measure is inevitable and many exciting accres in its sourse may be looked for.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST IN IRELAND.

Mr. Tardivel's First Letter From Queens town to Cork-Blarney Castle, Etc., Etc.

CORK, September 17 .- In compliance with your request and my promise, I undertake, though with no little diffidence, to lay before the public my mir saion upon Ireland and the Irish question during this my first visit to the Irish question during this my first visit to the Emerald Isle. I am very well aware that the aforesaid impressions have, in themselves, but very little importance, and can throw no new light whatever on one of the greatest social problems of modern times. I was induced to pen these burned and unstudied lines by the thought that perchance they might, if not instruct, at least awaken a certain legitimate curiosity in the minds of your readers. It is the first time, if I mistake not, that a French Canadian journalist visits Ireland with the intention of writing somewhat at length, in his tention of writing somewhat at length, in his own paper and language, upon a surject of allabsorbing interest to the sons of Erin, the present state of the Irish question. What such a journalist may think and say upon the matter can have, for you and yours, no other merit than that of nevelty; but it might possibly have that one merit. That is my excuse for meriting

I first set foot on Ireland yesterday, the third Sunday of September, the feast of the Seven Dolors of Our Blessed Lady. I was forcibly struck by this coincidence when, after the halfpast seven o'clock Low Mass, at the Queens-town Oathedral, the celebrant, in a short, pithy instruction, made a touching allusion to the sufferings of the Irish people—sufferings which he begg d of his bearers to render meritorious and worthy in the sight of God, by uniting them with the sufferings of Our Divine Lord and of



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posed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE,

that I wishe to send off by the out going steamer. I did however, take a stroll through the busy little town—busy even on Sunday, on account of the arriving and sailing of the mail seemers—and the quite and pretsy surroundings From the hill a tine view is obtained of the beautiful and spacious land-locked harbor full of ships, among which dark the fast running and galiy-decked steamboate, carrying their loads of pleasure seekers from Cork.

AN EMERALD ISLE INDEED.

The ride from Queenstown up to Cork, along the banks of the Lee, is delightfully refreshing.

Even at this season of the year the fields and
the woods are wonderfully green. What must
they be in leafy June! Truly this is the Emerald Isle!

Cork is a fine old city, as no doubt many of your readers know from personal observation. Lapent several hours visiting the Catholic

As we drove pass the prison, my cicerone, typical old Irish patriot, said to me in richest brogue: "Sir, there's been many a good man put behind these walls." And in truth many have been imprisoned there for no infraction of natural or common law, but for merely transgressing the mandates of a tyrannical Government. At the present moment, as you are no doubt aware, Father Kennedy is undergoing in the prison of Cork a four moths' sentence, for baving taken some part in a proclaimed meet

I also visited St. Joseph's Cemetery, just out. side the city—a praceful, well-kept spot. What most struck me was the complete absence of ostentatious monuments which are so painfully conspicuous in some of our American burying grounds. Naught but modest crosses and tombstones can be seen here, with nothing pagan about them. In the centre of the cemetry stands a simple cross to mark the last resting place of Father Matthew, the great apostle of temper-ance in Ireland. It is a spot held in deep vene-ration by the people, for I saw several praying there most fervently. A fine statue of Father Matthew stands in the middle of one of the principal streets in Oork; on the padestal, together with the date of his birth and death—1790 1856—we read the following inscription: "A Tribute From a Grateful Peo-

The far renowned castle of Blarney is situated about five miles from Cork, not far stement a course I went to see the old rum, and I gazed at the magic atone; but valuing my precious nack more than eloquence, even I rish eloquence, I did not attempt to kive it. The castle is still in a pretty first the course of the cours attempt to kees it. The castle is still in a pretty fair state of preservation, and towers 150 feet above the surrounding plain through which flows the river Martin, a tributary of the Lee. From the top of the main tower, which is reached by a winding stairway of 180 steps, one obtains a very fire view of this pic-uresque part of Ireland. The old ivy covered battlements are inhabited by a great number of jackdaws, which set up, as you approach, a hoarse and rasping clamor. The dungeon cells are still to be seen; horrid, dark and forbidding. It makes you shudder to think that hu ding. It makes you shudder to think that hu man beings were ever imprisoned there, often, no doubt, to die.

J. P. TARDIVEL Editor of Le Verite.

THE ODIOUS MODUS VIVENDI. Indignation Meetings Being Held in New toundiand.

ST. JOHN, Nfl., March 22.—The excitement throughout the island concerning the modus vivendi is unabated. Indignation meetings are be ng held everywhere to condemn the agree

Sir James Fergusson, in the Commons to day, said that the present Newfoundland Govern ment had sanctioned the modus vivends before its terms were concluded. The statement produced a sensation and startled the prople here. The Government, of course, deny its

WHY NEWFOUNDLAND OBJECTS. HALIFAX, March 23.—The St. John's Nild.

Herald has a fierce article on the arrangement between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries. It

Bays:

"What are your objections to the modus
vivendi?" That is the question the British people may ask of as when we appeal to their as mpathies against it. It is wise to prepare the answer. We object to the modus vivendi because it was concluded withoutour knowledge and consent—for we most earnestly contend that our rights should not be morteged without our approval first given. The modus vivinds was commenced, carried on and conducted without our knowledge, without our approval. We have been treated like cattle, auctioned off to the French at a low price, as if we were not wor h our keep. It is safe to say that what has been done to this colony would not be attempted with any other self governed British dep-nd-n-cy, and if attempted would cause a revolution. We were promised in 1867—by the famous Labonobe despatch - that nothing should be done to prejudice our rights without our consent, and up to date that promise has been faithfully kept. The 1885 arrangement with France was submitted to us and rejected. Assent to the Bait act was refused in 1886, but conceded in 1887. The modus vivendi with the Americans was submitted for our approval in 1886 and accepted. 1885 and accepted.

THE CAUSE HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

No precedent exists for the outregeous disrespect shown to us in this latest affair and the cause is hard to understand, except it be that some person in authority here undertunk in advance to secure for the arrangement the in advance to secure for the arrangement the slavish approval of the legislature as now formed. Of that more anon. We object to the modus vivendi because of its own outrageous terms, in themselves the best evidence of the gross ignorance of British diplomatists and the remarkable shrewdness of the French.

The initial objection is that the mere fact of the convergement casts a doubt on our

making any arrangement casts a doubt on our exclusive right to all the lobsters on the socalled French shore, as to which no doubt in reality exists in the minds of British lawyers and British statesmen. The admission of such a doubt, however, will weaken our argument

A TEBRITORAL RIGHT CEDED.

The second objection is, that a territorial right is ceded to the French—temporary is may be, but nevertheless very real, and possibly permanent. The treaties declare that the French shall only be allowed to erect 'temporary "Hu's necessary and used for the drying of fish," but the four French lobster factories already

tained on our cosets under the terms of the treation.
The third objection is that a dual naval con-

trol is set up over our coasts, our factories and our people. They are to be controlled by whom? Not by the Government and officials of this colony, but by a Erench and a British officer

NOTHING IN THEIRS.

We talk of the west coast as ours, and point to our customs officers, our magistrates and our representatives in the Legislature for proof. But is it ours? The fish is not ours, the salmon is not ours, the lobsters are not ours, the factories are not ours, the laborers in them are not to the laborers in the laborers. ours-not ours to control, that is, for they are all hereafter to be dealt with by naval officers, and over them a Frenchman is to have a power the Government of this colony and all its

officials dare not exercise.

The fourth objection is that the terms are intentionally framed so as to induce their own continuation and to make permanent that which professes to be only temporary.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

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

[M26, A9,16, M7,14]

A Tripartite Conference Proposed. VIENNA, March 24 -- It is reported here that Count Kalnoky, the Imperial prime minister, has suggested that a conference be held between the Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbers as the only means of allying the anxiety prevailing in Austria and Italy in regard to the situation arising from Prince Bismarck's resignation. It is hoped Emperor William will agree to attend and a conference and that he will bring with him General Von Caprivi, the new chancellor. Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, would also be present at the conference in case Chancellor Von Caprivi at tended. The Austrian Government considers that Emperor William's declination to attend such a conference would cause trouble and un-easiness throughout Europe. E-pscially would this be the case in the Balkan states, in regard to which it is reported that the Government of Russia and Germany are tending to agreement at the expense of Bulgaria.

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or Severe Cold Or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the
advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another
thing which commends it is the
stimulating properties of the Hypophosphics which it contains,
You will find it for sale at your
Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be
sure you get the genuine." SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



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my sinews were that agitated that I could not rest at all, my head, hands and feet were continually on the move. I felt pains in all my body, the whites began their irruption and gave origin to all the characteristic symptoms of con-sumption and heart disease. Then, seeing that the doctors done me no good, my mother went to see Mme Desmarais-Lacroix, and at the first word she told them about the state I was in, they explained to her the cause of my disease. The gave my mother a great confidence that they would cure me. She resolved to make me abide by their, treatment. The third day I felt that I was improving, and at the end of seven weeks I was completely cured.

weeks I was completely circo.

Since then my health has been improving all the time, and will always be grateful to those people, who merit to the highest point the confidence of all those that suffer, and I say so with knowledge of cause.

MISS F. GERVAIS. No. 102 St. Ferdinand street. Montreal, 15th May, 1884. MM. LACROIX FILE,

Successor to Mome. Desmarais, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth

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I only spent a few hours at Queenstown, established are much more permanent structures appears in a different form. We remove it commons of which time I was busy writing letters than those described, and could not be main pletely with our medicines.

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal proparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives,

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a perfect cure.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 3,870 bols, against 3,859 bbls the week previous. The market has shown no improvement during the week, sales of strong bakers' having been the week, sales or strong pakers having been made at \$4,80 to \$4.90, business being reported at both figures. Straight rollers are moving off very quietly at \$4.35 to \$4.40 and 90 per cents are quoted at \$4.45 to \$4.50. The quotation we gave for American straight rollers last week, namely \$4 30 here, should have read \$4 30 de-livered at St. John's, Nild. Here American straight rollers can be laid down in bond at \$3.85 to \$3.90. The country trade is very duli and low grades continue to go begging in this market. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that a duty of 25c per bbl will be

no better off.

Patent winter, \$4.75 to \$5.20; Patent spring, \$4.90 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Ontario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Untario bags—fine, \$1.40 to \$1.60. no better off.

MILL FEED—Bran is very scarce, and great difficulty is experienced in getting supplies. Sales have been made at \$15.50 up to \$16 and even \$16 50. Shorts are also scarce and higher at \$18. Moullie is quiet at \$18 to \$22 per ton, and even lower prices have been obtained according to quality.

CERTIFICATE.

Gladly I permit Mme Deamaris-Lacrox to announce for the good of the public the testimony of my cure. Since several years I was languishing under the eff cts of a blood debility that was always on the increase. I was completely discouraged, seeing that the doctors had given up all hopes of curing me. My blood debility and weakness had brought on St. Vitus Dance, my sinews were that agitated that I could not conting to quality.

Wheat.—Receipts during the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week previous. Sales of No 1, hard were made in car lots west of Toronto at \$1.05, equal to \$1.07 here, and for a large quantity \$1.05 was refused to-day for delivery west of Toronto. We quote the market here at \$1.05 to \$1.05 to \$1.06 No. 1 hard, and \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No 2. The Chicago market gained 12 for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week previous. Sales of No 1, hard were made in car lots west of Toronto at \$1.05, equal to \$1.07 here, and for a large quantity \$1.05 was refused to delivery west of Toronto. We quote the market here at \$1.05 to \$1.05 to \$1.06 No. 1 hard, and weakness had brought on St. Vitus Dance, market gained 12 for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush. against 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush. against 1,520 bush for the week previous. Sales of No 1, hard were made in car lots west of Toronto at \$1.05 to \$1.05 was refused to delivery west of Toronto. We quote the market here at \$1.05 to \$1.05 no. 1 hard, and \$1.03 to \$1.04 for No 2. The Chicago market gained 12 for the week, previous statement 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week were 1, 650 bush, against 1,520 bush for the week previous statement 1,520 bush against 1,520 bush for the week previous statement 1,520 bush against 1,5

Bogo, May.

UORN—Receipts during the past week were 15,100 bushels against 1.550 bushels the week previous. The market is quiet, at 37c to 39c in bond, and at 46c to 49c duty paid.

Prog.—Receipts during the past week were

Pras.—Receipts during the past week were 38,601 bush, against 21,173 bush the week previous. Prices here are quoted at 660 to 680 per 65 bis, in store, and at 700 to 72c affoat, May Oars.—Receipts during the week were \$2,296 bushels, against 47,115 bushels the week previous The market has been a better demand and sale for several car lots of Untario cats were made to day at 320 ps; 32 lbs. Sales of Lower Canada have been made in car lots at

290 to 30d.

BAHLEY.—Receipts during the week were 32,601 bush, against 5,970 bush for the week previous. Feed barley is 38c to 40c per 50 lbs. Malting barley is quoted at 46c to 50c as to

quality.

RYE - Market nominal at 530 to 50c. BUOKWHEAT .- Most of the low priced back-

wheat have been bought up holders are asking more money. We quite 42a to 46c.

Malr.—Market Quiet. Ontario malt at 75c to 50c per bushel delivered here in small lots.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD. &c.—The receipts of pork during the week were 1.215 bbls. against the plain was frequently by wild horses, but now during the week previous. There has been a good demand for Canada short cut, sales proticular from the storm at once."

of which have transpired at \$14 in 50 bbl lots and at \$14 50 in smaller quantities. A lot of 55 bbls of Western short out clear was made at \$18.25, and we quote round lots \$13 to 13.25 and small lots \$13.59 A good enquiry is also reported for lard and smoked meats at steady

prices.
Causda short cut clear, per bbl, \$14 00 to \$14 5); Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$18 to \$13 5b; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$00 00 to \$13 00; Hams, city cured, per bbl, 10 to to 11½c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb 86 84c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 7½c to 8½; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4½ to 5½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 2,377 pkgs, against 1,052 pkgs for the week previous. The market remains in the same unesatisfactory state as reported for some weeks past, and with some holders it is not so much a matter of price as of making sales. Several lots of Western have been sold at 10c to 12c, but the quality was off Lachute and Eastern Townships medium grades have also been placed at 110 to 12c, whilst the finest fall Townships to be had is selling at 18c to 19c in small quantities. Several lots of new Townships have been received and sold at 18c to 21c as to quality. but holders complain that it mostly mixed with old butter. In cremary, we saw a lot of well kept June and July sold at 14c, and more was offered at the same price. Really fine fall made creamery however will command 23c to 84c in a jobbing way. Stocks here are large of but holders complain that it mostly mixed with

84c in a jobbing way. Stocks here are large of both dairy and creamery, and there appears to be more in 'the country than was believed a short time since. We were shown invoices of inferior grades of dairy at 8c to 9c.

We quote: Creamery, 20c to 23c; do Summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Township, fall, 18c to 20; do Summer, 11c to 14c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 14c; Brockville, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 13c; Western, 10c to 15c; Renfrew, 9c to 13c; Inferior, 8c to 9c. 80 to 92.

CHERSE. - Receipts during the past werk were Cheese.—Receipts during the past week were nil. The market is somewhat quieter in the absence of orders but holders are firm, and in order to buy full values would have to be paid. There is no disposition to force sales, notwithstanding the recent full in demand. The shipments last week from Portland were 3,422 toxes from Montreal and 2,322 boxes on through account, besides 4,074 boxes via New York and Boston, bringing up the total exports from the close of navigation to 228,835, regainst 197,602 boxes for the corresponding period la t year. boxes for the corresponding period last year. Prices here are quoted at I 2 to 11c for finest white and 1(2) to 102 for timest colored In New York the market remains firm at 112 to 112 for fine t. The Liverpool public cause is 54s, with private cables 55s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-The market has been doing a little bett rduring the week, supplies having been scarce, and sales of O-nadian fresh have transpired at 16c to 17. A car of St. Louis eggs is expected to morrow, sales of which have been made to arrive at 15c to 16s. A car of Morrishard held fresh care at all 18c to 18c. burg held fresh eggs were sold at 91 to 10c.

BEANS.— Small lobs \$1.50 to \$1.60. Car lots \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel.

MAPLE SYBUP, &c.—Old Syrup 50c to 75c per

MAPLE STRUP, AC.—Old Syrup Due to Bu per can as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per ib as to quality. New syrup is arriving and selling at 80c to 90c.

HONEY.—Extraoped, 93 to 10½c as to quality.

Comb honey 150 to 160 for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 12c to 14c,

Berswax — Market ready at 25c to 26c per lb.

Hors.—Fine Canadian hops 16c to 17c

Medium to good 10c to 15c and old hops 5c
to 9c. Six bales were sold at 17c. HAY.—Good timothy \$8 on track, but ordinary qualities \$5 to \$7 per ton, and fancy \$10 to \$10.50. Ten care of inferior hay sold at \$4.00

loose in the country.

FRUIT, &c. AHPLES-The market continues firm and good to choice fruit is selling at \$4 to \$6 per boll. Liverpool cables report a depressed market sales being cabled of Canadian truit at poor prices. The stock of apples in this city is down to 1,500 bolls.

Oranges-The market is very firm for Valencias sales having been made at \$4.50 to \$5 per case. Florida oranges are also firmer at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box.

at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Fancy at \$3.75 to \$4.

California Pears - \$4 to \$4.50 per box.

Dates - 50 to 6c per lb. DATES—50 to 6c per 16.
Figs.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes to 10c, and in bage 5c to 6c per 1b.
POTATORS—Sales of Early Ross at 70c to 71c

\$4 STOCKINETTE JACKETS, worth \$6.00
\$4 STOCKINETTE JACKETS, worth \$6.00

11c to 12c, and in bage 5c to 62 per lb.
POTATORS—Sales of Early Rose at 70c to 71c in cars; retail, 75c to 80c. A car of mixed sold TOMATORS—Sales at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 14 lbs.

ONIONA—Bermudas in crates at \$500 and Spanish in cases at \$5.

Canadian, in barrels,

\$3 50 to \$4 00 per brl. DRIED APPLES .- Market steady at 60 per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES-In fair demand at

90 to 120 as to quantity and quality. FISH AND OILS.

Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; One tario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Untario bags—superfine, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

UATMEAL, &c.—Receipts during the week, nil barrels against 120 bbls for the week previous. The market remains quiet, but steady. We quote: Standard in bags at \$1.70 to \$1.85 and granulated at \$1.70 to \$1.85 and granulated at \$3.75 to \$1.90. In bbs granulated at \$3.75 to \$1.90. In bbs granulated \$3.70 to \$1.85 and granulated \$3.70 to \$1.85 and granulated \$3.75 to \$1.90. In bbs granulated \$3.75 to \$1.90. In bags. Pearl barley \$1.80 to \$

Behring Sea Proclamation by U.S. President.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The President has issued the usual timely warning against un-authorized persons killing fur-bearing animals, such as seals, marten, mink and sable in Alaska or Bebring Sea. All persons found violating the law are to be arrested and punished according to law, and all vessels so employed, together with the cargoes, will be seized and forfeited.

In a lecture on the "Prehistoric Archaelogy

of America," before the New York Academy of Anthropology 1 t ly, General Charles W. Darling, of Utica, said that, "one of the most remarkable mounments found is in San Luis Obispo county, Southern California, A great rock rises 150 feet above the plain of Carissa, and in the distance looks sugged and forbidding. On near approach it is seen to have on its eastern side an oponing twentyfive feet broad, which leads into an inner temple or court with level floor 225 feet long and 125 feet broad at its widest part. The ceiling is sixty to 100 feet high. This great natural cathedral is a wonder to geologists. but it is more wonderful to arch milgisti. It was evidently used by prehistorio men as a temple of worship or a capital of government. On the walls are paintings in red, white, and black, doubtiess having a meaning. There are figures representing gelds, suns, forts, spears, men and animals. The colers are apparently as bright as when laid on. The to 50c per bushel delivered here in small lots.

Round quantities are quoted at lower prices, SEEDS.—Canadian timothy continued to be brought in by farmers, and is quoted \$2 to \$2.10, and American at \$1.50 to \$1.75 as to quality. Red clover 7 to 7½ per 1b. Alsike 10c concerning the work and regarded it with and red top 50c to 75c.

When the walls were decorated no one knows. The Indian tribes had no tradition concerning the work and regarded it with superstitions reverence. A part of the land of the plain of Carissa belongs to the Gevernment. The Atlantic and Pacific Raligned. wonder was discovered by Franciscan misment. The Atlantic and Pacific Ralicad land grant touches it. Until recently the tae temple affords shelter for the flocks of

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NEW FRENCH FOULE SERGES NEW FRENCH FOULE SERGES NEW FRENCH FOULE SERGES NEW FRENCH FOULE SERGES

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New Tweed Jackets.

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New Tweed Jackets. **\$**3 80 \$3.80 TWEED JACKETS, WORTH \$4 50 \$3 83 TWEED JACKETS, WORTH \$4 50 \$3.80 TWEED JACKETS, WORTH \$1.50

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\$6.85 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$10 \$6.85 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$10 \$6.85 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$10

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\$7 90 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$12 \$7.90 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$12 \$7.90 EMBROIDERED JACKETS, worth \$12 7.90 EMBRUIDERED 5. JAOKETS of all kinds at 8. CARSLEY.

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