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ΛΟΓ' ΧΧΧΙΥ'----NO. 39.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

The Beatitude of The Righteous Consists of.

Man Can Form No Adequate Idea of the Felicity of the Saints-The Immortality of the Soul-The Declarations of the Scriptures With Respect to the Future Life.

Bermon by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral.]

There is but one being that is absolutely immortal, One alone that is everlating, that has no beginning, that will have no end—and that Being is God. "In the beginning, U Lord," says the Pasimist, "Thou foundest the beauty and the beauty and the beauty and the beauty and the same the same than t earth, and the heavers are the works of Thy hands. They shall perish, but Thon remainest, and all of them shall grow old like a garment : and as a vesture Thou shalt change them, and they shall be changed. But Thou art always the self-same, and Thy years shall not fail." "I am the alpha and omege, the beginning and the end, saith the Lord God, who is, and who was, and who is to come, the

Almighty."

Go back in spirit to the twilight of time.

Contemplate the early dawn of creation before this earth assumed its present form, when all was chaos. Even then God was in the fulness of life, "and the spirit of God moved over the waters."

Look forward through the vista of agos to come, when the heavens and the earth shall have passed away, even then God will live.

He will survive this universal wreck of matter.
Let us now look at man. What a strange contrast is presented by his physical and spiritual natures! What a mysterious compand of corruption and incorruption, of importunity and slower of weakness and stranger. ignominy and glory, of weakness and strength of matter and mind! He has a body that must be rearished twice or thrice a day, else it will grow faint and languid. It is subject to infirmities and slokness and disease, and it must finally yield to the inevitable law of

What is each one of us but a vapor that rises and melts away, a shadow that suddenly vanishes! A hundred years sago we shall had no existance; a hundred years hence we probably he forgotten.

Let us now contemplate man's spiritual nature. In a mortal body he carries an immortal soul. In this perishable mass resides an imperishable spirit. Within this trail, tottering temple shines a light that will al-ways burn, that will never be extinguished. As to the past, we are finite; as to the future, we are infinity in duration. As to the past we are creatures of yesterday; as to the future, we are everlasting. When this house of clay will have crumbled to dust, when this earth shall have passed away, when the sun and stars shall grow dim with years. even then our soul will live and think, remember and love ; for God breathed into us a living spirit, and that spirit, like Himself is clothed with immortality.

The soul is the principle by which we live and move and have our being. It is that which forms and prepetuates our identity; for it makes us to be the same yesterday, today, and forever. The soul has intellectual conceptions and operations of reason and judgment independent of material organs. Our own experience clearly teaches us this important point. Our mind grasps what the senses cannot reach. We think of God and of His attributes, we perceive mentally the connection existing between premises and conclusions, we know the difference between good and evil. Such a principle being independent of matter in its operations, must needs be independent of matter also in its needs be independent of matter also in its mortal bliss. Fifteen hundred years before being. It is, therefore, of its nature, subject to no corruption resulting from matter. Its Resurrection of the dead as he gazes with life, which is its being, is not extinguished prophetic eye on the Redeemer to come: "I and cannot be extinguished with that of the know," he says, "that my Redeemer liveth,

All nations, maranver, both angient and modern, whether professing a true or a falso religion, have believed in the immortality of the soul, how much soever they may have differed as to the nature of future rewards and punishments, or the made of future existence.

Now, whence comes this universal belief in life. man's immortality? Not from prejudice arising from education; for we shall find this conviction prevailing among rude people who have no education whatever, among hostile tribes, and among nations at the opposite poles of the earth and who have never had intercourse with one another.

We must, therefore, conclude that a sentiment so general and deep-rooted must have been planted in the human breast by Almighty God, just as He has implanted in us an instinctive love for truth and justice, and an inveterate abhorrence of falsehood and ininstico.

Not only has mankind a firm belief in the immortality of the soul, but there is inborn in every human breast a desire for perfect felicity. This desire is so strong in man that it is the manspring of all his actions, the engine that keeps in motion the machinery of so-Even when he commits acts that lead him to misery, he does so under the mistaken notion that he is consulting his own

Now God would never have planted in the human heart this craving after perfect felicity, unless He had intended that the desire spend be fully gratified; for He never designed that man should be the sport of vain and barren hopes. He never creates anything in valo ; but He would have created something to no purpose if He had given us the thirst for perfect bliss without imparting to us the means of assuaging it. As He has given us bodily eyes to view and enjoy the objects of we may yearn for it now and enjoy it here.

It is clear that this desire for perfect han and never can be fully realived in the present life.

cial and family ties, northe pursuit of virtue, can fully satisfy our aspirations after happiness. Combine all these pleasures as far as they are susceptible of combination. Let each of their sources be augmented a thousand-fold. Let all these intensified gratifications be concentrated in one men, yet will be be forced to exclaim: "Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity! The more delicious the cup, the more bitter the thought that death will dash it to pieces.

Now, if God has given us a desire for per-fect felicity, which He intends to be one day fully gratified; and if this felicity, as we have seen, cannot be found in the present life, it must be reserved for the time to come. And as no intelligent being can be contented with any happiness that is finite in duration, we must conclude that it would be eternal, that, consequently, the soul is immortal. Life that is not to be crowned with immortality is not worth living, "If a life of happiness," says Cicero, "Is destined to end, it cannot be called a happy life......Take away eternity and Jupiter is not better off than Epi-

Without the hope of immortality the condi tion of man is less desirable than that of the beast of the field.

But if our unsided reason assures us that our soul will live beyond the grave, how much more clearly and luminously is this great truth brought home to us by the light of Revelation ; for the light of reason is but as justify and sanction our fondest desires and

sepirations for a future life.
"The souls of the just," says the Book of Wisdom, "are in the hand of God, and the torment of death shall not topob them. the sight of the unwise they seem to die, and their departure was taken for misery... But they are in peace, and their hope is full

of immortality."

Man may imprison and starve, may wound and kill the body; but the coul is beyond his reach, and is as impalpable to his touch as the sun's ray. The temple of the body may be reduced to ashes, but the spirit that animated the temple cannot be ex-tinguished. The body which is from man, man may take away; but the soul, which is from God, no man can destroy. "The dust shall return into its earth from whence it was, and the spirit returns to God who gave it." "For we know that if our earthly house of this dwelling be destroyed, we have a building from God, a house not built with other hands,

everlasting in the heavens." The Scripture also declares that the blessed shall be rewarded with never-onding bappiness, exempt from all pain and misery God shall wips away all tears from their eyes; and death shall be no more, nor mourning, nor wailing, nor sorrow shall be any

more, for the former things are passed away.

The beatitude of the righteeus will essen tially consist in the vision and fruition of Gad: "Blessed are the clean of heart for they shall see God." "We know that when He shall be manifested, we small be like Him, because we shall see Him as he is."

We can form no ad-quate idea of the felicity of the saints, for as the Apostle tells ur, it is beyond the reach of human experience as it is above the power of human conception: "Eye bath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man what things God hath prepared for those who leve Him. As well might one born blind attempt to ploture to himself the beauty of the land. scape, as for the eye of the soul to contemthe supernal blies that awaite the righteons in what is beautifully called "the land of the living."

Not only shall the soul possess eternal rest, but the body, companion of its earthly pilgrimage, shall rise again to share in ite imand in the last day I shall rise out of the earth, and I shall be clothed again with my skin, and in my firsh I shall see my God. And the prophecy of the Patriarch is amply confirmed by our Redeemer Himself: "All who are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they who have done good shall come forth unto the Resurrection of

"The body," says St. Paul. "is sown in corruption, it shall rise in incorruption ; it is sown in dishonor, it shall rise in glory ; it is sown in weakness, it shall rice in power; it is sown a natural body, it shall rise a spiritual body. . . . For this corruptible shall put on incorruption; and this mortal shall put on immortality. But when this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying which is written: "Death is ewallowed up in victory."

Whether our immortality will be happy or miserable rests with ourselves. It rests with oursalves whether we shall be, as the Apostle expresses it, "wandering stars for whom the atorm of darkness is reserved forever," or whether we are destined to be bright stars shining forever in the empyream heaven, reflecting the unlading glory of the Sun of Justice. O let us not barter an internal happiness for a fleeting pleasure ! Let us strive by a good life to obtain a bliss full immortality. "What things a man shall sow, those also shall he reap. For he that soweth in his firsh, of the firsh also shall reap corruption. But he that soweth in the Spirit, of the Spirit also shall reap life everlasting."

A Brave Little Baughter. There is a very pretty little story told by Miss Strickland, in her "Queens of England,"

heture around us, so bas He given us an Lord Preston, the father of the child, was that the Jesuit fathers had nothing to do interior perspective of immortal bliss, that condemned to death for conspiring to bring with the properties. If this statement went back the exiled King James to the throne. Her name was Lady Catherine Graham, and was worth anything, the Jesuits had soining the was unly nine years old. The poor child to do with the properties whatever, was, during the trial of her father, left in the lised to the state of the state

on the young girl's face, Mary asked her hastily what she saw in that picture that made her look on it so particularly sad.

"I was thinking," said the innecent child, "how hard it is that my father must die for loving access" loving yours."

The queen, pricked in conscience by this artiess reply, immediately signed the pardon

ELEGANT EXTRACTS

FROM THE QUEEN'S MALL SPRECHES.

Mr. Mowland.

"On the 29th we realized that a union of parties had taken place and it came like a flash of lightning to us that an act of treason had been committed on the part of the representatives of the people.

"We do not accuse the Liberals of this Province, but we may say that if this is the way the people of Quebec make use of the autonomy which we secured for them; if they seek to make it a basis to subvert our languages, customs and religion, it is time for the Angle Saxon to take a stand.

The people of Quebec must come faithfully

into line in bringing up a British nationality. the dim twilight compared with the noon day sun of Revelation. How consoling is the thought that the word of God comes to in petitions upon the Governor-General, and we are going to hold a convention. We are not going to form a new party, but we are going to have representatives true to the British people.

Rev. Dr. McVicar.

"I am taking no new attitude, but one I have held all along.
"His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau had ep-

posed the bill at the time, and he was quite satisfied that the French Catholic clergy of the Province were not exactly pleased with his defeat.

The 180 men who had voted to allew the Act would be shown ere long that they were not wanted.
"Were they to have one grand country or

a set of Provinces with divergent interests, which could be manipulated on the political chess board by cuuning manipulators."

Mr. Sellar.

"The Catholics pretended that they were entitled to a great many things, but all that the Treaty of Paris said was that they were entilled to everything that the laws of England would permit. To this there could be no exception."

"There was no law which the clergy oculd not get round. It was time for the Protestants to rouse themselves from their lethargy. They had the same rights as the Moved by the Rov. Principal MacVicar French Canadians. Let them make a start D.D. LL.D., accorded by Robt. Seltar, Eq. to night and then with the help of God we should have a loyal, prosperous and contented population.

Mr. Charlton

"The present movement was a spontaneous one of the masser, prompted by an innate love of civil and religious liberty. It is a protest against the teleration of a union of church and state and a determination to preeerve Eoglish institutions."

"He esteemed the French Canadians as a frugal, honest and good class of citizens, but he considered that their capabilities were not brought out as they would have been under more favourable circumstances. He lamented the attempt to preserve French institutions. This question was settled on the Plains of Abraham, at Ticonderoga and Louisville, and it was decided that North America should be Auglo-Sexon.

"The incorporation of the Jesuit order in Canada would be accepted by the Anglo-Saxons as the gauntlet thrown down to

"The Catholic Emancipation Act in its provisions stated that it was the intention of the British law to have the order gradually suppressed, while any member who wished to stay in the country must obtain permission to stay under penalty of £50 per month. They were also liable to banishment for life.

"Sir John never saw any difficulty about disallowing laws when it suited him, but his action in this matter showed that the French Catholic Church was deminant and controlled legiclation as it has done for years.

"Peace and harmony were desirable, but they could be purchased at too high a price; and for the sake of peace and harmony the sacred heritage of the public should not be

"He urged that Protestants should refuse the \$60,000 grant without hesitation and not be participators in that iniquity. They would have the sympathy of every Angle Saxon in the Dominion. He would assure them that if the Protestants of Quebec were placed in any position of disability because they stand up for their liberties, there would be thirty times 30,000 Ontario boys who would know the reason why."

Mr. G. W. Stephens.

"Efforts had been made at Quebso to remedy grievances of which he complained, but they had so far been defeated. But they had a remedy, and that was by section 93 of the North America Act. By this clause the Federal Parliament was empowered to make such laws for the protection of minority when the Provincial Government failed to enact such.

"The position had been clearly stated by Archbishop Taschereau himself. His words were to the effect that he had heard that the Jesuit were the parties entitled to the property, therefore, he must deem it his duty to inform the Government that he alone was empowerof a little girl who saved her father's life.

It was in the time of Queen Mary, and His communication closed with the statement for anything and the word of the Archbishon

country the most daugerous of all the political powers in Europe.
"Rouge, Liberal, Grit and Tory had un't-

ed to render the action of the few ridiculous, but the country has laughed at the minority

in a different way.
"He did not favour the formation of a new party, but he thought an organization of some sort should be established and care taken that it was not used for other purposes than shose for which it was created. Pains should be taken to have candidates at the next election favouring the entire separation of Church and State, men who could be depended upon to maintain a course on this question in keeping with the principles now adopted by the Protestant community. He considered that if they could get twenty-five such men elected they could control the legislation of the coun-

Mr. Paul:

"To the contention advanced that this was a French Province, he must answer emphatically, No! that it was a British Province, and that they were going to show that it was such. (Applause.) They had been accused to fengendering a religious war, and all he had to say was that if they could only avert s religious war by surrendering their liberties and rights, then let them have a religious war and God defend the right."

"There were two difficulties in the way of getting the act before the courts. They could not get a defendant, as in this province you cannot one the government; and they could not get a plaintiff, because the only person who could not on behalf of the people was the Attorney General. When there was neither plaintiff nor defendant he thought they would admit that it would be hard to get up a lawsuit. The only appeal that could be made had been made to the Governor-General-in-Council. That very appeal had been made and the answer given.
"The constitutionality of the Act would b

tested. He would not be rach enough to propnesy she result, yet ie believed that when the appeal was made to the courts it would be declared that the rights of the people of this Province had been invaded by this Act."

Mr. Dulion McCarthy.

OTTAWA, April 24 -I regret that my en agements hero at the Chancery sittings renor it impossible for me to go to Montreal to-morrow: fearing this, my promise was cencisional.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Moved by the Rov. Principal MacVicar, and resolved :

That this meeting strongly disapproves of the act incorporating the Jesuita and the "Act for the settlement of the Jesuita Estates" as calculated the settlement of the Jesuita Estates." lated to endanger the peace and well-being of this Dominion, and particularly of this Province by giving legal status to a society which in the ast has proven itself the enemy of civil and ro ligious liberty, and by endorsing a religious body contrary to the recognized principle of perfect equality of all churches. That the position accorded the Pope of Rome in the "Act for the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates " the claims he has advanced to the brief, distributing the \$400,000 placed at his disposal in said act; the doubtful constitutionality of the act, the tant minority in this Province, and its essentially mischevious character, all demand its disallowance." violation of the guaranteed rights of the Protes-

Moved by Ald. G. W. Stephens and second

ed by the Rev. J. C. Antliff, D. D. That this meeting strongly protests against any interpretation of the British North America Act by which the Governor-in-Council and the Dominion Parliament are relieved of the obliga-tion of protecting the rights of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities in any of the pro vinces, as guaranteed by See. 93 of this Act That in the opinion of this meeting, when the minority in any province makes complaint of the violation of such rights, the Governor-in-Council should furnish them opportunity to establish the complaint, and, if it is well founded, the protection mentioned in such section should be extended to them.

Moved by the Rev. James Fleck, B.A., and

seconded by E. L. Bond :-That the gentlemen whose names follow be committee to give effect to the resolutions passed at this meeting, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the dis-allowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act; to test the constitutionality of said act and of the act of incorporation of the Jesuit Order; and to this end to co-operate with other similar com mittees throughout the Lominion :- Geo. W Stephens, J. R. Dougall, Matthew Hutchineon, Wm. Drysdale, L. H. Davidson, D.O.L., D.A. Budge, J. McD. Hains, A. D. Nelson, S. P. Leet, Wm. Tees, G. H. Fline, Walter Paul, Dr. Leet, Wm. Tees, G. H. Flint, Walter Paul, Dr. Alexander, Robt. Sellar, Thos. Forde, Chas. Cushing, Henry Morton, W. Angus, G. J. Jones, D. R. McCord, Robt. Anderson, A. C. Huctohinson, David McFarlane. E. L. Bond, E. M. Kinghorn, Jas. Harper, Moses Parker, R. H. Holland, James Leggaty, E. Hagar, Col. Isaacson, Jas. Tasker, W. R. Salter, W. Greig, Hy. Lyman, Geo. H. Childs. E. Judge, A. Joyce, R. D. McPherson, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ussher, Revs. J. H. Dixon, Principal MacVicer, James Fleck, T. G. Williams, Dr. Antliff, E. M. Hill, E. K. Greesey, Dr. Wells, Theo. Lafleur, Dr. smysh, and Rural Dean Lindsay.

Moved by Archdescon Evens and seconded by the Rav. George Douglas, D.D., L.L.D.:-

and Rural Dean Lindsay.

those provisions of the 'Act for the settlement of the Jesuite' Estates,' by which the fund for superior education is vertually abolished; the withholding of the foll amount of the taxes paid by Protestants on their shares in incorporated companies, in striking contrast to the justice accorded Roman Catholics in Ontario; and the degrees conferred by Protestant North America Act."

George's gallery, gazing on the whole-length ploture of James II., which still remains there. Struck with the mountful expression on the young girl's face, Mary asked her hastily what she saw in that picture that made her look on it so particularly sad.

It is a great extent for the present state of the law by which parishes exist and can be erected for civil purposes; at the priority of the church's claims over all other creditors; at those provisions of the marriage laws which bringing to bear on the Legislature of this claims over all other creditors; at those provisions of the marriage laws which bringing to bear on the Legislature of this claims over all other creditors; at the same over all other creditors. give financial, civil and religious advantages to the Roman Catholic Church which are denied to Processants. We regard these and all other provisions of the law by which a connection between the State and the Roman Cathalic Church evists as greating incomplities and Church exists, as creating inequalities and imposing disadvantages on the Protestant minority which no subject to Her Majesty in this Dominion should be called upon to endure. We further protest against any acceptance of the doctrine of supremacy of the Church over the State, and the practice of giving equality of position on State occasions to the chief officer of the Roman Catholic Church with Her Maesty's representative in the Province.

The Anti-Jesuis Meeting. Montreal Star.

The anti-Jesuit meeting in the Queen's Hall was one more indication that the anti-Jesuita

was one more indication that the anti-dealtra are infinitely inferior to the Jesuits in the one thing—diplomacy. Here was a meeting of highly respectable and influential citiz as drawn together by a common and substantial grievence. together by a common and substantial grievence. They resolved and resolved and unanimously resolved. They "strongly disapproved" as one man. They "strongly protested" without a dissenting voice. They "regarded with indignation" and "expressed their strong displeasure" in unanimous resolutions, in cheering, renewed cheering and persistent observing. But what is to be the effect of it all? Nobody who knows anything about the matter looks disailowance as even remotely possibly now. The question has become a question of law and these meetings cannot have one particle of effect upon the judgment of the courts. If Mr. Mercier reads the peports of the meeting we can imagine him saying: "How well these gentlemen are doing my work!" And if the Superior of the Jesuits reads the reports we can imagine him saying: "How well these gentlemen are the Jesuits reads the reports we can imagine him saying: "How well these gentlemen are doing my work!" The act encorporating the Jesuits and the act endowing the Jesuits were both highly objectionable to a large section of the Catholics of this province. But the meeting identifies the appealion to the acts with many things that are objectionable to the French Candian electrons. E. Mayor Howland when Canadian electorate. Ex-Mayor Howland raised the question of British supremacy. Mr. Charlton roundly declared that the endowment of the order was the throwing down the gauntlet to the Protestant minority. The Rev. Dr. Antliff suggested a comparison of values of the French vote and the English vie. The school tax question, compulsory tithing, the marriage laws, the position of Cardinal Taschereau's throne in the Legislative Council chamber and the fact that Quebec is a Bridish province were all jutroduced. We do not say they were all but unquestionably the effect of introducing them must be to win for Mr. Mercier an enor-

mous number of votes in direct approval of the two objectionable statutes.

How far such meetings as that of last night advance the object aimed at would be easier to determine if it were known precisely what that object is. If they can have no effect upon the politics is obvisiously favorable to the promoters of the Jesuit Acts; what is hoped to be accomplished in the larger sphere of Dominion politics: With both parties hopelessly committed against disallowance there seems to be nothing to agitate for unless it be a reconstruction of parties or sectarian lines. Is it hoped to see the party lines drawn in Canada as they are in Newfound land; to substitute Protestant and Catholic parties for Conservative and Liberal carties Before entering upon a campaign of this kind, to count well the cost will be the truest patriotism, the truest religion.

JESUITS' ESTATES BILL

Declaration by Monselgaeur Hames.

Quence, April 28.—It is semi-officially an-nounced that the \$400,000 Jesuit indemnity will oe distributed within a week.

A largely attended mass meeting was held this evening at Laval University in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. Speeches were made by Abbe Labrecque and Judge Routhier. Monseigneur Hamel took occasion of the meeting to make the following remarks in answer to the anti-Jesuits agitators :

"During the unfortunate agitation at present in full force in different parts of the country, our Protestant friends should remember that even where we are a majority we have no desire to injure them, on the contrary we have always acted towards them with strict justice it is be cause we have given them more than their due but never less. Have they under the same circumstances done the same by us? We say bese things without the slighest thought of reprisel or revenge. Let us defend calmly and in peace of mind those rights which the constitu tion has given us, being confident after what has taken place in the Federal Parliament that our Protestant fellow country men will be faithful to the convenant. Let us therefore pay no attention to a minority of fanatics who do harm to themselves by trying to revive ideas of persecution and religious intolerance, alien alike to our times and our country."

The Jesuits vs. "The Mail." The writ in the case of the Jesuits against the

The writ in the case of the desires against the Mail of Toronto was returned in court on the 25th ince, and an appearance was filed by the defendant, Mr. McLaren, Q.C., and Mr. Lafamme, who was minster of justice under the McKeuzie regime, have been retained by the defence. The first proceeding on the part of the defence will be the taking of an exception to the form of the complaint. It will he held that the statute under which the Jesuits were incorporated is illegal and ultra vires, masmuch as it is beyond the power of the Quebec Legislature under the British North American act to enact such legislation; and furthermore, that y the Rsv. George Douglas, D.P., L.L.D.:— by said incorporation the local Legislation has "That this meeting regards with indignation recognized the authority of the Pope, a foreign nose provisions of the "Act for the settlement" potentiate, to interfere in legislation of the province and in counter authority to that of her Majesty the Queen. The exception to the farm was taken for the purpose of widening the issperion the case, as by declaration the defence is tire. down to the issue as to whether the dath put lished by the Mail is that taken by the Jean accorded Roman Catholics in Obtatio; and the land of the same accorded Roman Catholics in Obtatio and the same according to the same

THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

The True Reason of Catholic Devotion.

WHY PROTESTANTS DO NOT APPRECIATE IT.

The reason why Protostants do not appreciate devotion to the Biessed Virgin is that they really have no adjounte conception of her true character and of her important connection with the great plan of our salvation. They look upon her too much as an ordinary mertal; and while admitting that Jesus, the Saviour, was her Son, they do not appre-hend that this fact exalts her immeasureably above ordinary women. That saying of the Holy Father, "Above her is God only, below her is all that is not God," seems but an ex-aggeration to them, Our seperated brothrem have not been taught, and therefore are not acoustomed to reflect an the part she took in the stupendous miracle of the Incarnation. Hence their went of veneration for her whom the highest Prince of the heavenly court ad-

dressed as "full of grace."

1. They do not realize that she was chosen from all eternity to the supremely exalted dignity of being the instrument by which the wonderful mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God was to be effected; that in her the Divinity was in a real sense to take up Its abode ; that through her the Word was to be made flesh and to dwell among men; that the Second Person of the Blossed Trinity was to take from her a body, and thus to become hone of her bone and flesh of her flesh; and that this grand result depended on her voluntury consent.

2. Hence they do not believe in the Immaculate Conception, because they do not see any necessity for it. They do not perceive the incongruity of a Divine Person, infinitely pure, infinitely hely, taking from one stained with sin all that went to form His corporeal naturo-they do not believe that Jesus Christ was really such a Person. It seems impossible for them to rise to comprehension of the fact that Jesus was truly and substancially God as well as man. Hence, to call the Blessed Virgin the Mother of God seems to them almost like blasphemy. There is a linger-ing hesistancy even in the minds of many orthodox Protestants to boldly and frankly schoowledge the absolute divinity of Jesus Christ. When they call Him divine, it is with a sort of High Unitarian notion that He was a very hely man-indeed, the holiest, perhaps, that ever lived; and therefore conformed to the Divinity; divisoly-inspired, and consequently in a sense divine. They m y even, for consistency's sake, acknowledge recerve, as if the confession did violence to their interior conviction. This is clearly indicated by their reluctance to acknowledge that Maria is the Mollar of G. 3.

3. Of course, it is a perfectly ter. If James at Gar, Mary, who was His Mother, was the Mother of God. And if she was, then her Immediate Conception follows as a necessary consequence : for we cannot conceive of the God of all purity being born of a mother less spotless than Eve. Ohrist is the second Adam, Mary he second Eve, they were to repair the ovil wrought by our first parin's. Cartainly, the econd Eve-she through whom Life come to mankind-could not have been less pure in her origin than sho who was only the mother of mer, and by whom death entered into the world. Mary must have been proserved immaculate in order to give an immaculate body to her Divine San. And if she was immaculate, then she must have been transcondently beautiful and glorious-the fairest among the daughters of men, and a worthy object of the most profound reverence. admiration and love.

4 But, as the Mother of God, she is more than beautiful and glorious; she must necessarily be especially powerful with her Divine Son, who, as we have said, is bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh; to her he was obedient on earth for thirty years; she co-operated with Him in the work of our redemption, and we cannot doubt that she is most intimately associated with Him in heaven. Think of it and of all it implies— Mary alone of all created beings can love God with the love of a mother! If her intercession was powerful with him on earth, so that He even performed a stupendous miraols at her request—that of turning water into wins-we must believe that she is still powerful with Him in heaven, and that there is consequently no more successful way of reaching the car of our Blessed Lord and obtaining our requests than to present them through His beloved Mother, invoking Her intercession in our behalf. This conviction is the blessed privilege of Catholics. Would to Godour Protestant friends could be brought to unite with us in this reasonable, beautiful and consoling devotion !-Ave Maria.

St. Anthony's New Parish Church.

In Mesars. Sadlier's window there is a view of this new structure, now commenced, building fronting St. Antoine street, above Seigneurs street. It will be it size 152x62 feet wide and 80 feet wide at transepts, nave 62 feet high, aisles 30 feet high at nave arches, sanctuary 42x33 feet for grand Altar, and two side Altars in transepts. These Albars are arranged to be visible from all parts of the interior of the Church, in-cluding from the gallery. Sacristy, size 32x26

cluding from the gallery. Sacristy, size 32x26 feet. There will be over 200 pews, with seating capacity for 1,000 persons.

The basement is to be finished 14 ft, clear high-flooring having a grade of 18 inches, similar to church above, and will be fitted up suitably for a lecture hall, &c., for the use of the vacious societies of the parish. Both expendent of the building will have a proper appearance when complete.

as of the intrinsic fee area of the church the ubstitution of i o alumnia in place antimated and a materially increases the as all a state maney of the interior as ally, also gly as full view throughout a building of politic aleas, etc.

The choir will be of ample size, bo accomo-

date organ, singeral ev... The 18th of June next will probably see the

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER XIIII .- Continued. "No," said Alan, "I am the only one here who is a cause of useless expenses; but I will me to them up. I enjoy the races and you send me to them twice in the year, that is at an end now, and if necessary I will sell Discul, It. costs more to keep him than it would do so keep

keep Madelinb."
"What is Alan saying?" asked the grandfather, who observed his animated manner, but did not catch his words.

Bridget repeated them, and the old man looked tenderly at his grandson and nurmured, "He is a true Oldcastie!"
"Well, Aunt Hermine," said Alan, "it is quite settled is it not?" We are to transplant little Mingnonette to Oldcastle."

"Let it be as you all wish," answered Her-mine; "If she is to spend her life at Oldcartle.

she will not have a great deal of amusement, but at least she will be loved."

"I will go with you by-and-by, sunt," said Alan, who seemed in remarkably high spirits; "I will bring Faufare and Rapineau with me, and if the guardian makes any objection, upon my word, I will set them at him."

A somewhat similar scene was at the same time being enacted at the lawyer's house. Mr. Dubouloy had come home with a heavy heart, deeply grieved at the indifference of Madeline's ess manifested by all the relations of Mr.

"Lamentations are useless," said Mrs. Dubouly, interrupting her husband; "this is a case of acting instead of grieving. What you tell me cuts me to the heart, and I will not let Madeline be treated thus; it would be the death of her. We are by no means rich, and we certiful the said of her and the said of her are the said of tainly have a great many children, but you see they are growing up. With the blessing of God they will get on, and will by-and by be indepen-dent of us. And besides, after all, where there is enough for nine, there is enough for ten. My opinion is that we had better take Madeline,

she will be like a daughter to us."

The lawyer began with some "if:" and some "buts," which his wife leasily set aside, and he ended by giving her consent to her plan; and indeed, to do him justice, it was his usual besit to wild to the mindre of his side. habit to yield to the wishes of his wife.

"It might be well," said Mrs. Dubouloy, to seem to take the children into our counsels. George is eighteen, and he may think that he has a right to a vote in a question of this

Mr. Dubouloy made no objection and she sent for her boys. They arrived in full force;

it was the last day of the vacation.
"My boys," said Mrs. Dubouloy, without further preface, "you are all very tond of little Madeline, are you not?"
"Yes," was the unanimous answer.
"Well! the poor child is left alone and poor, and the is going to be below any the amendical

and she is going to be taken away by a guardian who does not know her or love her, and who think what is before her! Well, your father and I, knowing all this, have settled that we will take her to live with us." 'You have done well, mother!" exclaimed

the boys, with one voice.
"You are good children; I was sure you would think we had done the right thing. I will go myself and claim Madeline, and if nothing hinders it she will be here this evening as my daughter and your sister."

accordingly at the time which had been appointed for the last meeting of the relations, Hermine Oldcastle and Mrs. Dubouloy met at the gate of the White House, neither for a moment suspecting that their errand was the

is it not, Hermine?"
"Very sad, my dear Pauline, and who knows what kind of neighbors we shall have here?"
"Oh! I assure you, that is the smallest of

my anxieties. There are circumstances con-nected with this sale which have shocked the nected with this sale which have shocked the upright heart of my husband: the White House will not often see me in future. But, Such were the circumstances which led to this indeed, if these people will only leave me meeting between Teresa and the child for whom the control of the control o

TOU BAY ?"

"But she has not yet been given to you?" "No-you ask me as if-'Why, we want to have her at Oldcastle." "And you have come, as I have, to ask for

"Exactly so."

"Very well! I really never expected it," said Mrs Dubouloy, with her usual frankness; "but what matter, after all?" she added chearfully, "it is not a case for mere personal feeling, and whichever of us is unsuccessful need not take it amiss, for anyhow the little one will not be badly off; don't you agree with me ?" I feel as you do, Pauline,"

And then the two ladies chibered the house, ready to enter on the generous struggle of which Madeline was to be the prize; but, also I for them both, a thief was in their way.

> CHAPTER XV. AT THE PRESBYTERY.

"My child," said the Rector of Kerprat to Madeline, who was sewing by Martha's side;
"I don't wish you to work so much. You have
given up playing, you must really play and
waik about he you used to do."

" Madeline is twelve years old," put in Eliza both, "it is not fit for her to go about like s

boy."

"Elizabeth." said the good priest, with some firmness, "I thought it was settled that Madeline should be free and should not always have that weary story sounded in her ears. She is a child and should play

Madeline raised her pale sad little face and looked with timid inquiry at Elizabeth.
"I will go when I have finished it," she said.

" Make haste, make haste, then ! I am going to get my breviary which I have left in the arbour, and you must not be sitting there when I come back." And he went away without heeding Elizabeth,

who was muttering to herself.
We need not say that Father Larnec was the thief to whom we alluded in our last chapter. Mr. Gertin had often spoken to him of the anxiety which he felt at the thought that in the event of his death, his grandchild would be left alone and unprotected, and the Rector had promised that if such a calamity should occur in his lifetime, he would undertake the care of the child until Mrs. Lemoyne's return. He had acted on this promise, and seeing that there was every reason to suppose that Madeline would be as well off at the Preabytery as in Mrs. Dubou-loy's home, where there were already many children, or at Oldcastle, where, if Alan married,

changes might take place, she was at once en-trusted to the Rector's care.

A month had now gone by since the day when he had led little Madeline in her black dress into his house, and had said to his sisters, "I commend her to your affection; take care of her and love her, as if she were your own child.

her and love her, as it she were your own child.

Martha had accepted the charge thoroughly,
but not so Elizabeth. In the first place, she
had not been consulted; secondly, she was not
fond of children and she looked with an evil eye
on the affection, or, as she called it, the weakness of her brother and sister of Madeline.
Neither the bouching grief nor the sweet dison the affection, or, as she called it, the weakness of her brother and sister of Madeline.
Neither the touching grief nor the sweet disposition of the little girl availed to disarm her,
when the Rector was not present she constantly
scolded and harassed the child and caused her
much meadless suffering. Madeline suite
without complaining, for anything like species
cornied ther, and on one of the little girl availed to disarm her.

scolded and harassed the child and caused her
without complaining, for anything like species
cornied ther, and on one of the little girl availed to her side, caclaiming to the harton my child.

beth, who had afterwards become more and

beth, who had afterwards become more and more irritable and yevarations.

When the good pricest returned from the garden, Madeline was still sewing.

"I have good news for you, my child," said he, "the senants of the White House have granted my request. We will go and Willy with us" (Willy now filled the place of Job, who had lately entered the Seminary.) "and you have full permission to take anything you like out of the carden." arms.

the garden." an I may have my mignonette plants?"

said Madeline,
"Gertainly; come quickly."
"May I go, Elizabeth?" asked the child, gently.
"Since the Rector wishes it, you may, but

bry and not leave your work lying about. One must always clear up after you."
, "Go, my little Madeline," said Martha, "I

will put it by."

Madeline thanked her with a look, and went away with the Rector and Willy, the latter of whom carried a basket and a spade.

At the gate the priest left the little girl, who went down the avenue and turned into the gar-

Her hears was heavy and her face was sorrowful as she visited the spot where she had once been at home. She could hardly go on to ner old garden in which still flourished some plants of mignonette not yet smothered by the weeds. She sank on the ground beside them, and burying her face in her hands burst into

"Poor child!" said a gentle voice, and a "Poor child!" said a gentle voice, and a gloved hand was laid on her uncovered neck.
She looked up. A young lady of middle height, simply and elegantly dressed, and wearing a round hat with a brown veil through which the fair skin and hair were but imperfectly seen, stood by her side. Madeline, absorbed in her grief, had not seen her come. "So it is you that were so anxious to take the few plants of mignonette?" said the unknown

lady. "Yes," snewered Madeline, sadly; "they grew from the seed of a mignonette bhat was given to me by a kind friend, and grandpapa..." She stopped short and sobbed bitterly. "Oh! my poor grandpapa!" she exclaimed,

with a fresh outburst of grief.

The stranger, touched by the child's deep and genuine sorrow, went to a little distance to let her weep without constraint, and only returned when she saw that she had become somewhat calmer.

Willy had by this time arrived and begun his

work. "Willy, do you think they will live after being moved?" asked Madeline, drying her eyes. "Where can I have heard that little voice?" murmured the lady to herself, putting back her veil to look the better at the child. At this moment, Madeline looked towards

the lady and saw before her a kind face lighted up by the sweetest blue eyes.

She started, the mignonette plants fell from her grasp; she joined her little hands and ex-

elaimed:
"Oh! you are Miss Teresa!"

"Oh! you are Miss Teresa!"

"And you are my pretty Mignonette!" said the lady, throwing her arms around her! "how was it that I did know you at first?"

A very simple chain of circumstances had brought Teresa to Kerprat. Sir John, like many other rich Englishmen, was in the habit of spending a part of the Fear in his yacht, and had already visited many of the shores of Europe in this little floating mansion.

This season he was coasting along the north of France; but before he had been many days at sea, an attack of serious illness had compelled him to put up in the nearest port. The doctors who had been summoned had recommended him to remain on shore until the attack was over, and as the inn to which he had, in was over, and as the inn to which he had, in the first instance, been conveyed, did not furnished the customary greetings, Mrs. Dubouloy began a conversation by saying:

"It is sad to come back to a friend's house when it has passed into the hands of a stranger, is it not, Hermine?"

was over, and as the inn to which he had, in the first instance, been conveyed, did not furnish sufficient accommodation for his party, it had become necessary to look for a house in the neighbourhood. The White House was vacant for the summer. and its new proprietor was described by the first instance, been conveyed, did not furnish sufficient accommodation for his party, it had become necessary to look for a house in the neighbourhood. The White House was vacant for the summer. had become necessary to look for a house in the neighbourhood. The White House was vacant for the summer, and its new proprietor was delighted to meet with so good an oppertunity of letting it. Sir John with his family and services the summer of the summ vanta were accordingly established there, the pretty yacht in the meantime was anchored in a bay beneath Oldcastle, and was visited on

You, ske will become our eighth child. It would be a great grief to me to know that she was unhappy."

"But she has not yet been given to you."

"But she has not yet been given to you." and more beautiful but not otherwise altered.
She also made acquaintance with Mrs. Fellows,
a poor relation of the Burtons and widow of a
Protestant clergyman; this lady had become a Catholic and had undertaken Mary's educa-

tion.

Lady Burton was in good humour that day and Mary was glad to see her former companion, so Mignonette was well received. Mary took her to the yacht, which was riding at anchor in the bay, and the aw everything on board Sir

John's summer palace.
She opened her eyes in astonishment at the luxury and riches displayed on every side, and Mary laughing said, "Madeline seems to be

Afraid of soiling the carpets."

Indeed Madeline walked with dafeful steps through the cabins, where every inch of space was turned to account and fresh splendours must her eyes on every side.

It was late when one returned to she Presby

tery and she went to sleep without shedding one tear at Elizabeth's scoldings,

The presence of Teresa in the neighbourhood made a great change for the batter in Madeline's position. The Regtor used his authority, and the result was that she had a tree permission to go to the White House at often as she wished. In general she was welcomed there; Mrs. Fellows grew quite fond of little Miss Gerbin, as she was generally celled in the neighbourhood, where the name of Lemoyne was almost for-

But the child's other desire in going to the White House was to see Teresa. She was certainly ford of M.cs. Dubouloy and of the Oldas a child, instead of sitting close to her work, which is bad for her health. Come, little one, "he added, drawing the piece of work towards, himself, " put it away, I tell you; go and run about and play or you will see I shall be quite manary."

Madeline reject. She was certainly forced of Mrs. Duboulog and of the Old castle ladies, but not one of them had won her confidence and affection to the same degree as the young English lady, who could speak of her litte in Paris and of her mother, and listened with such sympathizing attention when Made. nne talked of the grandfather whose death she mourned. Teresa seemed to enter into all her feelings; when Elizabeth's harshness had brought a cloud over the little heart, Teresa's caresses would dispel her sadness; and Madeline and Madeline sadness. line became more and more warmly attached to her friend. A sight of her was a consolation, and she could have borne any trouble with patience beneath the gaze of Teresa's blue eyes. The young lady was aware of Madeline's devotion, and it caused her many anxious thoughts, for she dreaded the effects which might be produced on the child's susceptible nature still un-der the impression of her recent sorrow, by a separation which, with the thoughtlessness of childhood, Mignonette never seemed to antici-

mate. The three months for which Sir John Burton bad taken the White House were almost at an end, and the captain of the yacht was in readiness to take advantage of the first fair wind for

the return voyage.

One morning, when Madeline came radiant and smiling to visit Teresa, she found her in the midst of preparation for departure.

She turned deadly pale. "Are you going away, Miss Teresa?" the saked, with a great

effort.
Yes, dear child, I am sorry to say I am !"

"Going for ever?"

"Oh! we shall meet again, my dear little Madeline; it is not as bad as it was before, we know where to find each other, and you will write to me often, won't you?"

Madeline did not speak, but went and sat

perfiled her, and on the new occasions when a madeline a circle heaved, but no sob broke asie had the Rector speak sterrily to Eliza beath.

heard.

"Ory! oh! do cry!" said the alarmed Teresa; "you are in sorrow and I had rather see you give away."
"I can't," said Madeline, putting her hand. to her throat and falling forward into Teresa's

CHAPTER XVI.

When she came to herself she was in the When she came to herself she was in the young English lady's lap and the Rector and Marbha were standing near her. Her first thoughts turned to the dreaded departure which had almost broken her heart; she clasped her arms around her friend's neck and hid her face on her shoulder as if in fear.

"Dear child," said Teresa, kissing her, "don's be afraid; if you wish to come with me I will take you."

me, I will take you."
"Oh! I do wish it!" mar mured Madeline; "take me with you, Miss

"And so you are ready to leave us?" said the Rector, and a great sadness came over his ven-"Grandpapa loved you, and I love you.

Teresa !

"Grandpapa loved you, and I love you,"
cried Mignonette, seizing his hand—"but——"
She stopped, for she shrank from
blaming another. "I understand," replied the Rector; "I understand but
too well. Your happiness does not
depend only on me or on poor Martha who is
here and who loves you well. Do as you wish,
Miss Parton" he continued addressing Trees. Miss Burton," he continued. addressing Teresa, "your request is granted and I make over my rights to you. You live in a Protestant country but you are a good Catholic, and my conscience

is at rest on that score. Promise me that you will never forsake her." "Never," said Teresa, "and as soon as I reach England I will write to her mother, that she England I will write to her mother, that she may know where to find her."

"Very well, I will undertake to obtain from her guardian the permission which I feel sure he will give, and which in his name I grant beforehand. When do you start?"

"This agening"

"This evening"
"Martha, go home and get Madeline's things ready. I will take her to bid good-by to our friends."

The afternoon was accordingly spent in preparations and farewell visits. The child's departure was not so much regretted as it would otherwise have been, for many of the neighbors knew that Hisabeth's harshnesss made her life unhappy. Tears however were shed by Madeline herself and by many others, and in the evening, when it was time to embark, all her friends assembled on the shore. Beforeshegot into the little boat which was to convey her to the yacht, she was warmly embraced by all present, and every one, from the dignified Hermine Oldcastle who seldom let her feelings

appear, down to old Annan, wept. Alan Oldcastle, George Dubouloy, and the Rector, went up to the height above the shore and climbed to an irregular platform of rock whence they could watch the departing yacht. The night was calm and starlight, the moon was shining in a cloudless sky and cast its serene radiance on the face of the waters. They had a perfect view of the graceful vessel whose white sails were spread to catch the gentle breeze, and could clearly see Madeline at the foot of the mainmast, bare-headed, kissing her hand to them. At the moment when the yacht had reached the limits of the space illumined by the brilliant moonshine and was about to pass into comparative obscurity, Alan and George waved their caps for the last time, and the Rector uncovered his white locks and

raising eyes and hand towards Heaven bestowed a last blessing on the child of his old friend. The days which followed were and days at the presbytery; the child was missed, Eliza-beth, although in the bottom of her heart very glad to be rid of her, was ex-tremely disagreeable and sullen; the grief of her brother and sister irritated her. News, however, arrived that week of a nature to dispel all her discontent. Her brother was nominated by the Bishop to one of the most important charges in the diocese. The utmest wishes of the ambitious Elizabeth were fully gratified, but the feelings of the humble priest were of a very different kind. When the open-ed the letters which conveyed the Bishop's com-mand (for he was not this time consulted as to his acceptance of the post,) he was deeply grieved and lost no time in expressing his feelings to

" And only think that it is impossible for me

to refuse!" he concluded.
"Happily!" thought Elizabeth to herself,
and with a smile, such as was seldom seen on and with a smile, such as was seldom seen on her pale lips, she said: "Instead of bemoaning yourself in vain, take your newspaper and read it till your breakfast is ready. When are we to move '

"Next Sunday my successor is to be installed here and I in my new parish," answered the Rector, taking the cover off his newspaper and unfolding it. "I had hoped to die here, but man proposes and God disposes."

And after this act of resignation, he began to read his newspaper. "What news, brother?" inquired Elizabeth, who was always curious to hear twerything that

was going on. Nothing, at least nothing particularly interesting. Some casualties from Saturday's gale, which seem; to have been more violent in other

places then here. The the the the good tracious! what is it! O my God! the poor child!" "Vhat is the matter, brother?" cried the two sisters, alarmed by his ghastly paleness and hastening towards him.
"The matter!" he stammered out, taking up

the newspaper which he had thrown down upon the table; here I read it, Martha, I cannot the table; "here ! read ! see." And Martha read.

see." And Martha read.
"Amongst the disasters related, as occasioned
"Amongst the was the by the gale of the preceding week, was the wreck of a pleasure-vacht belonging to Sir John Burton with the loss of all on board." Details

were given.
When Martha had read the paper she burst into tears; the Rector, without speaking another word, went up to his room.
"Let us only hope that his excessive grief won's make him decline the appointment."
But the Rector never thought of declining, for to decline would have been to disobey the positive command of his Superior. All that weak to decline would have been to disobey the posi-tive command of his Superior. All that week he offered the Holy Sacrifice for the repose of the soul of little Madeline, whose death was a real sorrow to him, and after having heard further particulars regarding the shipwreck, he caused a little wooden cross with the simple in-cription, "Madeline Lemoyne, died, aged owelve years," to be placed at the foot of his old

tfriend's grave.

The last prayer that he made before he left Kerprat was for the old man and for the child to whom the waves had served as winding sheet, whose body rested beneath the sea which she had loved so well, which had swallowed her up in the fulness of her youth and life. He had the consolation of seeing that his beloved dead the consolation of seeing that his beloved dead. would not be forgotten when he should no longer be there. On the arms of the cross raised to Mignonette's memory two wreaths twined of the rose-coloured heath and the green foliage of the pine showed him that the grave had been visited, and seemed to promise that little Madeline would long have a place in the hearts of her friends at Kerprat.

CHAPTER XVII. THE CHURCHYARD.

One day, within a week after Father Tarnec's departure, a carriage drew up at the gate of the White House, and a lady whose countenance betrayed deep and repressed emotion; got out and rang the bell. Her syes looked eagerly forward, as if they would fain pierce the white walls which rose at the end of the little avenue. The lady was presently joined by a gentleman not yet of middle age, but prematirely grey; he accured, like the lady, eager for admittance, and in a shirt time a servant appeared.

The lady, in a trembling voice, asked for Mr.

Gertin.
"Mr. Gertin is not living here now, ma'am, answered the servant. Where is he, then !"

red the servant.

There is he, then I"

A person cured of Dasness and noises in the band of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, band of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.

Will send a description of til ware to any person who applies to Nicocian 177 McDougal Street, New York. The man pointed towards the church, saying, The lady bowed her head and a son was

"But there was a little girl," said her husband; "what has become of her?" "I only returned to Kerprat the day before yesterday, sir; but a month ago, when I left, the child was living at the Presbytery with our late Rector, and she had been there ever since Mr. Gertin's death."

"Our late Rector, you say; do you mean Father Larnec ?" "He is now Parish Priest of Poulmor, and no doubt he took the child there with him."

"Thank you for your information, my good man," said the gentleman, and taking his wife's arm he led her back towards the carriage.
"Our child is at Poulmor, then let us go there at once, Louisa; shall we not?" said he,

gently.

"After I have said a prayer by my father's grave," answered Mrs. Lemoyne, whom our reader has no doubt recognised.

"Very well, I will go round by the road and the r

wait for you," said Mr. Lemoyne; "I think we have to turn to the right for Poulmor. Yes, that is it." He stood talking to the coachman and she

went to the churchyard. went to the churchyard.

The way was familiar to her, and in a few moments she reached the burying place of her, Her eyes suddenly fell on the little crowned

cross. She clasped her hands and cried in despair, "My child! oh, my child!" then fell on her knees, bowed down beneath the burden of her heavy cross. of her heavy cross.

She remained there, her head resting against the wooden railing, mingling her sobs and groans with the wind which mourned through the branches of the pine-trees. Her heart was

broken, and she might have said, "Is there any serrow like unto my serrow?"

The hope which had sustained her during four long years of trial had proved false; her path lay over graves, death had shown no pity to the old man or to the child Her very life was shattered, and but for the one strodg bond which still bound her to existence, she would fain have been laid by the side of those she

loved so well. Mr. Lemoyne called her but his voice failed to rouse her faom her torpor, and she did not move. He grew alarmed and came to seek her, and in his turn saw the terrible inscription.
"It is too much!" he murmured faintly,

and for some moments he stood motionless, utterly broken down and undone. He was the first to make an effort, and without saying a word he raised his wife from the ground and took her arm beneath his own. She let him lead her as he would.

When they reached the carriage, both stood still and each looked in the other's face and said,

Presently the mother spoke again. Her voice was almost smothered as she said, "Let us go to the Dubouloys and the Oldcastle; I want to near about my father and my darling little Madeline.

And after that ?--to Poulmor ?" "What good?—my father and the little girl are lying here; we will go away." "Where shall we go?"
Mrs. Lemoyne bowed down her head, and obbed again. "What does it matter?" she

sobbed again. answered. Our country is a desolate land to us "exclaimed Mr. Lemoine, with much agitation: "let us leave it, Louisa; let us return to America. We are free to go where we will. Tell me, will you

What does it matter?" The words seemed to give a tabit consent and Mr. Lemoyne did not ask for more. Taking his wife's arm again he said, "It is decided then; let us go, and have done with it all."

The two visits were soon paid, and Mr. and Mrs. Lemoyne heard every sad detail that could be given of Mr. Gertin's death, and all that was known of Madeline, from their sad and

sympathising friends.

As they were taking leave of Mrs. Dubouloy, she said, "Our old Rector would like to see you. Won'b you go and pay him a visit?" Mr. Lemoyne looked at his wife and answered, "We want to take advantage of the ship that brought us to France for our return to America, and we must lose no time in gesting

words were spoken les no doubt on the minds of those who heard them as to the accomplishment

Disappointed in their fondest hopes, and overwhelmed by a mighty grief, the poor travellers returned to the land of their exile.

(To be Continued.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE GOOD NEWS FROM OUR ISLE. Written on the occasion of receiving news of Parnell's victory over the Times in March last.)

FRANCIS D. DALY.

In the every day toil and the struggle for life,
Of this land that's so far from our own,
We work to provide for lov'd children and wife
And to make this bound had been and wife And to make this brave land a new home; And to make this orave land a new nome; Yet often the thought that will cheer us the most And that never yet failed to beguile, From trouble and care, 'tis the telegraph post That brings us good news from our Isle.

Oh I weary the way of that long winter day, We have watch'd for and waited this hour; Our trust was in Him who will always repay, And in them unto whom He gave power; No wonder we atrain and we take from our ga By desisting one day from our toil

To thank the brave hearts far away o'or the main For sending such news from our Isle. Our friends in this land were friendly and true

To the cauze of the land of our race; We ne'er should forget that for Cauada too, In our hearts there should always be place. For bravely she fronted her mother's fierce ire And pleaded our cause all the while; The sunrise is coming; 'tis nigher and nigher, So says the good news from our Isle.

Biggar's Estimate of Beaconsfield,

A Tory paper has circularised prominent public men with a view to obtaining their es-

timate of Lord Beaconsfield's political character and services. Among those to whom it directed its inquiries was Mr. Biggar, whose replies are so accurate and to the point that they should be incorporated in the historical text books of the day as giving an absolutely perfect epitome of the character of the late leader of the Tory party. Here are the five questions, with Mr. Biggar's reply attached

to each: In what position would you place Lord Beaconsfield among Prime Ministers of England since the beginning of the eighteenth gentury?

Very near the bottom. What political influence have Lord Beaconsueld's novels exercised, and which is the best of them?

I tried to read "Lothair" but could not aucosed. Was Lord Beaconsfield consistent and sincere in his political ideas, and for what acts of statesmanship is he most likely to be re-

He had no political convictions, and I cannot call to mind any act of statesmanship of which he will be remembered. What course would Lord Beaconsfield have

membered ?

been likely to take in Irish politics of the day?
Whichever he thought would benefit him-To what do you attribute the political success of Lord Beaconsfield and his ultimate

popularity ? To the stupidity of the aristocratic classes. TO THE DEAF:

KEEPING A WIEL Suggestions From One of Them as to How it Should be Done.

over the top of his newspaper? He sees her pro-file and the outline of her head as the lamplight reveals it against the shadowy back ground of the room, but he cannot see her thoughts nor know exactly the position that he himself occu-pies in them. One of the things that a woman clings to as long as she lives is her ideal concep-tion of what a man should be. In spite of herself she is continually bringing her husband to the test of comparison with this ideal; not con-tracting him with it to his own derogation, but in the effort to fit him to the garments of her hero, to clothe him with that hero's attributes and to feel for and in him that love and pride which the hero would have compelled. woman ventures her whole fortune upon one card when she gives berself into the hands of a man in that physical, ethical, accial and spiritual contract—marriage. A man may find in a pet business project or an engressing scientific pursuit somewhat that is consolatory after a domestic disappointment, but a woman has no such alternative. Except her children, if she as better disciplined; less, if I may be pardoned the homely figure, like the proverbial pig that will not be led and more like the same animal foundation stones—the little discourtesies and indifferences, and small offences against taste and feeling, that are a part of every day's discipline. She yields herself willingly to this benumbing of the senses, but meanwhile what is the man upon whom her hops rests? Should not he be told something of the struggle by which she keeps him upon the pedestal where in the first fresh enthusiasm of her love she placed him? He would be ashamed to have it said amongst his friends that he was not liberal with her in the matter of pocket-money, that he snubbed her relations, or stinted her in providing the table. He should be just as much ashamed to be told by his own conscience that be had withheld his interest from her little confidences, or that he had perpetrated any of the trifling offences by which a man brushes the bloom from his wife's affection. I do men the justice to believe that they sin ignorantly. They do not guess how chilling are their indifferences, how disheartening their careless criticisms.—Boston Traveller.

To Keep a Trim Figure.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flatting of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body on the hips. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic English women. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate errotness of their figures and the fine posse of their heads. The same aristocratic carriage is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance never relaxing her watchfulness over hersel and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise, the result being that at the end of that time it has become a second nature to her and she never afterwards loses it. This in a great measure preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and to Hâvre. Before we embark we will write to prevents the sinking down of the firsh around him and thank him for all his kindness to our the wait and the hips, so common in women child,"

The firm though sad manner in which these escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going up stairs, which most woman do, bent forward, with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs,-Mabel Jenness.

Valuable Suggestions for Framing and Hanging Pictures.

To frame appropriately the pictures that are to adorn our walls, is something of an art, and requires both taste, and judgment. In this matter one ought not to be entirely dependent upon the advice of dealers and makerslot frames, who from various motives may encourage us in the selection of unsuitable styles of framing. The following suggestions of Good Housekeep-ing are therefore of value:

A most important rule—one which, though often violated, may be termed established by general consent of competent judges-is to frame oil paintings and chromos in gilt, and engravings or etchings, and other pictures in monochrome, in natural wood. Mats, used with glass, between picture and frame are most common with monochrome work; often also with water colors, and in their case the molding edging the mat may be either gilt or otherwise as the contact is with the plain tint. The prin ciple that around a mat the frame should be narrow finds its extreme in the substitution for molding of a narrow binding of cloth or paper, an arrangement known as passe-partout, mos an arrangement known as passe-partous, most appropriate for certificates, testimonials and the like, but suitable also for quiet landscapes in monochrome, such as small etchings. Mats or borders are more often too narrow than too wide. When too narrow the effect is that overcrowding; when too wide, that of subor-dinating the picture to its accessory.

In general, suit the frame to the tone of the picture. Thus a molding imitating ivory or unburnished silver may harmonize with snow, and a dark oak or an ebonized frame with the

representation of night. If we suppose pictures wisely chosen and framed, there shall remain certain questions as

In choosing places on walls for different pictures, of course the old rule is not to be forgothen to regard the light and shade in the picture, and put it where the prevaling light from the nearest window will be opposite the depicted shadows. Care is necessary also some-times to avoid the occurrence of an unpleasant glare from the surface of an oil painting or from

glass.

A common error is having the eyelets in the frame too near the middle of the two sides, whereby the surface of the picture when hung tips forward at an ungraceful pitch. Too little inclination is not so bad as too much. Another error is hanging pictures too high. A safe guide, at least in beginning, is to bave the centre of the picture about in line with the eyes of an adult of ordinary size. In adjusting pictures of varying width to an average height above the floor it is the centre, rather than the bottom, of the frames which should be considered.

" Lady."

There is something ludicrous and irresistibly comic, says The Household, in the way and manner in which the word "lady" has come to be used. "Womau" has almost disappeared, and to call any one of the female sex a "woman"

is to insuit her.

"Lady" is from an old Saxon word, which
means a "losf giver," or one who went about
giving bread to the hungry. As only the rich
women were able to do thus, the term "lady" was gradually applied to one rich enough to give alms. Still later it was applied to all females who were rich enough to live without labor. It was a mark of distinction, But when it was broadened in its use and applied to every in was pronuenced in the use and applied to every female it lost all of its significance. An advertisment long ago appeared in a New York paper asking for a position as "saleswoman." It was refeabing to read it, for the want columns are full of such words as "forelady," "saleslady."

y person "washlady," etc.

To the old days, a girl was not ashamed to be called a "saleswoman" a "needlewoman," and

TO S BATCO WALLES A LANGE OF THE STATE OF TH

so on. No one talks of a "salesgentleman" or a "foregentleman," No; "man" is used for the male sex. Is not "woman" as honorable a distinction as "man!" Let us get rid of these snobbish and silly words, and let any woman be proud of the cognomen. There is something old-fashioned but grand in the simple word, "Woman."

order of history is strip from the contraction of t

It is a very common mistake which men Does any man ever guess, I wonder, how little make when registering at hotels, to write "John real significance there may be in the fact that as he reclines in his easy chair of an evening he can glance at his wife whenever he cares to do so and Wife" is the proper designation.

A Chinese Mandarin's Impressions of the Barbarian West.

A travelled Chinese mandarin who has lately communicated his impressions of the West to his countrymen deals with great particularity with the position and treatment of women in with the position and treatment of women in Europe. These surprise him beyond measure. Thus the motion of husband and wife walking arm-in-arm in-public places fills him with amusement. "Nobody smiles at it," he says, "anusement. "Nonony smues at it," he says, and even a husband may perform any menial task in his wife's presence, yet no one will laugh at him." Then, again, the notion of men atanding aside to let a woman pass, and the code of politeness which requires men to make way for a woman are to him incomprehensity.

way for a woman, are to him incomprehensible, In China when the men are gorged the In Union when the men are gorged the women due off the scraps; but in the West "at meal-time the men must wait until the women are seated, and then take one after another their places, and the same rule must be another their places, and the same rule must be another their places. any, nothing can soothe the aching sense of loss that comes to her when she realizes that her dream of love is over, and even children cannot completely fill that dreary void. But the woman's love differs from the man's in degree if not in kind. It is more docile by nature and far better disciplined; less, if I may be pardoned the homely figure, like the proverbial pig that will not be led and more like the same animal is short-sighted, she will publicly mount anexage. the homely figure, like the proverbial pig that will not be led and more like the same animal judiciously driven. A woman's safety lies in shutting eyes and ears to a thousand things that would shake her love for her husband to its along the streets, and it is not regarded as that would shake her love for her husband to its along the streets, and it is not regarded as that would shake her love for her husband to its along the streets, and it is not regarded as that would shake her love for her husband to its along the streets, and it is not regarded as the will grow the streets. He is greatly the same abiness a mark of respect. a bare skin as a mark of respect. He is greatly exercised how to describe kissing; the thing or word does not exist among the Chinese, and accordingly he is driven to describe it. "It is," he says, "a form of courtesy which consists in presenting the lips to the lower part of the chin and making a sound"—again. "childen when presenting the tips to the abuser part of the clin and making a sound"—again, "children when visiting their seniors, apply their mouth to the left or right lips of the elder with a smacking noise." Women as shop attendants, women at noise." Women as such asserting, women with mustaches, then engage the home, women with mustaches, then engage the writer's attention, and he passes on to "at homes" and dances. "Besides invitations to dinner there are invitations to a teagasthering, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes, invitations are sent to an equal number of men and women, and after these are all assembled, tea and sugar, milk, bread, and the like are served out as aids to conversation. More particularly are their inventions to skip and posture, when the hosts decide what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man Then with both arms grasping each other they leave their places in pairs, and leap and skip, posture and praces for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may

Hints for the House.

take part in it."

Prof. Porter says plants in the house are not injurous, except in sleeping rooms. Knives and forks should be carefully washed, polished and dried immediately after using.

Plan how to have a good garden. With a proper arrangement at least two good crops can be grown on most soil in the garden.

Old table-cloths, after they cant be no longer darned and used for table coverings, may be cut into squares, hemmed and used for bread, cake and pastry cloths. For chapped hands make camphor ice of one and one-half ounces of spermaceti tallow, four

teaspoonfulls of oil sweet almonds and three fourths of an ounce of gum-camphor pulverized fine. Put on back of stove until dissolved, stirring constantly, using just enough heat to melt the ingredients together. Many disease germs enter through an open mouth. The mouth was not made for breathing, but for eating and speaking. The nose was made for breathing, and air, passing through the long, moist, nasal passage, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs me impurities, while t

and tempered for the lungs. But when the mouth is left open, dust, dirt and disease rush down into the lungs, and fastening there, develope and destroy the whole system. Good paste for pies is easily made by mixing a bowl for chopping tray, a quart of pastry flower, a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Chop into it two cups of butter, or one each of lard and butter, until it is thoroughly mixed, then add a scant cupful of ice water, and continue chopping. When well mixed sprinkle the board with flour, turn the paste on it and roll. Place in a pan on the ice. or in a cold place for an hour before using. It will be lighter, easier handled, and require less

flour in the rolling out if made very cold. The baby's fever and the rash and the bowel trouble (starting in the brain) will be found in the majority of cases due to the suffocation or irritation of the skin by the popular knit wool skirts; however, soft these may feel to the hand, every fibre of wool is set with tiny hooks, which continually catch and let go of the exquisitely sensitive skin of the sides and back as the baby breathes. It reminds me of Edmonds About's tale of the man who died under the hands of Italian brigands, merely by having hairs pulled from his head one by one, his hands being bound. That is just the helpless condition of a baby.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Many persons are acquainted with the virtues of the hot water bag, but a sand bag is still better. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove; make a bag about eight inches square of flaunel, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out and also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing in the oven or on top of the atove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting an in-

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

How to Make a Poultice.

There are so many people who cannot make a poultice that Dr. Abernethy's methed may be serviceable. Scald a basin, put in coarsely crumbled bread, and pour over it boiling water, When it has scaked up as much water as it can take in, drain well, and then will be left only a light pulp. Whether the poultice is of bread or linseed, it is better to spread it thin, and to renew it often, the weight being an objection to the patient. A mustard poultice is best with part lineed meal and a little vinegar. Oil the outside of the cloth, and it will in a great measure prevent blistering.

Talking is fike playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hand on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them

to bring out their music. - Holmes. If a mannish woman offends our good taste. and judgement, a womanish man is an insipld embodiment of nothingness, and ought to be

treated as a zoological ouriosity. There is this difference between happiness

and wisdom, he that thinke himself the happlest man is really so ; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool Dacon - -

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A Remarkable Meteor.

At Oswego, N. Y., one night recently, s large and brilliant meteor was seen. It appeared in the southern sky about 10 minute past nine, 25 degrees above the horizon. It seemed about the brilliancy of Venus. moved horizontally from west to east with the apparent speed of a rocket. It grew in size as it moved, and in the southwest broke into three balls, each larger than the whole when first seen. Just before breaking it showed a red tinge, and after separation each part showed vivid green like the characleristic flame of copper.

An Airy Flight,

According to a correspondent of the Electrical Review Mr. Edison believes that the time will come when transportation. through the air will be the order of things in that line. The idea that the air snip must go up a mile or more is erroneous. If it were no higher than an ordinary building it would suffice. "When the time comes for it to be suffice. "When the time comes for it to be has succeeded in calming the bitter spirit that line. The idea that the air ship must go put in operation," he said, there will be one drawback to it, and that is the ease which it one of his courtiers, he never alludes to the will afford criminals to make their escape from whatever point their orims was committed. There will be no danger of their being intercepted by wire, as is the case now.
It may be that the science which will give us this sort of navigation, will provide some-thing else by which criminals who make their escape through the air will be overtaken. But this will take time. In my opinion, when we shall have aerial navigation we shall see more crime.

Some Theories About Natural Gas.

Some of the theories that are gravely propounded in respect to this new fuel are mentioned by Prof. Jeseph F. James in the Popular Science Monthly for April. One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hollow aphere filled with a gazeous substance called these reservoirs will cause disastrous explos ions, resulting from the the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by the outflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which if exhausted will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the earth in its orbit cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and fall in pieces. Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, " the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erle will come howling down, filling the Ohlo and Mississippi Valleys, and biotting them out forever." Still another theorist has investigated the gas wells with Still another telephones and delicate thermometers, and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks. and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Findlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degrees. The scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rock floor of the cavern and thinning it, Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant.

Tobacco as a Disinfectant,

The habit of smoking is not one taht commands itself to every person. With those who abstain from it we find no fault; but for that great number in the community who indulge in the weed it may be interesting to know, as the result of scientific inquiry, that tobacco is not quite as black as it is frequently painted. Tobacco may not rank as a public benefactor, but from what has recently been disclosed, it may lay claim to be somewhat of the nature of a general sanitarian. There is a popular notion, especially among the smoking portion of the community, that tobacco smoke acts as a disinfectant; this claim, however, is, we believe, not generally sup-perted by medical men. But it has now been shown, from the investigations and experiments of an Italian Professor, Dr. Vincenzo Tassinarl, assistant at the Hygiene Institute of the University of Pisa, that tobacco smoke is to a certain extent an annihilator of disease by its action upon the growth of bacilli. Dr. Tassinari has taken great pains to demonstrate its utility in that direction, and constructed special apparatus for the purpose. In order to imitate as closely as possible the process going on in the human mouth during the inhalation of smoke,
Dr. Tassinari passed tobacco smeke through a horizontal tube into a chamber kept moist by a bunch of wet cotton wool suspended in it and containing, besides, a "culture" or growth of bacilli, which be submitted to the action of tobacco smoke. He used in his experiments the various qualities of manufactured tobacco most generally smoked in Italy that is to say, the large Virginia cigar, the large Cavour cigar, the small Cavour cigar, and the best cigarette tabacco. The action of all these was tried severally upon seven known kinds of bacteria—namely, the so-called cholera bacillus, the cattle distemper bacillus, pus coccur, Finkler Prior bacteria, the bacilli of typhus and pleuro-pneumonia; and finally the bacillus of blue pus. We say advisedly, the "so-called cholera bacillus," because its existence is not yet positively proved. The results obtained by Dr. Tassinarl were most remarkable, and amply repaid unmistakably that tobacco smoke considerably retards the development of some varietles of bacteria, while it effectually prevents carried his investigation further, actually fixing the length of time during which the development of bacteria is prevented. By comparing experimentally the growth of the found that the smoke of a large Cavour cigar, and that the same smoke prevented the many cases of intellectual achievement in formation of cholers and typina bacilli en-sleep that had baffled the utmost wakeful eftirely—in fact, acted as a germacide. Sim- forts. llar results were obtained in the experiments with other descriptions of manufacturing tained in in. He proposes to earry on further experiments with regard especially to the

DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE laymen, both smokers and non smokers, deserve that careful attention of the medical -Ohamber's Journal.

EVERY INCH A KING.

A European Potentate With a Good Moral Character.

Alphonso-Leon-Ferdinand-Marie-Jacques adore-Pascal-Autoine, King of Spain, whose third birthday is soon to be celebrated as Madrid, is one of the most deservedly popular monarche in Europe. It may be said of King Alphonso, as of no other living ruler, that not an official act of his has ever been received by even one of his subjects with the alightest degree of disapprobation. When we consider, too, that his entire career has been unstained by any moral lapses, that his integrity is above repreach, that not the faintest breath of suspicion has ever been cast upon the purity of his life and conduct, we feel justified in calling him a remarkable subject with any degree of vanity. Taken altogether, Alphoneo's character is a remarkable one. He seems animated by a spirit of the most intense optimism, and his gayety and abandon when the most serious of public questions and the most important measures of sovereign policy are uppermost in the thoughts of courtiers and statesmen, remind one of Charles II. It is reported that only a few weeks ago when the Lord High Monki-Monk, Keeper of the Breakfast Rolls and simply because fair understanding of the facts Custodian of the Bath, entered the royal of voice production will enable a student to see presence attired in purple and gold, and bearing the Imperial truncheon, His Majesty broke into a fit of laughter; and when the his own powers and deficelncies. The know-gergeous courtier kneeled before him, kick-ledge that voice quality is not altogether fixed the truncheon from his grasp and made a desperate effort to pull off one of his gold buttons. There is one trait of Alphonso's character that will endear him to the Female Suffragists, and by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping is a good omen for the Spanish branch of that organization. The King has the most implicit confidence in his mother and the other adies of his court, including even his wet nurse, Raymunda. He hides none of his actions from them, and confides to them all his secret trials and sorrows. In his mother's judgment he has the utmost reliance, and when Ministers of State enter his presence bearing documents of the highest importance, he leaves to Queen Christina the task of reading and singing them, while the laughe and gurgles in the highest glee. King Alphonso maintains a civil and military household. The civil establishment consists of the governess, the doctors, whose daties are exclusively to relieve the ills the royal flesh is heir to; three major-domos, a lady of henor, several pages and footmen, and a score of servants; while the military household is composed of the generals and aide-decamps of the staff of his late father. The King treats all of these subjects without recard to their rank, indicating only a preference for those officers who wear the most gold braid and the brightest buttons, thus encouraging soldierly qualities. The daily life of the King of Spain is a model to the profil-gate monarchs of other countries. He rises at an early hour, and, after his bath and breakfast, goes out in the park with his mother; afterwards being present at her morning audiences with Ministers and members of the royal family. After his dinner at neon he sleeps for two or three hours, and then, if the weather is fine, he drives out accompanied by his guard. He retires promptly at 7 o'clock at night. In recording the virtues of this remarkable King it should not be forgotten that he never partakes of any alcoholic stimulant, nor of any liquids stronger than milk. He has not smoked tobbacco for three years, and has never used the vile weed internally .- Life,

THE SEVENTH SENSE.

It is the Magnetic Sense, and it Explains Some Curious Things.

Dr. William M. McLaury read a paper on the "Seventh, or Magnetic Sense," before the meeting of the Academy of Anthropology at New York. Dr. McLaury prefaced his remarks by saying that he followed the classification of Sir William Thompson in I re-entering the army, and fought against describing the sixth sense as the Sense of Maximillian. Next he came to New York Temperature," a sense that enables men and | and became the executive officer of the Ameranimals to detect the approach of storms even before they are indicated by the barometer. Prof. Carpenter places the sense of temperature next to that of touch and cites a case in which a man, devoid of the sense of temperature, though having the sense of touch intact, while sleeping over a lime kiln had one of his legs burned off and was not aware of if till in the morning.

The seventh, or magnetic sense, is suggest. ed as an explanation of the peculiar faculty which enables birds and animals to find their homes from long distances. It is also exemplified in the phenomena of sleep. All the appetites, the lecturer went on, may be regulated to the magnetic sense. Hunegr has no more to do with touch than with sight or hearing. The sensations produced by appetites are the most intense; hat mankind is capable of receiving, and they produce an indelible impression upon the mind and character of the individual. The magnetic sense is the one in direct relation and contact with the intellectual and reasoning isculties.

The lecturer referred to this sense as the phenomena known under the head of sympathy. If one sees a person injured, one feels by sympathy a sense of injury in the same part of one's body. As an illustration, the lecturer cited the case of an aged couple who manifested all symptoms of drowning without being near the water. A short time afterward the body him for his trouble, the experiments showing of their son was brought to them. He had been drowned at the time of their suffering.

Dr. McLaury then took up the subject of dreams. Many of the phenomena of sleep. the development of others. Dr. Tassinari he said, are closely allied to the magnetic sense. Somuambuilsts walk, talk, eat and write without any conscious use of the five senses. In the state known as trance. the only sense active is the magnetic sense. It is well known that in the deprivation of one same miero organisms when not exposed to well known that in the deprivation of one the retareing action of tobacco smoke with sense the loss is partly made up by the other their development when so exposed, it was senses becoming more acute. So when all the physical senses are dormant, as in sleep, the for instance, delayed the development magnetic sense is so intensely acute that ideas of the pus bacilli for 73 hours, and and thoughts exist which cannot be reached of cattle distemper bacilli for 100 hours, in waking moments. The lecturer cited magnetic sense is so intensely acute that ideas

Dr. McLaury declared that all the various phenomena of clairvoyance, mind reading, tobacco. Dr. Tassinari attributes this annimind cure, faith cure, prayer cure, Spiritual-hilating effect of tobacco smoke upon bacteria to the action of the chemical elements con-rationally accounted for by the thorough and persistent investigation of the latent magnetic experiments with regard especially to the sense. This sense is no special gift to a few, tract from the blood all noxious matter, reguation of tobards amoke upon the bacillis of but is latent in every individual, and is the action of every disordered organ, tuberculosis, and if these should prove as capable of being oultivated. There is nothing atimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax

laymen. both smokers and non smokers, statement that if all the appetites, passions, and powers not referable to any of the five or six senses may scientifically as well as traditionally classed as belonging to a seventh, or magnetic sense, then we may study it with reference to our intuitional and intellectual capacities, and by the mere recognition of such a sense, may greatly in-crease mental development and add materially to the knowledge and science of to-day,

Voice Training and Breathing. Sound is the action of vibrating air upon the ear. The peculiar timbre or quality, as barsh, awest, rich, thin, nasal, etc., of a musical tone is determined by the shape of the vibrating wave. The shape of the wave is governed by the shape and action of the medium that originates the vibration. Every one knows that the shape of a liquid stream from a syringe or a spout is governed more or less by the shape of the mouth from which it issues. The peculiar tone of a voice is in this way influenced by the shape of the mouth of a singer. It is because the shape of the mouth, can be brought under the con-trol of the will that voice quality can be meterially modified and improved. The real beginning of the vibrating waves rests with the vocal cords, which are the ligaments in the larvny capable of many curious adjustments, the details of which cannot be explained here. Later on, what are called the registers of the voice will be dealt with as fully as the aim of the lesson will permit. The vocal cords are set in motion by the expiration of air from the lungs. During inspiration the vocal cords are incapable of causing any musical sound. The foregoing explanations are given not because they are interesting, but the "why and the wheretore" of the exercises to be suggested, and to observe, intelligently, his own powers and defice incles. The knowed beyond modification, as is the shape of the noze or the color of the eyes, is an encouragement to the student to earnestly strive to im prove and beautify the present quality of his voice. - Cassell's Popular Educator.

helect Siftings.

There are 8,960,000 eggs in an eel. "Jumbo," the giant elephant, weighed ten tons.

They have discovered a chalk mountain in Montana.

An eagle sailing half a mile above the earth can see a field-mouse.

The entire front of one of the banks at Riverside, Cal., is constructed of onyx. A "tootometer" has been invented which

will make a noise that will be heard ten A talking piano, operated by numerous keys and producing words of all kinds, is one

of the curiosities of a New York Museum. The Russian Minister of Railways has

issued an order that in future all passengers who play cards will be 'judically pursued.' A hornet flew in to the mouth of Harrison Sands, near Syracuse, N. Y., the other day and gave him a sting that resulted in his death.

In Leominster, England, there are growing together an oak and an ash which appear to have only one common trunk for four feet

and then divide. As late as 1820 there were as many as 3,000 persons confined for debt in prisons of Massachusetts, 10,000 in New York, 7,000 in Pennsylvania, 3,000 in Maryland and a like proportion in other States.

DEATH OF GEN. F. F. MILLEN.

A dispatch from New York, under date of Crimean war in the British army, then came to America, and later went to Mexico, entering the Mexican army as a lieutenant of artillery. During the church wars he rose to be colonel of artillery. In 1865 he resigned his Mexican commission and went to Ireland to take command of the army that James Stephens promised to put in the field to overthrow the British Government. Upon the failure of the scheme he returned to Mexico. ican branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. In 1872 he joined the New York Heruld staff. and was in the service of that paper at the time of his death." Thus has ended a most stormy and adventu-

rous life. Millen was an old "war eagle," bold to rashness and ever eager for the fray. Although pre-eminently a soldier of fortune, there can be no doubt of his sincerity as an Irish patriot. If he could not fight for Ireland, he was willing to fight for any other country that needed help. He never spared himself. Millen was a picturesque character. He had received a good education, and was intensely familiar with military hittory. biography and poetry bearing on deeds of arms. Meeting old Gen. "Sam" Spear, once secretery of war under Gen. O'Neill's administration of the Fenian Brotherhood, on Broadway one fine afternoon in the late 'Sixtles, he said to him: "Sam, you look played out. You remind me of that passage in Rokeby, regarding an old soldier .-

Deemed like the steel of rusted lance, Useless and dangerons at once— Each son of coward Peace keeps far From the neglected son of War!!!

"Sam" fixed his gray eyes on Millen for an instant and replied "You can't read poetry worth a cent. Hang me, Millen, but you remind me of a wheely auctioneer out of a job!" It is, perhaps unnocessary to say that this passage at arms resulted in a social clinking of glasses over the bar of a neighbor-

In the death of Milien, New York has lost one of her few remaining characters. He was known to and by every one worth knowing in political, social and journalistic circles. He was a peculiar product of the Irish soil-a man formed and fitted by nature for startling deeds, if his opportunities had been greater. At all events, he proved himself a faithful triend of liberty, in Ireland and elsewhere, and, as such, he deserves to be honored not alone by his own countrymen, but by the people of every oppressed nation.

Holloway's Pills .- Sudden changes, frequent fogs, and prevading dampness sorely impede the vital functions, and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for such disorders, lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is conpetent to grapple success fully with the mischlef at its source, and stamp it out, without fretting the nerves, or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxlous matter, regu-

A HORRIBLE TALE.

Debauching French Canadian Children Scandalous Stories

A Mothuca (Mass.) despaioù gives particulars of the debauching of French-Canadian children there. It appears that a number of prominent citizens are systematically rulning young girls, who only too readily yield them-selves to the temptations of a little money. One well-known merchant has been arrested and warrants are out for the arrest of others. The arrests were a signal for a number of well-known men to suddenly leave town, while good ground for suspicion rests against them. There is no use to mention names, and the police refuse to say who warrants are out for, because this knowledge had allowed Bernard Fectian, a Canadian, the principal Mr. Gladatone was at the Speaker's levee the one sought after, to escape. This ecamp was other night, and was the gayest of the gay; over 71 years old, still, strange to say, he is he made not the least efforts to restrain charged with outrage and seduction of no less transports. To a friend who was present he than six girls, all under fifteen years of age. The warrant for him was issued slong with but these in turn had their inconveniencer-Johnson's, but he got wind of it and fied to] "for," he added with a smile, "they pro-Canada, where he is now, being in hiding duce an unattainable desire for work, which somewhere near Montreal. His companion, becomes itself a malady." In further conver-Nathan A. Smith, a coal and wood dealer. aged 45, was captured and was baled out in Mr. Gladatone said that if he could have \$5,000. He has a large family and is a obeyed his impulse, he would himself have

The excitement the affair has occasioned it was gravely suggested that Mr. Gladstone can easily be imagined. The ignorant should test the depth of the enthusiasm parents of the children take no further interest aroused by his visit to the headquarters of in the affair further than not wanting their dissentient Liberalism by fighting the vacchildren punished, so that the service of a ancy. successful missionary is needed in this benighted region is self evident. The case is a difficult one to treat, as the charge of seduction, assult, or outrage cannot be held under the confession and actions of the children themselves. The most sad features are that a number of happy homes are threatened with wreck when all the revolting details come out in the approaching trials, which take place next month.

PATRIOTIC ACTION

Of the Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston,

In a general assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston, in Canada, held in the Bishop's Palace, on the 19th day of April, 1889, the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, Lord Bishop of Kingston, in the chair, the tollowing resolution, proposed by the Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, pastor of Brockville, and seconded by the Rev. Charles B. Murray, pastor of Cornwall, was passed with acclamation:

"That we, the Bishop and priests of the Diocese of Kingston, Onbario, Canada, as free citizens of this Dominion, enjoying the social and political advantages of Home Rule under the Constitution guaranteed to us by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, with the consent of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, deplore the prolonged servitude of the Irish people, bereft of their native Legislature and oppressed by laws enacted against an alien Parliament, the majority of whose members are unacquainted with Irish griev ances and the just methods of remedying

"That we regard the Coercion Act. now operating so disastrously in Ireland, as an enactment needlessly hurtful to personal liberty of speech and action, and framed by a political party, who happen to be the majority in the British Parliament, not for the advancement of any righteous public cause, but for the purpose of weakening the political influence of the party in opposition, and for the maintenance of an iniquitous and universally condemned system of landlord extortion in Ireland, without regard to the vested rights of the tillers of the soil and their indefeasible title to the restitution of their expended capital and the fruits of their in-

died to-day at his residence, No. 437 West through the British Legulature, for application revenue, an approximate estimate of the Fifty-Seventh street, in his 58th year, He to Ircland alone, was at variance with the printed actual burden upon the average producer of was born in Ireland and served through the ciples of constitutional government, insomuch wealth may be make. It is really too much as it was carried by a majority of aliens in op-position to the interests and wishes of the Irish nation, made known to Parliament through the protests of nearly five sixths of her legitimately elected representatives :

"That the provisions of that unhappy Coercion Act are manifestly repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Constitution in denying to the despoiled agriculturists of Ireland the right to express in public meeting their sense of the injustice cruelly inflicted on them, or to take counsel with their Parliamentary representatives respecting the means to be employed for their legal redress-

"That the seizure and imprisonment of Ire-Inst the telzure and impresonment of fre-land's Parliamentary representatives because of their having exercised their legitimate right under the Constitution to meet their constitu-ents and consult with them upon their political requirements, is a crime against a fundamental of national existence, superior to Londonmade law, and is a direct incentive to the peo-ple of Ireland to regard Parliamentary methods of redress of grievances as a mockery, and consequently to have recourse to methods of violence, through the agency of secret associations or otherwise, for their self protection:

That we have read with disgust and abhor-rence the journalistic accounts of the brutal ill usage of Ireland's elected representatives in the prison-cells of Tullamore and Clonmel under cover of the Coercion Act—how they have been stripped naked, shorn of their hair and beard, compelled to lie upon the plank bed, forcibly clothed in the felon's garb, and in divers other ways shamefully ontraged; and we have no heaitation in condemning such abuse of power by the present Prime Minister of England and his nephew in Ireland as a tyranny inconsistent with the first principles of civilized govern-ment and a stain upon the escutcheon of England, tending to reduce her from her foremost place of honor amongst the nations as the peristent gnardian and champion of parliamentary legislation and of the popular liberties identi-fied with its historical development; and we hereby, on behalf of ourselves and our flocks, of whose sentiments we are thoroughly informed, respectfully tender to the struggling Irish people and to the Irish parliamentory party, wisely guided by Mr. Parnell, and especially imprisoned and insulted representatives of Ireland, our heartfelt sympathy with them and their most righteous cause, our hopes for their speedy success, and our admiration of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and dauntless fortitude with which the terrors of despotism and the horrors of the dungeon are faced and foiled by Irish patriots of purest honor and unblemished

† James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Bishop of Kingston. Chairman. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, Canada, 19th of April, 1889.

A Telling Point.

One of the most telling points which Sir Charles Russell made in his speech before the Parnell Commission was omitted in the cable reports. It had reference to the standing of the witnesses called by the managers of the Tory organ in its attack on the character of the Irish M.P's. Sir Charles pointed out that among the 340 witnesses brought up by the London Times (with the aid of Mr. Balfour and his associates in the policy of coes cion) during the sixty-three days on which conclusive as those he has made with the supernatural in it, for there is a sufficient the bowels. In our ring cheat complaints these testimony was taken only one dergyman was micro organisms named, consumptive patients cause in nature for every event that ever Pills are remarkably effective, especially called. That is, the class in the Irish community best adjusted with the circumstated with Though a man may be hopelessly blind, he cortain, steady, and beneficiant progress, minister were represented by only one witness; is sure to go to sea when he crosses the Nothing will trip the light tautastic with and sound health will soon be re-established; though 16 police officers, 98 ordinary police occasion. results of the correspond to the control of Dr. receive and what to reject.

A certain steady and beneficial though the paper with the and sound health will soon be re-established; though 16 police officers to the paper with the and sound health will soon be re-established; though 16 police officers to the paper with the and sound health will soon be re-established; though 16 police officers, 96 ordinary police.

men, a whole company of landlords and agents, and 18 professional informers were put on the witness stand. It was strictly true for Sir Charles Russell to say that the utter and absolute collapse of the forged letters had taken the pith and marrow out of the inquiry.

and the second second second second

Gladstone Wants a General Election.

Mr. Gladstonejempleys his mornings intaking long street walks. He is to be met here, there and everywhere-now in the Strand, next in Tottenham Court read, anon marching vigorously upon the road to Hammersmith, regardless of wind or rain, and violating the injunctions of physicians. There is now only one thing needed to complete his happiness, and that is a general election. And "he won't be happy till he gets it "-at least, not perfectly happy. said that opposition had its compensations, becomes itself a malady." In further conversation-and as if to illustrate his meaningdeacon in the Congregational Church. He is become a candidate for the Central Division charged with being intimate with three different children, but denies it.

The lobby on the day of Mr. Bright's death in the lobby on the day of Mr. Bright's death

A Tory Libeller Nailed.

The libel action instituted by Lord Mayor Sexton against the Leeds Daily News, a Conservative paper, has been settled on the conditions laid down by the Lord Mayor. The libel consisted of a statement published on the day on which the Lord Mayor was announced to speak at Leeds, in which he was referred to as "the man who had assisted a red-handed assassin to escape from the gallows." These two false charges—that gallows." Thomas Brennan was a "red-handed assassin," and that the Lord Mayor "assisted him to escape from the gallows "-professed to be founded on the evidence of Le Caron. Mr. George Lewis, acting under instructions from the Lord Mayor, at ence instituted proceed. ings, whereupon the paper apologised. That apology has now been republished in a more ample and adequate form, and the Conservative paper declares-

"We desire to say that we deeply regret that the statement was allowed to appear in our columns, and we are satisfied that there is no foundation for the reflection made by us upon Mr. Sexton. We freely apologise to him for the publication of the paragraph in question, and unreservedly withdraw it."

In addition to the apology the paper has paid £250 damages, of which, after the payment of costs, about £225 will be available for distribution, and the Lord Mayor very generously proposes to divide that sum betweencharities in the city of Dublin and Belfast.

Supplementary Estimate,

The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year, which begins on July 1st, 1889, and ends on June 30th, 1890, were presented to the Commons Tuesday night, amounting to \$1,313,757, of which \$131,554 is chargeable to capital. The total expenditure so far arranged for next year is \$45,949,644, and there will be further supplementary estimates next session. This is very nearly \$10 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, or an average of \$50 per family. When one considers that the poor fishermen of the east, the Indians of the west, and the habitants of rural Quebec-to say nothing of the paupers, April 10, says, "Gen. Francis Frederick dustry.

Millen, a well-known soldier and journalist, "That the passage of said Coercion Act whole Dominion—contribute very little to the wealth may be make. It is really too much to take from a man's earnings. Under a system of direct taxation such extravagance would not be permitted. It is time to put men with more economical ideas to manage Canada's affairs.

The Gladstones.

The estates of the late Sir Thomas Gladstone, consisting of 46,000 acres in Kincardineshire, pass in fee simple to his son, Sir John Gladstone. The estate is a magnificent wooded country and is overlooked by Fasque House, one of the finest castellated mansions in Scotland. Sir John Gladstone, who is in delicate health, like his late father, is an uncompromising Tory, held sway, and represented Kincardine in the House of Commons for a long term of years. Indeed, from 1832 to 1866 no Liberal ever sat for the county-With the extension of the voting power, however, the sentiments of the people at large were made known, and for the last 23 years only a Liberal of an advanced type need apply in Kincardineshire. As years roll on, the Liberal majority increases by leaps and bounds. In 1880, the Liberals had a majority of 500 in a poil of 1,537. In 1885 that ma-jority was nearly quadrupled, having increas-ed to 1,893. And in the general election of 1886 the Tories gave up in despair, and permitted the venerable Sir George Balfour, who has represented the county for nearly 20 years, to go in without opposition. Sir George, by the way, is married to a daughter of a man who was at one time a power in politics in eastern Scotland—the late Joseph Hume.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Old-time rocks-Rocking the oradie. On a schoolship even the ropes are taut. Gait money—A pedestrian's winnings. Pressing business-Running a older-mill, The successful miner is a hole-sold fellow. Words of wait-Bring that bill next week.

A cheap way to lay in coal-Sleep in the coal bin. When we have the flood tide, how does it get loose?

Even a small barber may be called a strapping fellow. A patch on a boy's trousers is something new under the son.

Weak men are never over-bold, but they are often bowled over. Motto for a young man starting a moustache-"Down in front.

Teacher-" What are the capitals of Rhode Island?" Pupil-"R. 1." "Man's inhumanity to man" gives the police ferce employment.

Weak commerce is expected to be strength ened by belts of railroads. It is Venice, the city of canals, that has

the largest floating population. When a little man is hopelessly in love it greatly increases his sight.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH

Headache.

Dr. S. F. Landry says, in Popular Science News, that the headache of indigestion, ac-companied by scotoms, or scintiliations and dazzings of light before the eyes, is always due to acidity and evolution of gases in the stomach. When not accompanied by aphasia or by a want of co-ordination, it is easily oured by common saleratous or supercarbonate Let the patient take one fourth of a of sods. tempoenful in much water—say four to six tempoenfuls or more—wait a few minutes, and if not relieved, repeat the dose. The glimmering seon ceases, and the pain forgets to follow. Hot water can be used if the stomach is very weak, and Bondault's pepsin will sometimes relieve it without the sods.

Scarlet Fever Poison,

The Medical Era relates the case of a girl aged eight, living at Fortress Monroe, Va., who was some months ago attacked by scarlet fever, the disease running a typical course Forla long time no possible source of contagion could be discovered. The obild had not been absent from home, had been with no one lately exposed, and no other case was known to exist in the vicinity. Subsequently Dr. Brooke learned that one of the house servants had nursed a case of scarlet fever in a distant city, just about a year before. After the case terminated she packed some of her things, including some clothing then worn, in a trunk, and left the place. A year later she had the trunk sent to her, opened it, and took out the contents, the little girl being present and handling the things. Very soon after, the latter was attacked as stated.

Fruit Skins Indigestible.

That the rind or "skin," of all fruit is more or less indigestible is a fact that should not be forgotten. We say all fruit, and the statement must be understood to include the pelicle or kernels and nuts of all kinds. The edible part of fruit is peculiarly delicate and liable to rapid decomposition if exposed to the atmosphere. It is, therefore, a wise provision of nature to place a strong and impervious coating over it as a protection against accident and to prevent insect enemies from destroying the seed within. The skin of plums is wonderfully strong compared with its thickness and resists the action of water and many solvents in a remarkable manner. If not thoroughly masticated before taken Into the stomach this skin is rarely, if ever, dissolved by the gastric juice. In seme cases pieces of it adhere to the coats of the stomach, as wet papers cling to bodies, causing more or less disturbance or inconvenience. Raisins and dried ourrants are particularly troublesom in this way, and if not chopped up before cooking should be thoroughly chewed before swallowing. If a dry current passes into the stomach whole, it is never digested at all,-Popular Science News.

Disinfectants.

Burning is the only reliable disinfector of the discharges from the lungs and throat in phthisis, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Boiling destroys all known disease germs, and completely disinfects clothing and bedding. Chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon of water, efficiently disinfects the discharges from cholers, typhoid and dysentery, whether from the mouth or bowels. Bichloride of mercury and permanganate of potash, swddrachms of each to the gallon of water, are equally efficient and are odorless, but are polsonous, and require longer time to act. Superheated steam is also equally potent, out is also inapplicable except in public institutions. Sulphur is reliable for disinfecting rooms; three pounds for overy thousand oublo feet of hir shand by burned in an iron vessel, closing all appertures in the room from excess of air. The vessel should be placed in a tub of water; let it remain for 24 hours, Afterwards wash walls, etc., with the chloride solution. Sulphate of iron retards decomposition in privy vaults, etc., but it is no true

THE PASSION FLOWER.

Its Emblems Typical of the Sorrows of Holy

Week.

A correspondent at Martinez writes to the Monitor Sanfrancisco as follows :

"While paying a visit on Palm Sunday to the beautiful Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, on the grounds of the Brothers of the Christian School a Villa De La Salle, I saw blooming, for the first time in my life, a Passion Flower. The zealous Director of the Novitiate, Rev. Brother Pirmian described it for me, and being so atruck with its beauty and significance, especially as we are now in Holy Week. I could not resist in making a note of it. The flower itself is a most remarkable one-I have never seen anything like it in nature. Frst, at the base there are three leaves of a brown color, which represents the Blessed Trinity : over these, in a perfect circle, are ten white leaves, representing the Ten Commandments; next come seventy-two little shoots, mixed blue, white and purple, which represent the number of thorns in Our Lord's crown; in the centre of the top are a great number of little purple specks, representing the drops of blood; the seem, which terminates in a point on the top, is in the periect form of a lance, and represents that instru-ment which pierced Our Lord's side; it also represents the piller at which He was

scourged.
"Close to the top of the stem are five little springs of a light green color, each of them exactly like a hammer, which represents the Five Nounds. Lastly, shooting from the very summit of the stem, at right angles to it, are three sprigs, about balf an inch long, and of a blak brown color, representing the nalls which pierced the Sacred hands and feet. The light purple color, which runs in a circle to the centre of the flower, is said to exactly the color of the seamless garment which Our Lord wore. It only blossoms for three days, indicating the three days which Chirat remained in the the sepulcher.

Of the many striking and wonderful things to be studied in nature, perhaps there is none more remarkable than the Passion Flower. It would seem as if Providence intended that even inanimate creation should receive the impress of, and bear testimony to, the sub-lime mystery of man's redemption. I do not know whether this interesting flower blooms in every country—at least is has not been the writer's good fortune to seeing it before."

Just about fifty years age stoves—cooking and heating stoves—first began to be generally used. That was when Americans began to make stoves for the home market.

Printing was introduced in Iceland as early as 1580, by the Bishop of Holum, Gubrand Toriakson, who set up a press, and had the Bible printed in Idelandic.

When the button comes off the back of a man e anire mis choren pogins (e rise

OTTAWA, April 27.

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WEDNESDAY......MAY 1, 1889

The Anti-Jesuit Meeting.

It is hard to understand what precise object the promoters of the anti-Jesuit agitation seek to obtain by holding mass meetings at Toronto and this city. If their purpose is to arouse Protestant feeling, they should have some definite idea as to how that feeling is to be directed into effective action. But it is evident that no amount of resolutions, no efforts of oratory, no denunciations of politicians, can reverse the solemn vote of both great parties, united in parliament as they were never united before. Nor can such preceedings change the decision of the Executive, made on the advice of responsible advisors. The only effects we can discover arising from those meetings have been to consolidate the Cathelic and the French people in support of the constitutional action of parliament, and to make them more determined than ever to maintain their religious and civil rights. The talk of Catholics joining the agitators to resist "Jesuitism" is the veriest claptrap. We do not think any really sound, sincers Cathelie will have anything to do with them. The leaders of the movement are not the sort of men who can claim the sympathy of the most liberal-minded Catholic. Seeing their names and reading their speeches, Catholics are reminded that these agitators against the Jesuite have always been amongst the feremost, most bitter, mest implacable enemies of everything Catholic. Men like Dr. Mc-Vicar of this city and J. L. Hughes of Toronto, whose hatred of Catholicity is regarded as monomania by people of evenly belanced temperament, who on all possible occasions, after the manner of

"Paynim foes without the gate Continuously thunder."

against Rome and Romanism, must not be astonished at finding themselves in the poeltion of the boy who shouted " wolf ! wolf !" The public has heard them so long in the denonnoing business, and observed that none of their terrible predictions ever came true, that good natured incredulity is the only feeling they are able to evoke by their most passionate appeals.

It is particularly worthy of note also that none but persons, who may be described without invidiousness as professional Protestants, took leading parts in the meetings at Toronto and Montreal-men whose business is to abuse the Catholic Church and who would find their occupation gone were it banished from the country. The great body which really constitutes the wealth, enterprise and intelligence of the two cities stood of the case of Ireland to the people of Great aloof from the agitators. As the Gazette ob- Britaio, who are the jury who must give the served concerning the meeting at this city, there was an absence of men "prominent in confidence by the Irish nation. At the conbusiness and public life." It is the same clusion of the case for the prosecution, all faireverywhere. All the reports of anti-Jesuit minded mon admitted that the Times had meetings we have read mention only the names of men notorious as sectarian disturb- | Sir Charles Russell's masterly analysis of the ers along with those of professional pulpiteers. | swidence, the conviction has deepened that Mr. Charlton, M.P., is, perhaps, the enly exception. Even he represents the extreme type of American puritablem.

different sort, is Mr. Dalton McCarthy. He | for freedom. The connection between " Paris a politician and his speech at Toronto presents a somewhat curious physiclogical study. Without apparently knowing it, he mentary and constitutional agitation on one laid bare the character and constitution of his crafty but shallow intellect. A more dreary | founded merely on the evidence of Delaney, dribble of words was never inflicted on human ears than he delivered at Teronto. It was Castleigland, and Mr. Coleman, the informer duliness drawn out to sterility without a scintillation of spirit. An undertone of insincerity ran through it all until he led up. with the practiced advoitness of an advocate. to an attack on the Mowat government, and sought to shield Sir John Macdonald from Protestant indignation by dragging a very ancient herring across the scent of the meet. ing. With him it was, as it has always been, party before everything.

This exhibition of the Tory cloven hoof has given the Observant public a hint it is not It was an occasion which, during many slow to take, while it stands aside to watch | years, Irish Nationalists must have wished | ing powers of body, mind and soul, wherein the politicians play their little game to turn, as best they may, the agitation to the advantage of their party.

grooves of anti-Lopery platform platitudes, The gentlemen who came bither to rouse of Toronto and that of Montreal As Horace - says, they changed their country but not their parliament of Great Britain. minds, and by introducing matters of centertion outside the question, practically dispersed the issue to the extent of irreconcilcalled in question by French Canadians or Catholics. Indeed it is historically and loyalty to England has been, and is now, more solid than the loyalty of any other section of our people. At the same time it must

Significant of the state of the

under British institutions. Take away that liberty and that security, which is really the purpose revealed by the agitators, and erect Protestant supremacy in place thereof, and there would be a different story to tell. Loyalty of the people to government is dependent on the government's loyalty to the paople,

Other speakers at Queen's Hall made still impressing Catholics of all nationalities that their agitation was directed less against the Jesuits than against the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Even Cardinal Taschereau, whom some of them claim as an oppoment of the Josuits, did not escape. Only one speech deserves close attention, that of Mr. McLaren, the lawyer who is charged with the defence of the Mail in the libel suit brought against it by the Jesuits. He admitted that there was great difficulty in the way in which the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act could be attacked. He is reported as follows :-

> He intended to present the matter before Her Majesty's courts in such a way as to prevent any mistake. For mately through the enterprise of a newspaper this door had been opened on him, by which the act could be assailed, if only in an indirect way. Two difficulties confronted him at first in this respect of bringing the matter before the courts of this province. They could not get the codes of the province was above authority, and none of them could become the plaintiff; therefore, there could not be a suit without a plaintiff or defendant. The only way open was the course they had already taken by petition to the Governor-General in Council. They had got their answer to this and he hoped that when they were next appeal ed to for their suffrages they would give their reply. With regard to the second coursethrough the courts-he had the hope that the way was now open to them by which an appeal could be made to the courts, and the fact plainly shown that their rights had been infringed

Here we have a legal opinion, which may be accepted as perfectly sound. We gladly submit to it, and are not less anxious than Mr. McLaren himself that those who believe they have a grievance should be given the most ample opportunities to obtain redress, if their complaint be well founded, in the pro- They will have to learn much and unlearn a perly constituted courts in a legal and constitutional manner. What we do object to and what we will most strenuously resist is the attempt to divide our people on religious other with passionate appeals to advance lines. Likewise, in common with all good, law-abiding citizens, we have a determined objection to keeping up an agitation which manifestly and admittedly can effect no prac. have to fight with, what they must fight with. tical purpose. Mr. McLaren has declared as a lawyer that the way of redress is open through the courts. Let them take that way by all means. But let them not emulate the to themselves. Were they not told long ago foxes in scripture and run amuck through the country with firebrands tied to their tails. Nothing injures a country so much as religious agitations and dissensions, and these men in the blindness of their infatuation are doing Canada an injury of incalculable but all its parts, and reigning supreme among portentous dimensions.

Sir Charles Russell's Speech.

Sir Charles Russell's great speech in deence of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists has been published in pamphlet form and has met with an enormous circulation. It is pronounced by leading men in England to be one of the greatest speeches delivered during this century. Addressed to the Commissioners, it as in reality a grand historical deliverance final verdict. That verdict is awaited with failed completely in its charges. But since the whole scheme was a conspiracy between power and money on one hand, reckless audacious fraud on the other, to ruin a great lead-Another exception, by the way, but of a er and blast the hopes of a people struggling nellism and Crime," between the National League and the Invincibles, between Parlia band and Moonlighting on the other, was the convicted murderer, and Mr. Horan of from the county Mayo. Here was practically the whole justification produced for the alleged connection of Irish Nationalist movement with crime. A more flimsy basis on which to construct a tremendous accusation is unknown in political history,

The occasion was a grand one and Sir Charles Russell proved himself equal to it. For seven days with matchiess elequence he laid bare the history of shame, sorrow and heroic suffering endured by the Irish people. for, an apportunity of proving before the lie the hopes of humanity; children whe world that the cry of "oppressed Ireland" was not founded on a sham but on a reality . But what we are principally concerned of proving how infinitesimal was the influence with at present is the agitation itself. In of wicked or immoral plotters on the great this city, as at Toronto, the speakers allowed | body of the united force of the Irlsh agitation themselves a wide range, with the anticipated | for justice and for self government. The case result that they fell into the accustomed of Ireland has been stated by the great ad- tion, sinking him to the cheap mechanical vecate, and it will come home to the hearts attendant upon the costly intelligent of all justice-loving people through the English Protestants to a sense of the woeful religious speaking world with force and authority disabilities under which they are suffering never before equalled, not even when the forget the difference between the atmosphere greatest of living statesmen declared Ireland's schools the business world in the arts of fraud, wrongs and propounded his remedies in the

On all hands victory is conceeded to Mr. Parnell, and whatever interest now attaches to the investigation is merely curiosity con. | this most desclating of struggles and periodiability. British supremacy, on which Mr. cerning the foul conspiracy entered into by Howland rang the changes, has never been the landlord party and the Tories. That, spiration of selfishness giving to the world a too, will be fully exposed before the commission will have concluded its labors. Home over this disorder the Codex Satanis, sets up actually indisputable that Catholic and French | Rule is no longer doubtful. It is bound to come. Coercion has fatled and Mr. Gladstone's authority of the market, rules out ethical "only alternative" must be adopted. But law from the basic sphere of life, not to Ireland alone will the blessing come, sustains all appeals of avaries from be admitted that French and Catholic loyalty England, Scotland and Wales will, on the the court of equity, narcotizes consolmariaes from the liberty and security enjoyed day that justice is done to Ireland, rise to ence with statutes of irresponsibility, and

hall the dawn of a still more plorious day when the hereditary wrongs and oppressions supply the equation of the conditions of life they endure will be swept away forever.

Barrel Organism.

Ministers of the several Protestant sects who spoke at the Queen's Hall meeting last Thursday night harped upon one string-the alleged unfair distribution of school taxes. They seemed incapable of rising above a lecal dispute concerning money. Of centre it is not our place to complain of their dwarfing the issue, though we may be permitted to observe that, in doing so, they have weakened their case. By showing the world that what the leaders of the agitation declare is a great con-'titutional question, reaching the very foundations of national authority, touches them less than the division of local taxes, they damaged. more than they aided their Toronte allies.

To more attentive observers, how aver, these ministers betrayed the persist nos of that inveterate mental process described by a modern psycologist as barrel-organism. Tongues controlled by brains a customed to one line of thought deliver the accustomed speech, just as a musical machine plays the same tune when wound up and set going. Who, for instance, that has ever heard Dr. McVicar on "Romanism" but knows exactly what he would say on all occasions on the same subject? His intellect is a perfect barrel-organ on that subject. It is incapable of variation or a new note without taking the machine to pieces and reconstructing it. We mean no offence to the worthy Docter, who may possibly, by enlarging his reading and increasing his mental equipment, moderate the harshness of the old tune, so as not to set the teeth of all who hear him everlastingly on edge.

But we would tell these ministers, perhaps at the risk of being misunderstood, that they are a long way off the track-that they de not even grasp the first principle in the movement which they have blindly risen to combat. great deal more before they are able to grasp the instruments with which this controversy must be decided. They are encouraging each against a shadowy creation of their own terror. Let them look within their own souls and they will find what they On the result of that fight will depend their ability to cope with the advancing power which they feel is portentous of misfortune by one who was no admirer of the Jesuits that they have adopted a strange gospel as the real revelation of God's will, and the solid rule of living in this world; a rule long since grown perfectly accredited, complete in them in all spiritual and social matters whatsoever ? The singular gospel or revelation of God's will ! That to please the supreme Fountain of Truth the readlest method, now and then, was to persist in believing what their whole souls found to be doubtful or incredible. That poor human symbols were higher than God Almighty's facts they symbolised; that formulas, with or without the facts symbolised by them, were sacred and salutary; that formulas, well persisted in could still

save them after the facts were fied. What have they to say to this indictment standing against them for forty years unanswored; They lay great stress upon the possession of an open bible. Let them keep it open at the Gospel according to St. Luke. There they will read, as set down in their own version, of Him who began his ministry by reading in the synagogue of his native village this passage from Isaiah : " The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath arointed me to preach good tidings to the poor." Then, forgetting the sanctity of the white tle and the ethics of the frock coat, let them look over their immdelate congregations and, when they will have gethered in the revelation that view will disclose, let them frame, if they can, their indictment against the traditional, the historic, the actual living Church of the Poor.

They are terrified lest the Jesuits should subvert their Anglo-Saxon civilization and Protestantism, as if that were something sacred and to be preserved as dearer than life. But what is this system which they so York, say :- " A few living in idle luxury, the great mass toiling slavishly from ten to eighteen hours a day; the producers of all wealth receiving just enough to keep above the hunger level : women taking the place of men in the weary work of the factory, consuming the mothershould be accumulating in wise play the capital for life discounting it in advance in prolonged and unwholesome tasks; mechanism competing with manhood in the labor market, crowding man out from the cunning crafts in which he once won his best educaautomaton; the greed of gain stimulating a cutthroat competition, which undersells men where it used to sell them, prostitutes government to the money lust of the wealthy, converts trade into what a parlumentary report frankly called War, lays waste nations in the strategic campaigns of cally collapses wealth in bankruptcy; the inrevelation of natural law which formulates against the authority of the Mount the

leaves to the blind working of demand and for the great mass of human beings ; society vainly striving to correct with the left hand of charity the wrongs which the right hand Torento Mail. of injustice is creating; our very progress hurling us along at a rate that strains all bonds of fellowship, exhausts the endurance of the feeble, and, flinging off their relaxing grasp, hurls them out into the debris of souldust that strews the pathway of our world through time."

Such is the system of Protestant civilization which these solemn-faced pulpiteers are afraid will be overthrown by Jeault machimations. Is it within the competency of man to formulate a worse doctrine of devils than this? It it not enough to make a sincere Christian weep with pity ? Yet this is what in leading oitles. the world has reaped from the Lutheran re-

In all kindness we would say to thesego do the work of the Master you profess to serve. For though the crowd in Queen's Hall may cheer you on, when it comes to the day of trial they will not follow you, because you are not their leaders. You did not lead them in attack on the wickedness of insolent wealth and power, nor sustain them when sinking under injustice and the burdens of their poverty and misery. You have ceased to sing, because you have grown mere fastidious than your creed, the hymns that once consoled you :--

> " What joy will fill the ransomed souls, While they in heaven dwell, To see the sinner as he rolls in quenchiess fiames of hell."

Turn, therefore, your eyes to this earth, to highways and byways close about yeu, and see whether you may not find something better to de than that which you are doing.

Twe gigantic grab contemplated by the government in the railway subsides, proposed in parliament on the eve of proregation, shows how reaklessly audapious in plundering the country the party in power has become. Most of these subsides constitute in reality a bonus to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which may, in sober truth, he said to own Sir John Macdonald, his government and his party. All these projected railways in the North West are branches of the C. P. R., which like a hugh octopus has fastened on the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Other of these subsides are nothing but corruption funds to secure the return at next general election of creatures pledged to carry any iniquity through parliament. The debt of the Dominion is now over two handred and forty millions of dollars; Federal taxation ranges from 25 to 50 per cent, about half of which goes into the pockets of the "combines." Then there are the provincial and municipal taxes. Is it any wonder that the exodus from Canada to the United States for the present year should be estimated at one hundred thousand sonls?

Where is all this geing to end?

LORD LONDONDERRY, who may be decribed as a man with little head and no heart, has grown tired of the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His anccessor will not be an Irish. nan, but Lord Brownlow, an English landlord. Lord Brownlow is in the prime of life, having been born in 1844. He is married to daughter of the eighteenth Earl of Shrews bury. The family name is "Cust," and If the suppression of free speech and the coercion policy are continued under his regime, he may find it referred to in more ways than one; it sounds very liked "cussed." The Earl has served in the British army, and is now Lord-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He has the patronage of 24 livings in the Estabjished Church at his disposal, and owns 58, 335 acres of land, for which he draws an sunual rental of \$432,430. It is not likely that a man who profits so much by the onesided laws regarding land will have any sympathy whatever with the aspirations of the Irish people to rid themselves of the incubus that for centuries has borne so heavily on them.

WORKINGMEN rejoiced when they sent an alleged workingman to parliament in the person of Mr. Lepine for Montreal East. No follower of the ministry could give it a more slavish support than he has. He promised much before he was elected. Now look at passionately strive to retain? Let one of his performance. The only piece of legislathemselves, Rev. Reber Newton of New tion affecting labor passed this session was the Anti-Combines Act, and the only combination it really destroys is the Trade Union. The Act which Sir John Macdonald, with tears in his eyes, teld the workingmen he passed to protect them from the tyranny of George Brown, has been made nugatory, and now, instead of the combines who flesce the D. BARRY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's workingmen being suppressed, it is the workingmen who are deprived of the only safeguard they possessed under the law! Such is the Tory Protectionist Government which the workingmen of Montreal sent a man to parliament to support ! Such is the sort of justice they receive from a House of Commons elected by the "Combines." Surely the workingman may exclaim with Othello:

"O! Fool! Fool! Fool!"

ALL the Catholic prelates of the United States have issued pastorals to their clergy and people for the observance by special services of the centennial anniversary of the in. auguration of General Washington as first president of the United States of America. This action is worthy of them, for if there is any people on the earth who should rejoice at the extinction of Britishism in the thirteen colonies, and the birth of Americanism one hundred years ago, the Catholics are that

THE Richmond Guardian repreduces an article from the Huntingdon Gleaner which it credits to Mr. Seliars, the editor of that paper, whom it describss as "by far the best street, which was made the occasion of a posted man on the subject (of the Jesuits' pleasant reunion.

Provingial University.

estates) in the Dominion, which is saying good deal." It is indeed saying a good deal, seeing that the article reprodured is an editorial stolen bodily by Mr. Soliars from the

Mr. Rusus Hanny Porn has been nominated by the Jenservative convention in Compton as the party candidate for the re-Commons, made vacant by the death of his father, the late Minister of Railways and Canals.

Cartwright moved the following amendment:

That in the course of his budget speech it was said by the Minister of Finance that the expenditure of \$12,788,000 would suffice to meet all the engagements of the Dominion on capital account up to the first of July, 1892, and would secure a 14-foot canal system from Lake Superior to Montreal: that it now appears from

and the United States, and address meetings

LITERARY REVIEW.

The May number of the Magazine of American History brings another entertaining chapter of fresh Centennial information, Washington's Historic Lunchson in Eliza beth," with very unique pictorial attractions, including a sketch of the Boudinet mension, in which the luncheon took place; portraits not before published of some of Washington's contemporaries who were present, engravings of pieces of the beautiful china table service and silverware that was placed before the " Father of Hi. Country " on that memorable occasion a century ago. These illustrations will be regarded with intense interest just now, as the same identical table service, in perfect preservation, is to be placed before President Harrison at the luncheon given in his honor the day of his arrival in New York City, April 29, 1889. The second chapter of the number, "Oak Hill, the Home of President Monroe," is also from the versatile pen of the editor, and it is richly illustrated. The third contribution, "Indiana's First Settlement," by the Hon. E. A. Bryan, president of Vincennes University, is an able and graphic pen-picture of the beginnings of the great state of Indiana, with genuine portraits of the heroic George Rogers Clark and Francois Nigo. Then follows

The Harrisons in History," by Mrs, Ella B. Washington, a notable account of the President's family; "The Historic Quad-rille," by Gen. John Cochrane, pointing out the historic idea which seems to have been so little understood by the public at large; 'Reminiscences of Mrs. Bradford," the danghter of Hon. Elias Bondinot, who was one of the charming ladies of the Washington circle, by J. J. Boudonlt; Slavery in Connecticut," by Charles M. Andrews; and "Louisburg, 1745, Bunker Hill, 1775," by Nathan M. Hawkes. The Minor Topics and Original Documents contain, as usual, many and excellent features worthy of permanent preservation. All the diversified departments overflow with bright and choice reading. It is a splendid number of an invalvable periodical. As usual, it is a specimen of typographical beauty—in the artistic elegance of its printing it holds the highest rank in the magazine field, Price, \$5 a year. Published 743 Broadway, New York City.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A Monthly Magazine. May, 1889. New York: John J. Farrell, Business Manager, No. 6 Park Place, For cale by D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The table of contents for the May number is as follows :- Easter; Religion in Spain; Slighted Graces ; Extinot Reptiles and Mam male of North America; Will Congregational Singing Profit Faith and Morals ! A Gloria : The Eucalyptus Culture at Tre Fontane; The Supernatural; Paul Ringwood-An Autobiography (continued); A Forgotten Catholic; Sancta Catharina; The Late Father Hecker; The Educational Grievances of Catholica: A Saigneur of Hearts; Talk About New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

The May issue of Donahoe's Monthly Magazine contains a great variety of interesting articles. Among them are: The Jesuit Oaths; Canada of To-day, by Miss Anna T. Sadlier; Dieposal of the Dead. Cometeries, by Rev. John M. Ktely, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stone and Amber Spirit; Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Thomas Wamilton Murray; Deceased Bishops of the United States, Rt. Rev. John Connolly, D. D., Second Bishop of New York; Our Catholic Young Men, by Rev. Morgan M Sheedy, of Pittsburg, Pa.; promoters would get \$17,000 return on their Christian Civilization and the Perils that \$45,000 investment. Evidently the company Now Threaten It, by Most Rev. Arcbbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; The Lesson of Easter, James Cardinal Gibbons. There are. in addition to the above, thirty-four articles, busides nineteen pages of events of the month Price of the Mayazine, \$2 a year ; \$1 for six months. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mace.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Presentation to Judge Barry of a Handsome

The St. Patrick's Society held a special general meeting last night at the hall in McGill street, Mr. H. J. Cloran, the President, in the chair, when there was a large attendance. The occasion was a presentation to Mr. Justice Barry, the late President of the Society, on his retirement from office. The presentation was in the shape of a costly and handsome silver tea service suitably inscribed, and will, no doubt, serve as a pleasant memorial to Judge Barry of the years of office he passed as the President of the Society. The presentation was made by the President, who read the following address, supplemented by some apt remarks :--

DEAR SIE,—The members of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, desirous of manifesting their personal esteem for you, and their appreciation of your services to the Society during the five years of your presidency, avail them selves of the opportunity of your retirement from that position, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying silver tea service as a me-mento of the cordial relations which have existed between you and them without interruption during that period.

ruption during that period.

They have invariably found you not only courteous, but practical in your methods of dealing with the interests of the society, and they willingly recognize your endeavours to ad-

vance its prosperity.

They cannot allow this occasion to pass without congratulating you on the honourable posi tion to which you have been advanced—that of District Magistrate—by His Honour, the Lieutenaut-Governor of this Province.

They wish you, Mrs. Barry and your children They will you, burs. Darry and your condrento whom they ask you to convey their kind
regards—many years of health and happiness,
Upon behalf of the cociety,
H. J. CLORAN,
1st Vice-President.
SAMUEL CROSS,
Rec. Sec.

Judge Barry, in responding, was visibly affected by the mark of recognition from the members of the society. He thanked them one and all, for their kindly sentiments toward him. Remarks were also made by Ald. Ounningham, B. J. Coghlau, P. Wright and P. Kehoe. Afterwards, at the invitation of the indees the party neited his residence on Palesce.

WAY

The Mechanical Majority gets in its Work at Ostawa-Mugo Reckless Expenditure Exposed by fir Richard Cartwright.

When the House went into concurrence

the votes for capital expenditure. Sir Richard Cartwight moved the following amendment:—

It is announced that after Mr. John Dillon, the distinguished-Irlsh M.P., completes his of Finance, and by other members of the Governlet through Australia, he will visit Canada Dominion on capital account must be estimated for as follows:—For canals, as aforesaid, \$13,551,1(9; for the Intercolonial Railway and subsidiary lines, \$3,000,000; for subsidies to railways, \$6,000,000; for annuities capitalized, \$4,000,000; for road from Harvey to Moncton, not less than \$3,000,000; for minor public works, \$1,000,000, being in all about \$30,000,000; that the Government have further agreed to spend \$750,000 per annum for termosc \$30,000,000; that the Government have further agreed to spend \$750,000 per annum for terms of years to aubsidize certain lines of steamships, less the amount now paid to the Allan and Deminion lines; that the said annual charge for subsidies and interest on the said \$30,000,000 will involve an addition to the fixed charge that a revenue of \$1.700,000 per annum; that on the revenue of \$1,700,000 per annum; that the estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1889, is \$37,893,384; that the inevitable effect of a large portion of this expenditure on capital account will be to diminish traffic and further increase the heavy deficit now existing in working the Intercolonial Railway; that under such circumstances the conduct of the Government in assuming these other and further obligations is reckless and improvident. This was lost by a vote of 40 to 73.

On the vote for the Oxford & New Glasgow

Railway, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment, reciting the statement of Sir Charles Tupper when asking the first vote for this purpose, that the new line would shorten the distance between the two points by forty to forty-five miles, stating that it had only shortered the distance five miles, and condemning the Government for inducing the House to undertake the building of this line by false representations. Lost by 70 to 39.
On the vote for the International, Mr. Davies

moved that inasmuch as the superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway states in his annual report that the chief part of the large deficit incurred in working that road is due to the carriage of coal below cost, this taxing of the people in favor of a small and wealthy class of coal owners should cease. Lost by \$9 to 72. The vote for administering North-West lands.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment recalling the absurd predictions once made concerning that country by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, stating the fact that the cost of administration exceeds the revenue derived from sale of lands, and condemning the extravagance of the Government in this particular. Lost on the same division.

On the vote for immigration, Mr. Somerville moved an amendment censuring the Government for employing officers of this department in by elections, as proved before the Public Accounts Committee. Lost on the same divis-

The vote for the \$2,350 salary of Mr. Chipman, secretary—and "dry nurse," as one of the members called him—of Hon. Charles Tupper, was objected to by Mr. McMullen, who moved that it be struck out, on the ground that Mr. Tupper had promised that the expenses of his department would not be increased by this sum, though the estimates proved this statement to be untrue. Lost by 33 to 65. Coming to the railway subsidies, after getting through concurrence on the ordinary estimates, Sir John Mac-donald in making his explanations stated that applications had been made to the Government for twenty-one million of subsidies. The country seems to have been seized with a craze

for railway huilding. Sir Richard Cartwright said the country seemed to have learned too well the lessons of extravegance taught by the Government. No-ticing the roads selected for aid, some only five miles long, he wished to ask the Premier what his idea was of a road not for the general advan-

There was a pretty lively row just before the adjournment of the House, on the proposal to advance \$30,000 at 4 per cent interest to the Fredericton Bridge Company. Parliament has already advanced \$300,000 for this bridge, and has a mortgage on it. The chief promoter of the company is Mr. Temple, member for York. On being pressed for information, he by Rev. John M. Kiely, Brook- told the House that the promoters of the Second Part of the Hercules bridge subscribed \$45,000 towards its construction, and that it cost altogether \$375,000. He expected the income from it this year would be \$30,000. This provoked the storm. Members of the Orposition pointed out that the interest payable to the country only amounted to \$13,000 on the whole \$330,000, so that the had never been in need of the advance made, as it would have paid a good return to the promoters if they had borrowed the money in the ordinary course. Mr Temple was practically as a bribe, and Sir John was told that he was turning his attention from debauching constituencies to buying up members. After a good deal of augry recriminations from the C naervatives the vote passed through com-mittee, Mr. Laurier announcing his intention

The "Star" Does Cater for Catholic and Protestant Prejudices.

of dividing the House on it at concurrence.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR:-The editor of the Weekly Star denies that my assertion was true about the Star catering for Protestant and Catholic prejudices. I am prepared to back up my statement with proof. Shortly after the return of Principal Grant from his trip round the world, there was a long article in the Ontario edition of the Weekly Star about him which was omitted out of the Quebec edition and

something else put in its place. Recently there was an item in the Ontario edition of the Weekly Star about the trouble in the Salvetion Army ranks which was excluded from the Quebec edition. I am able and willing, any time that the Star wishes, to prove a great deal more than this against them, beginning with issuing of the Christmas number of the Star in 1886. They had dealt crooked with me then and refused to do me justice. I gave them due warning, and if I am spared long enough they will hear more from me.

The Star is excluded from the reading room of the Presbyterian Callege for good reasons. There are hundreds of Protestants in this country who would far sooner subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS than for the Weekly Star, and I am one of them. The Star editor cannot scare me worth a cent. I went to their office to-day and told Mr. Griffin that if he would show me the file of the Ontarlo edition for two or three months back I would show him what he denied. He excused himself and said he had no time.

N. MURRAY, 118 Windsor atreet.

April 25th, 1889.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, announces that nine-tenths of the expected amoust of the endowment for Queen's College has been subscribed, and that nearly all the interest due on the unpaid balance has been paid in for this year. He redicarrand the greatest of a recommendation of the support of the second of the s year. He rediscussed the question of a common matriculation, commenting unfavorably on the action of both the education department and the

THE CENTENNIAL.

Thousands Participate in New York's Celebration.

The Naval Parade and Ball Prove Immense Successes—The British Fing Trampled Upon-The President's Reception.

New York, April 29,-New York to-day began the joyous celebration of her centennial festivities. Old Trinity's clock had scarcely rung in the gladsome tune and its echoes bad sourcely faded away in the historicateighborhood scarcely raded mass in one the streets round about took on an unaccustomed appearance. The crowds which had thronged the principal thororowds which has thronged the principal thoroughfares of the city all day yesterday, to such an extent that travel was difficult and uncomfortable, began to show themselves to day before morning had fairly broken. Hour by bour the throngs increased as the time for the hour the surrouse thoreased as any sums for the formal opening of the exercise of the day drew near until the lower parts of the city became a veritable sea of humanity, ever growing in area veritable sea of humanity, ever growing in area as the streams rolled and surged into it from as the streams rolled and surged into it from every avenue of travel. New York never saw the like before. Never before in the history of the country has

there been

Such a Display of Flags and Bunting as that which to-day greeted the citizen as he left his home to view the first of the centennial display. This city is literally clothed in the red, white and plue of the national emblem, there being everywhere evidence of lavish ex-

there being everywhere evidence of favian extenditure of money for decoration.

The centennial celebration may be said to
have commenced with the a rivel of President Harrison at Elizabethport this morning. That New Jersey city was early astir and was throng ed with thousands of people from all parts of the country. The streets and houses were alive country. The streets and house that coal with bunting, and never before has that coal with bunting, and never before has that coal dusty townslooked so beautiful. At 7 25 the p.s. dusty townlooked so beautiful. At 7 25 the presidential train drew into the depot. President Harrison, who, with his family, occupied the last car, was the first person to step from the rear platform, quickly followed by Mrs, Harrison, Mrs. McKee and others. After an enthusiastic welcome from the assembled thought the presidental party were driven to the standard party were dri enthusiastic weighted from the district the sands the presidents! party were driven to the residence of Governor Green, where they residence of Governor Green, where they had breakfast, and afterwards, in company with Vice President and Mrs. Morton, held a largely attended reception.

The Journey to the Water.

The President's journey from Governor, Green's mansion to Elizabeth port was one continued ovation. The fine of march followed as near as possible the historic route taken by Gameral Washington a hundred was a continued to the control of the cont General Washington a hundred years ago. The General Washington a hundred years ago. The parade and procession were the most imposing ever witnessed at the town. Nearly 5,000 men were in line. The first division was composed of five companies of the Third regiment, New Jersey militia; the second, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, 2,500 strong; third, lodges of the Ancient Order of Oddfellows, the Junior Order of American Machanica the Junior Order of American Mechanica Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. John and thirteen boys in continental uniform; the tourth, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 600 strong; the fifth, called the Department of Agriculture, made a striking and picture que feature of the procession. This was the granger or farmers' division. There were numerous floats carried division. There were numerous hoans carried in this division representing comparisons between farming one hundred years ago and to-day. There were men in line in old time cosmmes carrying syshes and sickles, boys going to mill with bags of grain, and groups of farmers with old fashioned agricultural implements, such as wooden moult board ploughs, cradles, The Fire department of Elizabeth ten companies strong, with enginesand appara-tus made up the sixth and last division.

The Review in the Bay.

Arriving at the Aleyone boathouse, the President and vice president were taken out to the Despatch in small boats. The rest of the pre-Despaces in sinkin bases sidential party were taken out in a launch. The president boarded the Despatch at 10 40 and a few moments later she steamed up the Kill Von Kull to her destination at the foot of Wall street. The avenue through which the President's vessel passed was lined with the largest fleet of ships over seen in this country. As the Despatch came out of the Kill Von Kull a signal gun was given. As the vessel passed the head of the column orders were given to man yards. At the command "All hands lay aloft and man yards," blue jackets in Sunday attire and man yards," blue jackets in Sunday attire ran nimbly up the rigging, walked out on the yarks, and facing the Despatch saluted the commander-in-chief. The first gun was then fired from the flagship Chicago, closely followed by the other wacships in the fleet. Each ship fired a full President's salute of 21 guns. Then followed one of the grandest sights of the day. The vast fleet of boats began to move past the President's vessel in magnificent order. The President's vessel in magnificent order. spectacle along the river front was a beautiful one, the long procession of steamers being espe cially impressive.

Arrival in New York.

On the arrival of the Despatch opposite Wall street ferry the ships anchored and a barge manned by a crew of ship masters from the Marine society of the pero of New York with Captain Ambrose Snow, the president, as cox-awain, went out to the vessel. The barge selected to bear the President ashore is one of the fastest boats in the navy. It is christened "Queen Kapiolana," and belongs to the Des-patch. Following the example of the illustrious Washington President President Washington, President Harrison was rowed ashore in the barge, As he stepped out of the boat the presidential salute of 21 guos was again given. The President was received by Governor Hill, Mayor Grant and the centennial committee, and the march to the Equitable Building was begun. Arrived there, the President was met by a guard of honor and upon his dent was men by a guard of honor and upon his entrance the troops presented arms, and the full choir of Trinity church, led by Dr. Messiter, descended the main staircase, which had been laid with velvet carpet. The hymn "Before the Lord We Bow" was chanted, and followed by the Doxology, accompanied by a full corps of trumpeters.

A Reception and a Luncheon.

The President and party then went up stairs to the rooms of the Lawyers' club, where another reception, this time of the governors of state and territories and distinguished people, was held in the dignity and formality of colonial times. A luncheon of a brilliant character followed. While the first of the series of receptions to the President may not have had the elaborate and cresident may not have had the elaborate and stately dignity of the receptions to the father of his country a century ago, it was not wanting in any of the finest elements of courtesy and was a gracious tender of hospitality. At 3.40 p.m. the party left the Equitable building and escorted by the same organization as had done duty on the journey from Wall street went to the City hall, where they were welcomed by a doubte line of white clad public school and normal college cirls. by whom the President was mal college girls, by whom the President was presented with a borquet of Lafrance roses. presented with a borquet of Lafrance roses. Then adjourning to the Governor's room the President held his third reception of the day, and for over an hour a throng of people, mostly visitors to the city, passed before the head of the nation. At five minutes before 5 c'clock the President returned to his carriage, and with the Vice-President, Governor Hill, and Commodore Gerry, was driven to Mr. Morton's residence, under the same except that attended him from the Equitable building. The President took the precaption to turn up his coat collar after being seated, and deafening cheers went up as he was being driven away.

The Balla Brilliant Success.

The grand centennial ball took place at the Matropolitan opera house to night. All that money and keen sense of patriotism could do to money and keen sense of patriotism could do to carry out the immense scheme that was to give a night of pleasure to 6.000 people was done.

The result attained was decidedly satisfactory. The people entered from Broadway into the list really a marvel of cheapness nearness and midst of what seemed to the an old fashioned brightness. Very sincerely yours, the sides of the double stair cases formed three sides of the readen, and idealized yines, and Pastor of 3rd long! Church, of St. Louis,

the let by of it would not be all the croe would so first market are not be proportioned to

bowering shrubs added to the mural effect, waile real fruit trees were set about in artistic dand-on. No word better describes the first sensa-tion one experienced on entering the vast auditorium than dazzling. The other decora-tions were in keeping with the fioral beauties, which had exhausted ten oar loads of evergraeus, 12,000 specimens of axaless, 6,000 ferns, 8,000 paims. 5,000 pansies, and about 10,000 tulips, besides carloads of plants. All in all, it was a acene of dazzling beauty. Long before the arrival of the Presidential party the vast building was crowded with the elite of the country. There were twenty-four dances on the program. which was opened with a quadrills dance by chosen leaders of the four hundred. The supper room was also a bower of beauty and presented a most beautiful appearance before the work of devastation began.

Insuit to The British Fing.

New Yore, April 29 -An unfortunate incident of the celebration prompted by the injudi-cious patriotism of a few soldiers occurred this evening on the Bowery, near Worth st., and came near causing trouble. Over a building near where some soldiers were quartered there was displayed a large English flag. This caught the eyes of a squad of soldiers who made their way into the building and ordered one of the employees to haul down the flag in short time. The news that something was up of an exciting nature soon spread and a large crowd soon assembled and began to clamor for the flag to come down. The sergeant in charge of the soldiers acted coolly and requested the occupants of the building to take the offending signal away. There was some objection raised to this action and a soldier becoming impatient rushed to the window, seized the first pole and tore the ensign off, threw the flag on the ground and trampled on it. It is said that the Pittsburg contingent were the men engaged in this

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

We have often been asked to state, for the information of our readers, the number of Catholic members in the Parliament of Canada. We meet in this issue the wishes of our enquirers. The total number of members of the Canadian Commons is 215. As to religion the members

are divided as follows:	
Catholic, Non-Co	
Ontario 6	. 86
Quebec	. 10
New Brunswick 3	
Nova Scotia 4	
P. E. Island. 2	. 4
British Columbia 1	
Manitoba 1	
N. W. Territories 0	
	-
73	142

It will thus be seen that while the Catholic population of Canada is nearly one-half of the whole, the Catholic representatives are but about one to two in the Parliament of the coun-

try. The Catholic repres	entatives from Ontario
S. J. Dawson	Algoma,
Dr. Bergin	
T. Coughlin	Middlesex W.
P. Purcell	Glengarry.
H. Robillard	
S. Labrosse	Prescott.
From the Province of C	Quebec come 65 mem-
bers, all of whom but te	n are Catholics. The
Irish Catholics of this Pr	ovince are represented

by Mesars. J. J. Curran of Montreal Centre, and the Hon. Thomas McGreevy of Quebec From New Brunswick come the three following Catholic representatives:

Hon. John Costigan......Victoria. Hon. P. A. Landy. Kens.
K. F. Burns. Gloncester.
The Catholics of this Province are very in-

dequately represented according to population, but have in the gentlemen just named three excellent spokesmen and champions.

Nova Scotia sends to the National Legislature

TADAN DANAMACHAR AL	a = 1 m 2 , a m m 2 = 50 m s am s am
five Catholic members.	
Hon, Sir John Thompso	nAntigonish.
T. C. Kenny	
Hop. S. P. Flynn	Richmond.
H. F. McDougall	Oape Breton.
Hugh Cameron	Inverness.
The Prince Edward Isl	and Catholics are re
presented by	
Han Q D Darer	Princess Co.

Hon. S. F. Perry.......Princess Co. P. A. McIntyre.......King's Co. From British Columbia comes one Catholic

Donald Chisholm New Westminster. Manitoba also sends but one Catholic mem

Hon. A A. C. Lariviere......Provencher.
If we turn to the Senate we find the repre sentatives thus distributed according to re-

		Non-Cathulic.
Ontario	6	18
Quebec	18	6
New Brunswick		8
Neva Scotia	3	7
P. E. Island		3
Manitoba		
N. W. Territories.		2
British Columbia.		3
Diriba Colambia		

31 From Ontario come the following Catholic Senators: Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. John O'Dohohoo, Hon. Dr. Mc-Millan, Hon. Dr. Sullivan, and Hon Dr. Casgrain. From Quebec come eighteen Oatholio senators, all French Canadian gentlemen with the exception of the Hon. Thomas Ryan, who represents the Victoria division in the upper chamber and in fact the whole Irish Catholic body of Quebec. The Catholics of New Brunswick have as representatives the Hon. Mesars. Dever and Poirter, while those from Nova Scotia have Hon. Mesars. Mills, McDonand, and Power. The Catholics of the Northwest are represented by the Hon. M. A. Girard, senator for the Province of Manitoba.

If we turn to the Legislature of Ontario, consisting of 90 members, we there find eight Catho-

0204, EB 01 00	
lic representatives, viz:	
Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville
J. Clancy	
Thomas Murray	Renfrew N.
A. Evanturel	Prescott
A. Robillard	
G. Pacaud	
James Conmee	
LtCol Morin	Welland

In the Legislature of Quebec there are in the upper chamber six Protestant members out of a total of 24. In this chamber the Hon. John Hearn of Quebec worthily represents the Irish Catholic element. In the House of Assembly, there are nine Protestants of a total member ship of 65 The two distinctively Irish Catholic constituencies of Montreal West and Quebec West are held by Hon. James McShane and

Catholics. As to the other Provinces we are not well enough acquainted with the religious character of their local representatives to give information thersupon. - United

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1889. BAILEY REPLECTOR COMPANY: BALLEY REFLECTOR COMPANY:

Gentlemen,—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.

Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 32 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES.

Ohn, Bldg. Com. 8rd Cong'i Cnurch.

Dear Sirs, -The Bailey Reflector which you

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Henri Rochefort's son has committed suicide

General Boulanger has taken a house in Port land place, London. The King of Holland will resume the reins of

coremment of May 3. Frederick William Hermann Wagner, the

German statesman is dead. The Hamburg ripper murderer has been indentified as a shoemaker named Beuthier. A Samoan relief fund of 20,000 marks has been forwarded to Prince Bismarck from Hamburg.

The King of Holland will go abroad on May , with the hope of effecting a complete cure of his disease.

Leading Liberal Unionists of Loudon propose to give a banquet in honor of ex-Mayor Hewitt,

A storm has destroyed all the crops in the Georlitzen district of Silicia. Five persons were killed by lightning.

The town of Albama near Granada, Spain, was strongly shaken by an earthquake on Friday. Several houses were thrown down but there was no loss of life.

It is reported that revolutionary pamphlets have been found upon the Czar's table in the Aitchkinoff palace and that a number of servants have been arrested. Despatches from West Africa say that a

British expedition has destroyed the chief town of the Wendeb tribe on the Sulyman river and released three thousand slaves.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham said the Gladstonians were bastard sons of the Liberal party and that the Liberal Unionists were the true beirs of the party.

The municipal authorities of Newcastle-under-Lyne have voted a special address of congratulations to President Harrison, whose ancestors were natives of that place. Mr. Gladstone's son, William, who has been

seriously ill for some time, is now better. Sir Andrew Clark, the famous physician, has, however, gone to Hawarden to attend him.

The first public speeches made by Sir Charles Dilke outside of London since 1884 will be a agrice of addresses on the labor question, which he is to deliver shortly in the mining districts. Viscount Mandeville was charged in the London police court with fraudulently obtaining the sum of £925. The magistrate did not enter

the case upon the court record, and the hearing was adjourned. Two hundred persons were injured during the rioting at Vienna on Tuesday. Three Jewish oin shops in Hernais were wrecked on Wednes-Twenty policemen were wounded in the

rioting on Tuesday. It is expected that the Spanish Government will soon roll at action \$40,000,000 worth of State woodland, in order to cover the financial deficit to build railroads, canals and highways, and to

establish rural loan banks. The Austrian Government is preparing to in crease its force of cavalry and artillery on the Galician frontier, because of a fresh movement of the Russian columns. The War office believes

that Austria is ready for any Russian surprises The board of the Canada Northwest Land company has decided to commence repayment of the capital as soon as current cash receipts equal current expenditure. The rapayn ent will probably begin in the current year. The com-pany's shares are in strong demand.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say arrests of Nihilists are constantly being made. The police of St. Petersburg believe the bombs secretly manufactured at Zurich, Switerland, have been convered to Russia and that the plotters are waiting a favorable opportunity.

Great crowds of visitors thronged Stratford on-Avon in honor of the anniversary of Shake-speare's birth and birthday festival, A large number of American pilgrims arrived and witnessed the first preformance, since the post's days, of the first part of King Henry VI.

The Dix Neuvieme Siecle save that the Senate Commission conducting the Boulanger trial has in its nossession receipts signed by Boulanger for money given to him in consideration of certain services to be rendered in the event of his becoming president. A state efficial to-day testified that he had some similar documents.

Bushirie, the chief of the African insurgent has released Rev. Mr. Resens and his wife capsured during the recent troubles in East Africa He still holds in captivity Rev. Mr. Taylor Rev. Mr. Edwards and Rev. Mr. Hopper. He will not surrender then until he is paid £1,000. The English consulat Zanzibar, will pay the

Adrupken tinemith ascended the steeple of the Franciscan church at Warasdin, Hungary, yesterday, by means of the lightning rod and atood up on the top of the cross, which swayed under his weight. After standing there fifteen minutes haranguing the horrified crowd who gathered beneath, he calmy descended as he had gone up and reached the ground unharmed.

Latest reports from Liverpool take a more hopeful view of the season's emigration to Cauada. A marked feature of the recent sailings is the large number emigrated by the Self-help and other societies. This emigration is regard ed with favor, because more care is bestowed in the selection here for settlement in Canada than is possible with insolated emigrants.

The new steamer City of Paris, which left Sandy Hook at 9.10 a.m on the 17th. April arrived at Queenstown at 7.10 p.m. on the 23rd, making the trip in six days, 5 hours and 55 menutes. She arrived at Liverpool at 9 10 this morning. Her daily runs were 442, 432, 444, 461, 470 and 150 miles. For the first three days she had strong easterly winds, with a high head sea and some fog. Afterwards the weather was fine. The fastest passage on record from New York to Queenstown is that of the Umbria in November, 1888, 6 days, 2 hours, 22 minutes.

Gen. Boulanger and party arrived as Dover Wednesday morning. A large number of friends of the General gathered on the pier and received him with cheers. The passage from Ostend was a rough one and the General suffered from seasickness. A police commissary from Calais watched the party on behalf of the French Government. The General and his friends at once proceeded for London, where they arrived in the afternoon and were immediately driven to the Hotel Bristol, where the General will establish his quarters for the present. A large crowd of the General's admirers gathered in front of the hotel and extend the conductive longer. bended a cordial welcome.

The Brewers' Journal, the recognized authority in the English trade, announces that the results of experts' tests of Canadian barley are most gratifying as regards its powers of germinmost gratifying as regards its powers of germination. In one case the percentage of growing corns was 99 per cent and in another 88 per cent, which would yield malt weighing 89 lbs. per bushel and worth 28 shillings per quarter of 448 lbs. deliyered in the Thames. The Journal concludes that imports will yield an ample margin of profit and prove of signal utility for blending with English barley. The results of the other expert teats are being submitted to the Dominion authorities. the Dominion authorities.

A cable despatch dated London April 24, says :- "Mr. Mercier's visit to Europe next month is awaited with interest in London. It is understood that the Papal authorities desired is understood that the rapal authorities desired him to visit Europe some months back to discuss Jesuit affairs, the highest quarters at Rome inclining to the opinion that the recent Quebec grant to the Jesuits was imprudent, seeing the condition of affairs in Canada. Mr. Mercier, however, pleaded the necessity of his presence in Canada. The immediate object of his present visit is believed to be in connection with a further attempt to consolidate the Quebec provincial debt. Only circles here will probably be found ready to co-operate so far as legitimate conversion goes. Mr. Marcier is expected to wish London after going to Park."

A select ps: Locuding General Boulanger, M.Dillor General Graham and an unknown lady dined with Lord Randolph Churchill Friday orening. In an interview to day General Bouto the state of th

langer reiterated his disavowal that he had any intention of precipitating a war between France and Germany. Nevertheless he did not con-sider that the future of France had been settled forever by the war of 1870. He declared he would never consent that France should be in suited. He was anxious, he said, to cement friendship with Russia and England. A Paris news agency states that an official of the British Foreign office has waited upon General Boulanger to acquaint him with the conditions upon which he will be permitted to stay in

The Scotch office has received a report from Mr. Colmer, secretarcy of the Crofter Coloniza tion board, respecting this season's crofter emi-gration under statesided scheme, which shows that last year's blunders have been avioded. Last year £54 out of the £120 loans was spent in the transit of each family, leaving only £06 to invest in the Northwest. This year £35 has been spent in transit, leaving £55, while several have private means. The report expresses the halof that the manner will be repaid on have private means. The report expression on belief that the money will be repaid on the terms of the scheme. It is also noted in growing in favor in that colonization is growing in favor in Scotland, the board receving many demands to assist further crofter parties to settle in the Northwest. The Government is pledged, how ever, to refrain from further emigration until the success of the present scheme is assured.

IRISH.

The Parvell Indomnity Fund now amounts to £35,153.

The new Munster and Leinster Building is Waterford will be opened in May.

Dr. Luke P. Shanley died lately at his resi dence, Athlone, of congestion of the lungs. July is the month fixed upon by the quidnuncs for the termination of the Parnell Com

minsion. Lord Rathdonnell has been elected a repre sentative peer tor Ireland, in room of the late Lord Dunsaney.

The bishop and clergy of Down and Connor have subscribed £100 for the relief of evicted tenants in Donegal. The Mayor of Cork states that it is contemplated to hold an exhibition of the smaller in-

from the sea voyage out to Australia, and his is reported that the Pope ordered Father Agoshealth is now better than for a long time past, Sir Thomas Emerges 2.2. dustries of the South of Ireland. Deasy, Irish members of Parliament, were corduitly welcomed on their arrival at Melbeurne.

A man named Peter Stafford was executed on the 8th April in Kilmainham Prison. On the way to the scaffold he struggled violently with the officials.

A serious accident has happened to Lord Ernest Hamilton, M.P. for North Tyrone, whilst bunting. His Lordship fractured his ribs and broke his collar bone.

The Irish Presbyterians desire that Rev. R. Lynd, of May Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, should succeed Dr. Porter as President of Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Brimingham, said he was confident that the Government, before appealing to the country, would develope their Irish plans and they would doubtless ob-tain a favorable verdict at the polls.

"The gallant 'English' officer," says the Free-man's Journal sardonically, "who saved his ship, the Calliope, when the ships of America and Germany were wrecked off Samoa, is a Dublin man, Captain Kane, a son of Sir Robert

Kane. Owing to the closeness of the vote in the Edinburgh City Council granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Parcell, arrangements are being made to submit the question to popular vote. Unionists are scheming to defeat the

honor offered to Mr. Parnell. A letter has been received in Dublin from Father Gaughren giving very harrowing details of the hardships which have been encountered by the large party of Irish emigrants who re cently went to the Argentine Republic under the auspices of that Government.

Among the depositions made out at Fulcarrage, on which charges in thecase of Mr. Conybeare, M.P., are based, is one that at a public meeting he called for cheers for the plar of campaign, and followed this up with the ex-clamation, "To bell with Balfour."

Count Murphy, who is known not only in Spain but throughout Europe as one of the most accomplished of living musicians, has been makng a discourse in the Athenseum, in Madrid, (Beethoven, his Life and Work." The Count's treatment of the subject was fascinating and exhaustive.

Captain Joyce, the Inspectorof Prisons, select ed to conduct the secret inquiry in Mr. O'Brien's treatment in Cloninel Gaol, has presented his report to Mr. Balfour. It is just what was expected. It does not deny that Mr. O'Brien was overpowered and knocked down, but is denies that he was ill-used.

CATHOLIC.

Active preparations are being made at Vienna for the Catholic Congress. Its success is now a

Rev. John Talbot Smith will be the successor of the late P. V. Hickey as editor of the New York Catholic Review. The solemn consecration of the Basilica of La

Bonne Ste. Anne has been fixed by Cardinal Taschereau for the 16th May. The chateau of Meyerling, the scene of the Crown Prince Rudolph's death, was last Satur-

day handed over to the Carmelites. The Bavarian Government has on most point granted the requests of the Catholic Bishops as to modifications in the education laws. The Holy Father and Cardinal Rampolla

have given sittings to Herr Tremeuroth, an artist employed by Herr Troitzsch, of Berlin. Mr. Gladstone has a sister who is a nun in England. Lord Salisbury and Mr Balfour, it is said, have each a sister in one of the religious communities.

Leo XIII. has been chosen a a liter by the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay to settle a serious dispute which has arisen in regard to the limitation of their respective territories. The Toronto Separate Schools Board, at a

meeting Friday night, voted down a proposal to pay \$300 for the services of an inspector of city schools. The Rev. Father Hand, one of the parish priests, holds the office. The Bishop of Novara has founded a Catholic Workman's Society on the model of those already formed in France. The Bishop is president of the society, and in a few days 800 working men were enrolled in its ranks.

Everybody who is now admitted to an audience by the Pope must have previously signed a document by which the applicant pledges himself neither to ask anything of His Holiness no to publish or repeat anything which his Holi-

ness may say. On Palm Sunday, Cardinal Newman was present, in accordance with his invariable custom, at High Mass at the Oratory. He blessed the Palm, and stayed through the greater part of the service. He was assisted on and off the altar by two of the Fathers.

The Belle Prairie convent, at Little Falls Minn., in which four nuns conducted a school, was burned early on the morning of April 27th. The twenty-four children were awakened and marched out safely. Loss \$20,000. It is thought the fire was incendiary.

John Boyle O'Reilly refuses to be considered as a possibility for the office of President of the Irish National League of America. The man for the place is Judge E. T. Joyce, of Baltimore, a close friend of Parnell's, an excellent excutive officer, and a person identified with no faction.

His election would regenerate the organiza-

It is said that the Holy Father has been preparing for some time an Encyclical on the social question. It may be made public on the coming of the French workingmen's pilgrimage. The Encyclical will speially deal with the intervention of Church and State in the social specially. Whose girl went back on him, went to the nuit specially deal with the intervention of Church and State in the social special spec

years interrogated competent authorities and economists who have been presented to the Sovereign Pontiff specially during the year of his Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee. The Holy Father has desired to know thoroughly the structure of the restriction of the restrict

actual situation of the master and the laborer. Mr. Clifford, treasurer of the (Protestant) Church Army, who returns from the leper set-tlement in the Sandwich Islands, writes that Father Damien's last words were, "Thank you for the oil and the good it has done me; I am much touched by all your affectionatesympathy, but I am still dying. I am going up my Gol

gotha. The Catholic congress assembled on the 24th of April. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance, and twelve bishops were among those present. The Pope sent a telegram bless ing the congress, which unanimously adopted a reply declaring the chief purpose of the congress was to work for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. This action has greatly annoyed the Government.

After four days ride across the mountains of Galilee the American pilgrims have arrived at Nazareth. They are all well, with one excepmon although greatly fatigued. Rev. Hear; Robinson, of Leadville, Colorado, is suffering from painful flesh wounds, inflicted by kicks of a vicious horse. The pilgrims have camped out for the past four nights. The Americans were received here with more than usual selemnity to day. The Sodalities of this city met them outside the walls and escorted them to the church of the Annunciation. Inside the walls the procession received additional strength and besuty from the accession of a large budy of school children, who led the way, singing as they went. Within the church the scene was splendid. The Father Guardian welcomed the American pilgrims in the name of the Francis-can Brotherhood and expressed his delight at being permitted to receive a band of American citizene.

MADRID, April 28-Twenty-seven archbishogs and bishops in attendance at the Catholic congress visited Queen Regent Christian to day. The object was to show that the prelates are not in sympathy with the Carlists,

Roue, April 26 .- The Pope to-day summated Father Agostino and reproved him for his recent sermon in which he invoked the divine blessing

AMERICAN.

It is rumored that a death from yellow fever has occurred in Sanford, 150 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla. No further danger is anticipated.

Mr. E. B. Cowgall, State Sugar Inspector, says there will be a number of new sugar fac-tories started in Kansas this year and that the augar product by the State will be many times greater than last year.

At the conference of the National Reform Association, now in session at Pittiburg, a resolution was adopted requesting President Harrison to mention Christ in state papers, especially thanksgiving proclamations.

A Washington special says: It has been about decided that the President's friend and former secretary, Mr. Alexander, of Buffalo, will be appointed Daniel N. Lockwood's successor as district attorney for the northern district of New York.

Ciesar Frazier (colored) was hanged at Charles ton, S.C. April 26th, for the murder of Holdenburg, a white man, on February 9. The con-demned man professed no religion, and the execution was attended by scones of shouting, praying and singing. The treasure which was aboard the United

States warship Trenton when she was wrecked at Apla during the recent hurricane has been recovered. The Nipsic, which was damaged in the hurricane, will be brought to Auckland by the United States steamship Alert. In order to rid himself of superfluous flesh,

Citizen George Francis Train has fasted six days, taking nothing but water. He has lest fourteen pounds in weight. He announces his intention to fast a hundred days in order to show that the human race can live entirely without food. He goes about as usual. Mr. B. Groom, a large landowner in northern Texas, who has made numerous trips through Oklahoma, says one-fifth of the land in the

newly opened territory is good, one-fifth only medium, three-fifths are practically worthloss. It is not Oklahoma proper to which the settlers are fleeking, but a small portion in the centre of Charles E. Woodruff, of New Britain, Conn., has confessed the commission of forgeries aggregating \$40,000. Woodruff has been an energyhis own money and that fraudulently obtained

in real estate operations. His plan was to make his own note and forge the endorsement. A bank official detected the scheme. Woodruff gave himself up. Officials of the State and Navy Departments are considering what can be done to reward the Samoan King Mataafafor his efforts to rescue the American sailors and property wrecked at Samoa. It is probable a congressional warrant will be had for bestowing a suitable reward, but he Navy Department may be able to give the

King some order or some of the property stored at Apia. A little, rosy-cheeked girl, having a shipping tag tied to the buttouhole, arrived at the Union Depot, Kansas, on 27th April. She was Rona Dawson, of Maysville, Ky., eight years of age, on her way to her aunt's in San Francisco. When asked why she was going so far alone she said: "Papa's got a new mamma now. She doesn't like Renie and papa said that auntie would take good care of me, just like poor

At a meeting of the Portland (Me.) Board of Trade resolutions were adopted prot sting against any legislation which will deprive citizens of facilities of transportation of merch andize over the Canadian lines between the Atlantic and the West. A committee was appointed to meet Senator Cullom's committee in New York on May 1 and make proper sepresentations to prevent the recommendations to Congress of any measure tending to interrupt the present commercial relations with Canada.

A new secret organization has been formed and is taking deep root among the colored people of South Carolina. It is called "The Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co-operative Union." Its declared objects are: To elevate the colored people of America by teaching them to love their country and their homes, to care more for their helpless and destitute, to labor more earnastly for the education of themselves and their children, and especially to improve themselves in agricultural pursuits. The pro-moters of the alliance declare it is strictly a non-political organization.

The Manufacturers' Record states that reports received from leading bankers, scattered from Virginia to Texas, without exception tell of great improvement in the business in the South, of activity in trade and manufactures, and of the enthusiasm which pervades all classes of citizens. Some of the reasons for this boom, the Record says, are the organization in the South during the past two years of upwards of 10,000 new industrial establishments, the building of nearly 6,000 miles of railroad, and the production of the largest crop ever raised in that country. The value of the agricultural products of the South during the past three years aggregated \$1,600,000,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 26.—Confederate Memorial day was observed here by a military parade and the delivery of addresses. Business

was generally suspended. MACON, Ga., April 26.—Memorial day was observed throughout Georgia with impressive ceremonies. Business in this city was entirely suspended. At an early hour the graves of the "soldier dead" were decked with flowers and military salutes were fired during the ceremony. Thousands visited the cometeries and decorated the graves.

CANADIAN.

Julius Jonasson, a young Manitoba Icelander, whose girl went back on him; went to the nuis ance ground, Winnipeg, and placing the muzzle of a gun to his head, blew the top clean off.

their mines of phosphate to an English company for \$35,000.

The Toronto License Commissioners have decided to insist upon the absolute severance of the liquor shop license from the grocery busi-

In answer to a question, Sir John Macdonald said the estimated cost of the proposed railway from Harvey to Salisbury or Monoton was \$16,-

000 a mile. John S McLesn died at Halifax Thursday movning, aged 58 years. He was one of Halifax's most prominent citizens, and his death is a

great less to the city. The Toronto Orangemen will celebrate the 12sh of July by the usual procession and picnic at the exhibition grounds Retiring County Master J. L. Hughes was last night presented

with a costly set of silverware. Captain Allen, owner of the vessel Bridge-water, is in Ottawa pressing his claim against the Government for compensation to the extent of \$20,000 for unlawful detention of his vessel, sezied by the customs in 1887.

Admiral Brown de Couston, commanding the Atlantic squadron of the French fleet, will come up to Quebec about June 24th, for the fete of St. Jean Baptiste and the unveiling of the Jacques Carties monument, with the flagship and one or two other men-of-war.

It is stated that the Northern Pacific have succeeded in selling a large block of Manitoba & N. P. bonds in New York with the assistance of Mr. Villard. The company has ordered atcel rails in England to iron the 150 miles between Morris and Brandon, which are now on the Despatches from the Northwestern States say

that about a hundred miles of wheat lands in Minnesota and Dakota will have to be reseeded. Grain sown at the Manitoba experimental farm on March 2 is about 2½ inches above the ground, and that sown on the 25th is about as far ad-

Muuro, au ex-convict in the Manitoba penitentiary, died last week in England. By a will nade some time ago he left \$100,000 to Bedson and \$50,000 each to Canon Matheson, II. Vivian, barrister, and St. John's coilege. Deceased leaves a widow and family in England; sithough he made a subsequent will, it was left unsigned. The relatives of the de-ceased will contest the will.

Recent developments in gold quartzon Texada island, B C., are most encouraging. The ore in one claim is thickly impregnated with gold, and in several pookets nuggets of considerable size were secured. The owners claim to have had to fill in a cavity in the rock to prevent hundreds who desired to carry away specimens. The claims are located in many places, several of them giving promise of becoming very valu-

At Belleville, Ont., April 26, the Albert Lloyd was put on trial under the Charlton Act charged with having debauched a girl of fourteen years. The defendant, who is about thirty or thirty-two years of age, is married to the sister of the girl, and it was under his own sister of the girl, and it was under his own roof, according to the latter's testimony, that the offence was committed, the wife being absent at the time. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Wm. Lamb, Q. C., for the Orown. S. B. Burdett and C. D. Dickson, Q. C., for the prisoner. For the defence George Llyod, a brother of Albert, went into the witness box and old a most disgraceful story as to the misconduct on the own part with the cirl the obconduct on his own part with the girl, the object being to show her to have been of unchaste character before the time of the off-nce alleged in the indictment. At the conclusion of this trial Herman Lloyd, another brother of Albert, was put on trial charged with a similar offence on the same girl, and Albert and George for having aided and abetted him in it. A verdict of guilty against the three prisoners was re-turned. The counsel were the same as in the previous case.

RAILWAY HORROR.

Twenty Passengers Burned to Death-Many Others Injured.

Hamilton, Ont., April 28.—The limited express on the Grand Trunk Railway due here at 6.55 a.m. met with an accident this morning when about two miles west of this city, the result of which was fatal to the lives of many people. The train was composed of the engine, two baggage cars, a smoking car, Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, Wabash coach, Wagner first-class coach, l'udman car and two Wagner sleeping cars in order named. Conductor Poole was in charge of the train with J. Watson, of London, engine driver, and E. Chapman, of London, ureman. The envince jumped from the track and plunged headlong into the water bank, smarting the tank into atoms and turning the engine almost upvide down, The baggage cars came directly after the engine and the first of those was pitched over the engine and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage car caught fire from the engine and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following with exception of the two Wagner cars in rear of the train were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage car. The passengers on the train, who numbered over 150, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. The majority of those aboard the train were enabled to get out of the coaches before the fire had reached them, but, in the confusion which reigned, it is not known how many victims were

LEFT TO THE MERGY OF THE FLAMES.

pinned down by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves. A man named L. S. Gurney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had his head completely severed from his body by a piece of flying debris and another named Rudolph Ederer, whose address is unknown, was also instantly killed. As soon as the engine rolled over, after striking the water tank, the engineer, Watson, and the fireman, Chapman, crawled out from underneath her, neither of them being much hurt. An auxiliary train was sent out from this city immediately on receipt of the news of the accident, and the wrecked passengers, together with the injured who had been rescued and the two killed, were brought to this city. Two Wagner cars in rear of the train were uncoupled from the rest and were saved from the flames. A large gang of em-ployees under the direction of John Hall, locomotive foreman, worked unceasingly at the wreck, doing their utmost to quench the fire. The difficulty of securing water was made very great owing to the tank being smashed, and the fire held away for many hours before a thorough search could be made through the debris. Up to five o'clook the charred and burned

REMAINS OF EIGHTERN VICTIMS

had been exhumed from the wreck. In no case was there sufficient to identify the person or even tell whether they were male or female. The names of the wounded now in hospital The names of the wounded now in hospital ave:—Jos. Morris, Clarke's Island, Me.; S. E. Young, Chicago, I.I.; Andrew Carpenter, Yankton, Dak.; Geo. White, Union Hill, N. J.; J. A. Palmer, Ilion, N. Y.; Hamilton Clarke; Chicago, III.; Anthony Mass, an Italian from Wisconsin; Edwin Chapman, London Ont. Each Karvan Landon Ont. Each Karvan Landon don, Ont.; Enoch Kenyon, London, Ont; C. O. Azbell, Edwardsport, Md.; Wm. Lipaey, Chicago; A. L. Doney, West Adams, Mass.; Geo, Weiss, Hudson, N. Y. The accident was the result of no negligence or breach of orders, but purely accidental.

Dr. HARVEY'S Por Coughs and Colds In ... most reliable. 是这一个人,但是是一个人的,我们也不是一个人就是这种人的人,就是这种人的人,也是一个人的人,也不是一个人的人,也不是一个人的人,也不是一个人的人,也不是一个人的

More Millions for Subsidies.

LAND AND MONEY FOR RAILWAYS.

A Grand Grab for the Boys.

OTTAWA, April 24.-Hon, Mr. Dewdney

company, in addition to the grant provided for by section 1 of the act 48 49 Victoria, chapter 50, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding two thousand six trundred acres for each mile of the company's railway from Dunsmore station on the Canadian Pacific railway to Lethbridge on the Belly river, the present terminus of the said railway, a distance of one hundred and nine and a half miles, such additional grant to be made only on condition that the gauge of the thirty miles of their railway from the seven-railway be made of standard width;

Also to the Northwestern Coal and Navigation company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company a railway from Lethbridge to the international boundary, a distance of about fifty miles;

To the Red River Valley Railway company, Dominion lands to an axtent not exceeding 6,400 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Cheadie station on the Canadian Pacific railway to its terminus at a point in or near township 29, range 23, west 4th meridan, a distance of about fifty-five miles;
To the Alberta & Great Northwestern Rail-

way company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 10,000 scres for each mile of company's railway from Calgary on the Canadian Pacific railway northerly to a point on the North Sas-katchewan river near Edmonton, a distance of

about two hundred and ten miles;
Also to the Alberta & Great Northwestern Railway company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 10,000 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Calgary southerly to Lethbridge, a distance of about 120 miles;

To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskat-chewan Railway and Steamship company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 6,400 acres for each mile of the company's railway from the present termination of their road at Long Lake to Prince Albert, a distance of about

To the Lake Manitoba Railway and Coal company. Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding 6,000 acres for each mile of the company's railway from Portage la Prairie to the southern boundary of Lake Manitoba, a distance of about seventeen miles.

The foregoing land grants to the seven railways represented above show that for the 602 miles the whole grant amounts to 5,892, 700 acres.

PRINCE ALBERT TO HAVE ITS RAILWAY. Sir John Macdonald gives notice that in committee of the whole he will move to consider the following resolution :-

That it is expedient, in order to enable the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company to complete their railway from Regina to some point on the South Saskatchewan river, at or near Saskatcon, and thence northward to Prince Albert, to enter into a contract with such company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for twenty years and to pay for such service during the said term \$80,000 per annum, in the manner following, that is to say, the sum of 50,000 to be paid annually on the construction of the railway to a point at or near Saskatoon, such pay ment to be computed from the date of the com pletion of the railway to such points, and the remaining thirty thousand dollars annually on the extension of the railway to Prince Alber such payment to be computed from the date of such last mentioned completion, provided that in case the second portion of the said railway shall not be built and operated to Prince Albert within two years after its completion to the South Saskatchewan as aforesaid, the payment of \$50,000 shall cease until the whole railway is finished to Prince Albert.

OTHER SUBSIDIES IN MONEY.

The final batch of railway aubaidies came down to-night. All the roads hereinafter mentioned are to receive the usual subsidies of \$3,200 a mile, except the subsidy to the St. Clair Tunnel company, which is to be 15 per cent. of the cost of construction :-

For a railway from some point on the Joggins river near the Herbert river to Young's Mills, N.S., distance five miles, not exceeding \$16, To the St. Clair Frontier Tunnel company.

for the construction of a tunnel under the St. Clair river, from Sarnia to Port Huron, a subaidy not exceeding \$375,000;
To the Pontise and Renfrew Railway com-

pany, six miles of railway from the north bank of the Ottawa, opposite Brasside, to the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway, near the Guion river, Quebec, not exceeding \$19,200;

To the Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway company, for thirty miles of their road, frum the east bank of the St. Charles river to Cane Townests.

Cape Tormente, Que., not exceeding \$96,000; To the Fredericton & St. Mary's Bridge company, for a bridge over the St. John river at Fredericton, N.B., not exceeding \$30,000;

To the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec Railway company, ten miles, from New Moscow to Harrowsmith, not exceeding \$32,000;

For a railway from a point near Sycamore on the Canadian Pacific to a point on Lake Okanagon, five miles, not exceeding \$16,200;
To the Cornwallis Valley Railway company,
for one mile of road from the end of their line

to Kingsport, N.S., not exceeding \$3,200; To the Lake Temiscamingu Colonization & Railway company, 15 miles, from Mattawa station, on the Canadian Pacific towards the Long Sault, or vice versa, not exceeding \$48,

000;
To the Maskinonge & Lake Nipissing Rail way company, 15 miles, from a point on the Canadian Pacific at or near Maskinonge or Louiseville towards St. Michel des Saints on the river Mattawan, Que., not exceeding \$48,

000;
To the Kingston & Smith's Falls Railway company, 20 miles, from Kingston towards Smith's Falls, not exceeding \$64,000;

To the Thousand Islands Railway company, 4 miles from Gananoque village to Gananoque Junction on the Grand Trunk railway and for 13 miles from the latter place to a junction with

the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie railway, not exceeding \$54,400. For a railway from Cape Tormente towards Murray bay, Que., 20 miles, not exceeding \$64,-

To the Amherstburg & Lake Shore Railway company, 20 miles, not exceeding \$64,400; To the Hereford Railway company, 15 miles, from Cookshire to a Janction with the Quebec Central at Dudsville, Que., not exceeding

To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway company, 20 miles, from Lake St. John towards Chicoutimi, not exceeding \$64,000;

To the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay railway, 15 miles, from the village of Tars to Owen Sound, not exceeding \$48,000;
To the South Ontario Pacific Railway company, 493 miles, from Woodstock to Hamilton, not exceeding \$158,400.

The state of the s

The forgoing subsides are granted in on the usual conditions of commencement with two years and completion within four years,

the Chaudiere Junction on the Intercolonial not

exceeding \$64,000;
To the Drummond County Railway company,
the miles, from their line at Bale's wharf, not

THE BAIR DES CHALEURS ROAD.

A further resolution provides that so much of the subsidy of \$3,200 per mile which under the provisions of the act 49:h Vic., chap.

That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-General-in-council to grant such subsidies of land hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

To the Northwestern Coal and Navigation company, in addition to the grant provided for by section 1 of the sat 40:40 grant provided for the last twenty miles of their railway asset. the section of the said railway between the fortieth and seventieth miles thereof eastward from Metapedia, Instead of the firstmentioned section of 30 miles, making \$6,400 per mile applicable to the second mentioned sectioned of thirty miles; but these provisions shall be subject to the condition that the tapedia without any further subsidy from the Government of Canada, and that they deposit with the Minister of Railways and Canals as security to the Crown that they will truly carry out their undertaking, their bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

WHEN ROCUES FALL OUT.

Churchill's Opinion of the Chamberlain Party.

LONDON, April 23.-Lord Randolph Churchill's outburst is the cause of much heartburning among Liberal-Unionists. His argry letter to Mr. Chamberlain, full of reproaches for the want of magnaminity after the Conservative sacrifices in Birmingham, and justifying his own action, is almost brutal, but is quits just in the plainness and heartiness with which it atstes the facts. He says that if the Conservatives choss to test their strength throughout Birmingham the result would certainly be the political anni-hilation of Mr. Chamberlain and his iriends, and he advises them, if they have the cause of Unionism at heart, to conciliate and not provoke. The Conservative Unionists recognize that there is a great deal of truth in Churchill's low estimate of their numerical value. Churchill's threats concerning the annihilation of the Liberal-Unionist party is simply a foreshadowing of what is bound to take place, not only in Birmingham, but all over England. Lord Hartington would, if he found it absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Sallsbury Government, enter the Cabinet. He would thereby, greatly strengthen the Unionist position in its relation to many individual members of the third party, who, like, himself would virtually become Tories, and so be backed by the Conservative party. But on the other hand, he would destroy the Liberal-Unionist party; since there are many who would not follow him, but who would immediately return to Mr. Gladstone's leadership, as they are half inclined to do already, or who would settle into an insignificant faction of uncertain alliance. The sooner Lord Hartington takes this step, indeed, the better will it be for the Liberal party.

NO COURTESY TO BRITISHERS.

Hon. Oliver and Mrs. Mowat Placed in an Awkward Position at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—In the Senate Ontario. Senator Murphy objected. He said under the rules a friend of his from New York had been refused admission to the floor yesterday, and, aside from that, he objected to any courtesy being extended to any dependent of the British crown, Mr. Erwin also thought the rule should be strictly observed, The chairman of the senate stated that the senator had violated the rules by compelling the door keeper to admit to the floor Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, and that owing to his act both were present when the remarks incident to the courtesies asked for Mr. Mowat were made. The senitor by his action had put both the Senate and the visitors in an unfortunate position. Senator Murphy said he was not aware that the gentleman and lady were prosent when he spoke, otherwiselhe certainly should not have spoken as he had. He thought the senator who compelled the doorkeeper to admit them should be the person censured. Senator Pierce said he recognized that he made an error. He had forgotten about the rules made yesterday, and disclaimed all intention of violating the rules.

THE FULL RETURNS WILL BE HUNTED AFTER,

The returns of the 226th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company on Tuesday, March 12, 1889. The record will interest many readers. No. 2,887 drew the First Uapital prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.: Two to Isaac Lowber, 701 S. 20th st., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to L. K. Flynn, Nashua, N.H.; one to Miss A. Emery and Benj. Nusbaum, 103 State at., Chicago, Ills.; one to A. Griffio, 521 Clay st., San Francisco, Cal.; one to Fred A. Young, Providence, R.I.; one to E. Nusbaum, 614 Arch et., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Jno. Schwenk, 1421 N. 24th et., Philadelphia, Pa.; one to Chace & Butta, Providence, R.I.; one to Continental Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; one to First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one to German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Fred Schade, Chicago, Ills., etc., etc. No. 10,420 drew the Second Capital prize of \$100,000; it was also sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each: two to Denten S. Hamilton, Hamburgh, N.J.; one to Henry Jessel, 154 Essex st., New York City; one to A. J. Scott, 86 Fourth Ave., Chicago, Ills.; one to Jno. A. Martin, 45 Ave. A, New York City; one to Geo. Berchhoold, 179 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ills.; one to a depositor Union Nat'l Central at Dudsville, Que., not \$48,000;

To the Massawippi Juncticn Railway company, 15 miles, from Ayer's Flat to Coaticooke, Que., not exceeding \$48,000;

To the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway company, 20 miles, from Westport to Palmer's Rapids, Ont., not exceeding \$64,000;

For a railway from St. Cesaire to St. Paul d'Abbotsford, P.Q., 5 miles, not exceeding 1839, of which full particulars can be had on application to M.A. Danghis, New Orleans, La.; one to Adoue & Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Lobit, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Laboration, Texture Laboration to Adoue & Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Lobit, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Lobit, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Lobit, New Orleans, New Orleans, La.; one to Excellent Lobit, New Orleans, New Orleans, La.; one PARNELL TO THE FORE.

Preparing for the Examination.

exceeding \$14,400;
To the St. Ostharine and Nisgara Central Railway company, 20 miles, from their line at St. Catharines to Hamilton; not exceeding Irish Bishops to Testify-Unmitigated Contempt for the Times.

> Mr. Parnell is preparing for a severe ordeal in the witness box when the commission meets again. Attorney General Webster is girding on his strongest armor for this contest with Mr. Parnell. Everybody laughs at the idea of such a stolld, slow man as Sir Richard Webster being able to shake Mr. Parcell's evidence one halrsbreadth, but the Atterney-General means to try hard to do so. The members of the Iresh party express complete confidence in the result of Mr. Parnell's appearance in the witness-box. Their leader's self-confidence and native strength of character never appear to better advantage than when under such trying circumstances as he is new called upon to face and fight within the next few weeks. One of the buisy workers on Mr. Parnell's staff of lawyers, who has gone to the seaside with him, says the testimony to be put in for the defence will include a complete history of the Irish movement, and its transformation through Mr. Parnell's influence from Whiggery and desperation to its present stage of hopefulness and constitutional agitation. It will also comprise a detailed description of Mr. Farnell's whole political career. Some of the more prominent Irish members will be called, but not all. Mr. Michael Davitt's testimeny is expected to be also as important as that of Mr. Parnell. One of the most remarkable features of the evidence for the defence will be the appearance of several high dignitarles of the Roman Catholic Church, who will called to describe the scenes of famine and eviction which they witnessed. It is understood that these prelates will appear with the full sanction of the Vatican.

> As The Times conducted their side of the case with so little soruple, the lawyers for Mr. Parnell have decided to give The Times no assistance whatever. No information will be given beforehand as to the names of the witnesses to be called.

> The great feature of the case will be the summing up of the counsel for the Irlsh members. Sir Charles Russell will speak again, of course, though not in so elaborate a manner as at the opening of his case. Mr. Robert Rein, a keen Scotch lawyer, will deal with the evidence solely as it concerns the relation between England and Ireland. Mr. Lockwood who is a clever and witty man, will handle the American aspects of the case, and will discuss the sesistance given to the

National movement from America. All the counsel for the Irish members speak with unmitigated contempt concerning the people of every denomination in the town," hollowness of the case for The Times, and it He thanked them most sincerely for the has been found to leave a very small sediment of real acqueation.

Taking all together, the Parnellites are in a state of jubilation, almost as high,. in fact, as when the Pigott forgeries were detected. They look forward to the final result on all charges with exultation. The Judges are reported to be in a much more favorable mood than they were when the case was first presented to them, and the apprehensions that their prejudices would caray them away have largely disappeared.

CLADSTONE'S COOD WISHES.

He Sends an Assurance of His Participation in Our Celebration.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22,-The Courier prints the following:—
"A little over four weeks ago John J. McBride, of this city, wrote a letter to Mr.

Gladstone inclosing a list of names that had been signed to the memorial circulated by of the nation. The Government was concause of home rule for Ireland. This additional list included the names of President Harrison, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Carliele, relied upon the continual confidence of the Vice-President Morton, Archbishop Ryan, Scoretary Blaine and a large majority of the members of both houses of Congress. Yesterday Mr. McBride received from Mr. Gladto-day Mr. Plerce asked the privileges of the floor for Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of word of it, from the address to the signsture. was written by his own hand. It is of interest to all. His high tribute to Washington will at this time attract general attention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, April 12, 1883. My Dear Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22d of March and the remarkable list appended to it of those dis-tinguished citizens of the United States who have testified, through the memorial you men-tion, their interest in the condition of Ireland and their desire for a just and reasonable ac-knowledgment of her National claims and as-

I rejoice not only to think but to know that throughout the wide confines of the race to which we all belong there is an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in favor of that acknowledgment. At home this judgment has been constitutionally recorded by Ireland herself, by Scotland and by Wales, the representatives of all the three being in favor of Home Rule by a majority of three or four to one. And, founding ourselves on the evidence of the elections in England which have taken place since the general election of 1886, we firmly believe that England herself, were the oppor tunity now afforded her by a dissolution, would record a verdict decisively in accord with those of the other portions of the United Kingdom

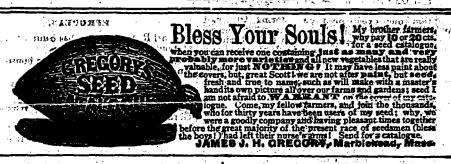
and of the Anglo-Saxon race at large. Encouraged by these indications at home and abroad and by the wise advice of their repre-sentatives in Parliament, the Irish people show an indisposition to crime and outrage not less remarkable than their determination to carry forward their cause to its successful consum-mation, now retarded by the votes of men who do not represent the real sentiment of the country.

It is a further satisfaction to me to include in-this acknowledgment local but authoritative manifestations from America, only less remark-able than what has proceeded from the centres, Jas. B. Commons, Chicago, Ills.; one to a correspondent, through Wells, Fargo & Co., Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Wellington your own from the Legislature of Nebraskaone further indication of the sentiment and desire which prevail throughout the vast do-main of the United States.

Finally, I rejoice to be put in possession of such declarations at a moment when your great country is about to celebrate on the 30th inst., the Centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the American Commonwealth. I have been requested, from Chicago and elsewhere, to im-timate an assurance of my participation in your National joy. It is a real and a grateful participation, for the statesmen of the Ameriparticipation, for the statesmen of the American Revolution have taken their place once for all among the greatest political instructors of the world. George Washington was their acknowledged and illustrious head, and to him and them I have long felt that I owed no trivial part of my own public education. Long, without limit of length, may that union flourish under the blessing and favor of God, with the foundation of which their names are inseparably associated.

foundation of wall-ably associated.

I have the honor to remain, my dear sir, Your most obedient and faithful, W. E. GLADSTONE.



BISHOP O'CONNOR

Tokens of Esteem from his Barrie Parishioners.

BARRIE, April 22.—Yesterday Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop-elect of Peterboro' con-cluded his labors here as pastor of St. Mary's Church, after having worked for eighteen years in this charge. The rev. gentleman very feelingly referred to his long service at the conclusion of his Easter sermon in the morning. After vespers in the afternoon, amidst a thronged congregation, a lengthy illuminated address was presented to him, to the vacant See of Peterboro'. His people regard it as a fitting tribute to his worth and a suitable reward for his exemplary life. The address refers to his long residence vent and the school building, which he leaves behind him as monuments of his untiring energy. It expressed profound regret that they now bid him farewell, and in conclusion wished him a long life of usefulness in the new sphere of action to which he has been called. In reply, the rev. gentleman thanked them most cordially for the expressions of leve and esteem which they used toward him as their pastor for nearly a score of years. ferred to remain here, amongst the people of Barrie, from whom I have received so many marks of affection." He ascribed the honor and success he had met with to the generous co-operation and the uniting together of the people of his congregation, and also from those who differ from them in their religious belief. "If," he says, "my days amongst you have been pleasant, if they have been years of quietness, years of pleasure, it is wing to the kindness I have experienced, not alone from my own people, but from the people of every denomination in the town."
He thankod them most sincerely for the generous purse with which he was presented.

He thankod them from the generous purse with which he was presented. generous purse with which he was presented. Many of the congregation were moved to tears. To night the Cathelic Mutual Benevolent Association, No. 51, presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane, and to-morrow he takes his departure from Barrie.

SALISBURY AT BRISTOL

He Praises the Primrose League and Eldi-cules Home Rule.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at Bristol to day. Hejspoke of the growth of the Primrose league which, he said, was marvellous. The league, he declared, was of transcendent value in the solution of any current political question as it was a noble instrument with which to blend the classes and the masses. He hoped that ere long the Government would settle the troubles which were menacing the internal peace bination. Lord Sallabury ridiculed the agitation in favour of home rule in Ireland, declared that the county of Cornwall by its distinct racial origin, its language, its tradition and its history had as much claim for a separate parliament as Ireland. The nationality argument was insincere. It was more fruitful of sophistry and clap-trap, and more barren of solid sense than anything that was ever before the country. It would sacrifice the first interests of industry and commerce to a mere empty sentiment. The Unionists, were confronted with two phalanxes—one political, the other criminal—both converging to a common end, and that is to make the execution of the law in Ireland impossible. It was a miserable spectacle to see members of Parliament standing up to defend embezzlement and fraud. The Unionists, conscious of their high calling, ought not to allow personal considerations to enter into electoral questions. They should not peach on each other's grounds, but should combine in support of the man most likely to win.

In a speech this evening Lerd Salisbury said the Government had not added to the cost of the defences without reflection. In the variance with European countries an enemy might come from the coast line below Schleswig and France. It was a grave thing for any man to propose to add the coast line of Ireland to England's responsibility of defence by giving Ireland independence.

ROMANCE AND HYPNOTISM.

The Serpont-Eyed Mme. Christich Controlled Ex-King Milan.

A Vienna despatch says: It would be a strange thing if that tangle of occult phonomena variously called mesmerism, hypnotism, thought-reading, etc., should disturb the balance of European politics, but it is altogether impossible. The latest advices from Servia now begin to show the true inwardness of Queen Natalie's expulsion and King Milan's abdication, and read much like the Dies Debar trial in New York. Mme. Artemisia Christich, the wife of the Prime Minister, has been doing a great many things to the King in the last year until it is the accepted belief of Servian court circles that he has no will left of his own, She is a big, dark woman, with a low forehead and no external evidences of much intellectual capacity, Her eyes are very sharp and penetrating, and. being quite close together, have given her the subriquet of the serpent-eyed, and her possession of feminine ounning is very marked. She and her sister are enthusiastic students of hypnotism, and the seances held at the palace have been numerous, with spiritualistic tricks included. Now it appears that King Milan has been her chosen subject. Her influence overhim has long been known, but it was not suspected that it had been obtained in this extraordinary way. When he

ly that it is rather startling. It has been used in the place of chloroform for some time in surgical operations at Paris, and when, in the recent murder case there, it was charged that the murderer had hypnotised the victim and forced her to kill herself, public opinion accepted the possibility of the fact he's way quite remarkable.

McCarthy's Same. There may be some Ontario Liberals who in the innocence of their hearts, believe that Mr. D'Alton McCarthy was influenced by conscientious scruples to vote agains Sir John Macdonald on the Jesuits' Estate Act Disallowance question. We cannot see it being accompanied with a purse containing John Macdonald on the Jesuits' Estate Act \$500. The address expressed gratification beyond measure at his Lordship's elevation to the dignity of a Bishop and his appointment the Dominion (Jones Law and on the first the Law and t the Dominion License Law and on the Franchise Act show the nature of the man. Rie grab after the pickings in the St. Catherines Lumbering Company show that his patriotismamong them as a pastor and refers to the is not far from his pocket. If Sir John Macfact that he came here when the financial donald had wanted him to vote with the 188; affairs of the parish were at a low ebb, and to the minority vote on the Jesuit business the handsome church, the beautiful new Con- would have been 12 instead of 18. Mr. Mc- vent and the school building, which he leaves Carthy showed his hand at the Torento meeting last night. He blathered about Wolfe and the Pope for hours, but the pith of his discourse lay in the earnest demand that Mr. Mowat should be turned out of office in Ontario. That's what he is working for. That's what Sir John Macdonald is using him for, and if that were done there would be no disagreement between Sir John and Mr. McCarthy on the Jesuits question or any He regretted that the new honor had net fallen on more worthy shoulders. "If," he said, "I had my choice, I should have pre-Government, to deprive Ontario of all the timber and minerals in the "disputed territory," now wants to be Premier of Ontario in the place of Mr. Mowat, who foughtand whipped the intending thieves. He cannot beat Mowat on a political subject, so he takes up a religious theme. The Times may not be a competent judge, but it has about as much faith in Mr. Mowat's Christianity and Protestantism as in that of Mr. McCarthy. Mowat has not been distinguishhe says he is sorry for trying to steal the licensing power and the timber of Algoma from the Ontario Legislature, it will be time to believe he has a concience. Until then, his plea on the Jesuit question may be taken just as any speech in the Court by the same man would be taken. He has accepted a brief, and he is trying to earn the fee. Hamilton Times.

Fatal Fire at Prescott.

Prescert, Ont., April 23.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited this town occurred last night, when a lady, named Miss Kate Gainsford, lost her life The fire, which started about 8 o'clock, ori-ginated in the Gainsford property on King street, and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp. Nothing was known or observed until the fire burst forth in a volume of flame from the roof when it rapidly made headway and soon enveloped the adjoining building, used by Mr. Mo-Glory as a bakery, taking in the dwelling houses in the rear. A handsome brick build-ing to the right of the fire was barely saved. Everything was done by the citizens to save Gainsford. relied upon the continual confidence of the Miss Gaineford, but she could not be dis- Canada about twenty-aix years ago. Partie country to enable them to overcome this com- covered in time. The fire started again this having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the country to enable them to overcome this commorning, but was speedily extinguished. The total loss is about \$13,000.

For Quiet Moments

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.-[Arabic. Love is satisfied only with love .-- (Pytha

goras. Time will discover everything to posterity it is a babbler and speaks even when no ques-tion is put.—(Euripides,

Sorrow fer having done amiss is fruitless If it issue not in doing so no more....(Bishop Horne.

Consistency is a jewel, because it is crys tallized life, of which truth is the organizing principle. - (Com.

We little dream of the conflict Fought in each human soul. And earth knows not of her heroes Upon God's Honor Roll.

-(Eben E. Rexford. A little light too much, and you are blind

a little too much sound and, you are deaf. Perhaps a little more knowledge of God and immortality than is allowed us here would de throne reason. So I sit in the evening-tide shadows, and say, "My God, give me patience to wait .- (Elizabeth Thompson,

The power to hate truly what is evil must he involved in the power to love traly what is good, and must, indeed, usually precede the growth of the highest kind of love .-(Newman..

The Christian is be whose life-work glows and grows under his hand, who is conscious of an increasing call for strenuous activity, who takes for his watchword the great apos-tle's question; "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"—(Rev. A. P. Peabody.

However good you may be, you have faults; however dull you may be, you can find out what some of them are; and, however slight they may be, you had better make some—not too painful, but patient-efforts to get quit of them.—(John Ruskin.

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier, Each of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single house may flow influences that shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world .- (Dean Stanley,

A Peculiar Ruling. TORONTO, April 23.—An amusing scene occurred before the board of license inspectors to-day. When Mr. Jas. Cusack applied for a license for the Montreal house he was asked if he was married, and on replying "no" the inspector said that the board con sidered he should be if he wanted to run a hotel. Chairman Ryan said that a single Que, not exceeding \$45,000;
To the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste.
Marie Railway company, 20 miles, from Westport to Palmer's English, Toledo, O., etc. No. 29,823
draw the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000; and Toket No. 19,899 draw the Fourth Capital
Section of Sault Ste.
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Section of Sault Ste.
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To the Great Eastern Railway company, 20 miles, from their line at St. Gregoris towards

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To the Great Railway company, 20 miles, from Westport at St. Gregoris towards

To the Great Railway company, 20 miles, f man should not be put in temptation

TORONTO THE GOOD.

An Evangelist Goes for the Queen City Without Gloves.

TORONTO, April 22 Evanglist Wolfe, is a sermon on "Toronto turned inside out" las evening, said—"Toronto of all cities in evening, said the greatest name for morality and religion, yet look at its rotten.

ness ? On nearly every corner of a street ness; On nearly every corner of a street stands a har-room; gambling hells through within its limits filled every night with youther ranging from 14 to 16 years, and the Government is ratiozed because it derives a revenue from the same and cares not how many scale go to destruction while the police are bribed to keep their mouths shut about such dens of iniquity. Again, you have men anch dens or iniquity. mgan, you have men in this city, members of churches, who cause many girls to go to perdition by robbing them of their hard worked earnings. It was them of their hard worset callings, it was only a few days ago that a poor orphan girl came to me and said she made vests for one of the largest firms in Toronto at eighteen cents a vest, and if any fault sould be found cents a vest, and it any rathe sould be found with her works she got no pay at all. The scoundred who robbed this peor girl is a prominent church member, and has donated the heilblisted. thousands of dollars to the building of churches.

A novel feat in engineering was recently preformed on the line of the Panama Canal, A steam launch which was too big to gounder a bridge was lifted over it and safely deposited on the other side.

A Malae mechanic is the inventor of a eleigh which is to be run by steam. The model which he har built has espacity and motive power sufficent to carry 15,000 feet of The sleigh has made a number of successful trips this wiater.

Col. Majendle consides as a result of his experience that one volume of liquid benzine will render 16,000 volumes of air inflammable.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerre centers, silaving all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve huid. It is periculy nameless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphiet for sunerers or nervous disasserill be sent free to any actress, and noor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from its. ns.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundar street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for

Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio.





PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 55th.

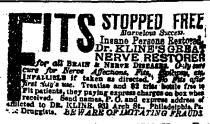
DAME ROSE EMMA SOULIERE, duly authorised to ester en justice, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS MARTIN FARENT, veomap, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st April, 1859.

D. C. DUMAS,

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutlet Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepar

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dam street. Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set man powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMAGE, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and viging to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIVE. They are of idently, recommended as a never-falling remed, in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, and become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Funales of a great, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. ts searching and Healing Properties at Known Throughout the World.

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

Fat Wolves and Starving Sheep.

HENRY GEORGE'S REMARKS.

Abject Misery of the Creators of England's Wealth.

Mr. Henry George is having a busy time in Great Britain. He has been speaking nearly every night during the past few meany every argue during the past few weeks. In one of his letters Mr. Henry George says : "At all these meetings I had large audiences of the kind I would most prefer to talk to—composed mainly of the bone and sinew of the radical wing of the Liberal party, with a sprinkling of Conservatives, and in some places a few Social-

While he is doing great work as a teacher, committee room of the House of Lords, where an investigation was held regarding the condition of the chain and nail makers in the Black Country. There were seven Lords present, and a number of witnesses, besides the reporters, with whom Mr. Ceorge took his place. Here is a description of the scene as it appeared to republican eyes : " I had naver had such a close view of se many lords before, and their faces were interesting to me, not that they differed from ordinary faces, but because it was interesting to speculate what I would have taken each of them for if I had met him on the top of an omnibus or in a railway train. Lord Dunraven, who was chairman of the committee, seemed the quickest and sharpest of the lot He is evidently

An Energetic Mon,

and doubtless could have made a pretty good living as a commercial traveller had the accident of birth net made him a lord. The Duke of Nerfolk, who sat next to him, is one of the richest of the English peers. He owns among other items the sown of Sheffield, and royal blood in his veins, is hereditary earl cares and strains and sorrows of life, So with the others. As I amused myself with mentally putting them in the garb and situation of stokers, porters, costsrmongers and the same flesh, blood and mental characterthey were all hereditary law-makers, and belonged hereditarily to the class which

Consumes without Producing.

And then, changing my position a little, it interested me, while listening to the testimony, to scan the faces at the other end of March 19 and 19 an of the room. Poorly developed and shabbily dressed as they were, the young women nouncement must be briefly stated. Summer and girls (I infer there are no old women in left the War Cry three or four months ago. these occupations) had good, bright faces, and surrounding them in imagination with the advantages of their favored sisters one could general management of Army work, and the see plainly that nature had been no more nig-gard with them than with the average of the women who are the ornaments and flowers of fully accused ex-Staff Captain Summer of the highest society. It was curious and sug-gestive to me, this sight. For what was it contradict the statements appearing from gestive to me, this sight. For what was at bottom ? A committee of amiable wolves, time to time. The ex Salvationiete are formsitting in solemn inquiry upon the untimely ing a religious organization of their own, and mortality among sheep, but always shutting the representatives of Army, it is said, have out any reference to the

"Yelpine State of Mutton."

After describing the work done by the nall makers, and its injurous effect upon the health of the workers, Mr. George indulges in these reflections: "The lords were evidently sympathetic and seemed really desirons of doing something which would improve the condition of these down trodden white slaves—anything in fact, as Tolstoi has said, but getting off their backs. That never seemed to enter their heads. So far as I could judge from the questions, their only idea of helping the chain makers was by more restriction-by prohibitions and inspections to prevent women and children from making nails over a certain size. Yet the two classes who sat facing each other at the two ends of that room were complementaries. Between the lords who labored not and the children who labored too much and too soon, there was a connection of cause and effect. On the one side of that narrow room were women and children who must labor long hours at toil so exhausting that it. .

Uses up Women in a Few Years.

and in a few years more uses up men, yet who get so little of the produce of labor that on an old offence. He was completely in even for the short years of their life they can labor, and whose fathers fathers, as far as they care to trace them, never did any productive labor, yet who enjoy in the state of the arrangement to describe the arrangement to describe the arrangement to describe the arrangement to describe the state of the state barely maintain it. On the other side men they care to trace them, never did any productive labor, yet who enjoy in the utmost abundance all the product of labor. Widely diverging branches from the same root, their connection is yet so clear that one must indeed shut his eyes not to see it. The lords are lords, not in empty title, but in the power of appropriating the proceeds of other people's -a power which is theirs, because theirs is the land, without which no man can live.

And the landlord implies the landless—those who, having no legal right to live and work, must pay by giving up their labor, or the produce of their labor, for the privilege of living and working. On the one side of this room were representatives of the privileged class; on the other representatives of one of the lowest strata of

The Disinherited Classes.

net the lowest, indeed, for lower even are the chain makers of Cradley Heath, who are a class only saved from starvation by degrading charity. Why these chain-makers are poor, why they must work so hard for such a pit-tance, is clear. They have no right whatever in the soil of England; no right whatever in the natural elements which are essential to

and makes them so helpless in the stre-s of the fierce competition that they are bled and preyed upon by others of their own kind."

How Plain He Makes It !

All the wealth of England is produced by the application of labor to land and land's products. A few men, who do not labor, de-mand and are enabled by the laws of the country to take a large portion of the wealth, in exchange for permitting the workers to produce wealth. They take so much—in rents, royalties, etc.—that there is not enough left to comfortably support those who work. Some Englishmen have more money than they know what to do with, and others cannot get enough to buy necessary feed. Mr. George thinks this state of affairs can be impreved by legislation, and he is speaking, night after night, to let the working people know what changes are necessary to secure to them, for their own enjoyment, the product of their own labor. The working people have votes now. They can, if they choose, elect a Parliament which will vote to take, in lieu of all other taxes, the rents and royalties now appropriated for their ewn use by the landlords. The workers will then be freed from the burden of all the taxes they now pay, and that means a substantial increase of small incomes. The landlords will have to go to work for their living, and that means an increase of the aggregate wealth of the Kingdom. When the Parliament takes the full rental value of all land every year, men can no longer afford to hold land idle; deer parks will be cut up into market gardens, the food supply will be increased and cheapened, and there will be plenty of employment for Mr. George loses so opportunity to learn. A and there will be plenty of employment for all who are now idle, though anxious to couple of weeks ago he spent some time in a li who are now idle, though anxious to work. Is the object not worth working for? Are the means not adequate to effect the object?—Hamilton Times.

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

An Ex-Salvationist Captured by The Army.

Hew Commissioner Coombs and his Subordinates Effected the Suppression of a book they had cause to Fear

Toronto News.

Recent enternal disturbances beneath the surface of Salvation Army circles have been of the most startling character. Inside glimpses of the organization in Toronto have palpably revealed a perturbed state of affairs behind the scenes. On Menday the climax was capped when the story spread that the old rough-cast octagonal building on Albert very productive mineral lands, He has street, near the Central barracks, had been turned into an improvised Bastile, and the marshal of the kingdom, and his rank gives him the position of the leading Catholic layman in the Queen's dominions. Still, if one were to judge from his face, rank and wealth and power have not exempted him from the and power have not exempted him from the the transpired that Summer was really a transpired to the war of the common of the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common that Summer was really a transpired to the common transpired to the commo prisoner, having been locked up in the engine room. About noon yesterday he was taken to the Union Station and shipped to England. This, however, is conjecture, as the point of tradesmen, it was evident that they were of his destination is conceled. He was at his residence on Pembroke street on Saturday istics as the millions of their fellows. Yet night, but it is known generally that he has left the city, not to return. Whether he was taken away in the custody of others, or went of his own free will, no doubt will be yet explained. The building where he was confin-

The facts which have led up to this demanaged to secure admittance to every private meeting held thus far, in order to learn the proceedings, These matters are stated to not be the result of a sectarian spirit of sealousy. but the outcome of a fear on the part of the Army leaders, and of those with money invested in the Army, that great injury must come unless the ex-Salvetionists are promptly squelched. Since the Nows' articles were published it appears that Summer was preparing a book, the title of which was as fol-

"The new Papacy : Behind the Scenes in the Salvation Army."

The intended publisher was Mr. A. Britnel, a Yonge street bookseller, and the printers were Imrie & Graham. Five theusand cepies of the book were printed last Friday, when, in some unaccountable manner, Commissioner Coomba got wind of the matter, and took most extraordinary action, with a result that does not belittle his executive abilities when fully aroused. The Commissioner had some hold upon Summer, and when the publication of the book was discovered the latter, it is alleged, was offered two alternatives. He could take any sum of money he desired, give up every copy of the book and the stereotype plater, and leave the country, or be arrested their power, and was compelled to take the course most men would have taken. Bis manager at the Army printing house, invaded Imrie & Graham's printing office and secured every published copy and the stereotype plates, of course recouping the printers for their outlay. Some thousands of copies were at W. B. Blackhall's bindery, and these were also taken. The pretence made was that there was something "wrong" with the book. All the copies were handed to the Army printing house and burned by the Commissioner and Perry. Some of the hands were given a helf-holiday, and the remainder sent on an errand to Perry's farm at Eglington, so that their absence might be secured while the

burning was in progress.

Presentation to the Liberal Whip. OTTAWA, April 24,-The Opposition this evening presented their senior whip, Jas. Trow, with a large portrait of himself in oils, and a handsome illuminated address, descrip-tive of the esteem in which he is held by the Liberal party. Hon. Mr. Laurier made the presentation in a felicitous address. Mr. all life and necessary to all work. Powerless to employ themselves, they must go into the labor market to compete with others as help.

He showed a gold watch which was presented ing—a competition in which the ignorant and security year of service as Beeve of his townweak are necessarily trodden down. That ship, and suggested that twenty-one years appropriation of natural opportunities as the home he would expect another presentation, privite property of a class, which gives "my He spoke of the good feeling between the lord," of the sweating commission their rents members of the party, and how easy it made and royalties, is what, on the other hand, is different as whip. He also speke of the contract of the natural contract of t

Hon, P. Mitcheil, Hon. E. Blake, Mr. Jones, Mr. Langeller and Col. Amyet. All were very enthusiastic as to the prospects of the party. The Assembly concluded with rousing caeers for Mr. Trow.

Hon, Mr. Starnes.

The Hon. Mr. Starnes, one of the most popular men among the politicians of this Province, has been called to the chair of the Legislative Council, by the Government of the day. The appointment is a good one and will give general satisfaction. Of course there will be sore heads over the removal of his predecessor, but they have the consolation of knowing that when they return to power they can go and do likewise. Hon, Mr. Starnes is well-up in parliamentary ruling. He has held some of the best offices in the gift of the people and he has struggled early and late during his whole lifetime to do good. He is not an extreme party man, and this appointment is certainly a fitting reward for his long and faithful services to his country. May he be spared to hold the post for many years to come, is the wish of old Que-

Lonsdele's Story.

San Francisco, April 24.—Lord Lonsdale arrived here yesterday on the steamer Berths from Kodiak, Alaska, He says the object of his Arctic journey was not to find the North Pole, but to study the birds and beasts on the islands in the Arctic ocean. Speaking of his expedition, Lord Lonsdale last night said : All the maps I found wrong, very wrong, mere especially those of Alaska. Schwatka's map is an incorrect as any of them. His map of the Yukon, which is supposed to be s military one, is a most ridiculous affair. For military purposes it would not be a particle of use. There are passes and ravines without number, and not one of them is down on his While on Hay river I saw the most beautiful waterfall in the world. It is horse-shoe shape and has a sheer fall of two hundred feet, with another fall above it. It is about one and one-half miles wide at the top and one and three quarter miles wide at the bottom. It is more beautiful than Niagara, although there is not the some weight of water.

No Protection for the Lives of Cathelics in Ireland.

Speaking in Dublin Mr. Healy, M.P., referring to the trial of the gamekeeper Frackleton, said that, judging the case and taking it in connection with other matters, it was evident that there was no longer any protection for the lives of Catholics in Ireland. He never remembered in his time any case except one in which a Protestant was hanged in Ireland for murder. There were, it was true, many Protestants convicted, but, except in the case of Dr. Cross, they all, as well as he could remember, got off. If ever a man deserved to be hanged that man was Freckleton. He the could not be compared with Joe Brady. He ing. thought that a drunken ruffian like Freckleton was a more dangerous man to society than any of the Invircibles. The judge in his charge had left Freckleton no loophole of escape. He himself did not, however, think that the Crown would be justified in telling all who had not "O" or "Mac" before their names to stand by; it would, except for the way in which the Nationalists had been treated, be a gross outrage. How was it that in the case of Kinsella the murderers escaped without any punishment, while a whole country was being turned upside down in order to find the persons who killed District-Inspector Martin?

Bridges of the World.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, is the first cast iron bridge. It was built over Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the Fourteenth century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers. The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is

built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000. The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which

condemned prisoners were transported from thehall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589. The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been

built from designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 982 feet long, and was completed [in 1591.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence. was huilt in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivalled as a work of art.

Tay bridge; old bridge over the Tay at Dundee, destroyed Dac. 28, 1879. New bridge about two miles long; has 85 piers; height above high water, 77 feet.

The bridge at Burton over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 feet. It is now partly removed. Bullt in the Twelfth century.

The new London bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L Rennie. It was commenced in 1824, and completed in about seven years, at a cost of 7,290.900 dols.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-1855, at a cost of 400,000 place, throwing a shovelful of earth over it dols. It is 245 feet above water, 821 feet so that puss could not get at it. long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200 tons

. Olifton suspension bridge, at Bristol, has a span of 703 feet, at a height of 245 feet above the water. The carriage way is 10 feet wide and the foot ways 5½ feet wide. Cost 5,000,-000 dols.

The Britannia bridge crosses the Menai strait, Wales, at an elevation of 103 feet above high water. It is of wrought iron, 1,511 feet long, and was finished in 1850. Cost 3,000,000 dols. The old London bridge was the first stone

bridge. It was commenced in 1176, and completed in 1209. Its founder, Peter Coluchurch, was buried in the crypt of the chapel erected on the centre pier. Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the

MODERN HEROES.

TORONTO, April 24.—About 6.30 this evening a sail boat with two young men upset in the bay just outside the harbor. Corporal Middleton and Private Ryan of the Infantry school, on duty at the barracks at the time. put out in a boat and although there was a strong sea and a heavy wind at the time they strong sea and a neavy wind as the time they succeeded in rescring them after wenty minutes hard work. Corporal Middleten has already saved many people from drowning. It May, 1885, he rescued a party which was upset in the lake in a gale, receiving a silver.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Horse Talk.

Water the horse before feeding. There is a great deal of saving in a week. A horse will do with less feed on a walking

Bring out the Morgans for the lasting roadster.

A Morgan mare and a Percheron sire will mix well.

The average farmer can rear a good colt and not feel the cost.

The French coach horse is a good one to put faith and money in. Style is not so important as size and feet

in the draught horse. Some horses have dyspepsia. Feed such ones bran with their cats.

Europe wants lots of cavalry horses and as many more for artillery service.

It is all right to feed the horse hay only twice a day and the most at night. Feed a horse a litte hay at a time. Five

pounds is enough when any grain is fed. Make a bargain to use the same stallion for two years. You might get a matched

pair. A colt a year old to be sold will make payment on a mortgage or buy some improvements.

The horse needs some coarse food for bowel distension. Straw is good when free from dust.

The horse will lick salt every day if it has a chance, and this tends to promote diges-

tion. Mr. Dahlman, who owns the great horse market in New York, says a man can go home the next day with the money in his pocket when he brings draft horses.

A splint may be rubbed off and the work sided by putting on a liniment, but few would persevere in the rubbing long enough to make a cure. A blister will do it .-[Farm Journal.

Sowing Grass Seed in Spring.

It is nearly time for sowing the clover seed on the wheat, but the warm winter interferes with grass seeding rather than faciliating it, owing to the soft condition of the fields at this season and the unusual growth of the enough principle.

wheat, But little improvement has been S. Too much listening to farmers' enemies made in seeding down clover in the spring, and too little seeking for common sense for a compared with the progress in other directions, and the same method is praticed that was in vogue in the last century, that of farmer no part in making prices. When he sowing the seed on the grain in the spring. sells, the dealer makes the price of his pro-The attempt to save labor and time has much to do with the continuance of the custom, but the many failures to secure a good stand of clover unless the summer is favorable should long ago have induced farmers to give the land a previous preparation before seed-

by the rains If the apring is favorable the bushels of corn for a pair of shoes. it is lost by being injured from cold, a portion is not covered, while the birds destroy bushels have much to do with the failure of another part. The time gained by having the farmers. clover make a catch while the land is in grain of grass. Everything depends on the summer that follows the spring seeding .- [Philadelphia Record.

When to Discard Cows.

It is not always a good principle, says the Farmers' Review, to get rid of a dairy cow just because she is old. or set a fixed rule for the time at which each cow must give place to a younger female. On the contrary, if the old cow is a good cater and gives a profit for what she consumer, there is no reason why she should be got rid of. All of us know that some of the aged cows are the most persistent milkers and breeders and well worth retaining, while a young cow, if put in the place of the old one, is too often a failure comparatively speaking. If a profit is expected from feeding off the dairy cow for the butcher, that process must commence before the cow is aged, for dear food put into an old 'drone" cow is lost, and at best old cow beef is not a very marketable commodity. It becomes a question, therefore, for the dairyman to decide at what stage in the life hisrory of a cow she should be "dried off," or "fed

Without Churning.

off.

The art of making butter is about to be re-volutionized. That is, if a discovery just made by a lady in West Nyack, N.Y., can be successfully put in operation. The old method of churning will be abolished. Neither horse, dog nor hand power has a part in the new method. Its discovery was accidental. The discoverer, who has experimented with her new method many times,

believes it thoroughly.

She put the cream of several days' milking from her pet Jersey cow in a thick cloth one day last summer, and as it was too warm to churn placed the bag in the ground in a cool

She left it there until she came home the next day. When she took the bag from the ground she found the cream had turned to a great yellow lump of butter, and the only thing left for her to do was to salt and mark it. The buttermilk had entirely disappeared,

but there was about a third more than the usual amount of butter obtained by churning. She has tried the experiment a dozen times since, and always obtained better butter than by churning.

The only exception was one time when the rain soaked into the ground and mildewed the cream. She is perfectly willing to let the world have the benefit of her discovery, hoping it may in some degree lessen the hard work of farmers' wives.

Whether it is the chemical action of a par-

direction of J. Roebling, in 1876, and completed in about thirteen years. It is 3,475 feet long and 134 feet high. The cost of building was nearly 16,000,000 dols. four hours it is turned to butter, and good, sweet butter, too.

To Kill Potato Beetles.

The last broad of the potato beetle, which neually appear late in summer, crawl into the ground or under old rubbish and remain there in a semi-torpid state through the winter. As soon as the ground becomes warmed by the sun in spring, these torpid beetles revive and come out in search of food, upset in the lake in a gale, receiving a silver inorcase in numbers of the first or new brand by populated district. The vaccinated children watch from the Minister of Marine, and in of the season, for every one of the old female dren were attacked at the rate of 5 per 1.

July of the same year he saved a party of beetles that escapes destruction will lay from ladies and children from drewning in Humber legist to twelve hundred eggs. Unless you have been destructed by the same year he saved a party of beetles that escapes destruction will lay from rate was 1 in 11,000 vaccinated, and 44 per third-class certificate. Apply to WM, bay.

The vaccinated children were attacked at the rate of 5 per 1.

Oo in nuncoinsted, 101, or 1,000; the death rate was 1 in 11,000 vaccinated, and 44 per third-class certificate. Apply to WM, and the vaccinated of succinated the rate of CLOSTER, Maynooth P. O., Out 38:2

will escape, and their eggs and the young grubs will be found a few weeks later on the potato plants, and then should commence the usual mode of destroying them by dusting the potatoes with Paris green mixed with plaster of Paris or common flour. One pound of the poison mixed with 30 of flour will be sufficiently strong to kill either the grubs or full-grown beetle feeding upon the plants. Should another or later broad of beetles appear, apply more poison, and continue to use it on the plants as long as any insects are found on them. If your neighbors will practice the same warfare on this insect few or none at all will be seen the following year. But in almost every neighborhood there will be one or more farmers who will neglect applying poison to their potatoss, and as a result thousands of these insects escape and infest the grounds of the most vigilent and painstaking cultivators of the soil .- New York

· 特别的表现象的现在分词 "这个人的人",这个人,一个人的人们的一个人们的一个人们的特别。

Lime as an Egg Preserver.

Results gained from prizes offered in Eng. land for the best preserved eggs indicate that the lime-water system is all things considered the best. A pound of lime should be stirred in a gallon of water, and fresh eggs immersed therein, in barrels or jars. This excludes air and any germs that might cause mildew or mould, and prevents evaporation, so that the contents of the egg are not reduced in bulk. It is important to have a considerable excess of lime to replace any that may become carbonated, The vessels containing the eggs should be kept in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Why Farmers Fail.

The commissioner of labor statistics of Iowa Dr. E. R. Hutchins, recently sent out a blank to be filled by farmers, containing this ques-tion: "What are the chief causes which lead to farmers' failures ?" It was answered substantially as follows by M. M. B. Doolittle, of

Dresco, Iowa: 1. The markets, or consumers, are too far

from products. 2. Too high railroad freight rates.

3 Too high rates of interest on borrowed capital. 4. Too many dogs and wolves in the country

and not enough sheep. 5. Too much fashion, too much whisky and tobacco and not enough enterprise.

6. Too high lawyer and doctor fees and not enough enterprise. 7. Too much party in politics and not

guide. 9. Business as now conducted gives the duce; when he buys the merchant names the price he must pay, and both are generally

against the farmer. 10. The farmers great voluntary act which enters into his failures is the utterly heartless manner in which he unhitches from a machine which has plowed his corn, mown his hay or Grass seed, like all other kinds, will not out and bound his grain, leaving it to rot and germinate and grow unless it receives rust in the field for the next eleven months. warmth, moisture, and is shielded from the In Maine and Massachusetts men's shoes are light. When the seed is sown broadcast over | manufactured and sold at \$1.50 per pair. the growing wheat in the spring it receives | Corn in that market is never less, and often no covering other than that washed upon it much more, than 750 per bushel, or two Middleseed may take root evenly and a good catch men and railroads transport these shoes to of grass be secured; but, should the early lows and sell them for \$3 per pair. Farmers part of the summer be dry, the young grass pay for them with corn at 250 per bushel, or dies out and the field is uneven after the twelve bushels for pair of shoes. The shoes wheat is cut off. When the seed is scattered are manufactured or produced for two and over the snow, to be carried down, much of sold to the consumer for twelve bushels of curn. They who go off with the other ten

The Iowa Homestead adds to this list two is sometimes lost by failure to ascure a crop other causes—scrub stock and the itch for office. To these may be added, the want of economy, and of the adaptation of expenditures to the productive capacity of the farm.

Early Crops.

Spring wheat, wherever it is raised, is the first crop; then comes oats, corn, beets and potatoes and the usual succession. Sowing of all will depend upon the condition of the soil and whatever is to improve this must have been done by under drainage and surface drainage in previous seasons. Notice where are still moist places and open the drainage at the proper season. Warm soils are better for all crops. Drainage removes the water from the soil and admits the air to its pores and crevices, and thus warms the soil more rapidly than is possible in any other way .--American Agriculturist.

Farm Economics.

A mixture of kerosene and lamblack is a good application to keep ateel surfaces oright.

If the whippletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals. By keeping the cattle of the pasture one

day longer in the spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the fall. A handy thing to have is a box containing

and assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets. nails and a hammer, pinchers and a cold-chisel. The paint brush that pruved to be a bar-

gain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its Keep a few panes of window glass and a

paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken," don't make shift ; replace it .- [American Agriculturist.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

The anti-vaccination argument was vigoronely presented in the British House of Commons by Mr. Picton, who cited one case in which one party was fined 36 times for not complying with the compulsory vaccination law. He was met by Mr. Ritchie, who said the chief medical officer in the Local Government Board had authorized him to state that the whole medical faculty had been on the lookout for the past eighteen years for further illustration of communication of this disease by vaccination and they had not found a single case. Illustrations from the Continent showed that those countries which applied the vaccination laws most stringently were the freest from smallpox.

The ravages of smallpox are forcibly illustrated in the report just made by Dr. Barry, the local Government commissioner, of the epidemic which broke out in Sheffield in 1887.88. Patients were admitted to the borough hospital in Winter street, and this hospital became a pestilential center, from which disease radiated and spread until it became positively dangerous to dwell within several thousand feet of it. In a radius of 4,000 feet around the hospital there were 2. 330 infected houses, out of a total of 5,096 infected in the whole borough. Instead of and the females lay their eggs upon the first diminishing disease the hospital practically potato leaf appearing above ground. By spread it on all sides, so that the severity of gathering the bestles as they appear and the epidemic in Sheffield was due mainly to destroying them we are enabled to check the the epidemic in Sheffield was due mainly to inordage in numbers of the first or new brand ly populated district. The vaccinated chil-

attack was 3 per 1,000 among twice vaccinated, 19 among the once vaccinated, and smonget the unvaccinated 94.

The Government granted the inquiry asked for by the anti-vaccinationists, because it would inform public opinion and satisfy it, the statements made by anti-vaccinationists having somewhat unsettled it.

Irish Prison Bules.

The Irish Prisons Board has formed a series of new rules which practically conceds the chief points for which Mr. W. O'Brien has contended from the first as to the treatment of political prisoners. The old rule on the subject of the prison dress runs as follows:

"Convicted criminal prisoners shall be provided with a complete prison dress and shall be required to wear it."

This rule has been modified by the proviso " unless the General Prisons Board shall by order in writing otherwise direct on the ground that the wearing of such dress is not necessary for the purpose of health or clean-liness." The old rule dealing with the clip-ping of the hair and heard runs as follows:

"Each male prisoner shall have his heard

clipped or be shaved once a week, unless especially exempted by the governor or surgeon," and to this Mr. Balfour has now affixed the words, "on the ground that the same is not necessary for the purpose of bealth or personal cleanliness." The third important amendment of these rules deals with the question of association with ordinary oriminals at exercise; and Mr. Balfour has surmounted this difficulty by giving to the governor or surgeon power to fix the time and place at which any particular prisoner or prisoners shall have exercise.

Gems of Thought.

In order to love mankind, expect but littlefrom them.

Nothing is more variable than the sky and: one's own soul.

One must know whither he would climb before he sets up his ladder.

The wisest men have always been the most: indulgent.

A good temper generally comes from: thorough breaking and discipline.

We can hardly learn humility and tenderness enough except by suffering. Religion is the deepest study of life, and

few become accomplished students in it. In childhood be modest, in youth temperate,. in manhood just, in old age prudent. Grand temples are built of small stones,

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied,

and great lives are made up of trifling

events.

thief broke jul last week by prising his door open with a crowbar. We presume cell door open with a crowbar. We presume this might be called the latest form of lever

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robe the mere laborers of the matural earnings | loyalty of the party of the party



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, attength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N Y.

The Old Man Has Lost His Grip.

Stormy Caucuses at Ottawa-Quarreling over the Plunder-Deser-Kicking over the Traces—Disatisfaction with the Missing Link Policy.

OTTAWA, April 24 -The echoes of yester day's stormy Ministerial daucus are still heard in the lobbies. It is learned to-day that the opposition to some of the Government measnres was so strong that Sir John left the gathering in diagnet. The first question doubt with was the judges' salaries. There was a slight majority in favour of the increase pro-posed by the Government, but the minority posed by the Government, but the minority space out so strongly against adding to the expenditure that Sir John agreed not to press the measure. Another proposition which it was decided to drop was Mr. Dewdney's bill to consolidate the various North-West Territories Acts and to extend the powers of the Legislatures so that that they include the authority to deal with the liquor traffic. This bill came down so late in the session that the Ministers were requested not to proceed with the old veteran. It. The request having been honoured the Nearly The request having been honoured, the bill was withdrawn to-day.

THE HARVEY SALISBURY LINE.

But the great storm areas over the Barvey-Salisbury line and the grant of the use of that road and of the Fredericton bridge free of obarge to the Oanadian Pacific. Some of the Western members spoke out very warmly with regard to this proposal. They maintained that if the Canadian Pacific was to have the free use of a Government line the Grand Trunk was entitled to consideration. It was further argued that if the Government It was further argued that if the Government dissolution with a chance of being under the could undertake such a heavy responsibility hated Grit Rule for the next five years. He is for the East, it should be prepared to answer for the East, it should be prepared to answer going to make them too the mark to day or take the appeal from the West for higher duties on flour in befall of the millers. It is now a empty threat, as no one knows better than be salisbury proposition will be pushed. In the Harvey to House to-day Sir John gave the Government sestimate of the cost of the road. It will be built at an expanse of \$16,000 a mile, and will thus stand us in \$2,400,000. But heald the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through, he is trying to make his peoulable seatons and the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through, he is trying to make his peoulable salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through, he is trying to make his peoulable salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through, he is trying to make his peoulable salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has to put through the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid short Line from Harvey to Salisbury he has the salid the actual cost of the road the country will have to pay for the Fredericton bridge half a million and proportion of the coat of the purchased in order to complete the system. rolling stock. Mr. Van-Horne calculated that the road alone would cost three millions. It coption of a few parties through whose county was a great expense that led him to reject the contract to build it and work it for a bonus of \$63,400 per annum. It is reasonable therefore to suppose that the Government estimate fore to suppose that the Government estimate is below the mark. As a matter of fact the and it is this unpleasant outlook that makes Ministerial supporters squrim, and that turns Government caucuses into bear gardens.

KICKING OVER THE TRACES.

It is not often that the feeling of unessiness among the Ministerial supporters betrays Itself in public. But this session it has made itself prominent on more than one occasion, Mr. Peter White was the first to break through the traces, his oratory being directed against Mr. Haggart's proposal to Increase the registration fee for letters. Mr. White took apparent pleasure in assailing the new Postmaster-General's first essay in the field of legislation, partly it is said because Mr. Haggart secured through opposing Mr. Dewdney's appointment to the Cabinet a portfolio which under other circumstances would have been Mr. White's. On the Franchise amendment bill a good deal of feeling manifested itself against the Aut. It was voiced by Mr. Smith. of South Ontario, who broke away from the Government to vote in favor of Mr. Charlton's proposition to utilize the provincial franchises for Dominion purposes, in provinces where the manhood sufferage principle obtains. On the Customs Amendment bill Mr. Curran oams out vigorously in opposition to the taxing of freight charges, and had the satisfaction of seeing the tax removed. Mr. Ferguson, of Walland, has also complained. He has objected to the unnecessary therehoese of the Customs regulations. The open steamship subsidy proposed has clicited a mild but nevertheless significant criticism from Mr. O'Brien. The militia administeration has received a severe slap from Mr. Wallace, and inexousable grants to public officers, as for example the proposition to give an officer who is receiving a pencion of \$2,400 a year a gratuity in addition of \$5,000, have been objected to by Mr. Sproule. The occasional public evidences of dissatisfaction scho, however. but mildly the general discontent within the party. Parliament will prorogue leaving the Conservatives loyal enough to Sir John personally, but extremely cool towards half dozen members of the Cabinet, and extremely disgusted with the session's work.

ANOTHER LIVELY POLITICAL REUNION. OTTAWA, April 26.

An emergency meeting of the Faithful was called for to-day at 10.30, the notices only having been issued after 8 p.m. last night. This was caused by the dissapisfaction which was aroused. in the ranks of the Government supporters as benefits were given in Ontario. The result was soon as the announcement was made of the that the matter of railway subsidies Railway resolutions giving sabridies to several in To BE RECONSIDERED.

Results of the Council, and the old coon will bring the Council, and the old coon will bring the Council.

were naturally disappointed, but there were several aubsidies, but only part of what they got was practically of no use to them; while a third class object to the giving of subsidies to roads already built, and thus putting money iato the pockets of individuals without any public objects. This latter operation was once performed on behalf of the late John Henry Pops, where a sum of \$150,000 was granted to buy steel rails for his Intercolonial Line, which had been running for years, and which has always been looked upon as

A MOST INDEPENSIBLE TRANSACTION.

Now it is being repeated in the case of the Charlebois road—a road has been completed and running to Montmorenci, and for which a large sum was put on the resolutions brought down to result in the case of the maladmiti-

A MOST INDEPENSIBLE TRANSAUTION.

Now it is being repeated in the case of the Charlebois road—a road has been completed and running to Montmorenci, and for which a large sum was put on the resolutions brought down to Parliament. It is said of this road that it will pay a large dividend as far as St Aune des Monts, the point to which the pilgrims of the church are attracted yearly by thousands, as of old the Mahomedana went to Mecca. It is said that a Quebec Osbinet Minister, whose election cost a lot of money, is interested, as well as a leading Bleu journalist of Quebec and several others of that faithful stripe, and they thus see a chance of and they thus see a chance of

BECOUPING THEMSELVES FOR THEIR OUTLAYS ON ELECTIONS.

and receiving something for a wet day. The amount proposed to be given is limited mainly to the line already built, which has also received a local subsidy from the Province. This is supposed to be part of a scheme, as the charter indicates, to extend a line from the city of Quebec down to Chincoutimi, Mr. Cimon, ob Quebec down to Uhincoutimi, Mr. Cimon, objected to the subsidy being given only on that part already built, and he wished it to be extended over the whole line, as otherwise the company, when they receive the subsidy on the line already built, will pocket the money and go no farther. Mr. Olmon was the gentlemen who objected at the caucus two days ago to the increase of the judges' salaries, and now says that the subsidy which was to have been given for the construction of the railway to Chicutimi, will be diverted for the above reasons timi, will be diverted for the above reasons

THE POCKETS OF A CABINET MINISTER,

and some of his party associates, and that the railway will not be extended to his county. He has protested strongly against theinjustice, but without avail. As a result be makes no secret of his dissatisfaction, and as evidence of his sin-carity he in conjunction with Mr. Clark Wal-lace voted against the Government last night on Mr. Mulock's motion condemnatory of the manner of the clothing contracts for the voluntions from the Party-Members teers. He further declares that he has left the Kicking over the Traces-Disatis. Government ranks and has ceased to have con tidence in them for that, as well as for their general administeration of affairs. He is absent from the caucus, having refused to attend.

Mr. Charles Rykert is also declared to be a screhead and is kicking, but while

DECLINING TO GO TO THE CAUCUS did not go to the length Mr. Cimon did, in voting against the Government. As he expects the vacant senatorship he cannot afford to go the length of voting against them; but all the same he is dies tiefled, and amongst other things, because the Government only gave a subsidy for 20 miles of the road between St. Catharines British Columbia, was so disgusted with the breatment that he received that he only stayed a few days during the session, refused to sit in the House and returned to the Pacific coast. So

ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERS SUPPORTING HIM are expressing their dissatisfaction, and if an earthquake does not take place, at least the internal mutterings would indicate that a considerable disturbance and dissatisfaction exists within the ranks.

Matters are getting serious and the old man knows it. He seems to have lost his grip of his supporters, and it is alleged on authority, which I believe to be reliable, that at the caucus to be held to-day he will let them undeastand that

THERE MUST BE SUBMISSION to their chief, or the alternative of an early maining in the Cabinet, and as the Premier could not afford to lose his services he had to

especially as they know that the expenditure is nearly as useless as that for the Chignen'to job of Sir Charles Tupper, but some of them have represented that they will be willing to swallow the pill if he will add 25 cents a barrel to to the duty on flour, and thus give somewhat of a solatium to the Ontario farmers and millers. Against this, however, the Maritime Province members kick; so Sir John is in a quandary.

To add to his troubles the Grand Trunk, represented by Mesers. Hickson, Wainwright, and several lobbyists, have appeared upon the scene, and demand the same rights that have been given to the C.P.R., in consideration of their running the short line, and, in addition, which the trunk of the C.P.R. in consideration of their running the short line, and, in addition, right of way both over the Short line and the Intercolonial. As it is out of the power of the Government to give these concessions, having already stipulated with the C.P.R., the old

IS HAVING HIS HANDS FULL.

In ordinary circumstances he would overcome these difficulties as he had done many much more serious ones, but he has lost his grip of the boys, and they have arrived at that stage that they are inclined to be no longer fooled by pro-mises. His supporters see a decadence in the

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS. Bir John found that it was necessary to conciliate the boys at the caucus, and at the pro-per time told some of his funny stories, and, with that inimitable contomic which character-

izes him, he got the meeting into

A TOLERABLY PLEASANT STATE. The chief subject, as indicated above, was the railway subsidies, and those of the caucus who had been disappointed in getting them, spoke out plainly. One road in parmoular, the Winnipeg and South-Eastern, which was omitted, and which was looking for a land subsidy, was told by Sir John that the funds were limited at the disposal of the Government. He was, however, told that they did not require a cash subsidy, but a land one, and that the vote therefore could not be affected by want of cash, as the land was there, and it could as well be given now as later. The chief kicking, however, was over the Harvey extension to Salisbury. Such devoted followers as Mr. Sproule, Hesson and a devoted followers as Mr. Sproute, Hesson and a dozen others of the same stripe, were very decided and outspoken in relation to the disapproval of the acts of the Government, and they were especially opposed to the Harvey extension as a useless expenditure of money in the Maritime Provinces, for which no corresponding benefits were given in Ohtario. The result was that the matter of railway subsidies

Mr. Davin, in commenting on the maladmini-stration of the Minister of Militia, said that he had voted against Mr. Mulock's motion of

condemnation of him, not on his account, but

to save the Government.

Mr. Gordon, of the Brittish Columbia, pitched into the Minister of Marine for his disregard of the wishes of the Government supporters and said he could stand a shot from an enemy, but when it came from a member of the Government that he supported, he thought it too bad. He had removed officers in his constituency without even consulting him,

Similar complaints were made by members from almost every province. Sir Donald Smith pointed out the great indiscretion perpetrated by Mr. Tupper in abolishing the marine police of Montreal without consulting any one, and without notice. Although the order in council had passed last December, they only had notice of a few days ago. A remonstrance coming from such an influential member had its effect, and the youthful minister had to take back water, and avow a reversal of his decision when the House met this afternoon, and the police are to be continued. The young minister because at an early part of the session that he was going to save fifty thousand dollars in the expenditure of his department. He might easily have said \$250,000 if it is to be done by abolishing useful institutions like the marine police,—if he had only added the abolishing of the light houses. He announced in Parlament in anymen to Mr. Mirchell's statement AND HE WOULD NOT STAND IT. ing of the light houses. He announced in Paliament in answer to Mr. Mitchell's statement of Mr. Stewart's complaint that no lights were out on Lake St. Lous, that he had given orders to have it attended to at once, though he had refused to answer Mr. Stewart's telegram about it, and in consequence a tow of barges had gone ashore belonging to Mr. Stewart. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Shanly brought up the

CLAIMS OF THE GRAND TRUNK

to corresponding advantages with the C. P. R. on the short line and on the I. C. R. Sir John said he would see him after the meeting, with Mr. Hickson and arrange it. Sir John then said, after teiling a couple of funny stories, "Gentlemen, we will now adjourn, and in the meantime I may say that I have placed \$500.000 on the estimates which will make the survey and location for the Harvey Extention, and that is all I intend to do in that direction this year." This quieted the boys and those opposed to it, believe that it is all he intends to do this year. do this year.

CARON, THE GOD OF WAR.

Gets Badly Handled for Militia Missmanagement.

JOBEERY AND CORRUPTION EX-POSED.

OTTAWA, April 25th .- On motion to go into supply Mr. Mulock said ne proposed to move an amendment with regard to the management of the militia department. In 1880 when Sir A. P. Caron took office, the expense of the department to the country was \$690, 000; last year it was \$1,273,000, an increase of 85 per cent. in eight years. This year the vote asked for this purpose is \$1,290,000. or almost double the amount required in 1880. Is there anything of record to justify the belief that the efficiency of the Canadlan Militla has increased twofold? On the contrary, the Department is not administered in the interthe supply of clothing have been awarded without tender, and at unnecessarily high prices, in many cases fifty per cent, higher than other firms would have supplied better clothing for. In 1887 W. E. Santord, now a Senator, was of great service to the Conservative party in the general elections and contributed largely to the election funds of the party. Shortly after he was awarded a contract for a large supply of militia clothing, at prices largely in excess of those for which Webb & Co., of England, who had been supplying the clothing, and were prepared to continue the supply. Mr. Mulock entered into an analysis of the two sets of prices, showing that those of Mr. Sanford were from 50 to 55 per cent, higher than those of Messrs. Webb. In 1887 a contract was also issued to James O'Brien & Co. for the supply of great coats for three years. No tenders were asked, and the price contracted for was the same as in 1884, though the materials used had meantime diminished in price. Sir A. Caron's defence is that he was carrying out the principles of the national policy, but that policy does not involve the abandonment of every wholesome business principle, and the creating of dissatisfaction among that important section of the people, the volunteer force. The Queen's Own Rifles have actually had to buy uniforms in England, in order to make a presentable appearance on parade. He quoted extensively from the evidence taken by the Public Accounts Committee to prove his statements. He also quoted from the report of the officers of "B" Battery that 105 of the tunics served out to the battery were un parsonnel of the Government, and with a sathey should be. He read letters from couple of exceptions, have no confidence in the General Middleton and Colonel Montizam-General Middleton and Colonel Montizambert condeming the clothing as ill-fitting. The officers of "C" school wrote to the Department complaining of the amount of shoddy in the clothing issued to them. Col. Ofter also wrote objecting to the clothing, and was replied to by General Middleton with promise that future issues of clothing, ro the regular force should be made only of uniforms brought from England. Col Cotton's testimoney to similar purposes was quoted, also a report from the the officers of O Battery complaining of the uniforms served out to

them. He read a stack of other letters, a

foot high, all complaining of and condemning

the clothing served out to the volunteers. He colled attention to the fact that the clothing in the stores is superior to that of furnished

the volunteers, and read a letter from Senator

Sanford to Colonel Macpherson, Inspector of

Stores, in which the Senator actually refers

to the fact that his firm is supplying uniforms

of two degrees of excellence and suggesting

that the better ones only be served out to

the city corps, who are likely to make a fuss over them. The real Minister of Militia seems to sit in the Senate, not the Commons.

He demanded that the Minister should be

replaced by some man for the volenteer sorvice, who would sympathize with the feel-

quirements. He moved an amendment that

DAIRY PRODUCE. Burren. The scaroity of fine now butter is still

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 antually 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 OLIVET, 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 on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

mand public contidence. Sir A. Caron entered into an elaborate history of the Militia Department, He deiended the increase of expenditure, which he alleged was due to the increase of the permaneut force. The transfer from the Public Works Department to the Militia Department of the buildings for military purposes

their experience at the expense of Canada, but claimed that they were producing better work all the time. Should Canada even get into war they could equip an army, whereas formeriy all the equipments would have to be imported. He attributed the attacks on himself to the fact that he was a French Canadian. Mr. Jones attacked Sir Adolph for the clap-trap of his reply and decied that the motive of the charges made against bim was to reflect on French Canadians. The Militia Department was being run according to fevouritism, and dissatisfaction with it was universal among the militia. He entered into an analysis of the evidence in support of his statements, and was followed by Kenny, Lister, Hesson, Hickey, Tyrwitt, Prior and

murder and suicide comes from High Bluff, a parish between here and Portage la Prairie, the victims being a farmer named McLeod and his daughter, while another child, a boy of thirteen years, is so badly wounded that he caunot poe-sibly recover. McLeod's house is about three miles west of High Bluff station on what is known as the Black road. He was last seen last night about durk. A neighbor named Lotta visited the house to-day after dinner and was horrified to find McLeod on his side with his threat cut lying near the stove. Both children wers found in a bedroom off the kitchen. The grrl, who was 8 years of age, had been struck on the head with the sharp edge of an axe and was dead. The boy, who had his clothes on, had four deep cuts on his head. The axe with the horrible crims were compiled were which the horrible crimes were commisted was found a few feet behind the dead body of the father, and the knife that he cut his own threat with was discovered in the cellar. There were tracks of blood from the cellar to near where the suicide lay. The cause of the deed is at-tributed to financial difficulties of the suicide, whose wife died two years ago.

COMMERCIAL:

has increased twofold? On the centrary, the more money is placed at the disposal of the minister, the more reckless and careless is he in the expenditure of it. Among the volunteers themselves there is a feeling that the Department is not administered in the inter-Department is not administered in the interest of the service. It is almost impossible for a member of the Opposition to get at the been offered at \$5, and one lot has been offered details of public expenditure, but a partial investigation, by the Public Accounts ever, are quoted at \$5,10 to \$5 20. In spring Committee, has established a complete wheat floor, less weakness is discreable, and misapplication of public money by the some confidently predict an improvement in the Department of Militia. Contracts for general tone of the market after the opening of navigation, although is is feared that St. Louis

\$23.
WHEAT.—There is virtually no market for spot stuff here, owing to the absence of demand, and prices are therefore more or less nominal. We quote No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1.18 to \$1,22 and No. 2 at \$1.16 CORN.—The market is quiet at 421c to 45c in

PEAS.—Buyers and sellers are still too far

apart to admit of much business, quotations ranging from 71c at 74c.

BUCKWHEAT .- The market is dull, and prices remain nominal at about Io per lb.

BARLEY.—There is scarcely snything doing in this grain, either for the local or export trade, and prices remain at 50c to 55c for malting and 40c to 45c for feed.

MALT.—Montreal malt 90c to 95c per bushe

SEEDS — Market quiet with timothy seed at \$2 to \$2.15 per bushel for Canadian. American ranges from \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 90, larger quantities 81c per lb. Flax seed steady a \$1.50.

PORK, LARD &c.—Sales of Canada short cut mass pork have transpired at \$16.50 to \$17 for small jobing lots, these prices being shaded for round quaptities. Western short cut has been placed at \$16 in small lots and at \$15.00 for large quantities. Lard has met with fair inquiry and sales have been made at \$20 to 100 for both Ohicago and Montreal brands. Smoked meats are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Canada short out clear, per bb! 16.50; Chicago short out clear, per bb! 15.50 to 16; Mess pork;

Western, per bb! 15. to 15.25; Hams, joity cured, per lb 11 to 12; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb 12. to 28.7 and Canadian; in pails per lb \$2. to 98.7 and Canadian; in pails per lb \$2. to 98.7

91 to 92; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb 92 to 92; Bacon, per lb 11 to 111; Shoulders, per lb 91 to 92; Tallow, common, refined, per lb 52

BUTTER.—The scarcity of time now duther is still
a feature of the market, enabling dealers to still of Rontreal, at present of parts unknown, sentlement in the American products, and of Rontreal, at present of parts unknown, sentlement in the American products, and of Rontreal, at present of appear within two months.

have been made at 1810, to 21c for creatment, Montreal, 17th/April, 1889.

New Eastern Townships has sold at 22c to 25c.

39 2

and the increased pay to officers.

As a reply to the indicament founded on the bad quality of the clothing, he had resurenced an old speech of his, about the National Policy. He admitted that the manufacturers of militia clothing had been buying

The vote was then taken and resulted in the defeat of the amendment by 95 to 54, It would have been a straight party vote, except that Wallace and Cimon, Concervatives, voted with the Opposition.

A Maultoba Farmer Murders His Two Chil-dren and Suicides.

WINNIPEG, April 26.-A horrible tale of

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

navigation, atthough is is feared that St. Louis winter brands will successfully compete with Ontario flour for the Newfoundland trade.

Patent, winter, \$5.35 to \$5.85; Patent, epring, \$5.50 to 6.10; Straight roller \$5.00 to 5.20; Extra \$4.70 to 5.00; Superfine, \$4.00 to 4.50; Cut down Superfine \$3.50 to 3.85; City Strong Bakers \$5.85 to 6. Strong Bakers \$5.15 to \$5.50 Ontario home extra \$2.80 to \$2.56.

granulated as to quality. Rolled vats \$2 to \$2.75 as to quality and to quantity, Cornmeal quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag.

Bran, &c.—The feed market has been demoralized and sales of Western bran have been made in car lots as low as \$14, and it is said that sales have taken place at even lower agures. We quote \$13.50 to \$14, with smaller lots selling at higher figures. Shorts are quiet at \$14.50 to \$16. Moullie is quoted at \$19 to

OATS.—A few car lots have changed hands during the week at 31½c to 32c, but there is a very limited business passing. Prioss in England have sdvanced 2s 6d, but prices there will have to go still higher before they can be ship-

PROVISIONS.

placed at \$16 in small lots and at \$15.50 for large

the administration of the Department is un-satisfactory to the militia and does not com-mand public confidence.

as to quality, an occasional fancy tub bringing a little more. Rolls are coming in slowly and are selling at 20 to 21c. New butter, 22 to 25c; Creamery, finest, 26c;

New butter, 22 to 20c; Oreamery, nness, 20c; fair to good, 23 to 24c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 21c; Richmond, 17 to 19c; Benfrew, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, 19 to 21c; Brockville, 19 to 20c; Western, 17 to 18c.

OHERSE.—Private advices from Liverpool report that stocks there are ample for all requirements and that in view of an early season on

pore that spocks there are ample for all require-ments, and that in view of an early season on this side the tenor of the market is decidedly easy. A few lots 25 to 30 boxes have been sold in the Brockville district at 10c, but only for local use. Old cheese is said to be still going forward from New York to Liverpool.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.—Receipts have been liberal, and under a slack demand prices have been kept low, sales of loss being made at 1120, and we quote 112c to

Brans.—Supplies large. We quote \$1 to \$1.50 as to quantity and quality.

HONEY.—Prices are more or less nominal at
12c to 14c per lb in comb. Extracted 10c to 12c

as to quality, and imitation honey Sc to 9c.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—Further sales of MAPLE STRUP AND SUGAR.—Further sales of augar have been made for American account ranging from 6½ to 7½ as to quality. Syrup has also been sold for shipment at 5c to 5½ per lb. in kegs, and at 50c to 65c in tins.

HOTS.—The local market is quiet, the only sale reported being a small lot of choice for shipment West at 22½c. We quote choice Canadian 20c to 22c as to quantity, and 15c to 18c for medium to good. Old hops 7c to 10c.

HAY.—There has been more sequely on this

HAY.—There has been more enquiry on this market, and sales of choice cars of pressed are reported at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton, with sales of smaller lots at higher figures. There is a good demand for Canadian choice pressed hay in

ASHES.—Market dull, and business light at \$4 to \$4.05 for first pots, and \$3 55 to \$3.50 for

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—A number of cars of apples have been received from the West, sales of which have taken place at \$1 to \$1.50 in round lots, and at \$2 for smaller quantities. Fancy spies and russets by the single barrel are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3. More arrivals are expected from Ontario.

ORANGES .- The market has suddenly developed great strength, owing to the small quantity on the last two steamers. Prices have advanced \$2 per case to \$7, with sales at that figure. Florida oranges have sold at \$6, and

we quote \$6 to \$6.50 per box.

LEMONS.—The market is very firm in sympathy with New York and Boston. Prices here have advanced 25c to 50c during the week, sales being reported of ordinary fruit at \$2.50 per box, and fine to fancy \$3 to \$3.50, extra brands being quoted still higher.

STEAWBEERIES.—The arrivals from New York are larger and finer and sales are reported at

42c per quart.
Bananas.—Supplies are increasing and sales have been made at a wide range of prices as to quality. One car sold at \$2 per bunch, whilst another car of small bunches brought as low as

Onions.—Owing to large offerings prices have declined, and sales of choice Western yellow varieties have been sold at \$1 per bbl. Red 50c to 75c per bbl. Spanish onions 70c to 85c per

POTATOES.-Market dull under increasing supplies, and we quote car lots 30c to 35c per bag, and smaller lots 45c to 50c.

LEATHER.

The chief feature of the market recently has been a better enquiry for black leather, sales being reported of about 1,000 sides of heavy npper at 27c, and several other lots have chang-ed hands at prices ranging from 25c to 38c. Splits have been wanted, and sales have taken place at 14c to 19c. Ualt has also been in demand, with business reported at from 35c to 50c. In sole leather, the movement has been rather limited, although we learn of sales of No. 1 B. A. amounting to about 2,000 sides on p.t., but understood to be at prices favoring buyers, as one lot was known to have been placed at

HIDES.

The market has rather a tame aspect, the volume of busines being disappointing. Dealers Strong Bakers \$5.85 to 6. Strong Bakers \$5.16 to other of business being disappointing. Dealers \$5.50. Ontario bags—extra, \$2.30 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$2.00 to \$2.25. which range from 50 to 5½ for No. 1, whilst we can be considered as the continuous part of the continuou trade at the moment. Dealers, however, are trying to get for the tanners, and quote 320 to 6c. The last sales of Northwest dry hides were made in this market at about 10c, against

193 and 160 a few years ago. GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market has continued wild excitement for both raw and refined since our last report. Granulated now up to 8he to 8he at the refiners. Barbadoes Molasses, 40 to 41c. Sales of new crop to arrive at equal to 4210

here. PICKLED FISH.—Dry cod in good supply, and a better demand is expected. We quote \$4 to \$4.50 per quintal. In sea trout, sales are quoted et \$10. British Columbia salmon, \$6.50 in half barrels. We quote barrels \$12.50 to 13.
FISH OILS.—New refined seal oil at 45c to arrive. On spot 471c to 49c. In cod oil the demand is slow. Newfoundland 40c, Gaspe 38c to 39c, and Halifax 36c to 37c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 70c, Norway \$1.10 to \$1.15.

RAW FURS.

Beaver, per lb,\$4 to \$4.50; Bear, per skin \$12, \$17 to \$20; Bear cub, per skin, \$4, \$6 to \$8; Fisher, \$5 to \$7; Fox, red, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Fox, cruss, \$3 to \$7.50; Lynx, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Marten, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Marten, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Mink, \$1.00 to \$1.50; Minkrat, spring, 20c to 25c; Otter, \$10.00 to \$12.50; Receoon, 40c to 60c; Skunk, 40c, 60c to

THE POTATO TRADE. The sale is reported of about 3 cars of pota-

toes in store at 250 per bag, for which 600 per bag was refused lass fall; but at that time it was, thought prices would go much higher. Such notions, hewever, have been dispelled long ago, supplies having been found to be considerably in excess of consumptive requirements in the United States as well as in Canada. A choice car of Silver Dollar potatoes from New Brunswick was sold at 350 per bag, and further shipments are expected from both Eastern and Western points. In small lots, sales are being made at 450 to 500 per bag for the best qualities. The consumption continues large, owing to the extraordinarily low prices.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.
No.688. MABY ANN MURPHY of the City and District
of Montreal, widow of the late Joseph Laforce, in his
iffetime of the same place, clerk, Flaintin, w. ARTHUR
WILLOUGHBY BIDDRLL, herenforce of the said city,
of Montreal, as present of parts unknown, centisman.
The Defendance is ordered to appear within
two months.

CARSI EY'S COLUMN

GREAT EXHIBITION of new black dress goods at S. Careley's A large quantity of black dress goods now salling at very low prices at S. Carsley's.

Travelling Wraps! \$2.15 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$5.00 \$3.00 LONG WRAPS. WORTH \$6.00 \$5.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$6.00 \$8.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$6.00 \$3.00 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$6.00 \$4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$9.00 \$4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$9.00 \$4.75 LONG WRAPS, WORTH \$9.00

S. CARSLEY, Imperial Waterproofs in all Colors

SPECIAL NOTICE!

\$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.50 \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.50 \$2.75 BLACK ULSTERS, WORTH \$5.50 \$4.75 TWEED ULSTERS, WORTH \$7.00 \$4.75 TWEED ULSTERS, WORTH \$7.00

\$5.70 ULSTERS, WITH CAPE, WORTH \$9.00 \$5.70 ULSTERS, WITH CAPE, WORTH \$9.00 \$5.70 ULSTERS, WITH CAPE, WORTH \$9.00 \$5.70 ULSTERS, WITH CAPE, WORTH \$9.00

S. CARSLEY. Imperial Waterproofs just Re-

ceived. \$6.75 BLACK PALETOTS, WORTH \$10.00 \$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRS SILE, WORTH \$12 \$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRS SILE, WORTH \$12 \$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRS SILE, WORTH \$12 \$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRS SILE, WORTH \$12

\$8.25 PALETOTS WITH MOIRE SILE, WORTH \$12 \$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, worth \$13 \$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, worth \$13 \$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, worth \$13 \$9.25 PALETOTS, WAIST LINED, worth \$13

S. CARSLEY. Imperial Waterproof Cleaks.

\$12 LONG WRAPS, with CAPES, worth \$15 \$.2 LONG WRAPS, with CAPES, worth \$15 \$12 LONG WRAPS, with CAPES, worth \$15 \$12 LONG WRAPS, with CAPES, worth \$15

\$12 LONG WARPS, with CAPES, worth \$15 \$14.75 Travelling PALETOTS, worth \$18 \$14.75 Travelling PALETOTS, worth \$18 \$14.75 Travelling PALETOTS, worth \$18

\$15.30 TRAVELLING WRAPS, worth \$20 \$15.30 TRAVELLING WRAPS, worth \$20

The above lines can be had in all sizes and

S. CARSLEY'S. We hear a good deal about the "rage for speculation," but the rage generally comes after the

speculation .- Tit-Bits.

NEW PALETOTS! AN IMMENSE VARIETY AN IMMENSE VARIETY AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF LONG PALETOTS
OF LONG PALETOTS
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Waterproofs at Lowest Figures. NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS NEW UISSERS NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS

NEW ULSTERS NEW ULSTERS Just put in stock manufacturer's samples in Drab, Brown, Gray; all sizes and latest styles. S. OARSLEY.

3 Cases of Waterproofs Just Re-

ceived. NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS NEW WATERPROOFS

NEW WATERPROOFS Just marked eff several lines of Ladies' Water proofs in Ulsters, Circulars, Dolmans, Russian

SEE THE NEW WATERPROOFS

SEE THE NEW WATERPROOFS SEE THE NEW WATERPROOFS SEE THE NEW WATERFROOFS New Waterproofs in every style, quality and price now ready for inspection.

S. CARSLEY.

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

WELL DONE, CLAPERTON! **MOLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON ismak-**

irg very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada. The remarks of approval by business men generally is "Well done, Clapperton's." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread.

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